

**10TH EDITION, 2020**



# **S** **L***ink*

**CELEBRATING THE JOURNEY OF  
SUCCESSFUL 10 EDITIONS**



**This Edition is dedicated to Nandini Thakwani**  
**You will be in our hearts forever**



**01** From the Faculty's Desk

**02** Message From the  
Editorial Team

**03** In Conversation With...

**20** Below the fold (Articles)



S O L I N K  

---

I S S U E

10



**43** Project Poetry

**49** Reports

**58** Events @ KPMSOL

**71** Scroll Of Honour

**75** LawL Comics

**76** About Us



**DR. ALOK MISRA**  
**DEAN**

## *From The Dean's Desk*

It is a matter of great pleasure to organise, participate and observe very high quality events like International Moot Court Competition, International Model United Nations (MUN), National Debate Competition (LOQUITUR), National Seminar, National Sports Festival (PARAKRAM) and State Level Cultural Fest (MERAKI). The intellectual discussions, discourses and narratives which are witnessed in ANHAD are unparalleled. The enthusiasm of students in these events and on various occasions in Kirit P. Mehta School of Law reflects efforts of the faculty members, staff and exceptional creativity of the talented students of this premium law school of the country.

Since, the aforesaid events are fondly memorable, they stand documented, printed and published in SOLink, a Benchmark Literary Publication of KPMSOL. SOLink has always been the medium that has crystallized and preserved the memories created in the events, captured the essence of the insights gained in the discussion with the dignitaries and has been the space for the alumni connect with their alma mater. The tenth edition of SOLink is a celebration of the memories and achievements.

My cheerful congratulations to Publication Team for their praiseworthy efforts. Wishing great success for the tenth edition.



**Mr. RAKESH NAMBIAR**  
**FACULTY-IN-CHARGE**

## *From The Faculty's Desk*

Expressions must be encouraged as they become the ideas of tomorrow and provide confidence to the author. SOLink as a KPMSOL community newsletter consciously discharges its role to encourage contributor' expressions.

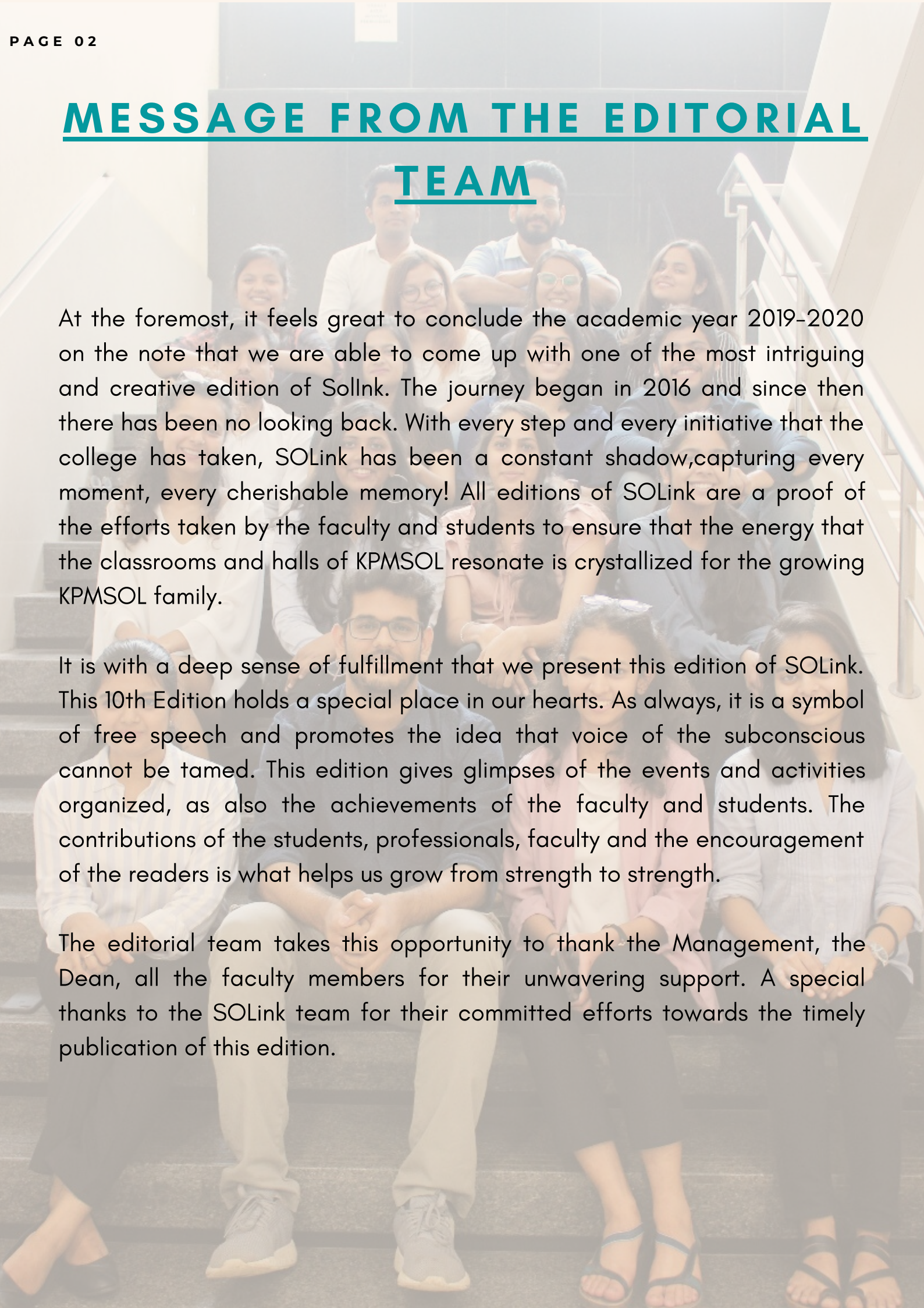
SOLink allows authors to test their content and send cryptic messages to fellow readers. During the 10 editions of the newsletter, our students have inked their progress by featuring interviews of experts, capturing the hub-bub of KPMSOL and soliciting contributions from other schools of NMIMS.

It is fully run by students to publish the law school's theme and flavor essentially discussed in its time. It's been 4-years since March 2016 and our baby enjoys your love and patronage. When an ink touches a page, it spreads. Though the page absorbs the colour, we absorb the meaning and contemplate on the words. Our contributors wish to ink their ideas and expect you to absorb the essence. At times, faults become more visible than genuine attempts. But we know our readers will judge us right. So, if you think we have scope to improve, we would like to know - SOLink welcomes constructive criticism.

Here, I present to you the 10th edition of SOLink.



# MESSAGE FROM THE EDITORIAL TEAM

A group of approximately 15 people, likely students and faculty, are posed on a wide staircase. They are arranged in several rows, with some standing at the top and others sitting or kneeling on the steps. The group is diverse in age and appearance, and they are all looking towards the camera with smiles. The background is a light-colored wall with a staircase railing visible on the right side.

At the foremost, it feels great to conclude the academic year 2019-2020 on the note that we are able to come up with one of the most intriguing and creative edition of Solink. The journey began in 2016 and since then there has been no looking back. With every step and every initiative that the college has taken, SOLink has been a constant shadow,capturing every moment, every cherishable memory! All editions of SOLink are a proof of the efforts taken by the faculty and students to ensure that the energy that the classrooms and halls of KPMSOL resonate is crystallized for the growing KPMSOL family.

It is with a deep sense of fulfillment that we present this edition of SOLink. This 10th Edition holds a special place in our hearts. As always, it is a symbol of free speech and promotes the idea that voice of the subconscious cannot be tamed. This edition gives glimpses of the events and activities organized, as also the achievements of the faculty and students. The contributions of the students, professionals, faculty and the encouragement of the readers is what helps us grow from strength to strength.

The editorial team takes this opportunity to thank the Management, the Dean, all the faculty members for their unwavering support. A special thanks to the SOLink team for their committed efforts towards the timely publication of this edition.

# IN CONVERSATION WITH...



*Mr. Renjith Nair*  
*Associate - Acuity Law*

*Mr. Nair was the brain behind the drafting of the Intra-Moot proposition. He is a practicing lawyer since the last 5 years.*

## MR. RENJITH NAIR

**How can law students add elements of persuasion and coherence to their moot memorial in order for them to leave an impact when putting forth their arguments?**

I believe that the best approach towards working a moot problem is to approach it backwards. The first objective of the mooter in my opinion, is to draft the prayers/reliefs. Once you ascertain the reliefs that you intend to seek, it's easier to frame the issues and the arguments advanced. Each issue must be considered to be a stepping stone towards the final relief. It also helps one's case if the memorials do not extensively reproduce paragraphs of case laws in their bodies. A memorial must serve as the roadmap for the arguments presented by the speaker. However, the memorial gives the researcher an opportunity to present extensive research which the speaker might not be able to address during the limited time provided for oral submissions.

**What are some basic tips and tricks that you would give to someone who's appearing for their first moot?**

The most fundamental principle which a law student must hold close to his or her heart is a dedicated study of the applicable law.



It might be very tempting for the participant to dive into legal research after reading the moot proposition. However, my advice to the participant would be to read the provisions of the law which might apply to the facts of the case before delving any further into researching authorities. Reading the provisions of the law, no matter how basic the provision is, gives much insight into the intent of the legislature and very often, answers are found in the gap between the provision of the law and the intent of the legislature.

### **What was your thought process behind the framing of this particular problem?**

As is true for most moot propositions, I hoped that I would draw the attention of the participants to issues faced by the contemporary world. Around September 2018, it was reported that the Ministry of Women and Child Development had launched a National Database on Sexual Offenders which would include personal information about persons convicted of charges of rape, gang rape, offences under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act and Eve teasing. This reminded me of public notification statutes in the United Kingdom and the United States of America. I hoped to juxtapose the provisions of public notification statutes in a post-Puthuswamy India and to see how the participants interpreted the issues arising from this.

### **Do you think the mooters were able to do justice to the moot problem?**

I believe that a number of participants did a good job by raising pertinent issues and attempting to answer some difficult questions. I wish the participants all the best for their future moots.



*Ms. Deshna Golecha*  
*Ex-KPMSOLite*

## MS. DESHNA GOLECHA

**How can law students add elements of persuasion and coherence to their moot memorial in order for them to leave an impact when putting forth their arguments?**

Starting with how you prepare your memorial: you search for the facts, then you go onto what is the law and try to understand how you can apply that to your case. The same flow should be in your memorial. You start with facts, put the issues together and you see what the laws are currently. Then you must draw the relation between the two i.e. how the facts relate to the law. This is a good flow and the person reading understands the point participant is trying to make in the memorial. It's an easy way. For persuasion, it's not necessary for you to cite more cases or lines from judgments just to fill up the space. As judges, just one line will be sufficient for us. Instead, choose to write about the basic principles behind these judgments are, rather than just quoting ornamental words.

**What are some basic tips and tricks that you would give to someone who's appearing for their first moot?**

Being a first time mooter, you will probably not have enough knowledge as an experienced mooter. So you can lack the knowledge part but you can improve on your research if you have more time. Even if you do not have the time or knowledge, whatever you are putting in your memorial and whatever you intent to convey to the judges, be sure about that Anticipate questions about it beforehand and try to go to the root of that thing. Don't be superficial about your arguments, go to the roots so that any question that's put up to you, you might not have the knowledge about the law but you can always argue on the basic principles and the idea behind the law. So it's not necessary that you know the sections and articles but if you know, for example: equality and privacy are fundamental rights, then you can argue based on

those basic ideas. You can always convince the judges this way, even if you don't know the law. And be confident because even though it's your first moot, you need to build up your confidence through these moots only. So even if it's your first moot and you're not very confident, don't get nervous. Always try to build on things, never think that you can't do it or you don't know something, you'll learn in the process. You can't be at the top in your first moot. So always try to learn from your experiences and take it positively.

**What were the general mistakes that you observed, either in the drafting or in the arguments and how can they be rectified?**

Firstly, I found that the flow was missing in the memorials. It seemed like I'm reading different lines from various judgments. The participants were trying to convey their points, but the way one conveys it matters the most. I must say, that was not very good but of course, it can always be improved upon. Plus, there was not a lot of focus on the facts. The participants focused more on law in their memorials. That is good, but there needs to be a balance between them. Furthermore, in the prayers, I thought the prayers weren't drafted well. The participants could have asked for more from the petitioner, as well as the respondent's side. Their prayers could have been more realistic and comprehensive. Other things such as formatting will get better with time. So it's all about the thought process and how you put that thought process in the memorial. That's all, nothing else is required. So, I'll tell everyone to just build up on that, think what is already there; the principles and your facts and it'll be simpler that way.



*Ms. Batul Barodawala*  
*Associate – Vaish*  
*Associates*

*Ms. Barodawala has handled pre and post merger due diligence, drafted & negotiated transactional documents and was instrumental in the due diligence of pharma and healthcare companies.*

## MS. BATUL BARODAWALA

**How can law students add elements of persuasion and coherence to their moot memorial in order for them to leave an impact when putting forth their arguments?**

Structure is very important. You need to ensure that the Summary of Arguments that you make lays down all your sub points in each and every issue. In drafting, citations are very important I saw a memorial in which citations were not complete with each line, I saw the cases but I did not see the citations. I need to see what kind of reference was made with respect to the argument. You need to make sure that your memorial is proofread and formatted well. In terms of persuasion, I didn't get enough time to correct the memo. Maybe on the organizers part if the memorial could be sent to the judges a little before, the judge can see how the arguments are made in the memorial.

**What are some basic tips and tricks that you would give to someone who's appearing for their first moot?**

Read the relevant provisions very, very thoroughly. While I was judging, I realized the students were not aware of the provisions so I had to pass them the Constitution and tell them to read the relevant articles. You have to make sure that you read the relevant provisions and if you're doing a Constitution moot, you need to be well read with Article 14, 19, 21 – that is extremely important. You need to know the landmark judgments with respect to those issues.

Be clear with your basics and have a ferocious knowledge of the facts. One of the good things I recall is reading a line in the memo and not knowing where it was from, so I asked the team and the opposite team replied. It was very instantaneous, so it shows that they had thoroughly looked at the moot problem”. The word memo should be changed to the word ‘moot problem’. So make sure your knowledge of facts is on point. How you apply this knowledge and argue is what I’ve come to judge, that is completely your skill. However, being well versed with the basics is easy to do, you can do it even if your persuasion skills and argument making abilities are not that great. It shows that you are a sincere student.

**What were the general mistakes that you observed, either in the drafting or in the arguments and how can they be rectified?**

One thing in the arguments that I appreciated is that the participant did not budge. A moot problem is drafted in such a way that it can be argued from both sides. Like in this problem, Article 14 arguments are very strong from one side and not very strong from the other. But the good thing is even if it is not strong for you, you should not ever budge as a lawyer. It’s a good thing that they do not and that they understood that even though the procedure might not be right, the law is correct. That was good. As for errors, when the students argue, we don’t always know which counsel will be arguing which issue and sometimes we ask for an argument and the counsel tells us that their co-counsel will deal with that argument. In that case, even if the judge doesn’t ask, the co-counsel has the duty to take the judge back to that argument during his or her submission. That’s about it –everyone should be just thorough with the basics. A first year might not know what kind of judgments hold a persuasive value or authoritative value, so being clear on the basics: things like the ratio and obiter of the judgment can be kept in mind.



