

The School of Law Chronicles

Vol 3 Issue 1





This issue is dedicated to the late Mr. Ajay Singh - an inspiring mentor and treasured colleague. His friendship, brilliance, and guidance is truly missed. He will always be in our memories.

May his soul rest in peace.

Editorial Note

The Publication Committee of NMIMS Kirit P. Mehta School of Law, Mumbai, is proud to present the first issue of the third volume of our in-house newsletter: The School of Law Chronicles. Through the means of these pages, this newsletter wishes to encapsulate co-curricular and extra-curricular events conducted, hosted, and organised by the competent students of the college during the year.

This issue chronicles major accomplishments of the last semester, including the 3rd International Moot Court Competition organised by IMCC, E-Solympics BGMI Tournament conducted by Parakram, Link-Up Carnival conducted by Pehchaan, Virtual Intra-Mediation Competition conducted by ADRC, Teacher's Day event conducted by Fitoor among others. The college also celebrated Independence Day with a myriad of events from every committee. We have also captured the various webinars, live sessions, and expert talks that have been conducted through the year of 2021.

With the undercurrent of the pandemic still strong, it is phenomenal to see that the students have been undeterred in their ambitions and have successfully ushered the collegiate activities to newer heights.

We have also continued Alumni Connect, our endeavour to interview graduated KPMSOL students. In this issue we have spoken to law students who have chosen alternate career paths like advertising and management, and how their law degree has helped them with their journey. In addition, this edition also features art, stories, essays, and book reviews by winners of competitions held by the committee.

As we dive into spring after a surprisingly cold winter for Mumbai, we hope this issue brings you the warmth of reflections of the past and a newfound excitement for the future.

Best Wishes & Warmest Regards,
The Publication Committee
2021-22

ENTERTAINMENT ENTERTAINMENT ENTERTAINMENT

ALTERNATE RENDITION

Publication Committee and Meraki, Zoom, Oct. 10- The event was organised by Meraki in collaboration with the Publication Committee for the law school students' active interaction. The *Dramatists* presented an alternate ending to their favourite movie or series. The event's main aim was to bring out the creativity of the students by giving them an open platform to present their opinions.

The host for the evening was Yash Narula and the event started with the introduction and rules of the competition. After the performance of each contestant, others

were also given a chance to present their views or if they want to add any other twist in the plot.

There were 6 performances, which included alternate endings of the famous series *Game of Thrones*, *How I Met Your Mother* etc. The competition could not have been complete without a spectacular Bollywood ending of *Chehre*.

The event witnessed many Netflix enthusiasts and their vigour was visible throughout their performances. It was a platform where people exchanged thoughts about iconic series and movies, their favourite characters, how they relate to them, and improvised plots. The spectators in the meeting voted for their favourite plot. Followed by the performances, Ghazal Bhootra, Editor-in-Chief of the Publication Committee gave a vote of thanks and expressed her gratitude to the team of Meraki for the successful collaboration and participants for their efforts.

BEMISSAL INDIA

Fitoor, Zoom, Aug. 13 – In honour of the coming Independence Day, Fitoor- the cultural committee of the college, hosted an evening that was ripe with performances ranging from dances and dramatic skits to songs and heartfelt recitations. The hosts of the evening, Minhas Joshi and Chandrendu Chattopadhyay, started the evening by welcoming the audience who were all dressed up in traditional clothing in orange, green, blue, and white.

As the multiple videos of people celebrating the country and its honour were being screen shared for all, the Zoom chat feature was piling with the deafening applause and appreciation for the brimming talent in our college. The faculty who attended the event, too, could not help but participate in the event and shower compliments on the other performers.



The performances came to a close with a soulful medley, inspired by Amit Trivedi's Sound of Nation, which was performed by the members of the Music Department of the committee. The songs included 'Shukran Allah' and 'Ae mere Watan.' On popular demand, Minhas Joshi also performed 'Saiyaan' by Kailash Kher, which then was followed by the vote of thanks delivered by the Chairperson of the committee, Monisha Mohanty.

TEACHER'S DAY

Fitoor, Microsoft Teams, Sept. 5 – During the "Teacher's Day" event, there was a lot in store for all the teachers and students. The students were requested to wear traditional clothing to the event to showcase their love for their teachers. The event's main aim was to display the talent of the students and to reveal the talents of their teachers, who were very lively.

The hosts for the evening were Syamantak Chakraborty and Shubham Mohapatra. The event started with a video showcasing the importance of teachers in our life. A small speech was given by Vice-Chairperson Aditya Sinha, who thanked all the teachers for being there and talked about their value in each student's life.

There were eleven performances, including

games which were played by the teachers as well as the students. The games included 'Who is most likely to _?', 'Guess the song through the emoji', and 'Guess the song and movie'.

While cheering the performers on, Richa Ma'am also sang the song 'Gulabi Aankhen,' which brought forward a sense of enthusiasm among the audience and the teachers. There were many facts revealed which the students did not know about many teachers, like Shrikant sir having an affinity towards collecting stationery.

This activity was followed by a short video showcasing the memories of the teachers in college. After this, some amazing performances by dancers, singers, poets, and actors were brought to spotlight. Sakshi, Minhas Joshi, and Himani Kumar, the Head of the Music Department, performed a medley. The event ended with a vote of thanks given by Monisha Mohanty, the Chairperson of the Cultural Committee, who thanked the teachers as well as the participants for their efforts and time.

EVENTS

BUILDING & INTERNSHIP

Student Council, MS Teams, Oct. 2 - The session was conducted by Rashi Vaishya and Adwaita Bhattacharya. The aim of this session was to help the second-year students draft a proper CV and teach them how to correctly approach internships.

The session broadly covered four points, which included the basics about CVs, cover letters, approaching internships and

internship etiquettes. The host explained the various things that must be included in a CV. The ATS, i.e., the Applicant Tracking System along with its working and components was also explained by the host in the session.

Further, the host explained the necessity of the cover letter and its format. Later in the session, the proper way to approach an internship was discussed. Some etiquettes to stand out from the crowd in an internship were also discussed by the host. At the end, the host took questions from the attendees and resolved their doubts.

SUBMISSIONS FOR AZADI KA AMRUT MAHOTSAV

Publication Committee, Committee's Blog, Aug. 9 - On the 75th Independence Day occasion, the Publication Committee under the 'Azadi ka Amrut' Mahotsav event invited submissions for the year 2020-2021. The students were asked to give their submission under three various categories, namely; Essay writing which highlighted the essence of our freedom struggle in 1000-1500 words, followed by Artwork which depicted the cultural diversity and the love for the nation in the form of art, and finally a Book Review which included reviewing a book written by an Indian author in the language of one's choice with the word limit being 1000-1500 words.

The results were declared, and in that, three essays, four book reviews, and two art pieces, which were the best of the lot, were selected and were acknowledged in the e-Newsletter, SOL Chronicle's Volume 3 Issue 1, which was a part of their website <http://kpmsolpublications.nmims.edu/>.

Through this event, the committee managed to bring the creativity of the students and the love for their nation and its struggle to achieve freedom.



INDEPENDENCE DAY QUIZ

Quizrit, Google Forms, Aug. 12 - Independence Day is a day that marks the solidarity of the nation and commemorates the valour of the freedom fighters. It is a day marked by unity and celebrating togetherness. But as the day approached, many were forced to spend yet another Independence Day distanced from each other, due to the pandemic. This did not dampen Quizrit's spirits, who found a way to bring fervour to our homes.

The committee published the "Azadi ka Amrut Mahotsav" quiz, testing knowledge about freedom-struggle-related facts. The quiz which was open to all through a timed Google form was in a multiple-choice

format and comprised of 30 questions. Quiz-takers were made to rack their brains as they recalled details about the events that lead to independence, the role various freedom fighters played, and the nuances of the Indian constitution. The difficulty of the questions varied from as simple as “How many articles, schedules, and parts does the Indian constitution have?” to more challenging questions; “Who presided over the 1905 Congress session in Surat?” With the 20-minute time limit looming above the quiz, it was a perfect challenge for the trivia buffs as well as an invigorating history lesson.

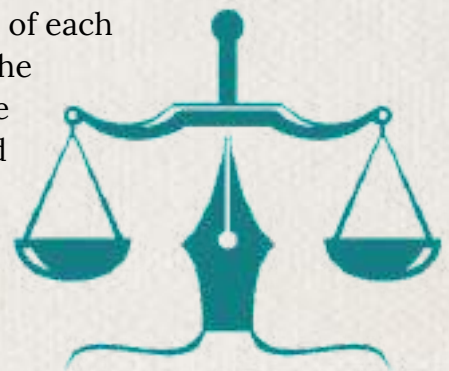
There were five winners to the quiz and Himanshu Chhangani from DNLU secured first place. He was extremely impressed by the hardworking nature of the Quizrit team and thoroughly enjoyed this quiz. He believes that being aware of the history of the freedom struggle is extremely important for the youth, and asserts that even the failures of the freedom fighters faced in their fight, should serve as a lesson for the future. Further, he concludes that as a law student, knowing the constitution is of the utmost significance as it forms the foundation for all other laws in the country.

Virtual Intra-Mediation Competition ‘21

ADRC, Zoom, Sept. 19 - On Sunday, NMIMS' Kirit P. Mehta School of Law held a virtual intra mediation competition, which drew a distinguished panel of judges and a large number of eager participants. In recent years, alternative dispute resolution (ADR)

has achieved significant acceptability among the general public and the legal profession. Mediation is a type of alternative dispute resolution in which a neutral third party, known as the mediator, facilitates the process. The mediation problem in contention was the gap between the release date for theatres and online platforms and how the company was envisioned to ensure an exclusive theatrical release for the participant actors to get their due pay from the box office earnings. This was followed by the problematic display of the action figure. The action figure was outfitted in beautiful clothing intended to appeal to the purchaser's aesthetic sensibilities rather than the stature of a warrior's uniform.

The mediators of each round tabled the agendas on the grievances and demands presented by both parties. The counsels discussed the issue of compensation and remodeling of the action figure. By identifying issues, exploring areas of agreement, and finding areas of compromise, the mediators assisted the parties in reaching a mutually accepted solution.



To conclude the session, both the parties made a closing statement on whether or not through this session of mediation they were able to come to a consensus. The event moved at a fast pace, with each speaker giving their best, oozing confidence, and making the most of their time. There was not one minute spent silent as the organising members, mediators, and the speakers provided for an event that was packed with enthralling sequences.

Debate Society, Zoom, Aug. 10 -

A large part of the independence gained by the country was the freedom to govern the country by their own ways and methods. Unlike the United Kingdom, where Parliamentary Sovereignty is the principle followed, India follows the principle of Constitutional Sovereignty. The debate held on the second day of the Independence week was on the motion-

DISSENT MAKES EMOCRACY

DEBATE-ASIAN PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE

EVENING EVENT
PRESENTED BY THE DEBATE SOCIETY

“Assuming that the power exists, TH as the Indian Parliament shall establish Parliamentary Supremacy.”