*Mr. Anirud Sudarsan*  
*Associate – Cyril*  
*Amarchand Mangaldas*

## MR. ANIRUD SUDARSAN

**How can law students add elements of persuasion and coherence to their moot memorials so that leave an impact while putting forth their arguments ?**

So, the fundamental aspect to moot memorial is that whatever goes into it is what the judges of a moot court competition can rely upon, so it is absolutely important for the mooter to ensure that they are leaving nothing unsaid so that if they have to rely upon that at any point of time during the moot they should be able to do that, adding more persuasive value to the arguments would include research on that topic itself, there is the aspect of law to be treated and research under that should be explicit. In the problem presented during the Intra Moot, we were expecting more statistical analysis of how a particular legislation acts as a deterrent to offenders and if there are statistics to prove the same and if there is analysis in support of the same, this is an example, but as such it should be on the same lines, this would give more element for persuasion and this will set you apart as everyone will be doing their legal research so it's only the person who goes beyond one step that is there in the law.

## **What are Some Tips And Tricks You Would Give To A Person Appearing For Their First Moot?**

For first time mooters I would say it is always important to keep your calm, keep your nerves in check because most of the times you have done the research and you know what your arguments are but at that point of time when you are under pressure it is going to get to you, so I think the fundamental aspect is to make sure that you are composed while you are at the dice. The second thing I would like to say is that effectively what the judge wants to do is set you up on a logical trap, they will say “X..ok..then..Y..ok..then..Z..ok , but how did it come to A” so be aware of where the judge is coming from and see that your response is in the direction that you want to say and make sure you don’t fall into a trap out of which you can’t come back.

## **What are The General Mistakes That Have Been Observed In The Drafting Or the arguments And How Can They Be Rectified?**

It would be unfair to say there were mistakes as a blanket statement but I felt that in the memorials you should proofread the documents multiple times, in fact in one of our feedbacks we had suggested that have a fresh pair of eyes to look at the document because you would have worked on the memorial for a good 7-8 days so you will not be able to quickly rectify the mistakes or errors, hence a fresh pair of eyes will always help and secondly, there should be a coherent understanding of law itself because only then you will be able to apply the facts to that because we found in one of the rounds that there was some misinterpretation of the term “intelligible differentia” and its classification which I think the mooters misinterpreted to be that classification under the proposed acts. Those are mistakes you should avoid because at national moot there will be a blunder.



## MS. DRISHTI BARAR

**What are some tips and tricks you would give to a person appearing for their first moot?**

In your first moot you should have a clear head, don't have any pre conceived notions, just go with a calm mind, take a deep breath and begin, it's okay to pause, just be as calm as possible.

**What are the general mistakes that have been observed either in the drafting or the arguments and how can they be rectified?**

In the arguments, a few participants were unaware of the facts which is a big mistake that mooters make, so it's very important to read the fact sheet 5- 10 times before you appear in a moot because even if you don't know the law because you are a student, I think judges can still forgive that, but you can't forgive mistake in facts, so knowing the facts is very important and I think that participants are generally nervous so they need to take deep breath and relax and then move on with their arguments. Also whenever you are completing an argument, have a conclusion to argument or else it's not coherent, so once you finish an issue conclude the same issue and then move on to the next one before jumping to the next and to the next.

*Ms. Drishti Barar  
Associate - Khaitan  
& Co.*

*Ex- KPMSOLite*

*Ms. Barar was  
instrumental in the  
filing of the draft  
papers for the \$130  
million IPO of Park  
Hotels. She has a  
strong background  
in corporate laws.*

## **How can law students add elements of persuasion and coherence to their moot memorials so that they leave an impact while putting forth their arguments?**

It's not necessary for you to say what you have written, of course that is a ready reference for the judge to look in which direction you are going for, but you always add elements of examples, cases, analogies, you can even depend on precedent to make your argument much stronger and lead it in a particular direction. Don't get rattled by what the judges are trying to ask you and stick to your arguments that you have put forth.



*Mr. M.R. Reddy*  
(IPS)

*Mr. Reddy has been felicitated with the Indian Police Medal & Presidents Police Medal.*

*He was posted to Cabinet Secretariat to set up the Special Protection Group & later assigned to Indian Embassy in Germany.*

## MR. M.R. REDDY

**What changes do you think that should be brought in the legal framework when you compare it to the practical implementation of the same by the police?**

There should be a proper balance of the evidence that is required to be produced before the judge and the evaluation of the evidence in the larger interest of the society. Too much of benefit to the accused to the extent that let 99 accused person to be acquitted and let not one innocent be convicted is giving too much of the liberty to the accused to go scot-free by taking benefit of doubt. There should be a reasonable balance between the evidence required and the benefit that is being given to the accused. This needs to be the relook because society does require protection from the guilty and it is not a proper balance if too much of benefit is given to the accused and the society is subjected to the misdeeds of the accused person.

**Sir could you please suggest a few tips which will help students who can work on overcoming the gap between academic learning and practical working during the academic session?**

Essentially the legal profession should try to establish rule of law and to the extent possible assist the system to see that justice prevails society which will furthermore be exploited by the person for their benefits.



**In your long and successful career, what do you think are the loopholes in the judicial system and how do you think the legal system can play role in order to make all these facilities accessible to the general public?**

The present legal system which we have is largely derived from what the Britisher's had at that time. A democratic system requires a different yardstick in the legal system in which the Britisher's themselves have rectified their own wrongs. Many law commissions' have given report of the changes that are needed in both Evidence Act and also in CrPC. But the changes are not been effected or even they are been effected they are to slow.

**After seeing the recent movies such as Article 15, it is been observed that there are many officials who really want to take initiatives but when it comes to implication they are either suppressed by the higher officers or because of the political pressures. What are your views on this?**

Yes, it is true that in some cases the political interference does injustice, but that percentage is very less. In reality, in a larger number of cases, the legal actions were taken correctly, except where the political interests are involved. Even in the cases where the political interests are involved there are a larger number of officers who do what is right, they follow what the law is and the system does respect them. the system rarely punishes such officers when they do not to that, yes, they may get their work done by someone else but they will not harm the officer who is doing right.

**What according to you, we as law students, can help and take into consideration as a legal aid committee in order to multi-boot our time and like be beneficial to the society?**

The first thing is as a legal professional, you have to also think of your responsibilities to the society. Don't take up the blatantly false cases. Such people should not be increased, they have already done a lot of damage to society. Second, it is your responsibility to see that your client is protected within the legal framework of the country. Not taking advantage of the loopholes which the system has is required as a good professional and also as good citizens.





*Mr. Aman Sethiya*

*Mr. Sethiya, a fourth year law student of KPMSOL*

*An Avid reader of Constitutional law and holds a strong opinion on contemporary social issues.*

## MR. Aman Sethiya

### 1. What is the basic idea behind the steps that you've taken for this social evil?

The idea behind the abolition of witch- hunting was quite random. I came to know about witch-hunting during the time when I was preparing for my CLAT examination in the year 2015. It was a Hollywood movie of Vin Diesel having its title named "The Last Witch Hunter" which I think released on December 2015. I still remember a discussion that I had with my guru Mr. Shivendu Joshi, my friend Mr. Antriksh Soni at the coaching center situated in Bhopal on how had the makers kept such an uncanny title for the movie.

Thereafter, I came across one of the articles written by Ms. Anuja Agarwal on this social evil in Economic and Political Weekly that actually excited me to take initiative to research on it and recommend the government to take necessary actions.

### What was the driving force behind this entire project, describe in brief?

I think there were several driving factors that lead me to carry out this project. The principal driving force was the teachings of my guru Mr. Shivendu Joshi who taught me that if you actually want to practice in the court (litigation), you need to have a strong public relation in the area where you are going to practice law and for that if you ever get an opportunity to carry out any project that can bring a change in the society at large just go for it. When I actually started

this project, I think the limited statistics published by the National Crime Records Bureau(NCRB) stimulated me. According to NCRB, more than 200 people had lost their lives on murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder in the state of Madhya Pradesh. According to the news reports, rape, sexual harassment, grievous hurt, suicide, dispossession of property were also the end results of such evil practice of which we are not having the statistics. And the interesting fact is that despite such high statistics on this social evil, the Government of Madhya Pradesh was not taking any action to curb such superstitious practices. So, I think these factors motivated me to carry out this project.

**What changes are you anticipating besides bringing legislation in action? What did you do about the awareness aspect of this issue?**

Firstly, it is imperative to bring a special legislation to curb the superstitious activities of witch-hunting because such a legislation would instill a fear in the minds of the people that if they carry out this activity any further, they will get penalized. Secondly, it requires political will, administrative skill, change of mindset and then we should go for kill of this social evil. Lastly, such activities are being carried out in the rural areas of different parts of the country. The best way to create awareness among the public is to collaborate with those NGOs which are working in collaboration with NABARD. The reason being NABARD has the strongest relation with the people living in the rural areas. NABARD has a scheme on micro-credit named Self-Help Group – Bank Linkage Programme. NABARD has created and established the highest number of Self-Help Groups in the world. In this manner, awareness can actually bring a change in the society to kill this social evil.

**What suggestions would you like to give to your colleagues, if someone's interested in proceeding with certain issue?**

Everyone has different mode to operate to carry out any project that they want to proceed. Even I'm an expert without complete knowledge to give then proper suggestions. But, from my limited experience and knowledge these should be few things that I would recommend my colleagues to do after undertaking the project of

their wish and desires. Firstly, to record every single detail about your project and preserve all the documents that you are collecting through research or from any governmental department through Right to Information. Secondly, we live in a modern world, in a modern society where things are becoming faster and faster and our expectation to get response from any person, department, etc. remains the same. But, when it comes to practicality it takes time when you undertake such projects that can actually bring change in the society. It takes time to reach your goal. Therefore, if you have to undertake any project on certain issue you have to be very patient, tolerating and emotionally strong. Thirdly, there should always be at least two to three alternative course of actions ready before launching your project on public. Lastly, there will be highs and lows, times when you will second thoughts while you are undertaking the project. You have to identify the positives from the negative responses that you've received from others. It is a simple rule, if you want your project to gain publicity, you have to undertake struggle in every manner so as to achieve it.

**What all were the challenges you had faced during a proper court proceeding where you in your personal capacity representing your case?**

It is totally different from the procedure that we, as students, follow in the moot courts. We have to be well aware about the procedure, decorum, protocols, language of the court and if you fail to do so, you may face some negative result for your project. One must be very selective of the words that he speaks in front of the judge. I faced certain difficulties with regards to drafting the Public Interest Litigation. It was my 87th or 88th draft that got finalized for filing in the High Court. I have also faced the difficulty of gaining confidence while appearing before the High Court Judge as petitioner-in-person. But, it is a learning phase and an advocate generally gain these skills over a period of time. So, I do take those difficulties positively and will learn from them and am also ready to accept the further challenges that are going to come as soon as this petition will proceed.



*Asst. Prof. Unni  
Ramachandran*

*Mr. Ramachandran is  
a faculty of KPMSOL.*

*He specializes in  
Maritime Laws. He has  
a PhD from the World  
Maritime University.*

## **Asst. Prof. Unni Ramachandran**

### **1. Please tell us about your internship and the nature of work you were involved in.**

The idea behind the abolition of witch- hunting was quite random. I undertook an internship in the maritime unit of the international labour standards department (NORMES) at the International Labour Organisation (ILO) headquarters in Geneva. I assisted my team in the update of a booklet on the Frequently Asked Questions on the Maritime Labour Convention 2006. I was involved in updating a website on the Maritime Labour Convention 2006 that gives country-specific information on its ratification and implementation. I also prepared comments for the meeting of the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR) that takes place at the ILO in November and December every year.

### **2. Why did you decide to do this internship?**

I felt it would give me exposure to the working of the ILO. My work on the labour conventions at the ILO is closely related to my doctoral research. I am a PhD candidate in Maritime Labour Law at the World Maritime University (WMU) in Sweden.

### **3. What do you think was your edge over the other candidates which made the process easier?**

I hold an LL.M in Maritime Law and am pursuing a PhD in Maritime Labour. I also have 5 year teaching

experience at a Maritime University. The relative dearth of candidates who have specialised in Maritime labour law may have helped me secure the internship.

#### **4. What hurdles did you face while undergoing the internship?**

Geneva is one of the most expensive cities in the world. The ILO is one of the few UN agencies that pays its interns. Still, managing my living costs and expenses was a challenge.

#### **5. Could you please tell our readers about the importance of such internships and how should one go about applying for the same?**

An internship at the United Nations or any of its agencies gives interns exposure to the working of international organisations. A six-month internship could lead to a consultancy, a fixed-term contract and a long-term career at the United Nations as an international civil servant.

A Masters degree/LL.M (in International Law/International Trade Law/Intellectual Property Rights/International Criminal Law or other disciplines) from a well-known university in Europe/UK/America could open up opportunities for internships at the UN. Information about internships and the procedure for application is posted on the website of each UN agency. Knowledge of French and Spanish would be helpful.

#### **6. Do you think area of expertise helped you secure this internship?**

Yes, my training and education in Maritime Law as well as my work experience helped me secure the internship.

#### **7. Did you have any references that helped you through the process?**

Dr. Cleopatra Doumbia-Henry, the President of the World Maritime University (WMU) and Dr. Max Mejia, the Director of PhD programs at WMU recommended my name for the internship. Dr Doumbia-Henry worked at the ILO for three decades and retired as Director of the International Labour Standards department at the ILO, before she was appointed President of WMU.



# Below the fold...

## TROLLING: A WAR OF INTERNET CULTURE THAT NEEDS TO BE STOPPED AT ONCE.

The 2019 General Elections which spread across seven phases has brought a sudden large increase of female candidates and in the process, these women candidates/leaders are finding out about online trolling and threats which can be amplified in political races. Out of the 8048 candidates running for elections, 711 are women. Women candidates are 8.8 percent this time, marking an increase of 1.2 percent as compared with 2014.

Women politicians have never been given the opportunity to rise to power by various political parties and male politicians. Certain cluster of women politicians often become the centre of jokes due to their educational qualifications, ethnicity, religious beliefs and what not. During the election season my twitter feed was flooded with insinuating tweets. Tweets where a troll mentioned that "*Priyanka Gandhi is a skirt-wearing bai.*"

Another man tweeted that Smriti Irani is a leader who *wears a big bindi on her forehead and someone told me that when a woman changes her husbands frequently, the size of her bindi keeps growing.*" I was shocked by the sheer disrespect and the absurdity of the above tweets. From Urmila Matondkar's opponents calling her a bholi bhali ladki to another party leader saying Jaya Prada would make nights rangeen in Rampur, all these tweets convey is a cloud of bewildering contempt towards women who then start regretting their decision of entering into the public domain due to the online abuse, i.e. death and rape threats they face on a daily basis. Online abuse has now become a common weapon to attack women leaders inciting fear in them.

No points for guessing that people on the Internet can be mean, especially towards women and that's an unfortunate fact of online culture.

Trolls often feel free to say whatever they want with no regard for how it may affect people, and women should not be subjected to this kind of online abuse just because they engage in online activism through social media or attempt to change the way the society perceives certain critical social issues.

Sadly, internet has always been a hostile place for women and in order to change that Amnesty International has come up with the 'Troll Patrol India' project which aims to 'decode' the problematic content and the nature of the tweets that have been sent to women leaders in the run-up to and during the General Elections 2019 and will help people understand the true scale and type of abuse women experience on Twitter. The Troll Patrol India project aims to highlight the seriousness of the ongoing issue which has taken the country by storm, where women instead of feeling validated, feel victimised every day due to the various types of abuse they receive on Twitter, which will ultimately help Amnesty International India to put pressure on Twitter to respect women's rights on the platform.

This initiative also allows volunteers like me to engage in progressive discussions and to pitch-in ideas regarding the offline activities related to the current project or human rights in general.

The thing I learned from this project is that ignoring trolls is not the best policy and a well written response might just open the troll's eyes and change their ways. This initiative is an opportunity to fix online trolling and stop it from happening in the future where women can feel safe. It also helps in conveying a strong message- 'trolling is not the new normal.'

**- JAY SHAH**  
**S.Y. B.A., LL.B (HONS.)**

# SUSTAINING EARTH: BRINGING LAW, SOCIETY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT TOGETHER

The world is facing an unprecedented crisis of sustaining life and the earth. There is the need to have a balance between sustainability and governance, and between traditional patterns of 'conflict' and contemporary need for 'cooperation' in international affairs. It is graver than what is generally understood. Contemporary 'urgency' to cope with the issues of Green House Gas (GHG) emission, rising temperature levels, melting of glaciers, regenerating biodiversity, deforestation, etc. has started negatively impacting the environment. Is the situation 'given', considering the size of the global population and consumption patterns? Have the governments failed to deliver in a timely and apt manner to the man-made environmental devastation? Are we too late in 'introspecting' the pitfalls of excluding the 'sustainability' principle from our model of development? Does the present condition indicate a deliberate lapse on our part? The notion of sustainable development is commonplace today. The modern idea of development involves sustainability considerations. But why have we started giving importance to sustainability only now?

Major responses to this observation lead us to look into the intriguing relationship between sustainable development, society and law.

This paper focuses on three major aspects of analysis and reflection i.e., Understanding Sustainability and Governance, Politics of Sustainable Development, and Role of Law and Tradition in Sustainable Development. The paper reveals that the contemporary crisis of climate change and the issue of sustainable development are the outcomes of two major aspects of international or global interactions, i.e., prevalence and dominance of a post-war capitalist outlook that side-lined the issue of 'sustainability' from the mainstream developmental discourse, and delay in realisation of the importance of reaching a 'consensus' in dealing with the common threats emerging out of climate change. This paper provides certain normative reflections on the issue of (un)sustainability in modern times and the way forward.

**RAVI SAXENA**  
**ASST. PROFESSOR**



# FREE SPEECH IN APOLITICAL CAMPUSES

Protection of constitutional and human rights cannot be achieved by a mere declaration of their existence. Affirmative action has to be taken by the state and all institutions performing public functions, to give these rights a meaning and ensure that minorities are given equal access to those rights.

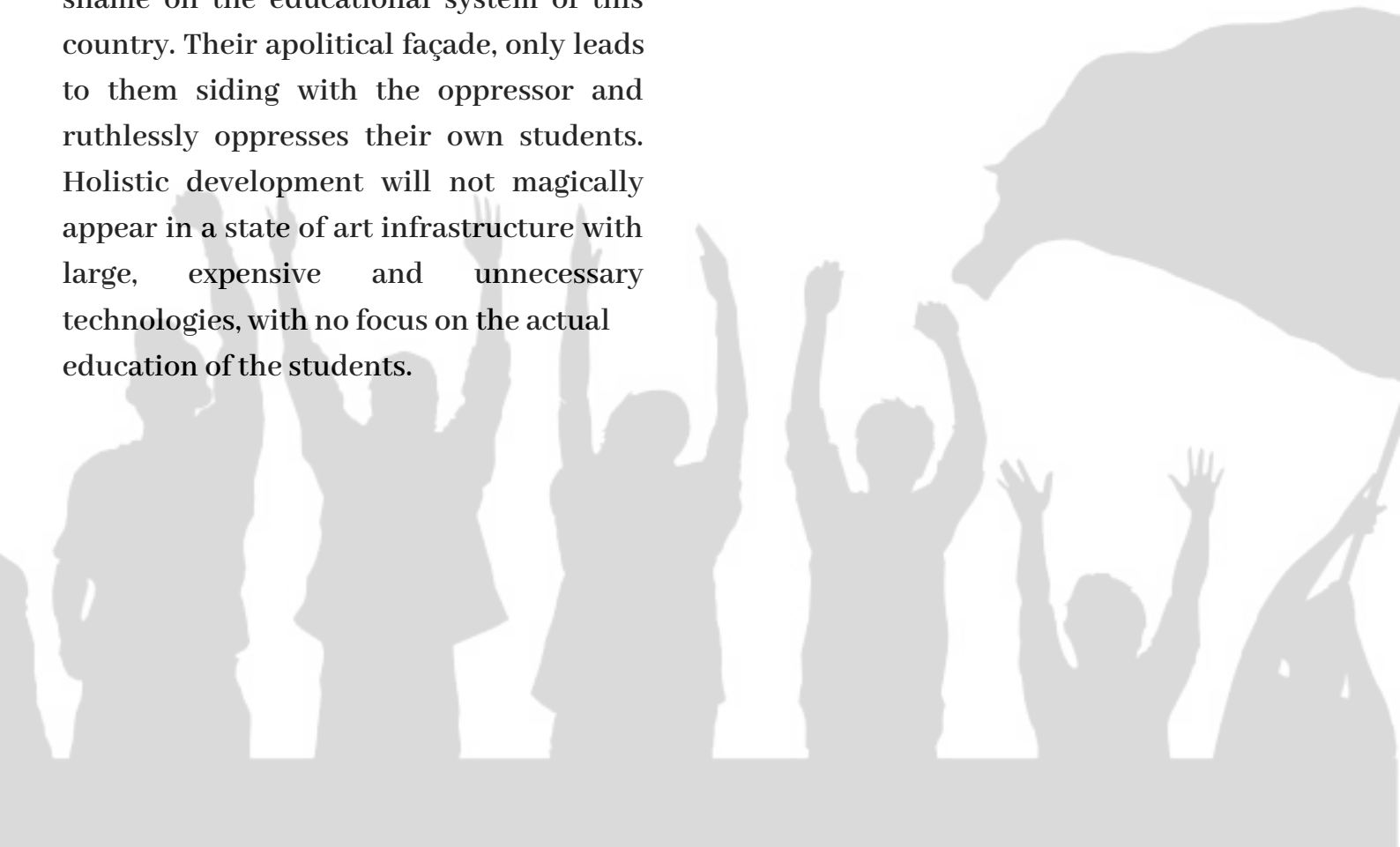
Universities and schools, both public and private, are spaces where students form opinions which have a lasting impact on the future of an entire generation. Therefore, it is undeniable that protection of free speech must not only be an utmost priority but also a duty upon educational institutions to create safe spaces for free expression. Education cannot and must not be limited to text books and examination. Thus, teaching students about constitutional rights, mental health, sex, gender, religion etc. from authoritative text books does not make a four walled building a university. It is the practice of those principles that differentiates a university from a monologue making YouTube channel.

The country, in its current situation of unrest and turmoil, has seen one of the strongest student-led movements, fighting to protect the constitutional principles and minority rights. These student movements require immense institutional support. While many prestigious universities have tried to stand in solidarity with students and have allowed and in fact encouraged the free expression of dissent, the lower tier universities have seen the exact opposite. Universities forcing students to not attend any protests, not have any discussion on the current affairs, not issue any statements etc. highlights the hypocrisy of these institutions who on every assignment test, mark and adjudge students' understanding of the constitution. Universities under the name of 'protecting' students are doing nothing but absolving their own liabilities to protect the students in times where students require the institutional protection the most. Many such universities have been called out for their conduct in newspapers, social media etc. but many remain unquestioned and uncriticised.

Free expression on campuses is far from reality because of the many unwritten restrictions that are created in the environment of the university. Where professors are openly sexist, homophobic, Islamophobic, uttering racial slurs etc., with absolutely no regulation on their speech by the university. This oppression by the universities systematically conditions students and creates a generation which is complicit to injustice. A generation which will never learn to fight for their rights, a generation which will always remain a victim of the system. These profit mongering universities are a shame on the educational system of this country. Their apolitical façade, only leads to them siding with the oppressor and ruthlessly oppresses their own students. Holistic development will not magically appear in a state of art infrastructure with large, expensive and unnecessary technologies, with no focus on the actual education of the students.

This uncomfortable relationship with dissent breaks the foundation of a democracy. Our books, our constitution has a meaning beyond our exams. Don't limit our opinions. Our speech is more valuable than your profits. Let us stand together for our rights, let us educate, agitate and organise. After all, we will outlive you!

**- BHUMICA VEERA  
T.Y. B.A, LL.B (HONS.)**



# EXPLAINED: RIOTS IN HONG KONG AND THE EXTRADITION BILL

June 2019, saw the beginning of a historic revolution in Hong Kong, as its citizens began protesting in record-breaking numbers. Hundreds of thousands of people started demonstrating for the withdrawal of a largely unpopular bill, the passing of which would adversely affect the whole country, and was viewed as a threat to the freedom and safety of its citizens, as testified by these protesters. But more than being a fight against the bill, it was a fight to protect the status of Hong Kong. And it all started with a murder.

On February 8, 2018, a young couple traveled to Taiwan from their home in Hong Kong for a vacation. They both stayed in Taipei for nine days. But on February 17, only one of them returned. There, one month later, the man confessed to killing his girlfriend, who was pregnant at that time. The problem was that Hong Kong authorities could not charge him for murder, as it was conducted in Taiwan.

And he couldn't be sent to Taiwan, because of the lack of an extradition agreement in place between Hong Kong and Taiwan. This led to the proposal of one in 2019 in Hong Kong, which would permit the government to transfer suspects to Taiwan to be tried for their crimes. But, the same bill would also allow extradition to Mainland China. Claudia Mo, a pro-democracy legislator claimed that in China, there is no free trial, no humane punishment, and no separation of powers. This is the incident that has sparked these riots. China and Hong Kong are two vastly different places with a very complex political relationship. And the bill threatens to give China more power over Hong Kong. Hong Kong, though technically a part of China, is a semi autonomous region which operates independently and democratically. China's authoritarian government does not guarantee many of the same freedoms that the citizens of Hong Kong get to enjoy.

In the late 1800s, China lost a series of wars to Britain, and ended up losing control over Hong Kong for a period of 99 years, which remained a British colony till 1997, which is the year when Britain gave it back to China under a special "One country, Two systems" agreement. This agreement is set to expire in 2047, when Hong Kong will be fully re-joined to the Mainland. The problem has arisen because China isn't waiting for the deal to expire, and has already begun taking up measures to fulfil its end goal, instances of which are the arrest of 9 democratic Hong Kong leaders, and booksellers being abducted to curb freedom of speech. In 2003, half a million Hong Kong citizens successfully fought legislation that would have punished speaking out against China. And in 2014, the streets were occupied for weeks by thousands to protest against China's influence over Hong Kong's elections. There is distrust in the Chinese legal system and apprehension towards the Chinese government. The bill is set to pass if voted on by Hong Kong's legislature. This is due to the special nature of Hong Kong's democracy.

The Chief Executive is not elected by the people, but by a small committee and approved by China, and the laws are made by the legislative council, a large part of which is selected by China-friendly business corporations, which cause it to be made up of majorly pro-china political party representatives. The outcome can be guessed: the bill will mostly be passed. But this does not discourage the passionate protesters, including lawyers and politicians, with the youth in the forefront, who have put everything on the line to protect the whole of Hong Kong and push back against China's encroachment.

**- AARUSHI MEHTA  
S.Y. B.B.A., LL.B. (HONS)**

## MEMORIES

Echoes remain, long after voices are silent. Memories remain, long after the flush of spring and the leaves of winter have given way to winter of ennui and inertia. Memories remain, buried in the half trance of an acute subconscious; the sole weapon that can make you laugh and cry, at dawn and dusk.

Memories, they come to me through the eyes of my mother: memories that claim the daily nothings and lend a touch of joy. I have seen it through her eyes; a world where childhood still existed, a world that still gave itself away to fancies and foolishness, a world where idealism brewed in cups of coffee, a world that stands in sharp contrast to mine. I see a different landscape all together. I see spontaneous mirth, I perceive an all-prevailing simplicity, I see a world that has no barriers. I see a girl who still believes that there is good in the world. I envy her. Memories are reflected through the eyes of an ageing, ailing grandmother like a room constricted with mirrors, sketchy yet so vivid.

Her stormy eyes hold witness to bloodshed, gross losses and appalling eventful history. She seems locked in a time wrap where memories of partition that tore her family apart, seem more real to her than evident reality itself. I see the pain bred amidst the waste of refugee camps, pain numbed through years of silence; locked in diaries, unfinished letters, and secretly hoarded bits and pieces of her former life. Yet I see flashes of youthful vigour, an undomitable optimism, dreams taking root, ideas taking shape and new painstakingly built. I see a young girl who is ready to defy the world, a girl with a cheeky disarming smile that accompanies her passionate protests, a girl who believes, actually believes that dreams do come true. I admire her, whole heartedly. Memories, that I have accumulated are inadequate; a seventeen year old's life of astounding regularity hardly speaks for itself, yet, there are some memories that I like to recall, relive, and rejuvenate myself with. They bear testimony to the changes in me, they stand united to my first victory, my first defeat. They carry the

silence of a shattering and healing soul and they add mean to nothingness, my preferred leisure time activity.

Memories, of my beloved city, in rain and in shine, memories of running barefoot across a net-field, memories of getting drenched in the rain and then refreshing and rejuvenating in the blissful ambience accompanied by an enamoring aroma of wet mud.

Memories of innocent Christmas carols, red hats and cakes; memories of quiet, insignificant days, memories of sudden storms. They complete me. Something tells me. Their enchanting and captivating memories will form that invisible wall, protecting me, keeping me safe, and lending old colours to new lives.

BECAUSE MEMORIES REMAIN, LONG AFTER ECHOES FALL SILENT.

- YASHASVI KANODIA  
F.Y B.B.A., LL.B. (HONS.) (DIV D)

## MY STANCE ON THE EXISTENCE OF ORNAMENTS...JEWELLERY OR JAIL-ERY?

Today, all of us are exposed to the concept of feminism and we all are trying to evolve and thereby alter the current scenario. However, there are certain things we tend to ignore because they happen to be a very ordinary part of our life and lifestyle.

For instance, something as simple as wearing accessories revolves around the concept that women NEED jewelry to make themselves look beautiful, and women who are not fans of flaunting metal are not feminine enough.



But we, somehow, are all tricked to deem this to be true due to the magical tag of tradition and culture which comes along with it. Well, it is time to remove your blindfold and adjust your outlook. The reality behind all that pretence of jewellery is a dark and bitter truth which is ornaments for women in India are nothing but a token from the past, gifted by our very own dominating and controlling patriarchy. We need to banish the patriarchal stance on everything in our lives, starting with the accessories because jewellery screams of domination and it oozes with oodles of patriarchy, and trust me, that is not how you want to 'enhance your beauty.'