After stating the motion and giving a preliminary background to the motion, a formal start to the event happened. The adjudicators and speakers were introduced. As the event progressed, many points and arguments were presented; the Prime Minister spoke and asserted that diversity is a very essential part of deciding the supremacy and the education that is currently provided to the people of the Judiciary makes them similar in manner of ideologies. The prop team were focused on the role of education and the diversity of the people who should be part of the sovereignty, which is possible in the Legislative wing of the government due to it being accessible, representative and transparent to all.

Through the debate, the opposition team mentioned how the arguments presented by the prop team were highly misguided as the debate had become more about the judicial authority vs. parliamentary supremacy. They mentioned how the stability required in the main organ of a nation is not met with the continuous and complete change of the Parliament. To further their reasons, the Leader of Opposition also mentioned the mechanism of checking whether the laws and bills passed by the Legislature are kept at check by the Judiciary that makes sure that they are in accord with the fundamental rights promised to the citizens. The session went on at a thrilling rate with every speaker giving their best, exuding confidence and making every second of their time count.

E-Solympics **BGMI** Tournament

Sports Squad, YouTube, Oct. 16 - The Sports Squad of NMIMS Kirit P. Mehta School of Law organised E-SOLYMPICS – Intra Collegiate E-Sports and Gaming Tournament with an aim to unify classes. The event stretched over the weekend had four fun-filled programs for classes to take part in. The first program in this event was the Battlegrounds Mobile India (BGMI) tournament.

Each division was required to send a team of four players to represent them in the tournament.

The entire event was streamed on YouTube, where classes could cheer their teams on. A total of three matches took place, and the top three scorers of each match were ranked. The team bagging the first rank would get a hundred points, and ten points were given to all teams participating in the event.



The first round was won by the Second Year's Division B and the following rounds were won by the Second Year's Division D but the overall winner of the competition turned out to be Division F of the Second Year.

Link-Up Carnival, 2021

Pehchaan, MS Teams, Oct. 19 - The Linkup Carnival was an event organized by Pehchaan, which took place on 19th October 2021. It served as an ice-breaking session for the new students that joined the college, providing them with a space to interact with their fellow batch-mates and seniors in an informal setting.

The event started with the host, Aditi Chandwani, introducing Pehchaan to the new students, explaining what it does and how it works. Students engaged in a relaxed discussion regarding their first experiences with college, with helpful seniors giving some crucial advice about the course and projects.

After this interactive discussion, the host then moved on to a game in which the participants had to describe stereotypes related to their personal realities, leading to some students sharing quite a few amusing anecdotes. After this, the organizers answered a few questions about the committee.

One of the main events of the Link-up Carnival was a song performance by one of the members, Shivam Joshi, who delivered a lovely rendering of one of the songs whose lyrics he personally crafted. The event ended with the organizers clarifying doubts about committee forms and interviews.

Release of

The Legal

Arc

Publication Committee, Publication Committee's Website, Nov. 23 - The Legal Arc is an open-access, student-edited, and peer-reviewed periodical run by the students of NMIMS Kirit P. Mehta School of Law, Mumbai. It is compiled by the Publication Committee of the college. The first issue of the second volume has just been released, on the 23rd of November, and it is more insightful than ever.

This edition is particularly interesting because it takes a leap forward in its goal of showing its readers a new perspective, with its first international submission. This is, of course, in addition to the interviews, articles, infographics, case commentaries, and recent updates.

The editors interviewed people in the field of law, right from LLM students to people practicing the law, perceptively, bringing out not only the most interesting parts of their profession but their personalities. They have also made it relevant to law students, by asking for advice based on the ground experience of what it's like to work in law.

The articles are crisp and clever, backed by footnotes and references, not only putting down the compelling parts of the law but also analysing and evaluating them. They show the readers a new perspective on ideas that would not have been brought to question regularly.

For those law students who have grown weary of reading large pieces of text, the periodical offers 5 infographics, offering information in smaller, precise, easy-to-digest pieces. The case reports allow students to keep up with the ever-changing world of law, allowing them to cultivate a unique perspective on contemporary topics. This is further exemplified by the following section of recent updates.

Finally, the issue is brought to life through stunning illustrations by Hemangi Gurjar and Rishikant Patra.

LIVES & WEBINARS

INSTAGRAM LIVE SESSION WITH MR. RAHUL GOSWAMI, “UNDER PRIVILEGED CHILDREN AND CHALLENGES IN SCHOOLS”

Pehchaan, Instagram Live, Aug. 23 - On Monday at 4:00 PM, Pehchaan, organised a live session with Mr Rahul Goswami, who is an experienced thought-leader, an innovator, and a social entrepreneur in the field of education and mental health. Mr Goswami is also committed to putting his talents and abilities to good use by mentoring and sponsoring organizations and initiatives that he cares about. He also runs an NGO named ‘Lakshya Jeevan Jagriti,’ which aims to work with children and women on Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 4 and 5, which are ensuring inclusive and



equitable quality education for all and achieving gender equality respectively.

The host, Anushree, welcomed the chief guest, Mr Goswami. The event started with a brief introduction of him. They went on to have a detailed discussion about the importance of education among underprivileged children. To start off, he emphasized identifying those who

are underprivileged and added that being underprivileged is not just a physical state but also a state of mind. He said that as such, underprivileged children do not even have access to basic necessities like food. Stating how education is one of the most fundamental keys to help these children secure their future, Mr Goswami then gave his views on how lack of education facilities affects society as a whole.

He also talked about the significant challenges that underprivileged students face with respect to education.

The host and Mr Goswami discussed how effective government schemes are in order to help the underprivileged. He then shared his opinion which was how government and private schools are incomparable and that both are working towards the future. Mr Goswami also spoke of his childhood, full of educational and career struggles, was an inspiration for him to start his own NGO. He concluded the session by giving suggestions as to how students can make a change and with the motivational saying, "I went from I cannot to I can, so you all can."

PEHCHAAN PANEL DISCUSSION ON MALE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Pehchaan, Zoom, Oct. 26 - The Panel discussion was organised by Pehchaan on the topic "Male Domestic Violence and its Effect on Men." The Panellists have accomplished faculties of Kirit P. Mehta School of law, Dr. Karishma Desai, and Ms. Afrin Khan along with the students.

The hosts for the evening were Rohan and Rushank. The discussion started by tracing the assumptions that ultimately lead to male domestic violence. There was a discussion on various factors that lead to male domestic violence, various loopholes in the Indian Legal system, and the necessity to recognise this offence. After the faculties, students raised their opinions and led the discussion forward. The abuse need not necessarily be physical, there can be other forms of abuse as well, which can affect any family member.



The discussion elucidated on the scope of the topic and based on the factors that contribute to male domestic violence, the assumptions in the social fabric behind male domestic violence which are making it a taboo, the legal remedies to reduce such instances, and spreading awareness so that it is recognised.

Followed by the discussion, Fatima Ali Khan, Chairperson of Pehchaan, gave a vote of thanks and expressed her gratitude to the faculties for their constant support, the whole team behind the discussion, and the other participants in the meeting for their opinions and efforts.

LET'S TALK ABOUT WOMEN'S RIGHTS

with Kaneeka Kapur

Pehchaan, Aug. 8 – On Sunday, Pehchaan, hosted an Instagram live with Kaneeka Kapur, a law graduate from the University of Warwick and a Future Trainee Solicitor at the Clifford Chance. Along with having the prestige of being part of one of the top 10 law firms in the world, she has also founded a platform, Pardesi, that aims to empower and celebrate the voices of South Asian Women globally. Her cap is adorned with many such accolades, but her aim to empower women and their rights remains to be the most shining. The event started with a rocky beginning due to the misfortunes of online connectivity, but the energy and determination of the members beat such faulty lines and gracefully welcomed the chief guest. Wasting no time, the host of the evening, Gargi Sharma, introduced Ms Kapur to the audience and instantly proceeded with the questions. They had a detailed discussion about what feminism means and how they feel about this term.

She explained how feminism means having equality in every sphere of life, and this equality should not be seen as a gift given to the women but as a right they deserve. Prodding deeper, Ms Kapur presented to the audience, a picture of how some people assert that feminism is just a way for women to subject dominance on the world by using accounts where feminism became toxic. They gradually went to...

"...the meaning and need for equality in the South Asian women community."

She pressed upon the discrimination mainly targeted towards these women and how her blog, Pardesi, tackles it. Explaining about her global team and platforms that have provided for the voices of these women to be heard, Ms Kapur mentioned the importance of noticing the subtle changes in society and grabbing any resource that will aid others to live a better life. It ended on the suggestion and advice given by the chief guest to all that to make a change or help aid growth; it is vital to understand struggles and be considerate towards others because, at the very core, we are humans, but all of us are different and unique.

the future is
FEMALE

MERAKI LIVE

with
Hamsika Iyer

Meraki, Instagram, Aug. 14 – On Saturday, a day before India's Independence Day, Meraki – the cultural fest of Kirit P. Mehta School of Law, hosted a live with the legendary singer Hamsika Iyer. She is a Mumbai-based Indian singer who has sung songs in Kannada, Tamil, Hindi, Malayalam, and Bengali films alongside being a frequent voice in the advertising industry jingles and Marathi tele-series. Some of her famous songs include 'Chamak Challo,' 'Raabta,' and '1 2 3 4 Get on the Dance floor.'

The Instagram Live started with Hamsika Iyer delivering a special message to the audience to encourage them to enjoy their lives each day instead of waiting for some special instance. Further, the host for the evening Syamantak and Hamishka had a conversation about the latter's childhood interests. Surprisingly, it was revealed that she was more into sports than music during her childhood. She told the audience that she always wanted to be a sportsperson. She shared that her source of inspiration as an artist is meeting new people and she believes that one gets what is destined for them, neither more nor less.

"...it was revealed that she was more into sports than music during her childhood She told the audience that she always wanted to be a sportsperson..."

Further during the conversation, Iyer revealed that losing finals of the reality show 'SaReGaMaPa' in 1995 was a turning point in her life. She expressed that that loss made her realize that if she could reach the finals when she was not even certain of clearing the eliminations, she can achieve heights of success in music. Hamsika Iyer also believes that training never goes in vain. She advises people to be open-minded and to stay open to opportunities as restricting themselves could hinder one's growth. Furthermore, Syamantak and Hamsika Iyer also spoke about her favorite performance at the Times Square in New York City. Before the session ended, Hamsika Iyer sang 3 melodious songs for the audience.

Session with Ronit Ranjan on Independence Day

Freedom from 'Mental Health and Identity Crisis in India'

Pehchaan, Zoom, Mumbai, Aug. 15 - Pehchaan, a student-led committee celebrated diverse identities on the occasion of Independence Day. The event's chief guest was Mr Ronit Ranjan, an Ex-Indian Army Cadet, author of "The Mighty Mustang" who has also spoken on highly revered platforms such as TEDx.

The session was open to everyone, with students and scholars from the university in attendance. After the welcome address, Mr. Ranjan spoke about the awareness of mental health and identity crisis. Mr Ranjan describes his experience as an army personnel, from wishing for 'kachori and jalebi' to battling an identity crisis and suffering a significant spine deformity that made him drop out of National Defence Academy. This engulfed him in depression and made him realize the significance of mental health. This motivated him to write to the Ministry of Education, proposing a non-graded curriculum on the importance of mental health to be incorporated in the schooling system.