These materialistic objects depict how women are viewed with the same lens as that for animals.

You might have noticed that bulls are usually made to wear a ring in their nose, like a septum between the nostrils, so as to have a better grip and control of the animal. Now does this remind you of a certain something you adorn? Yes, that is what that nose ring stands for!

Do you remember how prisoners were laden with metal in early days to always keep them down; two rings in the hands, one on each, just like your beloved bangles, two rings in the feet, similar to your ornate anklets, and a big one accentuating the neck, so much like those ostentatious necklaces, isn't it? I cannot help but wonder about this 'coincidence' that what is likely to be called jewellery is nothing but a striking similarity and corroboration to this ancient yet prevalent servitude.

Likewise, it was not quite impossible to analyse that these 'embellishments' were nothing but a means of holding back women from their freedom, (which in juxtaposition they never had since birth during that era), or oppressing them. These ornaments were to demean women to show them that they were inferior to their counterparts. The jewellery was nothing but a big fat symbol that women are always under control. In order to convince the society that this was not pure evil, the malpractice was wrapped in the lustrous sham of beautification. Another perception which is inevitable is that the queens or the ladies of the upper caste

were always loaded with far more ornaments than their counterparts. While you might assume this for an emblem of their wealth and superiority, if one uses a magnifying glass, one might find out that the reason behind this is because these women were most often devoid of the ability of voicing their thoughts and opinions. They were always impeded to be dependent on the fairer sex and were constantly controlled upon just like animals and were therefore adorned with extravagant jewellery which further propelled them to the ground (thanks to the jewellery's colossal weight), because that is where women were believed to subsist, not in the sky touching dreams and successes. So there you have another perspective which suggests that more wealth equals to more authority, and hence more jewellery denotes patriarchal ascendancy. To further fortify my opinion, I must share this anecdote. Recently my mother and I were going down the memory lane by looking at the photo album of her wedding day and all the proceedings prior to the d-day. And there it was, a picture of my mother with tears cascading down her cheeks and her nose as red as a tomato and swollen like one too. I asked her what the story with this picture was and she was quick to retort that she was (forcefully) made to pierce her nose before her wedding day.

She said not only did her in-laws suggest that she must do this but her very own parents coerced her to abide by it. I curiously asked her as to why was this such a big deal. She immediately replied without even giving a thought, as if she was stating an obviously logical and proven scientific fact, well it was obviously not, "all married women must get their noses pierced." It dawned upon me that in those days, marriage was something which was unfortunately mistaken for having one more property, in the façade of a wife. The woman was now the man's property and needed to be controlled by him and hence the nose piercing with the ring. She is a woman, not a bull to be tamed. I know that my father's family of course did not have this very intention, but they were again slaves of archaic (see: erroneous) traditions, who just like everyone followed what supposedly seemed to have been happening since decades. Traditions brutally assassinate rationality. This made me believe more upon the fact that jewellery is not embellishment, rather captivity.

**- VIRALI JOISHER**  
**F.Y. B.A, LL.B(HONS.)(DIV A)**



# A POSTMODERN APPROACH TO EVALUATING HUMAN PERCEPTION

This is a theory that depicts the gradual change in the natural order of human perception and relates it to technological growth, especially the information exchange through the social media platform.

The Keynesian beauty contest, being a landmark theory in the realm of behavioral economics, postulates an inherent divide in human perception of a commodity vis-à-vis the society. Around the 19th century, places would run a newspaper contest, a simplified version of the modern-day beauty pageant. Among a list of headshots of mesmerizing women, readers had to send in votes for their pick, and in such a way the top voted headshot would be awarded a prize.

Keynes, taking the aforementioned dynamic as a basis, drew a parallel between the beauty contest and the age-old exchanging of stocks.

He hypothesized that in order to gain an edge over the competition, buyers need to put away the notions of, “What do I think is the best stock?” and “What does the public think is the best stock?” and apply a tertiary degree of analysis asking the question “What do I think what public think Is the best stock?”

The moment I heard of this concept; I made a very disheartening discovery. In our age of globalism, catalyzed by social media, an individual’s perception of the term “attractive” has changed. Mind you, as per Keynes theory, I’m not restricting “attractive” to just human attraction, but branching out to each and every commercialized product.

To put forward my hypothesis clearly, I would like to elucidate on the three degrees of perception highlighted in the Keynesian model. Firstly, the primary degree, personal perception, what you

think is “attractive”. Secondly, the secondary degree, public perception, what does the public think is “attractive”. Thirdly, the tertiary degree, personal perception of the public perception, what you think does the public think is “attractive”

Today before making a purchase, one prefers to seek public opinion in order to have a pseudo reassurance. The very moment someone zeroed in on this mass insecurity, especially regarding tech purchases, the concept of reviews came into play. Although we don't like to express it out loud, on the very first glance, a person's content is judged, blindly, on the basis of the public following, and we do it, all of us! This situation has worsened to such an extent, that we, although subconsciously for the majority, let the third degree of perception influence our sexual interest in a fellow person.

The countless black mirrors being lit by the tiny pixels of instant gratification are exponentially blurring the fine line between the primary, secondary and tertiary degree of perception.

Albeit in a naive manner to save us from this impending perception catastrophe, I've come up with two important questions an individual needs to ask in order to revert to the natural order of perception.

First, “do I really know what does the public think as ‘attractive’?” This would take care of the blurring line between the secondary and tertiary degree. The public, in this case, the entirety of the human existence, keeping you aside, is a fickle element if considered in isolation. Drawing a parallel to a scientific concept, in the study of thermodynamics, interactions between matter (you) and the environment (public) is observed. A definite constant behavior cannot be attributed to the environment, as it's nothing but an almost infinite amount of matter behaving individually. The single point of the study is, the interaction between the matter and the environment in its immediate vicinity, as the rest of it still remains relatively separated from the matter. Linking this to human society, although a lot of us believe that technology has connected the corners of the earth, a major amount of humanity is still “offline”.



Thus, when you hear the term “public opinion” on social media platforms, it really is individuals like you that have been heavily influenced by a manmade construct of perception. In layman’s term, as long as unequal distribution of resources exists, you can never know the true public opinion but just a collection of individuals with similar opinions, which at the end becomes a fundamental redundancy.

Second, “what is the level of influence from external factors in my perception of 'attractive'?” This would bring a mental distinction between the primary and the tertiary degree. This distinction is the most important as it will enlighten you with the natural concept of “truth”. The proliferation of news agencies, being the first wave of biased media, set the stage for “social media prophets” to propagate lies legitimized by the element of general consensus.

At this point, I would like to postulate two ironclad opinions later used as tools, which would’ve been facts if there was no concept of greed amongst humans.

First, there is not a single news agency in existence that operates without bias. The criteria that differentiates them is the amount of bias. Second, the only fact that should be held as the absolute “truth” are your personal experiences, as they’re known to you with no bias whatsoever.

Now observing the current scenario vis-à-vis propagation of information, one would inevitably approach point where one would conclude that given the exceptions, majority of the “universally accepted facts” cannot be pigeonholed as absolute truth. Taking an example of climate change, keeping all the overtly extreme viewpoints aside, what do you really know about climate change?

I would provide you with all the possible evidence one can use to construct an argument in favor of the existence of climate change. A compilation of statistics and photographic evidence provided by a group of scientists, research facilities (private and government-aided), independent environmental NGOs. Subsequently, these statistics are determined as credible by popular media

giants. Thus, as we go down the rabbit-hole, social media pages propagate this as absolute truth. Now, starting from the origin I would apply the aforementioned tools to the propagated information. Applying the second tool, I ask myself “have I seen these readings of the experiments conducted by these scientists with my own eyes?” “If I have, do I understand the science behind such experiments?” followed by “have I communicated, not only virtually,

with these scientists? If yes, do I find them credible?” The answer, for a major chunk of the population, would be always in the negative.

Let me be clear, this conclusion doesn't aim to disprove the existence of climate change but to reveal the staggering bias in the information ladder originating from the source to your screens.

As you would realize that all the information that is fed to you through this very screen is just fuel to the third degree of perception, that is, in fact, the furthest from the primary degree, your personal perception.

Furthermore, the fundamental reason behind this phenomenon is another deadly sin, sloth. The public has developed an envelope of comfort around social media, as it reduces the effort to a colossal extent. So, we believe what these screens show us, as there is an apparent universal consensus on the distinction between right and wrong. The ones who actually question the popular choice are cast away as “enemies of growth”. The irony is that almost every scientific breakthrough was at its start neglected as blasphemy, now the same is happening with altered variables. Yes, all this destruction because of us staying in our comfort zone.

Concluding with a hypothetical, consider a world without the concept of virtual information transfer and hence a world devoid of social media. In this scenario, the influence of external opinions in your personal perception is reduced astronomically. You give preference to your primary degree of perception over the secondary over the tertiary, the natural order is restored. To explore new lands, rather than tapping the explore section of your IG, you travel to the ends of the earth and make discoveries. To learn about



foreign cultures, you don't use YouTube videos as resources, but real conversations. In a simplified narrative, to look for the truth you actually do go outside, and look for it. The sad part is that this hypothetical scenario existed and flourished, it flourished, and flourished but unfortunately ended up being a prison surrounded by mirrors, pitch-black mirrors.

To that end, I implore you, to go into the unknown, search for answers, don't settle for what the "educated" public opinion tells you, be branded as the outcast, be publicly humiliated, because once you see the "truth" for yourself, you'll know through your first degree of perception, and then hold on to it, as that is the one and the only concept of "truth" in this reality, at least

**- SUDHANSHU KADRE**  
**(The Author Wishes To Keep The Name Of The Institute Anonymous)**

## **ADOPT A HERITAGE. OURS.**

Good governance is often achieved by collaboration with private actors. This is not to be seen as the government shying away from its responsibility. Rather, wonderful aspects of responsible citizenship and public-private partnership could be seen. A private actor's resources being dedicated to a particular welfare programme would considerably reduce the burden on the Government's shoulders.

The Adopt A Heritage Scheme of the Ministries of Tourism and Culture is one such programme. It calls for private entities to undertake the task of maintaining heritage sites. For civilisation as old, large and diverse as India's, this Scheme could be a boon on a number of levels.

Indian heritage tourism faces a multitude of issues.

It begins with minimal knowledge of several heritage sites, leading to a severe disinterest and disrespect for them, which is the root cause for vandalism. And not just their destruction and theft for black market trade. We have all seen philistines writing the 'Rahul loves Pooja' nonsense on our national treasures. While major sites have a high degree of security present, it is not possible to give the same to all.

The second is poor infrastructure and insufficient branding. This makes the sites unattractive and inaccessible for potential tourists, who may then simply opt for more commonly visited and better branded ones. That the Government has invited private participation was not just an eventuality- it was overdue by quite a mile (or yojan, since we are talking heritage).

Note that the Scheme is titled 'adopt' and not 'own' a heritage. The ownership of the heritage is nowhere handed to a private player.

The objective of the Scheme is to develop heritage tourism in India. It involves developing adequate infrastructure, promoting the heritage value of these sites and attracting tourists towards the same. Any company (private or public) or individual is eligible to partner the Ministries and the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) as 'Monument Mitras'. These Monument Mitras are selected after a process of 'Vision Bidding', where their plans for the proposed site are evaluated and parameters are set for them to operate within.

Monument Mitras enter into MoUs with the Ministries and ASI for an initial period of two years, which could be extended up to five years, based on the Mitra's performance during that period. Contribution as a Monument Mitra is recognised as a CSR activity under this Scheme, opening up new domains in this sphere. The Scheme has been backed by NITI Aayog CEO Amitabh Kant, batting for the such partnerships to reduce the



financial as well as creative burden on the Government, and make the innumerable heritages sites in India attractive and exciting for tourists. While UNESCO has recognised only 34 sites as world heritage sites in India, the initial proposal of the current Scheme involves 106. The Prime Minister recently has emphasised the need to make India the hub for heritage tourism, and increasing the stakeholders in this manner would be a significant boost to the industry.

While it may not be possible for each and every heritage monument to draw tourists, the Scheme inspires the idea to get creative in monument conservation. Kant suggests utilizing them for various purposes, akin to common practice of palaces and forts in Rajasthan being used as hotels. Kant recommends their use as schools, universities, libraries, centres of cultural events, etc. It would not only popularise them, but add weightage to their conservation, and is an exciting experience overall. Imagine a bunch of five-year-olds happily walking into a palace in Jaipur, calling it 'school'. Imagine conducting a conference of the best minds now, in the greatest university of then. Imagine India being governed from the Red Fort. Possibilities galore!

The Scheme has potentially unlocked the degree of creativity that could be brought into cultural policymaking. Culture and heritage are resources that India has in abundance. Ignoring its profitability is like Arab nations treating oil in any manner unlike the black gold that it is. That said, culture and heritage thrive on people's enthusiasm, curiosity and reverence. Policymaking in this regard must realize this, and cash-in on this factor.

Of course, this needs a solid backbone of professionals to maintain monuments to be used in this manner. This where archaeologists and restoration workers can come into the picture, working on a larger scale, calling for more people to be involved, and drawing the resources that this field craves and very much deserves. This opens up greater employment opportunities at a time when the usual engineering, medical or legal degree is in surplus. There is a pitch for MGNREGA to be involved in this Scheme, providing more opportunities for less privileged workers as well.

The results of the Scheme (launched in 2017) are yet to be evaluated. 27 sites have been adopted, of 600+ applications received for 106 sites. A wholesome

evaluation will be possible only at the end of the trial phase in 2022, and a positive outcome is a step towards revolutionizing the protection and use of our heritage sites.

**- SHAARANG ANIRUDH  
FOURTH YEAR B.A.,LL.B**

#### **REFERENCES -**

1. Adopt A Heritage  
<https://www.adoptaheritage.in/>  
(Jan. 26, 2020).
2. Amitabh Kant, Liberalise culture sector to unlock India's economic potential: NITI Aayog's Amitabh Kant,  
<https://theprint.in/pageturner/excerpt/liberalise-culture-sector-to-unlock-india-economic-potential-niti-aayog-amitabh-kant/347550/>  
(Jan. 26, 2020).

# FREEDOM

My mother once told me casually, if you forfeit liberty you shall receive security, while if you assert liberty then you shall be responsible for your security. Many Asian families work according to this principle, till you are under any protection or guardianship. The law of social associations allows most species to protect their young'uns from threats till they can display responsible capacity to fend independently. It however, will be an intellectual crime by societies, if they are kept caged with parents for life. The liberty to exercise the freedom to voice protest is being discussed here.

Feudal institutions/ societies for instance were built on paternalistic principles that include the agency of hierarchy, protection from threats and compliance to social norms. It provided an excellent support system but the reins of power, mostly rigid and arbitrary held by elders, displayed hierarchal arrogance and it failed to explain itself earnestly. Feudalism has many flaws including entitlements toward power, naked exploitation of powerless subordinates, disallowing any capacity to criticize existing structures through constructive dialogue and penalty for voicing rebellion or resistance.

The Scheme has potentially unlocked the degree of creativity that could be brought into cultural policymaking. Culture and heritage are resources that India has in abundance. Ignoring its profitability is like Arab nations treating oil in any manner unlike the black gold that it is. That said, culture and heritage thrive on people's enthusiasm, curiosity and reverence. Policymaking in this regard must realize this, and cash-in on this factor.

Of course, this needs a solid backbone of professionals to maintain monuments to be used in this manner. This where archaeologists and restoration workers can come into the picture, working on a larger scale, calling for more people to be involved, and drawing the resources that this field craves and very much deserves. This opens up greater employment opportunities at a time when the usual engineering, medical or legal degree is in surplus. There is a pitch for MGNREGA to be involved in this Scheme, providing more opportunities for less privileged workers as well.

Freedom today has singularly been pedaled without its counterpart.....



“responsibility”. This helps to some extent to incubate thoughts without fear of being held responsible, but taken to its absurd end - irresponsible display of freedom condescends others choice of liberty of thought or security. Freedom without responsibility is plain ignorance - if exercised without awareness, or arrogance - if done deliberately. Even if freedom were to be exercised without responsibility, it should never be allowed to overpower other’s freedom(s). True freedom would mean capacity to allow others to exercise their freedoms, moderate / influence others and get moderated / influenced. Freedom was not meant to be an end but means to achieve intellectual liberation from ignorant prisons of the mind. Only when one truly understands to discern the two should one be allowed to exercise it. The way some have exercised freedom shows traces of feudal intolerance. Unfortunately, some Universities have become breeding grounds for such entitlements, as one form of resistance that considers itself to be liberal bullies other forms of assertions – far from liberal! Today political freedoms hoisted in Universities have received patronage from political factions and social media opinion (political) leaders in a dangerous manner.

In traditional sense, political students benefit from political associations or movements within the visible bounds of civil discourse or laxmanrekha. However, what benefit can freedom to protest achieve if the nectar of intellectual clarity is not the goal. Clarity can be reached by allowing the thoughts of self to be subject to constructive criticism of others. If thoughts are shaped by student associations through engaging forms of dialogic process, it can produce nectar to be shared by all. An example would be Anhad sessions in KPMSOL or Oxford University style debates, etc. Various student bodies can come together to organize platforms for informed dialogues and invite political factions to present their arguments, also subject them to critical scrutiny. A custom prevalent in Universities earlier invited opinion leaders to engage and question but now such invitations are reported in the media when it is cancelled, partly due to hostile factions wishing to dominate campus narratives.

Dialogue is the only way to temper impetuous impulses and to reach a common understanding even if there are agree-to-disagree resolutions. Fear of critical opposition, fragile egotistic.....

“positions, loss of image and power leads to agenda setting by political factions, to which unfortunately, some student bodies supporting either left- or right-wing groups succumb. Students associations that fail to adopt such democratic process clearly betray ignorance or arrogance. Many associations rather than call for a civil debate in a larger arena engage in a theatre of posturing to seek attention or be shepherded by selfish opinion leaders.

Active political theatre fests in campuses are witnessed in states like Delhi, Kerala, Bengal, Jammu & Kashmir, etc. All these states have seen in-class discussions divert from critical issues of study to topics set by political factions or rabbling media. Though it is fashionable to discuss contemporary issues it is equally important to allow the self and others an environment to assess any matter with due objectivity and critical research. Without this, students rather than develop a free mind will step into echo chambers voiced by rabble-rousers extended through platforms like twitter, facebook, whatsapp groups, reddit, etc. I have heard many students being victims of cyber bullying, targeted condescension, hooliganism and personality shaming which is not too different from campus ragging. This in every essence appears a crime as some develop deep psychological trauma to later

leave the college or inflict self-harm. Not many acknowledge the need for a law or policy to stop it. Temples of education are converted into competitive colosseums exposing the deteriorating free-spirited environment. A case in point is the state of campus protests in Kerala, with many narratives of violence and murder, and the High Court's repeated orders ruling against strikes, rallies and gheraos; while some states including Bengal and Maharashtra contemplated banning strikes altogether from the state. The latter might be an extreme thought; however, in the light of violence unleashed through protests in many parts of India, it has lost its sanctity. Another example to cite is of Mumbai University student body elections that were banned because it led to murder (near Mithibai college) while political factions were past reported to have splashed ink and slapped authorities using students to protest.

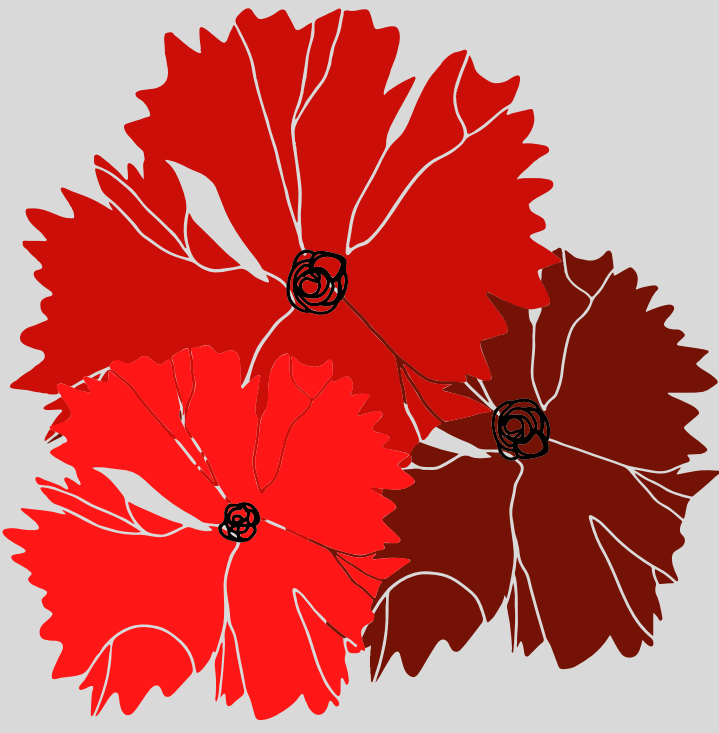
Freedom to protest was never meant to slip into violence in the name of political resistance. The best way is not to argue a ban but a controlled incubation that displays maturity by voicing disagreement in a collective through democratic engagement, yet defend independence fiercely and support others independence. Till such maturity blooms, educational institutions will paternally allow

“conditional access to liberty and freedom to protest will appear suspicious.

-ASSIST. PROF. RAKESH NAMBIAR  
(PH.D. ENGLISH)







# The Colour of the Sky, Blood Red

Astha Nahar

Listen to this, with a misery inside;  
Once upon a time, in the Olden age  
There was a king, a little strange  
Walking in his backyard,  
The king collapsed into a faint  
And in that thin, a vision came:

There were voices around,  
none of them being heard,  
People being shot,  
uttering not a single word.  
Instead of holding flowers and clay  
Five year olds have weapons to play.  
Water depleted, climate changed,  
A vision, that'll never fade.

What he feared, is the truth today,  
As we continue to live  
Without a place to voice our voices,  
And calm our calms  
Because free speech is a right  
But hey, it's something  
that you need to earn with a fight!

Launching missiles like firework  
But who's minding their own work?  
Terrorists are safe, but blacks shot  
Terror stays, rights left to rot,

What would it take to open their eyes  
And respond to our resounding cries

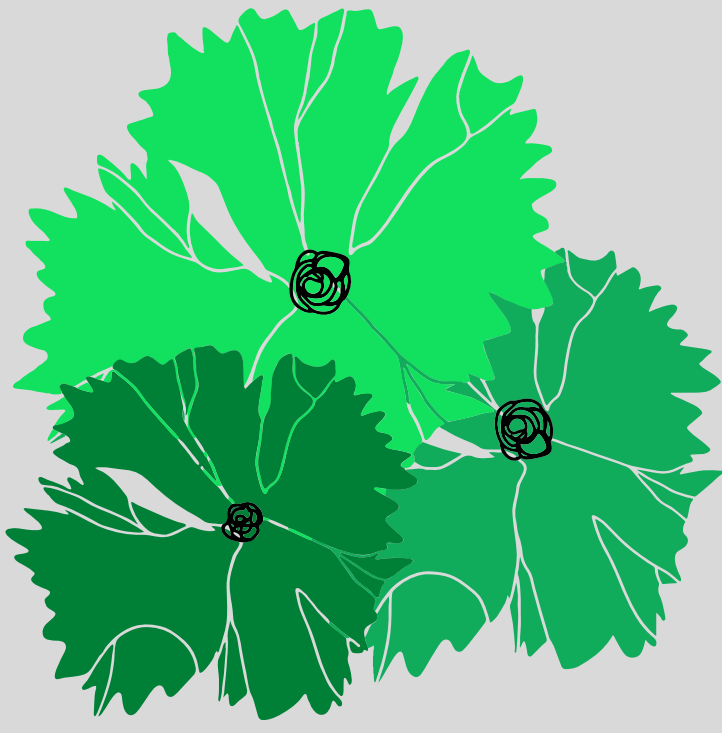
For one night, when you cross the street,  
From work or house to the cemetery,  
You'll hear voices that are loud and clear  
Candles being lit and the graves, slit.  
Friends and foes, lying on the ground  
You'll realise, that it took nothing dear  
To take the whole world  
swarming down.

Do I fit in, in this world?  
Because I want to say words that flame  
But instead, silence is what became  
It's a glass slipper that I can't fit in,  
And is it fair to ask me  
to jump out of my skin?

It's high time, that you finally realise,  
The deeds you did and the wreck you  
stored,  
Whatever you did are being accounted for  
Whatever you sowed, will be reaped,  
If not today, then in the life after.

The king today, is the red sky,  
Looking upon us, with a deadly cry  
Blood and bones, lying around  
But can you hear, even the biggest of  
hounds?

What is this, if not scary?  
What is this if not a fright?  
What is this if not painful?  
What is this, If not the truth?



# Respond with Responsibility

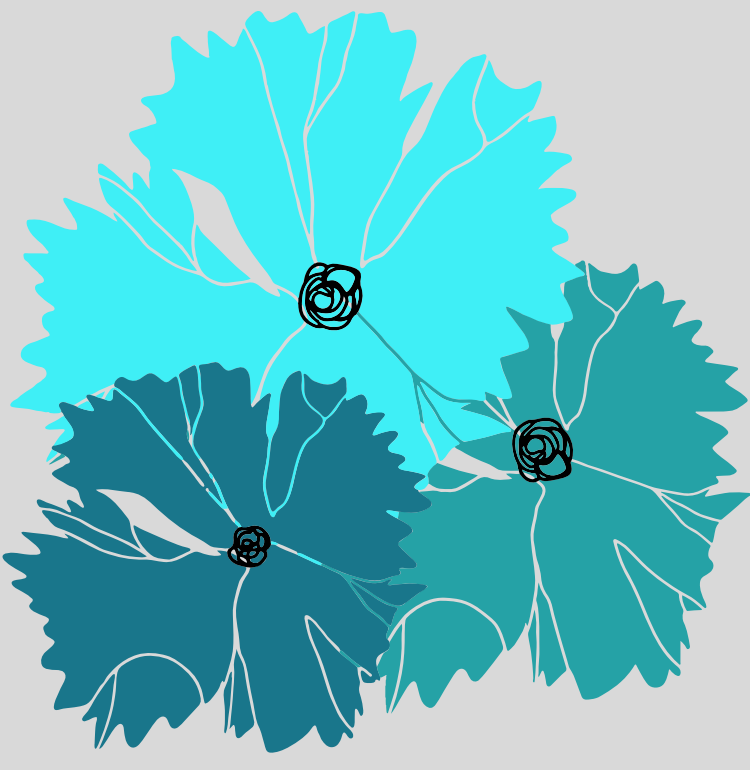
Clarissa D'Lima

A quest for identity;  
A new law to behold, followed by questions  
that were quick to be fired.  
And then the launch of numerous struggles  
to preserve unity.  
If violence is the shade of dissent,  
Then dissent in the wrong colour we have mired.

Power can drive sanity into hiding,  
Accusations and exaggerations are the  
moves of their game.  
Some will cry betray and some will  
surrender to the sway.  
But let's remember that responsible  
response rests on listening, discerning and deciding.

Come together to build the chains of  
solidarity,  
Where hatred is rife,  
Where divisive forces lurk with lust,  
Let us from within our conscience right to  
our actions show peaceful strife.

Let us embrace our fellowmen of all  
following, region and kind,  
For in humanity alone rests the power to  
rebuild broken trust and save.  
Not letting the spirits to get crushed  
beneath the grind.  
For some responsibilities, they say,  
stretch beyond the grave.

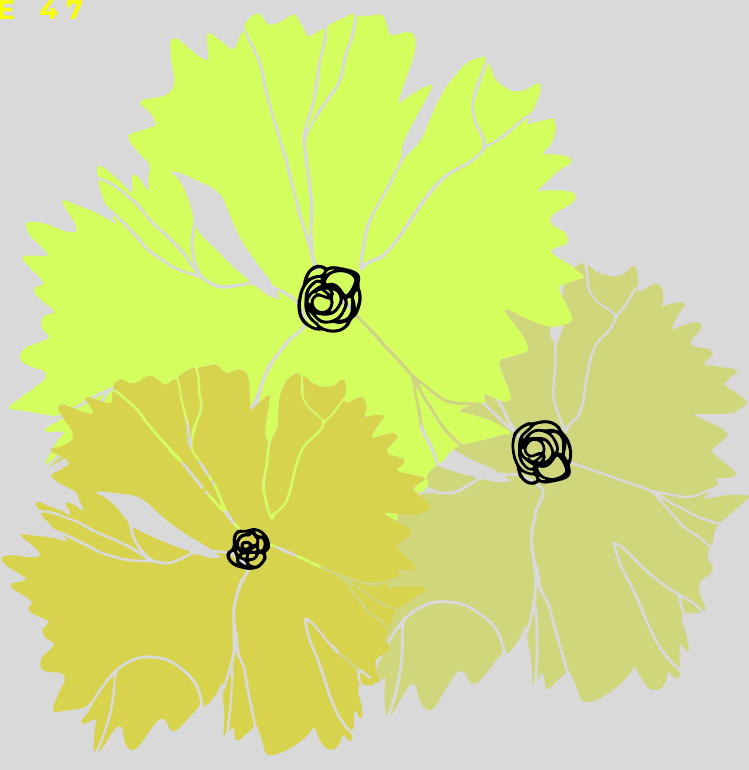


# The Broken Delta

Bhargavi Iyer

When the river splits in the middle somewhere,  
The wind seems to be in splits,  
The spray is whispering to the air,  
The rudder's at the end of its wits.  
When the river splits in the middle somewhere,  
And you're caught unawares downstream,  
The water outroaring the lion's share,  
Unachievable goals for your scream.  
When the river splits in the middle somewhere,  
And the choice is never as simple,  
As the blink of an eye that breaks the stare,  
Or the frown that deepens the dimple.  
When the river splits in the middle somewhere,  
And you're about to run aground,  
You're faced with a decision, then and there,  
No time to turn around.  
When the river splits in the middle somewhere  
And a maelstrom is approaching,  
On one of the sides is the whirlpool's snare,  
No instructor includes such coaching.  
When the river splits in the middle somewhere  
You decide to moor and think,  
But the anchor can't fathom a riverbed there,  
And all the shores begin to sink.  
When the river splits in the middle somewhere  
You stand blinded by fear,  
And fate adds monsters to the depths that scare,  
So that you have nowhere to steer.  
When the river splits in the middle somewhere  
And in quandary you are bathed,  
You gather the courage you had to spare,  
Escaping the death row, unscathed.