"Sometimes sparks are not enough; we need to enrage fire to bring something to the eyes of authorities."

He walked from Kanyakumari to Kashmir to raise the government's attention to the need for a mandated mental health curriculum in schools. The speaker vocalizes that we must be conscious of the current state of



concerns that continue to plague our country and not use it as an excuse to hide behind it as a cloak of invisibility. Nine out of ten people opening up about their struggles with mental health have met with people who hijack the conversation and make it about themselves. We must be patient listeners, open our ears to others' difficulties, and reach for a safety net if necessary. Therapy is a way to figure out the cause of what bothers one and make advancements towards helping them deal with it.

Mr Ranjan reflected on the concept of self-love:

"It is the drive that gets you going in life which is not a social gallery of still pictures."

Questions were also addressed from the floor where the primary topic of discussion surrounded the issues of mental health, self-love, and seeking therapy.

Legal and Psychological Awareness Workshop

UNDERSTANDING **CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE**, THE **POCSO LAW** & **REPORTING MECHANISMS**

LASC, Zoom, Oct. 26 - A webinar was hosted by the Legal Aid and Support Centre of NMIMS Kirit P. Mehta. School Of Law, who collaborated with Sanjivani International School. The speakers for the session were Ms Samriti Midha and Ms Aakriti Chokhani. Sushmita Das started the webinar by introducing the Legal Aid Committee and their previous guest lectures, which included senior Advocate Pravin Parekh and Aishwarya Bhati.

After the welcome address, Sushmita Das introduced the speakers, Ms Samriti Midha and Ms Aakriti Chokhani. Ms Samriti Midha is a trained and practising Clinical Psychologist with extensive experience of working with a diverse adult population on a breadth of personal and professional issues. Ms Aakriti Chokhani is working as an associate at POSH and is also a budding lawyer who has completed her B.A. LLB (Hons.) degree from NLSIU Bangalore.

Then a video was shown in which a child was abused sexually, and the students were asked to interpret and analyze it. Further, a case study was discussed, which talked about a girl who was in the eighth standard and who had been in a virtual relationship with a boy from eleventh grade, who was also her brother's friend, and how she was forced to have sex with him.

To conclude, the floor was opened to questions and they were answered by Ms. Samriti Midha. Virali Joisher, the Vice-Chairperson of the Legal Aid Committee, gave a vote of thanks and expressed gratitude to the speakers, POSH, and the faculty members of NMIMS for this initiative.



Pehchaan, Zoom, Nov. 18 - Pehchaan, a committee of NMIMS Kirit P. Mehta School of Law, screened the movie Jai Bheem over Zoom. Jai Bheem is a poignant legal drama that expertly deals with custodial abuse and death. It does not shy away from showing caste politics, poverty, or power and how they are wielded in our country.

This, combined with the fact that the movie is based on a real-life incident in the life of Justice Chandru, made it a memorable cultural experience. It was a one of a kind experience and ended on a great note of praises.

Some students from the Southern part of the country pointed out details that would have otherwise been missed, like the one-second screen of a character walking past a broken Sumaithangi Kal. They explained how these are planted to mourn and remember the women who lost their lives during their pregnancy, as part of an age old tradition.



THE EDUCATION SECTOR AND EXPANSIVE TECHNOLOGY- CONCERNS AND OPPORTUNITIES IN THE DIGITAL AGE: PANEL DISCUSSION

With Dr Pavan Duggal, Dr Somnath Roy and Ms Jharna Sahijwani

Cyber Cell, MS Teams, Oct. 1 - The Cyber Cell hosted their first-panel discussion about Technology in the Education Sector in the Digital Age. For this event, their panel included Dr. Pavan Duggal and Dr. Somnath Roy. Ms Jharna Sahijwani was the moderator.

Dr. Duggal is an Indian advocate with an international reputation of being an expert in cyber law and has made his mark in the matters of cyber security law. Dr. Roy is an associate professor at the NMIMS School of Business Management with an industry experience of 22 years with many corporations including Citicorp. A professor at Kirit P. Mehta School of Law, Ms. Sahijwani has been a speaker in the International Conference on Cyber Law and Cyber Security.

With more conversation about topics of social media intermediaries and compliance with Indian Cyber Laws, the event headed towards answering the audience questions. The audience was very lively and asked many questions ranging from how to tackle matters of cyber issues to the incorporation of VR into education. The session ended with the panelists answering any of the questions and a vote of thanks.

The session brought out various points and concerns about the dependency of education on technology, especially during this pandemic. Covering points of DDoS attacks (servers getting clogged because of increasing traffic) and privacy concerns, they also talked about the impact on students. They mentioned how students get detached from reality, which affects their work and causes stress. Though, in some instances, the students also use this platform to take an easy way out, other benefits of this mode cannot be overlooked. Their collective experience with online education has been good as it is far more convenient.



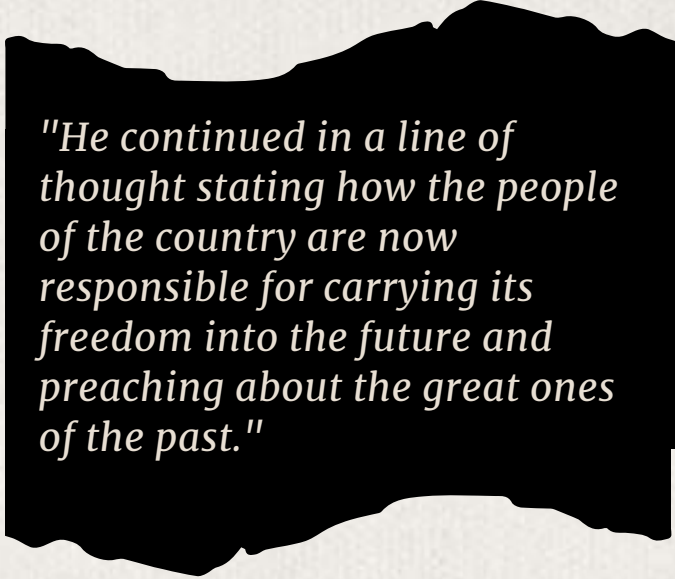
EXPERT TALK ON AZADI KA AMRUT MAHOTSAV

BY THE RESPECTED DEAN

Microsoft Teams, Aug. 9 - The memorable week dedicated to the long history and celebration of India began for NMIMS on the otherwise mundane Monday. Like every year, the college got together to set up events through this Independence week and honour the history that has gifted us this free and fair country. The first event of this week was graced by the honourable Dean of the college, Dr. Alok Misra.

Following a gracious introduction, Dr. Misra started laying down a foundation for the rest of the talk by informing the audience about the hardships that were tackled by the heroes of yesteryear. He explained the political and legal scenario of the country under the dominant British rule and how the laws in force made it harder for the citizens to live a life of choice. After laying down the basic facts, the Dean went on to make the audience question, introspectively, whether pertinent philosophies like satyagraha and non-violence are promises still inhabit us or if they have become just hollow pride of the country.

By the end of his talk, he continued in a line of thought stating how the people of the country are now responsible for carrying its freedom into the future and preaching about the great ones of the past.



"He continued in a line of thought stating how the people of the country are now responsible for carrying its freedom into the future and preaching about the great ones of the past."

On the note of this patriotism and love, the talk concluded with the national anthem being played. This short but fruitful event was just the start for the rest of the week where many other committees and students brought forward their work, depicting the honour and gratitude they have towards the fighters and the country.

Open Forum Discussion

with Mr. Nipun Saxena

LASC, Zoom, Aug. 11 – Four days before the date of the country regaining its independence, the Legal Aid Support Committee of the college organised a discussion-based event for the students on the topic- “4 Constitutional Amendments That Have Defined, Endangered, and Preserved Liberty.” To speak at this event, they invited Mr. Nipun Saxena, who is a practising advocate in the Supreme Court as well as a visiting faculty at NLU Delhi. He was very jovial and his energy set the tone for the rest of the nearly two-hour-long event.

Giving the reigns to Mr. Saxena, the event proceeded with him talking about an area of West Bengal named Berubari, which, during the partition, failed to be included in either of the countries. He stressed how the dispute regarding its inclusion was taken to the Supreme Court, where Mr. Chatterjee, who represented the parties in favour of including it in India, mentioned that the sovereignty of the country depended on this inclusion.

This line of thought led him to take the conversation in the direction of talking about how amendments came into the picture. Going further, he explained the importance of amendments and also mentioned the essential ones, which included but were not



limited to the amendment that led to the declaration of the emergency under the Indira Gandhi Government. After illustrating various situations that could have arisen with regards to the Parliament having the means to declare an emergency, he went into the other important amendments that played a large role in governing the rights and liberties of the people.

In the last part of his talk, he covered how legislation that had been struck down previously was brought up again in 2007. He stated that many people thought of this entire action as illogical because it would begin a cycle of other such struck-down legislation to be taken up by the Judiciary. To this, he added that the cycle had led to some experts revisiting the Keshavananda Bharti case, which the Supreme Court did not entertain. This was the last leg of Mr. Saxena’s talk and the start of a very thought-provoking question and answer session.

Mediation, its Growing Popularity & Career Prospects: A Virtual Session

with Prerna Kohli

ADRC, Zoom, Aug. 31 - The Alternative Dispute Resolution Committee hosted Ms Prerna Kohli, a founding partner at Zeus Law, where she leads the mediation practice. She is also a part of the Mediation and Conciliation panel for the Ministry of Corporate Affairs. The session addressed “Mediation, its Growing Popularity & Career Prospects,” registrations were open to all interested students.

After the welcome address, Ms Kohli started by posing the question “How would humanity coexist where conflict is part and parcel of life?”, this defined the tone for the webinar. The talk began by addressing the ancient roots of mediation in Indian history, tracing the development of the practice from mythology to modern times. Ms. Kohli noted that the principles of contemporary mediation draw from ancient myths. She went on to describe the process of mediation and the skills a good mediator needs. She highlighted that alternative dispute resolution is gaining importance in India due to the burden of court cases. Concluding her talk with the relevant legislation regarding mediation in India, Ms. Kohli opened the floor to questions.

The questions primarily addressed the doubts regarding professional qualifications required to enter the field of mediation. Towards the end, the vote of thanks was delivered by the moderator, Sannidhi Agrawal.

Guest Talk by Aishwarya Bhati Feminist Jurisprudence in India

LASC, Zoom, Oct. 3 - The Legal Aid Support Committee hosted Ms. Aishwarya Bhati, Additional Solicitor General of India, for a discussion on “The Growth of Feminist Jurisprudence and its Impact on Legal Aid in India”. Ms. Bhati is the youngest Solicitor General of India, and the 4th woman to hold the position. She has advocated for the rights of Women Officers in the Military, and her work in the field of Tobacco regulations has made great strides.

The moderator delivered the welcome address which was followed by Assistant Dean, Sohini Srivastav’s short introduction on the topic of feminist jurisprudence. The Dean of Kirit P. Mehta School of Law gave a brief welcome address, after which the discussion began. The guest speaker introduced how women’s rights have evolved around the world, beginning with the right to vote. The lecture traced women’s rights pertaining to their personal dignity, crimes against women, and rights in the workplace. She pointed out some landmark legislation, amendments, and judgments that have spearheaded feminist jurisprudence in the country.