# What if ?

Specter

What if? i had it all , a dollar for every fall  
My words are being studied they critique holding my collar

Keep my passion on line when the paper drops  
Keep my bonds aside i aint lifting calls

Just wanna ride in my zone this race got me grown  
Lost myself in these bylanes while i got home, pieces everyday,

They lost interest drifting when im seen in lanes  
Now i get no more texts though its seen what i say

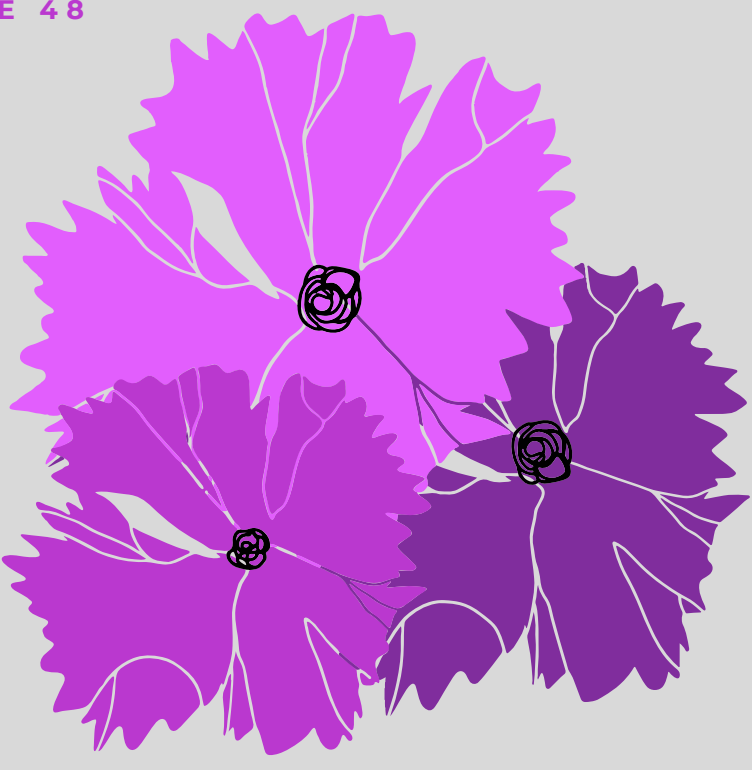
The clocks shattered, time never saw me as amatter  
So many tabs inside my head thoughts scattered

Advices come as jibber jabber cant handle  
Imma lose my grip less wax on my candle

Fine line between losing and keeping myself  
Wish i could save you but i barely can help myself

Praying hard with my knees grounded, but  
sinners can't wish well





# Artist In Progress

Anushka Sharma

I Bleed on this page, she bleeds on the canvas  
while he mourns melodiously,  
I feel the pain in our veins.

How easy it is to spill our emotions and draw  
a life for everybody to admire.

But there's a story behind these strokes and  
words, hiding right underneath your nose.

Convolved puzzles trying to be solved using  
muscles.

We are the creators because we've been  
destroyed.

One way or another trying to find a voice

# GUEST LECTURE BY SHRI M. GANAPATHI

Shri. M. Ganapathi, former Indian Ambassador to Mexico, delivered a guest lecture on 26th July 2019 for students of School of Law and School of Liberal Arts. He spoke on the objective of "The Act East Policy of India". He discussed the various facets such as promotion of economic cooperation, cultural ties and developing strategic relationship with countries in the Asia-Pacific region thereby providing enhanced connectivity to the States of North Eastern Region.

He proceeded to explain the same with an example of the Mizoram-Myanmar Kaladan road. He shed light on the various hardships north-east faces due to the lack of connectivity with the rest of India, the lack of equal access to sea and how economic co-operation with neighboring countries like Myanmar can be more fruitful with regards to the natural resources.

He spoke about economic diplomacy, promotion of trade and reflected on how the role of a diplomat has evolved over the years. He mentioned how cultural affinity plays a huge role in diplomacy till date. He discussed the major aspects of India's foreign policy particularly its relationships with Japan, Australia, China and Pakistan and the impact of China and Russia's close relations over India's foreign policy.

The enriching lecture was followed by an interactive session where Shri. Ganapathi answered various queries raised by students.

---

# ANHAD - RAAH AUR RAAHI (PHOTOGRAPHY WORKSHOP)

---

Anhad hosted its 25th session on the 29th July, 2019 under the theme of 'Raah and Raahi'. The event witnessed two amazing photographers and more amazing humans, Ashish Sulkh and Pratik Talreja.

Ashish Sulkh is an assignment photographer with Incredible India, Contributor to NAT GEO, WWF, NBA and is also a TEDX speaker. Mr. Sulkh spoke about his travelling experience and showed us the most beautiful pictures that were taken by him across India. He also gave a technical insight into handling high-end photography instruments and how he uses them to capture the most breath-taking shots. He explained the different genres of photography like the street photography etc. The students were more than excited to learn all of it and also spoke to him about their personal queries.

The second part of the session witnessed Mr. Talreja, who spoke about his journey of photography, from something which developed as a hobby to now, when his #maibhisadakchap on Instagram features about 1.1 M posts. He is a photographer and a traveller capturing phenomenal shots both in India as well as abroad. The students were very pleased to meet such a happy-go-lucky and humble man. The session ended with the cutting of cake and a beautiful question answer session with both of them.

---

# GUEST LECTURE BY PROF. NORMA MARTIN

A guest lecture was conducted on 7th August, 2019 on the topic of 'History of Divorce in England & Wales and Family Law Reforms' by Prof. Norma Martin Clement, faculty at University of Leeds, UK.

Prof. Norma began the lecture with the history of Divorce in England and Wales while outlining the social beliefs of discouraging divorces at the time which was solely due to primary religion - Christianity. It was and still is believed that marriage is forever and the only way out is death.

She highlighted how the family laws reflect the societal and social attitude. She laid out the similarities and differences between Indian and English family laws. She pointed out that unlike in India, legal recognition of marriage is a civil law not a religious law.

Family law is secular in England and Wales. She explored the recent developments of same sex marriages which is a radical shift in the society and therefore requires law reforms to address these changes and developments. She highlighted the need for protecting the rights of women in a marriage and a need for legal reforms for the same.

The students had the opportunity to understand grounds for divorce and the terminology used in courts of England and Wales.



---

# GUEST LECTURE BY MR. SHAILESH GANDHI

---

NMIMS's Kirit. P Mehta School of Law had the privilege to host Mr. Shailesh Gandhi, who is known for his inspiring work on 'Right to Information'. Mr. Gandhi is a civil engineer from IIT Bombay who is also a first-generation entrepreneur in plastic packaging and was CMD of Clear Plastics Ltd. He was the convener of the National Campaign for the National RTI Movement.

Apart from being a Nani Palkhiwala Civil Liberties awardee, he is also the recipient of the 'Mr. Pai' award. The students of KPMSOL gained a cursory insight into the workings of the RTI during the the 26th session hosted by Anhad on the 9th August 2019.

Mr Gandhi started the lecture by explaining the concept of 'Lokshahi' which according to him meant the Rule of the People, i.e., 'Logo Ki Lokshahi'.

He explained that Lokshahi is where each individual had the right by birth to feel as the 'badshah' and 'begum' of the country. While explained bureaucracy and democracy, Mr. Gandhi rightfully pointed out the causes of inefficiency of the government citing the example of the frustration of the citizen over something as minor as the change in address in a ration card.

A brilliant example and so appropriate for the time, given by Mr. Gandhi was that of Mahatma Gandhi. The infamous story of when Mahatma Gandhi was thrown off a carriage in South Africa for being of brown colour, a complaint sent by him was given attention and promptly he was escorted by an official in the next train. He stated that this was the power exercised by the individuals in the early years.

---



While explaining the Freedom of Speech in Article 19 (1) (a) engraved in Constitution of India, the RTI activist gave a brief background on how the entire movement of RTI was introduced in India. Mr. Gandhi told the students an inspiring story of Aruna Roy who pioneered the concept of RTI by introducing it in a small village in Rajasthan and led a protest against the government when it denied to provide information on the funds allocated for the people's welfare. Her belief was that if the money is being paid by her, then she was entitled to be aware at how it is being spent.



He then went to explain the basic features of the RTI Act, stating that one should know the difference between interrogation and acquiring information.

Towards the end of the informative guest lecture, he acknowledged the Amendment of the RTI Act, giving a negative reaction towards the same, while addressing the fact that this move appears to be to gain control over the information commission and make the beholden to the government. The lecture concluded with a power quote from Mr. Shailesh Gandhi:

“Mera Bharat Mahan Nahi Hai, Par Yeh Dosh Mera Hai”.



---

# GUEST LECTURE BY MR. ALOK JAIN

---

A guest lecture was conducted by Mr. Alok Jain - Associate Partner at Economic Laws Practice (ELP), on the 'Recent Amendments to the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 2019'.

According to him, the amendments were not really expeditious and the reason for the same were the amendments. He pointed out that the base for the 2019 amendment is on per hearing basis which is mainly the reason why the arbitrators drag matters. The need for Section 11 of the amending act was discussed and how the 2015 amendment limited its scope of court intervention. .

According to him, the 2015 amendment was a better amendment than the 2019 amendment.

The pros of the 2015 amendment were that timelines were introduced which were very important because adjournments were

taken and granted very frequently and easily. The cons were that the amendment was not able to keep a check on the section 11 and court intervention.

Patent illegality, he pointed out, was only for domestic and not foreign jurisdictions. The Shrikrishna Committee report, the bench and the ultimate decision was also discussed. The notified provisions, i.e. Section 19, section 17, section 23, section 29A, section 34, section 42A, section 42B, section 45, section 37, section 50 were discussed in length. He also made sure that he discussed the non-notified provisions discussed were section 11, section 2(ca), and section 43, among others, so that the students gain a 360 degree picture on the subject involved. At last, the prospective application of 2015 amendment was discussed.

---

---

# MEDIATION WORKSHOP

## BY MR. AJAY MEHTA

---

Mr. Ajay Mehta is empanelled as a Mediator with the main Mediation Centre of the Bombay High Court. He has imparted over 40-Hours Mediation-trainings to around 1500 judges, social workers, advocates, bureaucrats, law students and has also conducted awareness programs for around 5000 people all over the country. In July 2012, Mr. Mehta was appointed as a 'Mediation-Trainer' by the Mediation Monitoring Committee of the Hon'ble Bombay High Court, followed by Hon'ble High Courts of Himachal and Madhya Pradesh.

He was invited to the Kirit P. Mehta School of Law, Mumbai on the 10th September, 2019 by the ADR Committee to enlighten the students about the importance of soft skills and also guiding them how to do the same. Mr. Mehta explained the process and practical application of the theoretical

knowledge of mediation. The workshop saw huge participation from all the batches.

He explained to the participants the key elements of Mediation viz. confidentiality, rapport building, maintaining relationships and adding value. Mr. Mehta kept the session interactive and made sure that the queries of the mediation enthusiasts are resolved.

The session provided the students an incredible opportunity to learn about Mediation through a step-by step process.



---

# ANHAD – EK SET AUR WITH AMAN BHARADWAJ

---

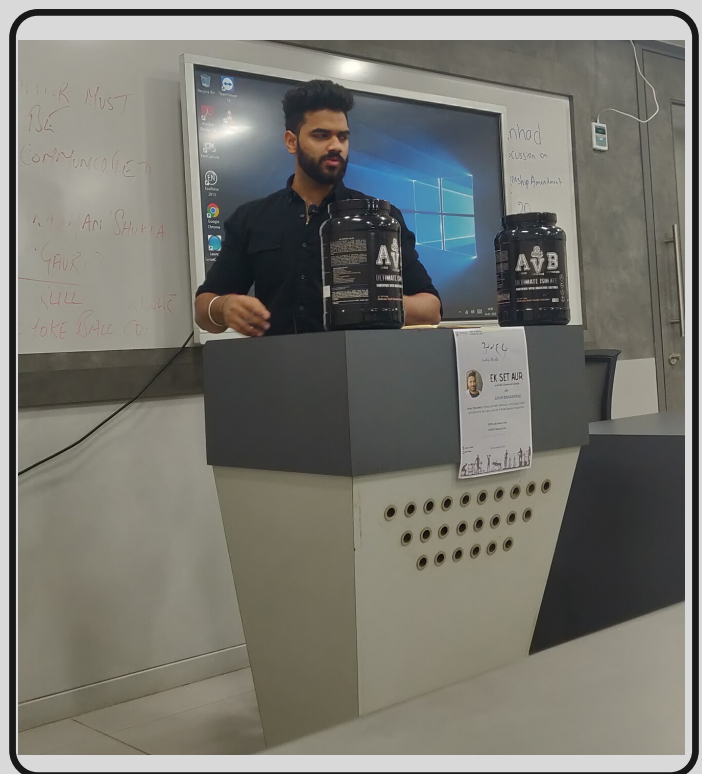
Anhad hosted a session on health, fitness and lifestyle called 'Ek Set Aur' which was addressed by Aman Bharadwaj, a fourth-year student of Kirit P. Mehta School of Law on January 14, 2020.

Aman Bharadwaj is a fitness and health enthusiast, a certified gym trainer and nutritionist. He is also founder of Armed Vascular Bodybuilding.

The session started with Aman, introducing what a healthy lifestyle is and what all constitute consequences of an unhealthy lifestyle. He first addressed weight gain and weight loss and advised people over what they should do in order to achieve their goals. Then he went on to speak on dietary restraints one must be adhering to if he/she wants to lose or gain weight or to build muscles.

The session ended with people asking questions about the issues they face and

the speaker answering them. It was a very interactive session and helped debunk myths and notions on fitness and provided the students with information on much needed lifestyle changes.





---

# ANHAD - BAITHAK WITH JERRY JOHNSON

---

Anhad, in collaboration with Centre for Civil Society (CCS) organised a session with the guest speaker as Mr. Jerry Johnson on 18th January 2020.

Mr. Johnson is an acclaimed author and activist. His work has been cited by the Supreme Court in their judgement on the decriminalisation of homosexuality. He was invited to have a discussion on the topic: Free Speech - How much is too much?

The session started with the speaker introducing the audience to the idea of free will, the idea of state and individuals, the idea of how much freedom individuals can hold in themselves and the concept of authority of the state vs individual liberty and freedom etc. He also linked the concepts of free speech, individual liberty

and state sovereignty and spoke about how and why is it important to make sure that free speech always is looked at a concept which is placed at a higher pedestal despite the existence of state sovereignty. He also spoke about why it is important for majority of us to look at free speech as a characteristic which is as important as our survival needs.



---

# INTRA MOOT & FRESHER'S MOOT

---

The Moot Court Committee of Kirit P. Mehta School of Law organised an Intra moot in the month of July 2019, to brush up the mooting skills of students.

From assisting in drafting a mind-boggling moot proposition to planning for each round in the most meticulous manner, the committee put members put in their best efforts to ensure that the students enjoy as well as learn all they can from the intra moot competition. The judges were impressed with the way students conducted themselves and argued the matter. The judges also provided constructive feedback to a lot of students.