Ms Bhati is a strong proponent of affirmative action and legal aid for women. She is of the opinion that law students can have a large role to play in providing legal aid. They can be the link between lawyers and the people in need of justice.

After the talk, the floor was opened for questions and deliberations about the potential of feminist jurisprudence. Ms. Bhati expanded on where the current systems were lacking and what was needed for better legal aid. The vote of thanks was delivered by the Dean, Alok Mishra.

Meraki Live with Mohit Chauhan

Meraki, Instagram live, Nov. 29 - Meraki, the cultural fest of Kirit P. Mehta School of Law, hosted a live session with the legendary singer Mohit Chauhan. He is a Mumbai-based Indian singer who has sung songs in many films alongside being a frequent voice in jingles. Some of his famous songs include Tum Se Hi, Tujhe Bhula Diya, and Pee Loon, to name a few. The Instagram live started with Minhas delivering a special message to the audience for the upcoming Meraki workshops.

Going ahead in the live, Simone had a conversation about how thrilled and grateful they were about listening to Mohit Chauhan and his initiative. Mohit Chauhan discussed how he started an initiative called “Animals Are People Too,” in which they shelter homeless or hurt animals from forests or elsewhere and take care of them by spending from their own pockets. He shared his feelings about animals and how much they meant to him, including his four pets in his five-membered family.

As the conversation continued, Mohit Chauhan revealed that his career started in the science background in Himachal Pradesh. He then eventually shifted to Delhi and started singing jingles. Further, he mentioned that he believes that nature is probably one of the most important inspirations in music. In between the session

due to audience demand, Mohit Chauhan sang a beautiful song.

He is very passionate about the rescued animals and looks after their welfare through his “Animals Are People Too” trust. Before the session ended, he introduced some of his rescued dogs to the audience. The session ended on a fun note with the hosts delivering their thanks.

Expert session on “Routes of Foreign Investment into India including AIF formation” by the Placement Cell

Placement Cell, Zoom, Nov. 26 - A webinar was hosted by the Placement Cell of NMIMS Kirit P. Mehta School of Law, Mumbai, who collaborated with a renowned top-tier law firm of our country, Nishith Desai Associates. The speakers for the session were Ms Nandini Pathak, who is a Leader in the Investment Funds Practice, Mr. Prakhar Dua, a senior member of the Fund Formation and Regulatory practice, and Shivam Ahuja, a member of the Investment Funds Practice.

The meeting was addressed by Ajay Singh and Ambareesh Kshirsagar. After the welcome address, they introduced the speakers. The meeting was divided into two parts, namely, ‘Different Routes of Foreign Investment in India’ and ‘AFI setup and structure.’

Mr. Ajay Singh began with the first part by asking what inbound and outbound investments mean. He also spoke about the 4 routes of inbound investment, namely Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), Foreign

Portfolio Investment (FPI), Foreign Venture Capital Investment (FVCI), and Alternative Investment Fund (AIF). After that, Mr. Shivam Ahuja came forward and discussed the most popular route of investment in India, Alternative Investment Funds (AIF), which are privately pooled investment vehicles. He explained the structure of AIF using a visual

representation and also showed the documentation for the set up of the fund.

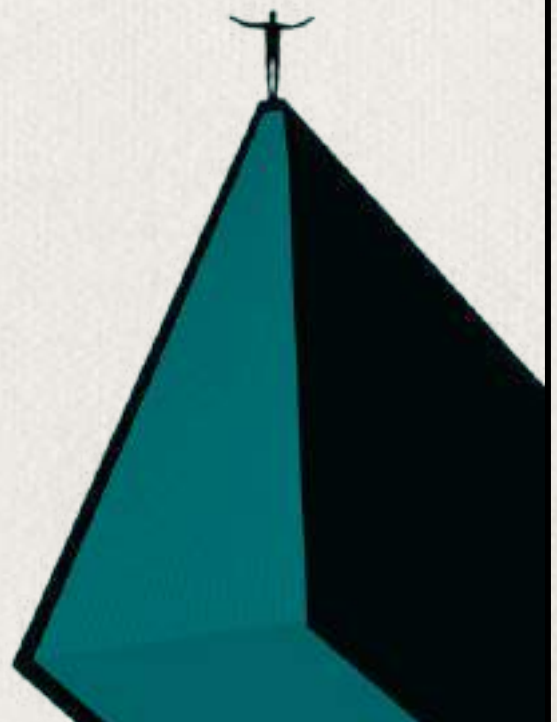
There was a short question-answer session at the end. A vote of thanks was given by Ambareesh Kshirsagar, head of the Placement Committee, who thanked Nishith Desai Associates for conducting such an insightful session.

3rd International Moot Court Competition, 2021

Moot Court Committee, Zoom, Aug. 20 - The Third Edition of the International Moot Court Competition took place from 20th to 22nd August 2021. Forty-two institutes participated in this event, including international universities from Europe, Asia and Africa. The theme for this year was National Security vs. International Investment, which involved various crucial and challenging issues that the world faces today, ranging from regulations on investments to national policies. This led to three days of intense and technical debates between competing teams on dealing with each facet of this complex issue.

The host of this edition's inaugural event was Ms Shravani Bhide. The chief guest for the event was Shri Amit Yadav, the Directorate General of Foreign Trade, who discussed the importance of law in today's interconnected world and the

significance of the case being discussed during the event. Mr Yusuf Kathawala, chairman of the International Moot Court Committee, then announced the commencement of the competition on behalf of the college. The preliminary rounds took place on the same day and eight teams were selected by the end of the process.



The quarter-finals took place on 21st August afternoon and consisted of 8 teams. Each team received only thirty minutes total to speak about their points. Four teams then moved on to the Semi-Finals, which took place in the evening. Each team was provided with forty-five minutes to summarize their points.

The Final Round took place on 22nd August, consisting of two teams. It was judged by some of the most erudite experts in the field. The panel consisted of Shri Amit Yadav, who was also the chief guest for the inaugural event, Mr Suhail Nathani, one of India's leading Lawyers, Mr Ylli Dautaj, managing partner of the Swedish

Based Commercial Law Firm Der Jurik, and Justice (Retd) SS Saron, former Judge of the Punjab and Haryana High Court.

The Finalist presented passionately, bringing up numerous important and interesting points. After a thrilling session, the teams were evaluated and then judged. Following the evaluation, the results were announced with Chanakya National Law University winning the Best Memorial Award, Mr Sunchit Sethi winning the Best Speaker Award and the National Law University, Jodhpur being declared as the winner of the Third Edition of the International Moot Court Competition.



ALUMNI CONNECT

Interview with Nimit Gupta

Interviewed by Ghazal Bhootra

Nimit is one of the most versatile people you can come across. He is currently an integrated solutions strategist at Schbang, has organised fests like a proficient manager, and is also an erudite lawyer. He has been actively taking up social service, Coursera courses, and has done varied internships in the past seven years.

INTERVIEWER

Since you shifted your focus from law to marketing, how has that experience been, personally speaking? Have you faced any backlash after making this decision?

NIMIT GUPTA

Law school is an investment, the time you spend there are five years of your life that you can never get back. Especially when you are doing a dual degree, the general perception is that you will end up pursuing a career in law. Everyone around you but yourself has the same expectations. You realise what you want to do and things start to change during those five years. For me, it was around the end of the second year when I realised that Law was not my calling. I came to this realisation after experiencing different law firms and how people work there. My end goal was to have a career in management consulting because I enjoyed it. I had also done some related internships and it felt like the ideal career to pursue. The only problem

was that someone with a BBA. LL.B. degree could not directly get into management consultancy. Therefore, I got into marketing first and tried to use that as a launchpad for management consultancy. After that, I got internships in different fields like management and marketing, further used that experience to justify my merit, and finally landed a job as a consultant.

INTERVIEWER

You've interned at J. Sagar Associates, could you share your internship experience with us?

NIMIT GUPTA

J. Sagar was probably one of my best internships because that is where I got to learn the most. I was working with the debt and restructuring team towards the end of the internship. They made me work on really high-profile projects. I learnt a great amount of drafting during this internship. It taught me DD. Although I had done it before, when I did it with my fellow co-interns and with my boss looking right over me and ensuring that I did a good job, I learnt things in a better manner. Therefore, although the J. Sagar internship was very insightful and taught me a lot of things, it also made me realise that Law is not my calling, as that was my final internship before switching careers. However, it was a very fun internship and a great learning experience; J. Sagar Associates is a place where everyone should go.

INTERVIEWER

What advice would you give to a student like yourself, one who does not have a calling in Law and wants to take a different path after the five years of the degree?

NIMIT GUPTA

It is more about not listening to others and thinking about what you really want to achieve. It is not someone else who will feel happy ten or twenty years down the line after working hard. It is only you who will derive that satisfaction. So if your work is not making you happy at the end of the day, it is not something you want to do anyway. It is more about believing in yourself and not what others think you have in store for yourself if you do Law. At the end of the day, you decide what you want to do. Take your time since you have five years in law school. It is a long journey full of experiences. Try different things if you are currently only sticking to legal internships. Especially when you do not like Law as a field, legal internships will not help you because you will just be wasting your time, not exploring what you could have, and not finding what you could have found. So, explore is all I say.

INTERVIEWER

Did you do any extracurricular activities in law school that helped you decide what you wanted to do?

NIMIT GUPTA

Yes and no. I did extracurricular activities since I was involved in Parakram, Meraki, and the Entrepreneurship Cell. I tried to put my hand to everything to grasp how one leads a team of people, commands, respects, and gets things done. I tried different things, but Meraki was probably the highlight because I got to command a large group of people to achieve an end objective that made everyone

happy. After all, we were doing it for ourselves and not for anyone else. I think it was immensely fulfilling in the sense that we had tough times, but the ultimate result was great. Everyone was pretty happy. Meraki taught me that leading people is more about being understanding than trying to reach the end motive.

INTERVIEWER

You also had an offline festival, right?

NIMIT GUPTA

Yes, we had an offline fest, so we were pretty lucky in terms of the fact that everyone was suffering just the same.

INTERVIEWER

Please feel free to offer some advice for future law students.

NIMIT GUPTA

Life is too short to stress a lot, just give yourself some time and believe in yourself. Go through these five years with the least pain that you can experience, do not torture yourself. Try and understand that law school is not the end of life, every law school pressurizes and tries to get the best out of you, but that does not mean that you sacrifice your mental health. Everything has its own place; you just need to find the proper balance and you are good to go. That is all.

Interview with Debashish Dumbre

Interviewed by Akriti Kanodia

Debashish Dumbre is an alumnus from our college who specializes in Intellectual Property law. He uses his experience as a writer with Vir Das' team and his specialisation in intellectual property law to write for media and advertising.

INTERVIEWER

Before we start, could you please give a brief introduction about yourself?

DEBASHISH DUMBRE

I am Debashish Dumbre, and I was a School of Law, BBA LL.B. 2020-batch student. I did my internship under Vir Das and also worked under him as a writer. Over three years, until I graduated, I worked on various comedy spreads, events, and live shows. I got to write now need to be a writer of my own accord.

INTERVIEWER

Okay. My first question is, what was your motivation for going into the creative art field after pursuing law for about five years? And has your legal education affected your writing?

DEBASHISH DUMBRE

Okay, two very diametrically opposite questions. I mean, I was doing law while I knew I wouldn't end up doing law, which is not as poetic or dramatic as it sounds. It became more about how since I've started this, I'm going to finish it. However, the creative arts, as we all know, is a very uncertain field and I wanted to get good at it. My first entry to it was a suggestion by a friend. She just said to me, hey, there's this internship and an acquaintance works here. So, I applied. I started working there for two months, which became six months, and then

repeated projects, which I would be called back for. I got to be a lead writer. I realized that I was good at it and could pursue this. I think that was a significant motivating factor, just the fact that I was good at it. The first time I ever wrote something substantial or concrete was in eighth-grade, when I wrote a poem for my crush's birthday. Technically, it was cheesy, but that was the first time I ever wrote.

INTERVIEWER

Initially, what were some setbacks you faced while choosing writing over pursuing law?

DEBASHISH DUMBRE

I think there have been setbacks in two parts of what I have wanted to do. One is writing, and one is in the performing arts. In terms of writing, it is not exactly a stable career. I kind of got lucky in the fact that I was doing law, wherein I was just a college student. I did not have anyone dependent on me. I have been blessed with some amazing parents, teachers, and even faculty in law school, who allowed me to pursue this interest. I will say the obvious, following your passion can be the best thing ever and can lead to a lot of happiness; it is fulfilling, it is fun, and you are actually going to do it, but it is also incredibly tough. It is a decision that you have delivered. And if anything else is going wrong, it will all be on you. So that thought, right from the beginning when I went into writing, and even today, is always going to weigh me down. Mentally, that has been an immense setback. I mean, not a knock or a hurdle. Another significant factor is that writing is a very vague term, right? There are a 100 million different things.

There is a copywriter or a technical writer, or you are a screenwriter legal journalist. Somehow, I ended up being both a screenwriter and copywriter, which is advertising and entertainment.

Figuring that out was necessary. The other half of the problem will be trying to get into the performing arts, stand up, and be on stage. I would not say I am exactly qualified to talk about performing arts because I'm not a performer now. Back when I got into law school, I had the worst stage fright. I had crippling anxiety-ridden stage fright that gave me nightmares at random points while asleep. If there was a college fest approaching in like two months, I was getting nightmares or screwing up on stage two months before it. When I think of what did end up helping me the most, it was just going up on stage and tackling it headfirst.

INTERVIEWER

Did you find the online platform to be more welcoming in terms of getting an audience or getting material, finance, or comedy performance?

DEBASHISH DUMBRE

In terms of how people read your content, how people see your persona, or the way you carry yourself, probably not, because that was way better in real life. Everything just flows when you are in an environment where you are connected to your audience. In terms of online mode, I have been making short 10-minute videos. In college, my jokes will probably be heard by about 200 people or 500 people. Online, I think my last reel has nearly 17,000 views from 13,000 different people. You just form better connections offline more than online. In the online mode, I get to sit in this room, I get this light ring light in front of me, and I get to do 10 takes of everything; up on stage, I have one take. They are both welcoming in their own way. But of course, I prefer the live thing.

INTERVIEWER

How do you maintain a constant stream of ideas or content to keep this audience engaged, whether it be on social media platforms or on stage?

DEBASHISH DUMBRE

Honestly, I do not think I have any right to talk about putting out a constant stream of content. When I have consistent ideas, they come from observing things around me, like seeing what is happening around the globe. The last video I did was about the Olympics, and the next is going to be on the Taliban. There might be one on body shaming. I figured that if I am not enjoying doing this every month on such a strict deadline, what's the point? My content is going to suffer for it. For me right now, this is a hobby, creating those videos; it is not that I don't want to do it, but I feel limited with the world-changing to make this a full-time thing, but I hope I reach that point at some point.

INTERVIEWER

Based on what you said about different forms of writing, what is your experience in the advertising industry?

DEBASHISH DUMBRE

Okay, so advertising. I was a screenwriter/copywriter. A copywriter is the person writing or creating stuff in the ad world. When I started to get these advertising assignments, I hated them. I despised those things. People make bad advertisements. It is as simple as that, right? There is some fantastic work being done by some tremendous media houses out there. If an ad is just plain or pleasant to look at, people forget about buying that product partly. I will be transitioning into the ad industry full-time right now.

INTERVIEWER

What could you share with us about your experience working with Vir Das and his team?

DEBASHISH DUMBRE

The first time I went to court, it was Bombay High Court, and I met Justice Kathawala. When you first see him, you kind of get an idea that he is all-knowing. That revered man has done things in his life. That's what it was like working with Vir Das. He has been doing comedy for a long time, and he has been at the top of his game for all the time he's done this; it has been more than 15 years. I think the biggest takeaway from working with him was finding out all that I do not know. I thought I was going to give them some killer scripts. I got to work with him directly, sitting in the same room writing jokes together for hours on end. We decided to try out political comedy for his Conan talk show, so we went on Google to see what's happening worldwide. We're just racking our brains. We had been given a framework about what that script needs to be and what Conan's team wants it to be. Vir was doing a comedy tour of India. He was returning that week and we had just one page to show him while he needed about six or seven.

We had one page to show with mildly average jokes. We sit down once he comes to the office and write another quarter of a page because jokes are tough to write. Then he comes in and shows us that he has written four pages. That's the difference between being good at your job and being mind-blowing. It is consistency. That is when I realized that we can write one great joke in like a month or two, or even a year; but the ones who are consistent and mind-blowing at their jobs write great jokes every time. That comes with experience, which comes with blindly devoting yourself to that given job. I think that was a wake-up call for me. It was a humbling experience.

INTERVIEWER

What advice can you give law students who want to pursue creative writing for comedy or anything apart from the law?

DEBASHISH DUMBRE

My advice to people wanting to shift from the law. I think there are three kinds of categories of people over here. There is category one, who is confused about the law. I believe that they might be in a temporary phase. Category two is people who are pretty sure that they want to do something else. They're not sure they want to quit the law. It's that middle ground. And then there is the third category who know that they are out.

The middle guy is going to end up compromising on both. When you are quitting law, the number one thing that will be on your mind is if you're going to be able to earn as much. Well, that is where competition comes in. If you want to own in a creative arts field, you have to be good enough. If you're that middle of the ground one, I do not think you are going to devote yourself to the heat of the pressure fully.

I think the first guy, who feels fleeting dissonance with the law, just sticks with the law like it. Not everything has to be. Do not get discouraged.

This is for the third guy. Try your hand at your passion by getting an internship or industrial experience, and then see if you have the qualities for being part of it. I am at the beginning of my career. There are stories of people in their 50s who left whatever they were doing to do what they wanted to do long back.

Alternative Renditions

Meraki x Publication Committee

How I Met Your Mother

by Anika Chautani, FY DIV E

How I Met Your Mother is an American sitcom which aired from 2005 to 2014, 9 years and 9 seasons. The show is by far one of the best sitcoms I have ever watched but the ending is merely disappointing.

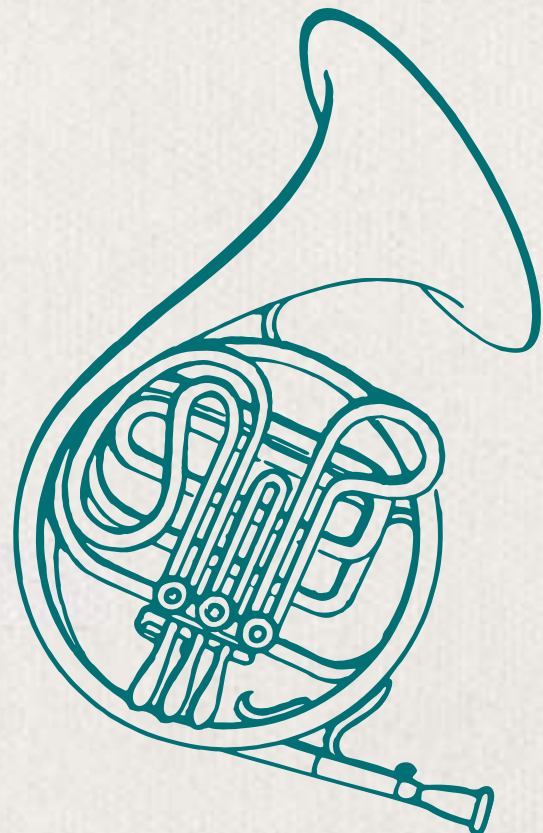
The show has 5 main characters, which, mind you, does not include the mother. Yeah, the irony! The story is set in 2030 where Ted, the narrator, is telling his kids the story of how he met their mother. There is a Barney Stinson, who is apparently Ted's best friend and the biggest philanderer. Next is Marshall, who is Ted's actual best friend, Robin who is Ted's love interest, and Lily, who is Marshall's wife and one of Ted's best friends. And finally, Tracy, the mother and Ted's wife.

About the ending, in one word, I just felt cheated. After a whole 8-9 seasons you think you've finally solved this mother's mystery but that's when she just dies! To be quite honest, I was fine with Tracy dying too. After a while, it made sense. However, Robin and Ted getting together was plain unnecessary. All this while, Ted had been saying how him and Robin were never good together and wanted different things from life but now he wants to dated her again. Also, the worst is what they did to Barney. All his character development was thrown out of the window just so Robin could be single for Ted. Basically, the story was really good and the end was okay too but it just did not fit together.

Now, what I wanted as an ending was Ted saying, "So kids, that's how I met your mother. Now go hurry or we'll get late." Following which Ted, Penny, and Luke go to the hospital, where Tracy is still sick.

Outside, in the lobby we can see Barney still with Robin (I mean come on, Robin is the perfect 'suit' for Barney) along with Lily and Marshall. In the last scene, we see the Mosbies having a quiet family time and the screen goes blank.

how i
met your
mother



Game of Thrones

Aryaman Roy, FY Div F

It begins with Cersei sending her Golden Army led by the Mountain to Winterfell with a secret agenda: To kill Khaleesi and the Lannister brothers. Little did Cersei know that the golden army had an imposter: Daario Naharis. Back in Winterfell, Daario sneaks in to Danny's quarter only to find her with Jon Snow. Daario, shocked, tells Danny what Cersei has planned. Danny storms out of her room only to find the golden army ready for battle and a huge fight begins. When the dust settles, the Clegane bowl has happened but with Arya delivering the final blow this time and Mormont, Missandei, and the Lannister brothers have been kidnapped. Danny storms off to Kings Landing with Drogon to get her council back. Meanwhile, Jon approaches Bran to come up with a way to kill the Night King and Bran requests to take him to Dorne (Jon's birthplace). They both fly off with Rhaegal and Winterfell is left without dragons.

In Kings Landing, Danny is made to witness the public execution of Missandei and Jorah, and she snaps. She starts burning the Iron Fleet. Meanwhile, Cersei is having one last conversation with Jamie and she reveals her plan B: To lure Daenerys in by using her friends as hostages and to burn Kings Landing using Wildfire. Jamie realizes that his worst fear is coming true: Cersei has become the mad queen, and then he proceeds to kill her, after which he commits suicide. Tyrion manages to escape and he consoles Danny to stop but it starts snowing, which only means one thing: The Night King has arrived.