The committee also organised a Fresher's Moot Court Competition. Many students had registered for the same. The committee also held workshops for them

in order to help them in their mooting skills and to brush up on their memorial writing skills also.

This year's moot proposition was based on the National Database for Sexual Offenders vis-à-vis their right to privacy. The problem addressed the contemporary issues giving the participants a chance to hone their skills whilst learning in the process.



# TEACHER'S DAY CELEBRATION

---

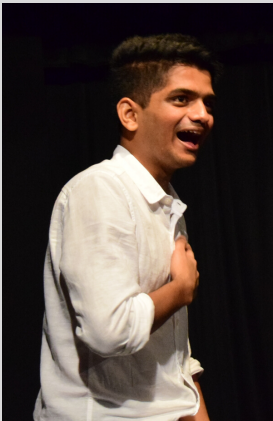
Teacher's Day has always been a very cheerful and content celebration for the School of Law. Hustling between the 8 am lectures to the never-ending submissions, students of KPMSOL put their best foot forward on the big day.

This year, due to heavy spell of rains the event had to be postponed from the 4th of September to the 9th of September. But rains did not hamper the spirits of KPMSOL. The Juhu Jagarati Hall was packed with students from each year gushing with energy to sing, dance and gather every possible chance to hoot. . It was impossible to hold the audience after the program started. The first years, as usual had the most enthusiasm which was clearly seen through their performances.

The performances ranged from the power packed dances to soulful singing performances to the shayaris and the drama, each of which was hugely applauded. The stars of the show however, were the professors as they danced to the tunes of various . The celebration ended with the Student Council giving a vote of thanks.









# PARAKRAM 3.0 - THE LEGACY CONTINUES

---

The Sports Committee of Kirit P. Mehta School of Law organized its 3rd edition of National Sports Fest - Parakram 3.0 on the 18th and 19th January, 2020. This year the flagship event 'Kabaddi' was introduced along with Carrom and Football in Girls category. With Football, Cricket, Basketball (boys and girls), Chess, Table Tennis (boys and girls), Badminton (singles and doubles) - 8 sports with over 10 categories were organized simultaneously.

An event with such diversity needed a spacious venue with prime facilities, which was catered by the Venue Partner - All India Balkan-ji Bari (Santacruz West). Indoor sports were conducted on the 9th Floor, in KPMSOL classrooms and Mithibai Gymkhana. Exemplary organization and time management skills were portrayed by the volunteers.

All fixtures and event scheduled were managed by the students, who extremely efficiently organized the event without any delay or disturbance.

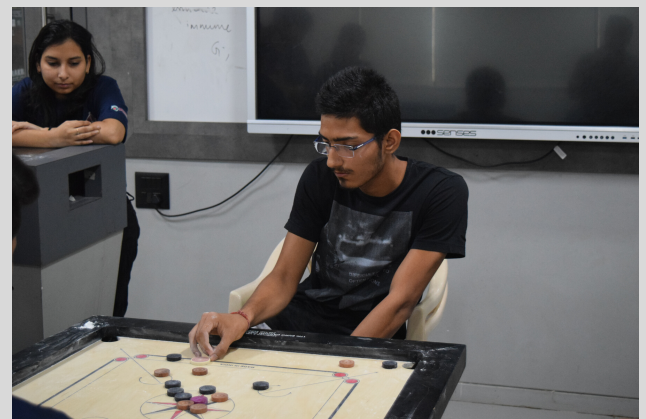
In only 2 years, Parakram made a very strong reputation with respect to its professionalism, impartiality and the hospitality of the organizing team. Due to this reason, the event has continued to retain participation with participants always looking forward to the next edition.

This year, there was greater participation owing to the introduction for 3 new categories. Participation included colleges from NMIMS sister colleges - ASMSOC, SAMSOE, SD SOS, SBM, School of Design, Mithibai, DJ Sanghvi, Sardar Patel College of Engineering, Thakur College, KC Law college and IISM. Mixed Teams from

---

Bhopal participated in Basketball (boys) and tactfully reached Semi-finals of the same. Amity University took the BEST Contingent Trophy home after participating and advancing in all the sports. The level of participation was commended by all.

Members of Parakram Sponsorship Team finalized some of the most impressive deals by getting Ambuja Cement on board as the title sponsor. Parakram 3.0 was associated with Colors Infinity, one of India's most popular media channels. The Kabaddi Event was sponsored by Nitin Max World Sports Club. Food Partners included Woodz Pizza and EL. Parakram 3.0 was covered by the youth partner, Grapevine, a platform for Marketing among college events. Parakram 3.0 comprised of 120 students across all batches. Teams were made at the start of the academic year and every phase of the event was systematically planned in correspondence with the faculty conveners.









---

# MERAKI'20 – INDEED, LEFT A LEGACY

---

The 4th edition of 'Meraki' the annual cultural fest of NMIMS Kirit P. Mehta School of Law took place on the 6th, 7th and 8th February 2020. Meraki '20 had various events ranging from performing arts, fine arts, literary arts to gaming and informals, management events and the latest edition of the photography event. The college campus had colorful décor during the three days, thus giving break from monotony.

In almost three years since its inception, Meraki has grown from an intra-collegiate event to an inter-collegiate event with colleges from all over Maharashtra displaying selfless passion and raw talent. Participation included students from many colleges viz. SOC, SOE, School of Liberal Arts, Mithibai, Nagindas, DJ Sanghvi, DY Patil, Podar World College, LS Raheja, Usha Pravin Gandhi College, Pravin Gandhi College of Law, KJ Somaiya.

A total of 13 college contingents along with enthusiastic college faculty members participated. NMIMS' School of Commerce bagged the Best Contingent Trophy for Meraki '20.

Meraki this time got bigger and had 'Artist Night' featuring Nishant Suri and Aakash Gupta and a movie promotion of "Love Aaj Kal" starring Kartik Aaryan and Sara Ali Khan at Mukesh Patel auditorium with an audience of 700 people. The event was conducted successfully and was appreciated by the audience at large. This year, Meraki had in its kitty sponsors such as Finnesse, Bombay Flying Club, ATKT.in, Dominos, Jaipur Pink, Naari, Claw, and others.

The student committee of 150 students pulled off a three-day event successfully. Here is a glimpse of the events conducted on each day.



## DAY 1

The first day kicked off with a set of most fun events across various departments. The Performing Arts Department organised its very first event in Juhu Jagruti Hall – **Honeymoon Travels Pvt. Ltd.** It was a solo drama event of two rounds, where artists had to perform based on the sketch given to them. The top qualifiers were given a character each by the judges and had to portray an impromptu performance. The event theme was related to travel and it was a fun event to watch. The Fine Arts department made sure that the participants brought out their creative side coupled in the event **Designtination**. It was an artistic travel brochure making event where participants had to draw city of Kyoto. The colours and art brought the city to life on paper. The judges appreciated the work and the unique brochure made out of pictures. The team of Gaming were not far behind and organised the event named **Goalball**. The fun event from Team Gaming saw a lot of enthusiasm and was particularly one of the most fun events witnessed. The participants were blindfolded, their hands were tied and they had to score a goal.

The photography team introduced their very first event in Meraki - **Let's do Shots**. The photographers were asked to click pictures and depict a story through them. The pictures were taken near the Vile Parle Railway station. The photos ranged from little children going to school to adults going about doing their daily business. It was amazing to see the photography skills that the participants possessed. The people who eat, sleep and breathe Netflix and Prime had a chance to portray their love for their favourite show by entering into a quiz contest in the event **Quizzical**. Be it a Friends fan, Marvel, Harry Potter, Game of Thrones or any other, here was a time to play quiz in the literary sense. The game was conducted in three rounds i.e. MCQ, an audio-visual round, and a rapid-fire round. The Management Events team put the business skills and general knowledge of the participants to test in the event of **Battle of Biz Nerds**. This event had two rounds. The event was all about business and business environment knowledge. The teams had to give a quiz test and then a moderated competition was conducted amongst the ones who qualified. The second event conducted by the team was the **Defunct Saviour**.

This was an event for those who had a business mind and saviour white knight to solve business problems. The participants were given a problem of a company going into liquidation and come out with a resolution plan to save the company. It was interesting to see how the participants came up with interesting plans. The literary arts department made sure that the participants do not miss out on any fun in the event of **Go with the Flow**- The infamous mad lip theatre event, where the participants were given clue less questions and based on their answers, they had to make a script. The more weird and bad the script was, the more fun it got. The fine arts department in the event of **Meraki Face Awards** tested the face painting and creative skills of the participants with just a brush and a few make-up essentials. The theme was travel and fantasy. Half face was to be covered with the place where the participant wanted to travel to in reality, and the other half, in the fantasy about that place. The participants painted images from around the world from Delhi to Australia to various other places with messages. In **Kahu Toh Kya Kahu**, organised by the Literary

Arts Department, were given photos of Hollywood movies and they had to recreate dialogues in Hindi. The day came to a close with a solo dance event organised by the Performing Arts Department - **Step It Up**. With the active participation of all the judges and our fifth-year Debashish as anchor, the show took away people's heart. The graceful dances and power packed performances rocked the end of day 1 of Meraki 2020.

## DAY 2

The second day of the event started with the same enthusiasm as the first day. The Fine Arts Department had some interesting events lined up such as the **Vintage Webpage** and **D(arts)**. The former explored the creative side of the participants who were given a theme and had to design a webpage for the same, whilst in the latter the participants had fun d(arting). The budding poets competed against each other in **Wordsworth**. It was beautiful to see the participants presenting on stage the magic they created on paper. The comedians of KPMSOL and the other institutions had the audience laughing their hearts out in the improv-comedy event - **Would I ever Lie to You?** It was beautiful to even see

the faculty members showcasing their humorous side. The PUBG fans were in for a treat in the **PUBG** event organised by the gaming team. The Merkai Sensex raised upto 100000 points on the 7th February, 2020 with the traders making money by buying and selling shares in the market affected by constant changes in the event **Battle of the Bulls**. The Literary Arts event made sure the amateur Sherlocks rack their brains up and find the suspect in the event **Murder Inc**. The audience was in for a treat with the melodious sounds created by the performers in the event **Band Baja Beethoven**. It was an evening for the audience and performers will remember. The committee raised the stakes this time when they roped in **Akash Gupta & Nishant Suri** of the Comicstaan fame to fill the Mukesh Patel auditorium with laughter. The audience was in for a surprise when the star cast of 'Love Aaj Kal' – **Sara Ali & Kartik Aryan** released their new song Mehrama at Merkai'20. The second day of the festival ended with the audience dancing to the tunes of songs of Love Aaj Kal. Meraki'20 was a starry affair indeed.

### DAY 3

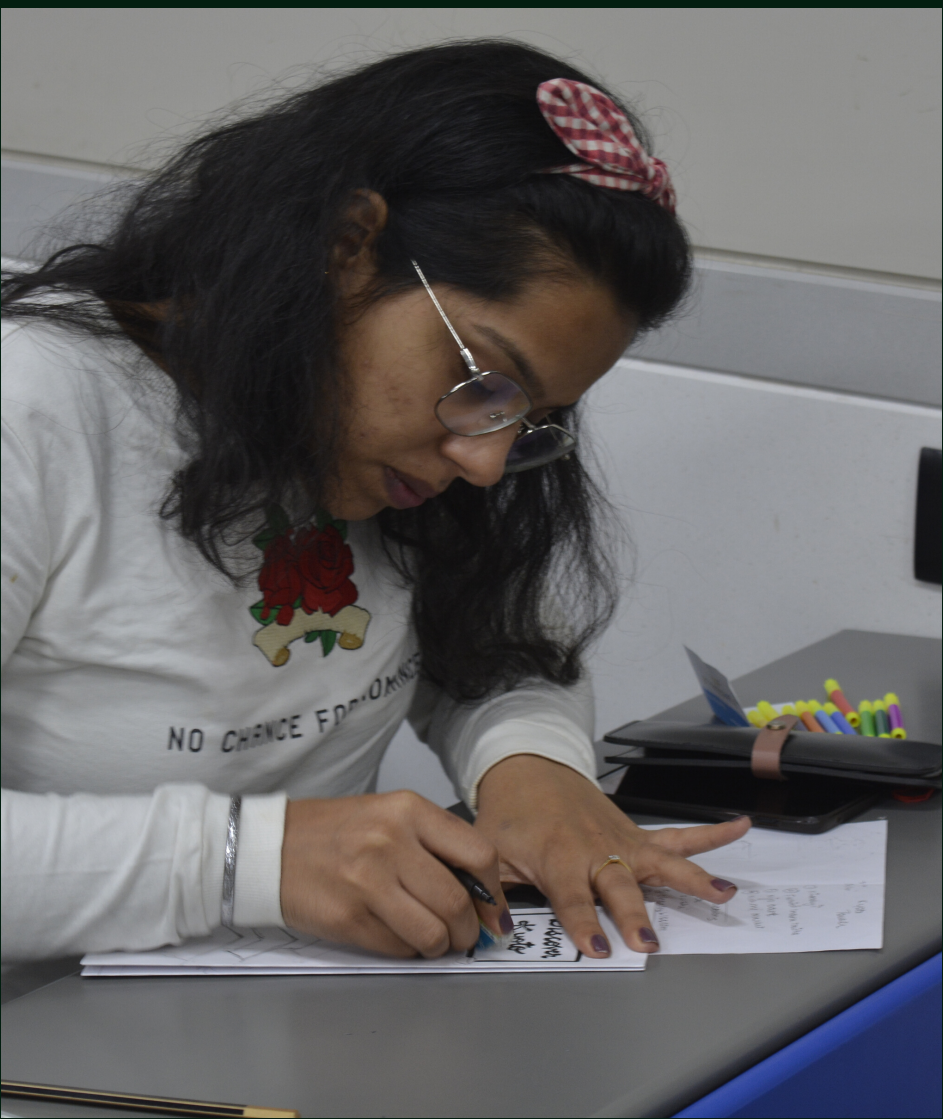
Day 3 began with a bang. It was astonishing how even after a brilliantly successful night, full of laughter and starstruck, Meraki had more to offer the next day. With the same enthusiasm, the last day began with **Solo Singing, Dirty Money** and **Mail Art**. Meraki is truly a platform that encourages and awards creativity.

One of the most innovative events of the day was **Trashion**, where the participants were expected to style their models with the materials provided to them. The material included trash bags, wires, newspapers etc. The winners bagged a modelling contract and a styling contract.

The highlight of the day was the last event of the fest, the **Group dance** followed by the closing ceremony. The crowd was full of energy and enthusiasm till the very end of the fest. The closing ceremony ended with a lot of tears of joy and happiness.

Meraki 2020, truly left a legacy.