In Dorne, Bran uses his powers and goes back in time to figure out the origins of the Night King but he then realizes that he causes an

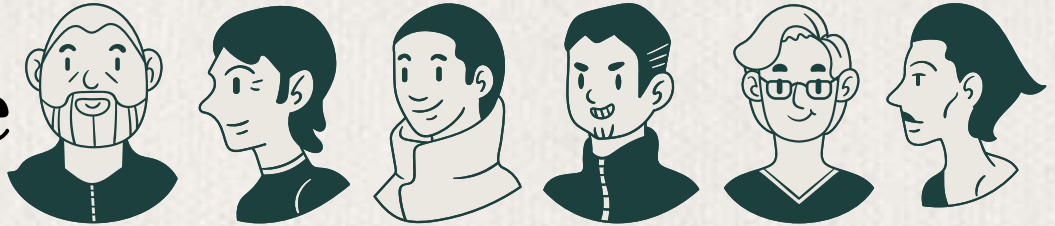
inception in the past and it is in fact Bran who is the Night King. Then, Bran gets stuck in the past. It starts snowing in Dorne too, Jon realizes that the Night King has arrived. When Jon and Danny, along with Tyrion, reach Winterfell,

it is under attack. The dead overpower the living and Danny falls and gets injured. Jon grabs Danny and the remaining survivors, including Sansa and Arya, and escapes to Dorne. As they are catching their breath, Danny wakes up and she is screaming. Jon then realizes that Danny is pregnant and she is in premature labor so they all start catering to her while Tyrion tries to make sense of what happened with Bran. All of a sudden, there is a sudden change in scenario. Suddenly, the Night King appears on Viserion and the Dance of the Dragons begins but Rhaegal dies and Drogon is left badly injured. When the Night King is about to kill Jon, Tyrion realizes that the Night King is actually Bran and in the moment, Arya is forced to kill Bran while Danny dies giving birth to a girl: with the death of the King came into this world a Queen, who would become the rightful ruler of the Westeros.



Chehre

Aastha Singh, FY Div C



Make-up has failed to cover loose patches of justice. 'Chehre' lacked glow.

This multi-starrer revolves around a retired judge, lawyers, an executioner, and an ex-convict coming together, often playing courtroom, especially when a guest stops by. The twist being, when the "game" ends, the guests are punished (in reality) for the crimes they have committed.

One stormy evening, Sameer Mehra (Emraan Hashmi) takes refuge in the bungalow. He agrees to play suspect. Predictably, Sameer had an illegitimate affair with his Boss' wife, Natasha. They plot together to kill the Boss. Convicted, he has to suffer the "punishment," from which he tries to escape.

All the characters wore the same outfit throughout, which registers well. A scene shows Sameer changing into a fresh pair of trousers, left behind by a guest who stayed there last month. This increases curiosity for the guest's fate and hints that things were going to get "real bad real soon" for Sameer.

With constant unravelling of the hidden crimes and the executioner's neck noose, the suspense escalates. It is anticipated that justice will be served by this group of self-proclaimed justice givers.

The movie ends with an anticlimax. Sameer dies after falling from a cliff, illogically, as the movie was about them serving justice in their own way, not him dying of a mere accident. Divine justice was served but it failed to do justice to the movie. "Karma" can never be the ending of a thriller.

My take on an Alternative Ending is, Natasha, the co-convict, being subtly blackmailed to visit them. On her arrival, she would be given a sarcastic welcome and the doors would shut, what happens next is for the audience to anticipate.

A final climax where another couple's car breaks down, they visit the house, freshen up, and on the bed are the clothes which Sameer and Natasha were wearing when last seen. At the dining area before another game begins, questions are asked about the owner of the clothes, Lateef Zaidi (Amitabh Bachchan) replies, "It belongs to the couple who visited here last month."

This would leave a spine-chilling image in the minds of the viewers. Leaving an open ending that the people who visit her, are never to be seen again. Oh, except their clothes; and this cycle of twisted "justice" continues.

Independence Day Special

Book Review - 'The Ministry of Utmost Happiness'

Satya Vaishnav, SY BBA LLB Div. E

'The Ministry of Utmost Happiness' is the second fiction novel by Arundhati Roy released after 20 years of 'The God of Small Things.' The book covers many topics, such as the Godhra attack, and the story also focuses on Kashmir. The common issues that India faced during the Independence era are highlighted. Even today, we can see these issues inflicting in democratic India, which, somewhere down the line, can be seen as playing the role of a catalyst in the current ongoing problems such as gender rights, casteism, and racism. The book starts with Anjum, an Indian transgender woman who was christened Aftab by her parents, but who chose a different path for herself and hence became a celebrated transgender person. This part of the book also focuses on many unique details, such as how the birth of a transgender person is not celebrated, unlike the birth of a boy or a girl.

Even the mother of Aftab, later named Anjum, prays about Aftab being a boy or changing into one by a miracle. Small facts like how the partition affected them and their dynamics are explained in detail; the author gives one such example about rooh-afza, a popular drink from the pre-partition era. Even today, rooh-afza is sold in our markets. The novel also comprises a few Urdu couplets, which

gives us a look into the culture that the character Anjum has come from. The book also focuses on different cultures and issues related to them. The second character introduced in the book is Tilo, who is an enigma to everyone around her. She does not have any caste, past, or family; she is portrayed as a mysterious woman. Everybody around her knows bits and pieces about her life, but nobody knows the entire truth about her. The locations keep on changing throughout the whole book as we can see simultaneous stories taking place. Anjum's story takes place in Delhi, whereas Tilo's story takes place in Delhi and Kashmir separately.

Events in India, political events such as the Godhra riots and a few events in Kashmir are highlighted. We can assume that many things are happening simultaneously in this book, which might confuse the reader, as there are many subplots. Then, the book moves towards a baby abandoned on the platform pavement and there happens to be Anjum, who has been yearning to be a mother long since, but due to biological reasons, who cannot be a mother.

So when she sees the baby, she desires to pick it up and nurture it as she knows that if the child is handed over to the government authorities, it will not be given the amount of care and nurturing needed. However, this does not happen and Tilo, in between the crowd, picks up the baby and disappears. The author's voice is pretty prominent. As this has been narrated by Arundhati Roy, although every character has been given their own voice according to roles that they are playing in the story, Arundhati Roy's opinions are seen now and then pretty prominently.

There are different characters in the book, and the first character introduced is Anjum, whose parents wanted her to grow up as a boy, but she was fascinated by the transgender lifestyle. She chooses to live her life on her own terms and rejects her parent's judgments; the character is written beautifully because Anjum exhibits the quality of not justifying herself to anyone for her own choices, which makes the readers all the more attracted to this character. The character of Tilo is a mysterious one, and she lives her life on her own terms without letting people in on her life and choices unnecessarily. Then, there are three men shown who love Tilo, but these men have moved on in their respective lives, as Tilo settles for none of them. There are more characters in this book who are related to Anjum and Tilo.

In Anjum's life, there is Saddam Hussain, who is a guest at Jannat house. Saddam Hussain does odd jobs such as being a bus conductor, newspaper seller, etc. His original name is not Saddam Hussain, but he has made this identity for himself. In Tilo's life, there are three men– Musa Yewsi, Nagaraj Hariharan, and Biplab Hari Gupta.

This book comprises a political view through fiction, which is one of its most beautiful parts. The book's writing style is notable as each character has been given a unique culture, views, and opinions. The differences between the characters make us think and perceive the different cultures that we possess as a country. This book might be challenging to read for beginners because the plots, subplots, and changing locations make it difficult to comprehend and connect with the entire story. My conclusion on this book is that it is definitely a good book– with many topics about the Independence era covered and many other events that have been highlighted, which certainly increases the readers' knowledge. It would be a great read to explore a few historical events through fiction. In addition, Arundhati Roy's opinions are also channeled through each character. It is a must-read.

Book Review – 'Hands That Hold The Flag'

Sarika Agarwal, SY BBA LLB Div. B

Since time immemorial, India has witnessed several settlements from abroad. The Persians, the Iranians, and the Parsis immigrated to the country. These were followed by the Mughals, who also entered the land with the motive of settling down permanently. Genghis Khan, a Mongolian, attacked and looted India several times. The short visit by Alexander the Great, He-en Tsang's arrival to gain knowledge, the establishment of French colonies, and finally the rule of the British.

The British conquered India and ruled for nearly twenty decades. The Battle of Plassey in 1757 marked the achievement of their power in the political field. Lord Dalhousie played a significant role in establishing the supremacy of their rule and led on to become the Governor-General of the country in 1848. He captured states like Punjab, Peshawar, and the Pathan tribes. By 1856, the British had gained complete control of India. As these foreigners were able to set a firm foot on the land, the local rulers started feeling powerless and were forced to abide by the orders of the British. A large number of soldiers were also dismissed from their jobs. All of this led to The Indian Mutiny of 1857.

The Indian Mutiny of 1857

India's conquest, which could have started with the Battle of Plassey (1757), ended only after the completion of Lord Dalhousie's tenure in 1856. It was not an easy affair as the constant dissatisfactions of the citizens gave rise to several local revolts during this time. The Indian Mutiny of 1857 was a revolt started by a group of militants at Meerut, but

soon gained the support of a large number of Indians, and started to pose a problem to the British. Although the Britishers were successful in suppressing it within a year, the revolt became so popular that it was labeled as the First War of Indian Independence.

End of the East India Company

After the crash of the Revolt of 1857, India witnessed several changes with respect to its governance and administrative workings. As per Queen Victoria's Proclamation on November 1, 1858, the rule of East India Company came to an end and the country would further be governed by and in the name of the British Monarch through a Secretary of State.

The Non-Cooperation Movement

After multiple sets of incidents, such as the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, Mahatma Gandhi realised that there was no possibility of getting a just behaviour from the side of the British, so he decided to call off any kind of cooperation with the government. This led to the birth of the Non-Cooperation Movement. Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian National Congress are regarded as the pillars behind the launch of this movement. The movement took place from September 1920 to February 1922. This duration provoked a new awakening in these movements to free India. The movement was initially a huge success as

it brought together Indians from all over the country to unite and boycott the west. The spirits of the Indians shook the British government in totality.

Quit India Movement

Mahatma Gandhi was firm with his decision to drive Britishers out of the country. He initiated the Quit India Movement in August 1942. Under this movement, he started a Civil Disobedience movement and a 'Do or Die' call at a large scale to put pressure on the British to leave the country. Even though Gandhiji strictly believed in non-violence, this movement witnessed mass killings in several public areas including government offices and railway stations. The British held Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian National Congress guilty for planning the violent acts. All significant leaders were arrested and put into jail for organising the movement, Indian National Congress was banned, and the British army was sent to halt the movement. Amidst all of this, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose succeeded in running away from the British detention in Calcutta (present-day Kolkata) and formed the Indian National Army (INA) to wipe out the British rule from India.

Partition of India and Pakistan

After the end of the second world war, the Labour Party came to power in Britain. This party was sympathetic towards the want of freedom by the Indian citizens. In March 1946, a cabinet mission was sent to India that suggested the formation of an interim Government. Accordingly, an interim

government was set up with Jawaharlal Nehru as the head. The committee also rolled out a plan for establishing a constituent assembly by conducting elections. The Muslim League did not agree to take part in the elections of the constituent assembly but instead, demanded an independent state, Pakistan. Lord Mountbatten, the then Viceroy of India, formulated an action plan for the division of the country into India and Pakistan. Due to the strong opposition by the Muslim League, Indian leaders had to agree with the separation. Henceforth, at the stroke of midnight, on August 14, 1947, India was set free.

Jawaharlal Nehru was made the first Prime Minister. His first speech to the Independent India is termed as "The Tryst with Destiny" which is as follows:

"Long years ago, we made a tryst with destiny, and now the time comes when we will redeem our pledge, not wholly or in full measure, but very substantially. At the stroke of the midnight hour, when the world sleeps, India will awake to life and freedom. A moment comes, which comes but rarely in history, when we step out from the old to the new, when an age ends and when the soul of a nation, long suppressed, finds utterance... We end today a period of ill fortune, and India discovers herself again."



Book Review - 'Padmavat- An Epic Love Story'

Rakshinda Rehman, SY BA LLB Div. C

Is Rani Padmini of Chittor fact or fiction? The answer depends on who is asked. The existence of Padmini is definitely a fact for a Rajput, especially one for whom identity matters in a social context. However, she is most likely fiction for a historian who has no skin in the game. This makes the tale a myth: true for the insider and false for the outsider, very much like the idea of God- true for the believer and false for the non-believer. The story of Padmini is a special kind of myth. It is a legend, firmly anchored in history and geography, based in fourteenth-century Chittor, very different from pure myths. Insiders or believers will always find evidence to establish their claims. Outsiders, the non-believers and the sceptics will always point out that these 'facts' demand a leap of faith. The battle over Padmini, or God, is a battle of identity, of culture, of a way of being, and not a battle over facts. It is a battle of whose subjectivity matters.

The success of a Bollywood magnum opus on Padmini, for example, reveals neither a record of events that took place in the fourteenth-century, nor a faithful recreation of the sixteenth-century classic. It is a reflection of the twenty-first-century thirst to demonize Muslims and glamourize a beautiful woman who burns herself for her honour and the honour of her husband and his clan. Had the film been rejected by the masses, it would have portrayed something else. In oral history, as in Bollywood extravaganzas, the battle is rarely political or economic; it is always moral. The villains are either jealous, lustful, greedy, or intolerant of

other faiths. Many modern historians have earned the ire of Hindus for dismissing oral history as fantasy and for favouring the argument that the Islamic invasion of India has nothing to do with Islamic morality, but has everything to do with the quest of Central Asian Turks for wealth and power.

For centuries, the most famous literary epic poem on Padmini was Malik Muhammad Jayasi's 'Padmavat,' which was composed in the sixteenth century. Reading this book helped me appreciate the India that existed 500 years ago; India that was not medieval, but rather modern. Sixteenth-century India was willing to engage with foreign ideas. This poem that Jayasi wrote has nothing to do with history, religion, God, hatred, invasions, or honour. It is simply an ode to love, where characters happen to be Rajput, Brahmin, and Muslim. Their nobility is a function of their personality, not their identity.

Jayasi's work celebrates womanhood. In this book Professor Agrawal, the author, traces the themes in the epic poem to Jayasi's physical 'ugliness' and the resultant sense of rejection and low esteem. The imagination of Padmini's perfect beauty helps Jayasi rise above bitterness and misery. He yearns to be Ratansen (King of Chittoor) who pines for her and is willing to die for her, not Khilji who seeks to possess her by force,

with no regard for her wishes. This regard for consent reaffirms the modernity of Jayasi; just as the projection of her death as martyrdom in the face of invading contamination reveals the medieval mindset of contemporary times. Today as technology is being used to amplify ugliness, we need to relook at Jayasi's poem, which elevates us towards love and beauty.

Padmavat is an epic about a woman, named after Padmavati, princess of Simhal, and not after her lover and her husband, Ratansen-King of Chittor. Padmavati's friend, philosopher and guide is Hiranman, a parrot. Besides Padmavati, there is also Nagmati, Ratansen's first wife. The tale of two women and their husband, who are tormented by Alauddin Khalji, is told by a man. Who is the man? He is none other than Malik Muhammad Jayasi, who was one of the foremost poets of early modern vernacular literature in north India. Many historians and a large number of scholars prefer to describe the period from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century as 'early modern'. To explain the point briefly, modernity is not merely about industrialization. Modernity is reflected in the change of attitudes and the spread of commerce.

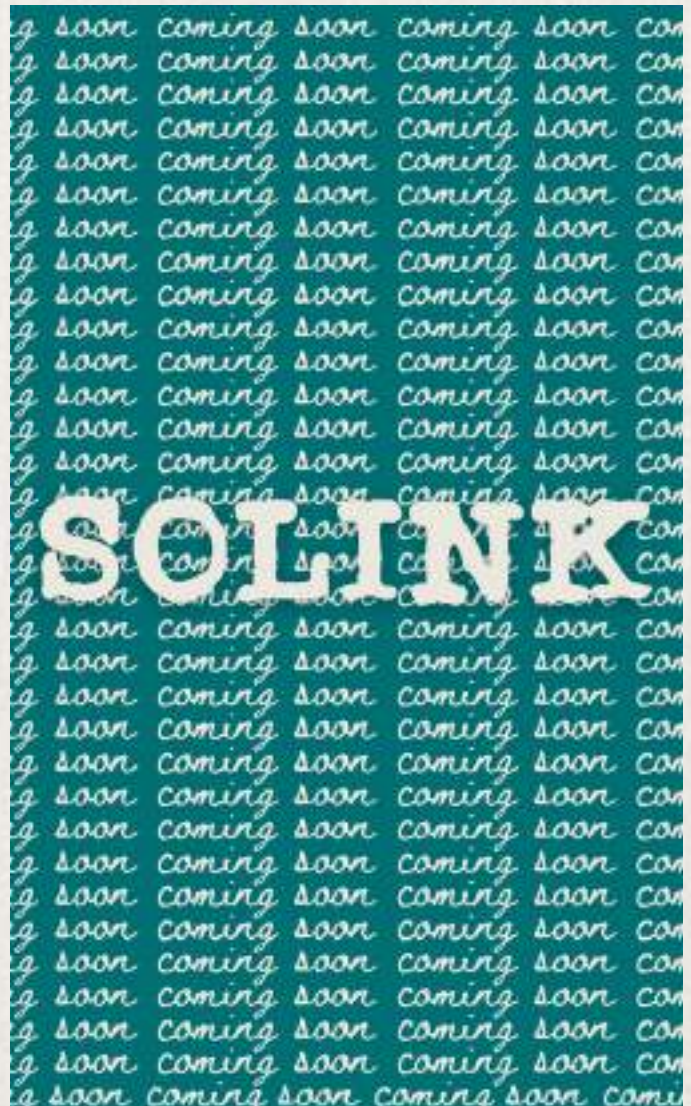
During this period, Indian commerce became so widespread that in the early eighteenth century, India had a 22.6 per cent share of the Global Domestic Gross Product. Such a strong and vibrant economy led to a major change in social attitudes, in other words, the emergence of early modernity. Jayasi's Padmavat reflects the excitingly creative

outcome of the confluence of two cultures, first through aggression and resistance and later on through coexistence and interaction. Padmavat brings to the forefront human love and its evocative power. Jayasi takes a legend with a historical event as its background. Padmini of Chittor may or may not have been a historical figure but Alauddin certainly attacked Chittor in 1303 CE. Jayasi takes this event and transforms it into a remarkably moving tale of love, search, angst, and sacrifice. In Jayasi's poetic reconstruction of the event, Alauddin the victor, instead of taking pride in his victory, regrets the destruction and reflects on the disastrous insatiability of uncontrolled desire. In Padmavat, Ratansen is slain not in battle with Alauddin, but in a duel with fellow Rajput King, Devpal, who had lustful eyes for Padmavati. The fact that the king of Chittor was vanquished by Alauddin is thus given a twist, saving the hero from humiliation.

Padmavat opens with praises to the Lord, with the narrator mentioning that God has given us eyes to behold all of creation and ears to hear sounds and voices. He says that God has given us tongues to speak, and arms, palms to act, feet so that one can move, and that their value is truly appreciated only by someone who has been deprived of any of these. Being able to see in only one eye, and hear in only one ear, as well as having his face pockmarked (due to smallpox) in early childhood, Jayasi knew

the pain of suffering from bodily deformities and 'ugliness'. He talks about the unlimited treasure of positivity and other qualities possessed by the Lord from which he gives generously to the deserving.

This is one of the parts I like about the book, the idea that we should be thankful to God for what we have got and not be unhappy because somewhere, someone isn't getting what you do. We should be grateful to God for whatever he has blessed us with. We should spread the positive qualities that we possess far and wide instead of lamenting about the negativity within us and the things we don't possess. This taught me that nobody is perfect, that we are all unique in our own way, like Jayasi- who was physically deformed, but nobody could deny him the title of being one of the greatest poets of all times. He also didn't stop spreading his positive qualities and overcame all the negativity.



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Book Review - 'Rusty: The Boy from the Hills'

By Atish George, SY BBA LLB Div. E

"Happiness is a mysterious thing, to be found somewhere in between too little and too much."

These words by Ruskin Bond encapsulate the essence of his storytelling and ideology, which is evident in his book, 'Rusty: The Boy from the Hills', which reflect the small moments in life where happiness can be found, even in the darkest of times. Often described as an autobiographical book, it follows the steps of a quiet, curious and imaginative child, Rusty, in Pre-

Independence Dehra where strange and fascinating occurrences don't allow for a single dull moment, with such an energetic child thrown amid eccentric relatives, delusional royalty, and good old Indian charm.

The beginning of the book itself indicates that it is no ordinary story, by placing the protagonist in a home filled with an assortment of exotic pets, which included monkeys, pythons and even a

great Indian Hornbill. These pets serve to provide hilarious anecdotes as to Rusty's grandfather's misadventures with his pets, including smuggling a tortoise on the train, and a bath-loving monkey who almost boiled herself alive. The addition of Rusty's family to the mix brings added hilarity to the situation, from his eccentric uncle Ken, who impersonates a famous cricketer to get a free lunch, to his grandmother who, quite like grandmothers of old, spoils Rusty by stuffing him with food.

This book explores Pre-Independence India through the lens of a curious child, with Rusty running into an enigmatic princess, the last of a dying breed who held on to her delusions of grandeur and courted a romance with the gardener, to the superstitions that plagued our nation, of ghosts and curses. It also explores the horrors of war in the mainland of Java where his father is temporarily stationed, where he narrowly escapes enemy bombardments. The final chapter deals with the death of his father, with the protagonist struggling to come to terms with this unnerving occurrence at such a young age and wraps with Rusty dealing with having to leave the hometown he had grown to love.