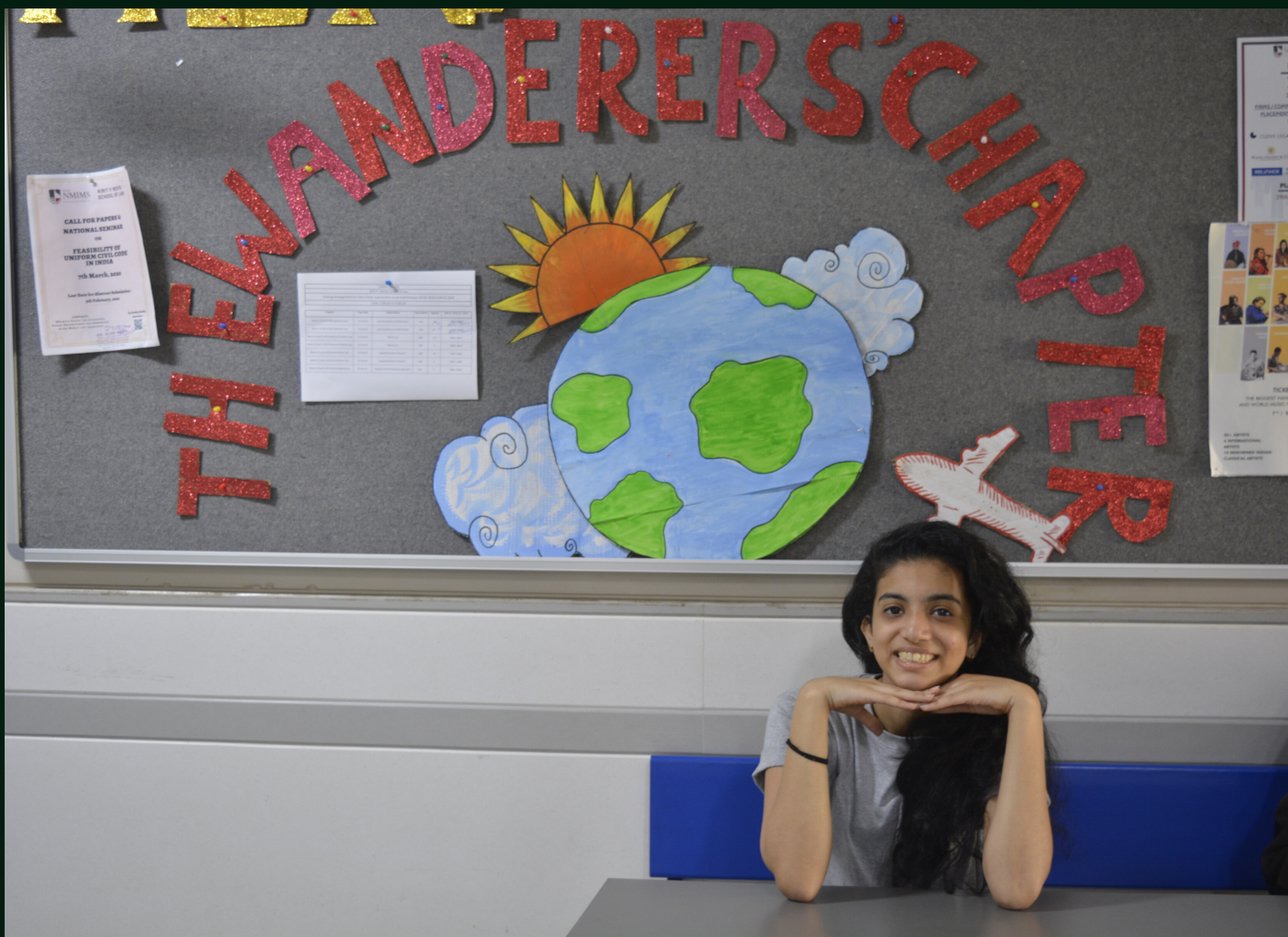
















# SCROLL OF HONOUR

---

2019-2020

---

The students of KPM SOL have tested their potential and emerged victorious at various forums and have upheld the reputation of the institution through their hard work and participation. Here are the highlights of the praiseworthy achievements and attempts of our students.



# SCROLL OF HONOUR

- 01 **Fatima Ali** [B.A.,LL.B.,1st Year] made us all proud by being awarded the 'The Karmaveer Chakra' – an honour given by the International Confederation of NGO in association with the UN. Ms. Ali was nominated on the basis of her entrepreneurship skills. She was felicitated at IIT Delhi on October 12th, 2019.
- 02 **Tanuj Modi, Vaibhav Gupta** [B.B.A.,LL.B.,4th Year] and **Ishita Khemaria** [B.A.,LL.B.,2nd Year] won the ILNU Goodwill Award at the 9th ILNU CCI National Moot Court Competition held in October, 2019 at Nirma University.
- 03 **Akansha Badika, Rutvi Doshi & Harsh Malpani** [B.B.A.,LL.B.,4th Year] were the 'Winners' of the 20th Law Tryst Moot Competition on Constitutional Law held at Jitendra Chauhan College Of Law, Mumbai. They secured the award for the Best Team.
- 04 **Mohini Singh** [B.A.,LL.B.,3rd Year] published her research paper in Indian Journal Of Criminology, titled 'Role of Forensic Science in Criminal Justice' at NLU, Delhi. ISBN 0974 – 7249.
- 05 **Ashutosh Anand** [B.A., LL.B, 1st Year] participated in two article writing competitions viz. National Online Article Writing Competition 2019, organised by Legal Utility and a competition organised by International Journal Of Law Management & Humanities.
- 06 **Bhumica Veera** [B.A.,LL.B, 3rd Year]' presented a research paper on 'RTI Amendment Act: Transparent Amendments And Opaque Governance' at the International Conference on Rule of Law organised by Symbiosis College of Law, Pune





# SCROLL OF HONOUR

- 07 **Astha Nahar's** [ B.A.,LL.B(Hons.), 3rd Year] paper titled "Climate Refugees: A Global Crisis" was published in the 'Nirma University Law Journal'.
- 08 **Zaynali Badami & Shaan Bhatt** [B.A.,LL.B.,1st Year], were the quarter finalists in the international debate held at BITS GOA held from 1st to 3rd November 2019. They were also the quarter finalists in the inter college 'Lalit Doshi Memorial Debate' competition held at St. Xavier's College, Mumbai for the 'Econundrum Fest'.
- 09 **Vanshika Mehra** [B.A.,LL.B.,1st Year] was part of the KPMSOL delegation which won the Best Delegation award at the Inter-College MUN held in October at NMIMS, Shirpur. She also got a special mention. **Snehil Singh** [B.A.,LL.B.,1st Year] was awarded the 'Best Delegate' at The same competition.
- 10 **Snehil Singh** won 'High Commendation' in the National PCGT Youth Parliament and the NMIMS School of Law MUN. She also received a special mention in the Pune Leadership Conference, 2019 in the UN Women Committee.
- 11 **Vrinda Tiwari** [B.B.A.,LL.B.,1st Year] was the winner at a shout poetry event organised by Jai Hind College.
- 12 **Prithav Bang** [B.B.A.,LL.B.,1st Year] was declared as Mr. Vaayu'19. **Ashutosh Anand** [B.A.,LL.B.,1st Year] was declared as the Runner Up at Sports Strategy event of Vaayu'19 , which is the annual cultural fest of NMIMS School of Commerce.



# SCROLL OF HONOUR

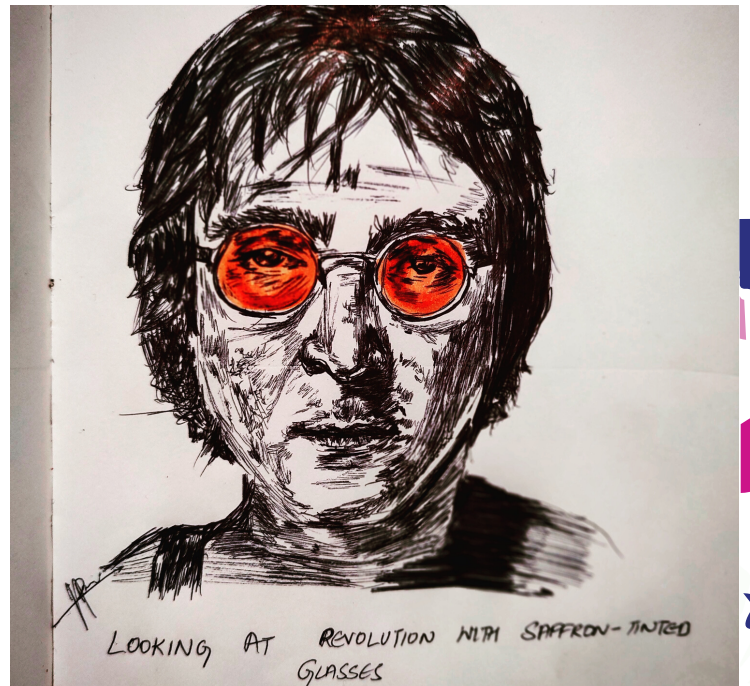
---

- 13 Khyati Jain** [B.A.,LL.B(Hons.), 2nd Year] has successfully completed the **UN DESA - UNITAR** massive open online course. the course was based on the broad agenda of "**STRENGTHENING STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION AND REVEIEW OF THE 2030 AGENDA**"
- 14 Asst. Prof. Ravi Saxena Sir's** paper titled "Sustaining Earth: Bringing Law, Society and Sustainable Development Together" was published in Volume V, Issue I of 'NMIMS Journal Of Economics And Public Policy'.
- 15 Adwaita Bhattacharya, Akshat Tiwari & Khyati Jain** [B.A.,LL.B (Hons,) ,2nd Year] reached the Semi-finals of I.M. Nanavati National Moot Court organised by Gujarat Law Society, Ahmedabad. **Adwaita Bhattacharya** was adjudged as the **Best Speaker** (Respondent)

*Congratulations to all !!*

---

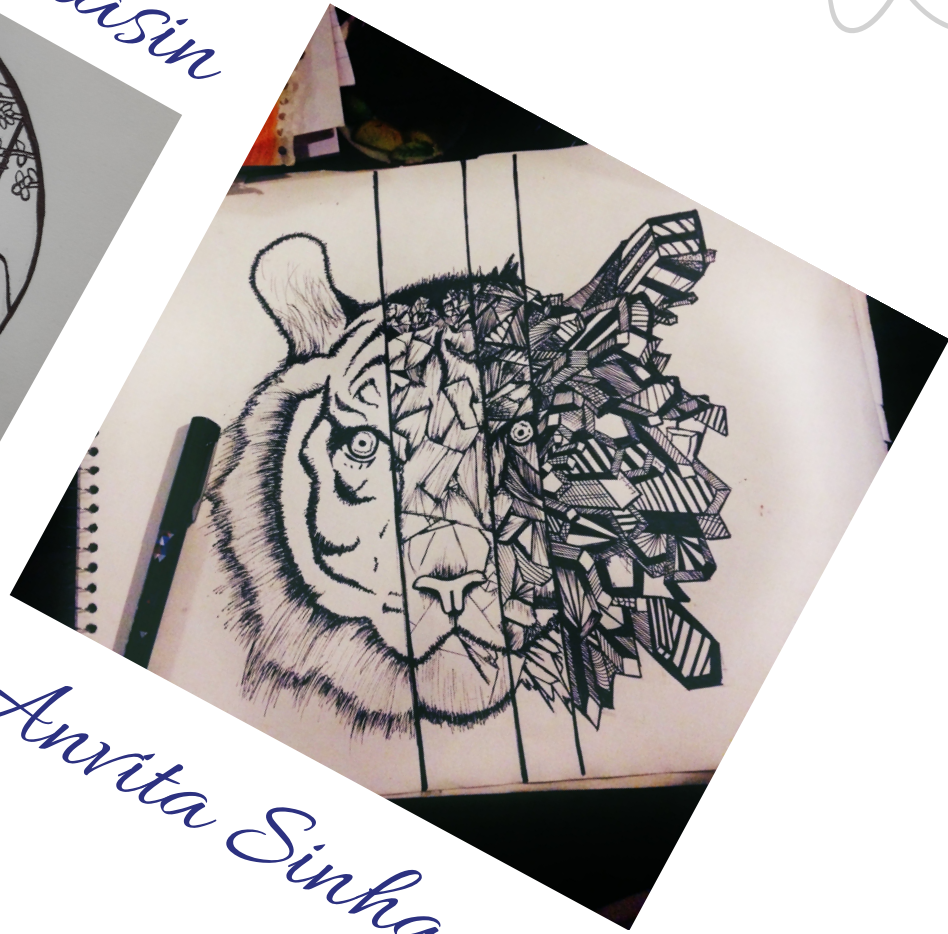




Akanksha Panicker



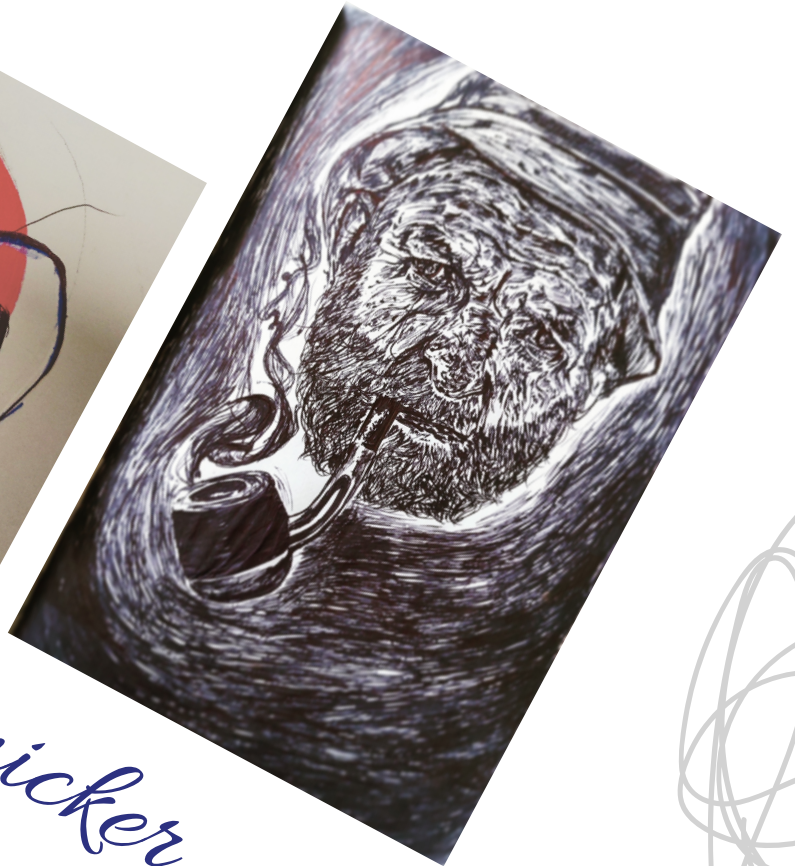
*Simran Bhasin*



*Anvita Sinha*



*Akanksha Panicker*





# publication committee

## 2019 - 2020



MARCH 2020 | ISSUE NO. 10

### THE SPRING ISSUE

INSET:

From Left to Right: Astha Nahar, Prabhanshu Chaturvedi, Riddhika Dumane, Saavi Dhaddha (Row 1), Anushka Sharma, Aashirwa Baburaj, Prachi Trivedi, Raashi Goyal (Row 2), Krishna, Shreeya Agarwal, Ojasi Nagar, Ashish Nawandhar (Row 3), Shirin Jaiswal, Sumana Roychowdhury, Bhumica Veera, Kuhoo Bajpai (Row 4), Samkit Jain, Specter (Row 5), Moksha Kothari and Manan Mehra

**DEAN: DR. ALOK MISRA**

**FACULTY IN CHARGE: MR. RAKESH NAMBIAR**

★ The Views Expressed, Solely Belong To The Contributors