Throughout this book, a fine balance is trodden between hilarity and seriousness, to drawing you into the life of Rusty and, in turn, Ruskin Bond. The period in which the story is set was a tumultuous time as the nation struggled for freedom, and change was sweeping the people along, while World War II raged on. It was a time of harshness

and optimism for the country; however, this book does not seek to delve into such matters of gravity. It remains as the viewpoint of a child, exploring his ancestral home, his accidental encounters, and his sudden involvement in the clutches of the second world war followed by his miraculous escape in the latter half of the book.

A hallmark of Ruskin Bond's book is his ability to weave a dreamy atmosphere of childlike innocence and mystery, seeking to entrap the reader in his fantastical world. This is particularly evident in the chapter where Rusty befriends Sono in the war-torn land of Java, where he is enticed by the idea of bicycle rides at a time where air raids were frequent and close by. It captures the beauty of the country, filled with farmers planting their crops and trees shuffling in the wind. This is abruptly brought to an end by an airstrike, which blasts them off their bicycles and covers them with gravel. It reminds us of the gravity of war and puts us in the shoes of a mere child stuck in its midst, a reality that continues even today in the war plagued nations of the middle east. This is further followed by an eventful escape by sea, a full-fledged adventure in the life of a child who was not even 15.

The book also provides the unique perspective of a British child in an era where the 'whites' were slowly leaving the land. His exposure to the Indian environment and culture, of princesses

and superstitions, serves as a viewpoint both foreign to the land and yet accepting of it. The sadness of the Indian maid on finding out that a snake moved away from the protagonist draws a light chuckle, as she explains that such a matter means that the child's luck shall run out, a comforting reminder to rituals which hold confidence even among the elders of today.

A final theme that is elaborated upon is that of human relationships, in this case between Rusty and his father. A close bond between father and son is strengthened by the separation of Rusty's parents, which draws the duo together. It serves as a relationship that is strengthened by mutual love and respect for each other, with the father having a seemingly endless amount of patience to deal with his son's questions. Rusty's other relationships with his grandparents, friends, and even the hired help showcase his amiable nature, as he effortlessly befriends both humans and animals alike, an enviable skill desired by many. These relationships open new doors for him, with his close relationship with his maid drawing him into a world of

superstitions and showcasing the seeming faults of all Indian men, such as Tonga drivers who all have some vice or the other. While curled up on the sofa with this book, it becomes evident why Ruskin Bond has remained a household name in India. While he deals with a wide range of genres, from horror to autobiographical, his narrative always draws the reader in, where we empathize with Rusty and chuckle at his escapades and shed a tear at his father's funeral. This viewpoint of curiosity and imagination is carried over into sequels where we follow our author as he matures into a man but retains the heart and enthusiasm of a child; and explores the charming towns and villages of a rapidly progressing India. This book serves as a reminder to tap into our childhood innocence and enjoy the small things, which helps to coast through the turbulent waters of life, by finding the 'happiness between too little and too much.'

*Book by Ruskin Bond

Book Review - 'Malabar Rebellion: A Gandhian Oversight in Retrospect'

By Yash Sinha TY BBA LLB D

The book's theme is centred on the Moplah Riots that took place during the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movements in India during 1919-1924. I have read quite a few existing works of literature on this issue, including the writings of Baba Saheb Ambedkar and Veer Savarkar; however, after

reading this book, I can conclude that this book gives proper justice to the perception of the Malabar Rebellion. I say this for a very simple reason, unlike other books, this book has not restricted itself to a few chapters on the Malabar Rebellion; instead, the theme and flow of the whole book is centred on determining the factors that led to

the Malabar Rebellion and its consequences on society at large.

There have been varied perceptions on this part of history, where some historians still consider that the Khilafat Movement was a freedom movement that was conflated with the Non-Cooperation Movement in order to fight the British government. However, this book factually contends all such notions. The book starts by recapitulating events from the present to the past. Hence, the first two chapters are dedicated to linking imperialist Turkey with the Armenian Genocide that took place during the First World War.

Recently, in the year 2021 itself, the statue of Gandhiji was desecrated in Armenia because the protestors believed that post the Armenian Genocide, Gandhiji supported Turkey and not Armenia. This idea is also highlighted in this book where the author is trying to analyse two things, the first being how the imperialist identity of Turkey is fundamental to understand the Khilafat movement and the second being how Gandhiji did injustice to the Armenians; however, the author condemns the actions of the protestors.

I have also observed that our understanding of history is very confounding and to such an extent that we fail to distinguish between what was an invasion and what was a migration. The author goes one step ahead and terms it as aggression. This failure to make the distinction is also applicable to our understanding of the Mughal, Afghan, or Arab rules. The author has also countered this in the fourth chapter of the book, which is on Tipu Sultan. The author has rebutted

historians who praise Tipu as a secular and progressive ruler, and the second being how his rule impacted the dynamics of Moplas and Hindus in Malabar.

The book also highlights the events that transpired when Gandhiji wanted to merge the Khilafat Movement and the Non-Cooperation Movement; there were many national leaders such as Rabindranath Tagore, Baba Saheb Ambedkar, Dr. Annie Beasant, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, and to my surprise, even Muhammad Ali Jinnah, who believed that it was a crime to mix politics and religion like Gandhi did.

The contentions were very specific to the Khilafat movement; the movement was again to reinstitute the Khalifa of Turkey to the venereal position as he was before. The same paradox was that the people in Turkey wanted to convert Turkey into a republic and did not want a Khalifa, and hence, they were having continuous protests there. However, in India, under the ambit of a freedom movement, we were having the Khilafat movement to achieve precisely the opposite of what the people of Turkey wanted.

The book has contended that it was a mistake on the part of Gandhiji to unify religion and politics by providing a national-level platform to the Khilafat Movement through combining it with the Non-Cooperation Movement. This

had catastrophic consequences, and hundreds of people were killed, raped, converted, among other factors. The book has explained the way the rebellion began in detail.

The book has relied heavily on the works of Sir C Sankaran Nair, a very eminent jurist and statesman, who was also in Congress as President back then.

The book has tried highlighting that to achieve Hindu-Muslim unity, Gandhiji started accepting all the demands of Khilafatists and to such an extent that when Khilafatists wrote a letter to the Amir of Afghanistan to invade India, Gandhi was one of the supporters of this proposition. This was also quoted in Baba Saheb Ambedkar's book 'Pakistan or Partition of India', where he quoted Gandhi, and I quote him, "I would, in a sense assist the Amir of Afghanistan if he waged war against the British Government. That is to say, I would openly tell my countrymen that it would be a crime to help a government which had lost the confidence of nation to remain in power".

In the view of Ambedkar, no sane individual would do this, and even in the author's perspective, it was blatantly wrong on the part of Gandhiji to accept all the demands of Khilafatists to reach or achieve unity. The unfortunate ramification of this whole event was that there were riots in Malabar. After 1924, when the caliphate in Turkey was demolished, the tensions between Hindus

and Muslims started becoming prevalent in India. This eventually led to the demand for a separate country, and we witnessed the death of lakhs of people in Partition.

Many historians have contended that Malabar Rebellion was mere an economic rebellion by peasants and the Khilafat movement was a freedom movement. The author in this book, in the final chapter, has explained what a rebellion is and how religious outrage is not always a part of a rebellion. He has also quoted reported judgments during these riots, which effectively establish that it was not an economic rebellion but an effective religious rebellion. The intention was always to establish a Khilafat raj, and hence people were converted in groups or were killed if denied to convert.

I believe it is very important to pen down history in its true perspective for the future generation so that they can read and analyse the evolution of Bharat. It has been observed that there are various incidents in history, which does not have representation from all sides and somewhere, they are leaning towards a false narrative. In this situation, it becomes imperative that one should, as an author, break such myths through facts, and hence this book does justice to the cause of the Malabar Rebellion.

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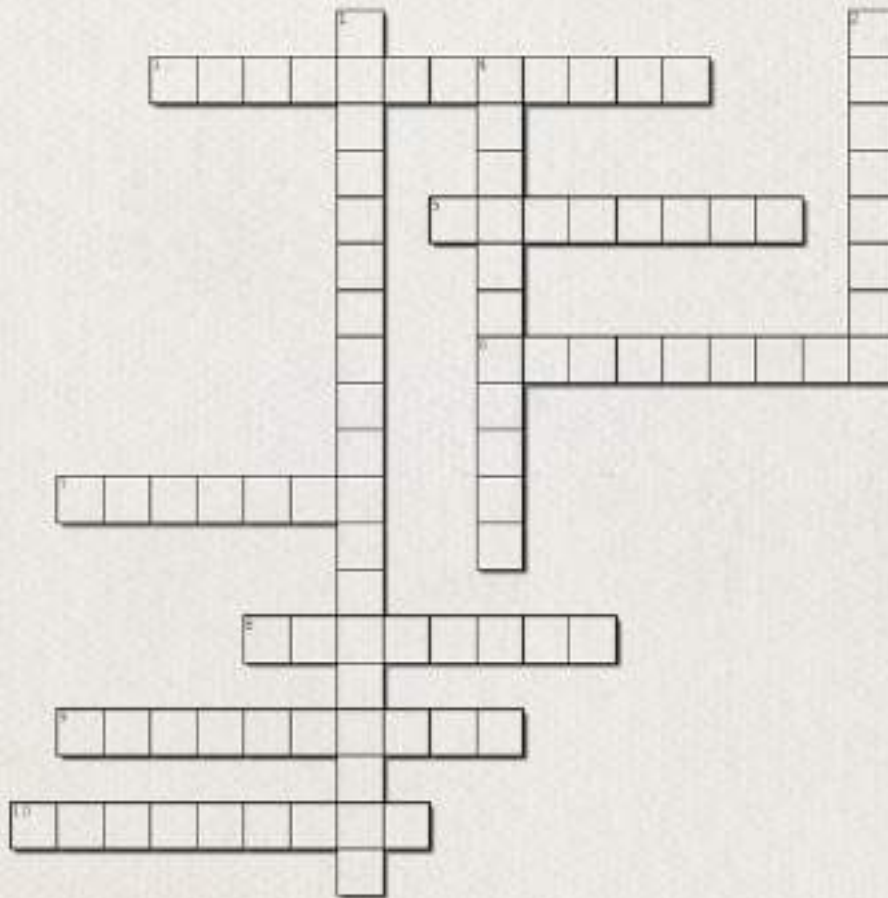
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Complete the crossword puzzle below



Across

- 3. Let the doer beware
- 5. danger that an accused person is subjected to when on trial for a criminal offense
- 6. a setting free from the charge of an offense by verdict, sentence, or other legal process
- 7. the crime of wrongful detention of goods or personal possessions
- 8. writ issued by a superior court commanding the performance of a specified official act or duty
- 9. a legal representative of the prosecution in states with either the common law adversarial system or the civil law inquisitor
- 10. voluntary, sworn statement made under oath, used as verification for various purposes.

Down

- 1. refers to as damages without injury/damages in which there is no infringement of legal right which are vested with plaintiff
- 2. legal principle at bars a party from denying or alleging a certain fact owing to that party's previous conduct, allegation,
- 4. The act of witnessing the signing of a document and then also signing it to verify that it was properly signed by those bound

Views belong solely to the contributors.

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