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DSNLU

ISSUED BY THE STUDENT NEWSLETTER COMMITTEE, DSNLU



STRUGGLE STORIES

- No progress
without struggle!

EXPECTATIONS AND ANXIETY

- Online to Offline

FACULTY STORY

- Today's status is my
yesterday's Hardwork

**ANSWERING YOUR
UNANSWERED QUESTIONS!**

- *Life as a Practicing Advocate*

STUDENT NEWSLETTER COMMITTEE OF DSNLU



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KEEP IN TOUCH

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LETTER FROM SNL'S TEAM



Dear Reader,

Greetings from the Student Newsletter Committee!

When it comes to the journey towards success, many would feel stuck at one point or the other. Feeling stuck is so common that it can't be avoided. We believe that it's not just a point but it's a phase. To not quit, to go through that phase and to finally find success, we struggle – we fight against it. It needs courage – an enormous amount of courage to go on. Such courage doesn't come easy. We respect you for travelling past through such a phase and we encourage those who are still struggling to find that courage to not quit and to move further in your journey to success, till you find it.

Like many, our committee has also faced many struggles to reach this point in our journey. But what made us not stop and continue this journey is your support, your appreciation, your belief in us and your blessings. With every one of you being on our side, we have never chosen to quit, we always have found ways to get through anything to not let you down. And now, as part of this journey, we have come before you with the third edition of SNL-DSNLU, a bi-monthly student newsletter, to inform, remind and connect.

In this open letter, we would like to express our heartfelt gratitude to all of you who believed in us, supported us, contributed to us and wished for our success. This third edition is not just a compilation of various struggle stories but our respects to all those who have gone through it and an attempt to give courage, encouragement and motivation to those who are in need of it. We, the Student Newsletter Committee, would like to dedicate the third edition of SNL-DSNLU to all of our struggles – past, present and future.

We truly hope this edition brings all of us together; for it to be the bridge that connects all of us; and for it to be the one that clears all the fog. Let's understand. Let's communicate. Let's respect. Let's be the support that other's need. With this, we proudly announce the theme of SNL-DSNLU's third edition – THE STRUGGLE.

Happy Reading!

**Regards,
SNL Committee**

LEGAL UPDATES

NATIONAL UPDATES

SUPREME COURT DECLINES TO RECOGNIZE ACCESS TO VIRTUAL COURT HEARINGS AS A FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT.

The Supreme Court declined to recognise virtual court sessions as a fundamental right in the midst of the pandemic. The petition also asked that High Courts not terminate virtual sessions without Supreme Court clearance. The petitioners say virtual courts help low-income litigants get justice. Virtual hearings also allow litigants to choose their own local attorney, providing fair access to justice. The Supreme Court stated that a virtual hearing mechanism cannot provide justice. That it had already begun a hybrid hearing procedure to satisfy the lawyers. In 2020, the Supreme Court Standard Operating Protocol requires two to three physical hearings per week.



INDIA APP DEVELOPERS FILE PETITION BEFORE COMPETITION REGULATOR AGAINST NEW GOOGLE BILLING POLICY:



Google's new Play Store policy, which takes effect March 20, 2022, has been challenged by the Alliance of Digital India Foundation (ADIF) before the Competition Commission of India (CCI). The CCI is already investigating Google's alleged dominance in the app business.

ADIF requested this remedy on behalf of app developers because Google's new policy restricts some app categories to exclusively collecting payments via Google Billing System (GBS). This is because GBS charges 30% fee on all Google Play Store transactions, compared to 2% for other payment processing services.

MADRAS HIGH COURT HOLDS GENDER SENSITIZATION PROGRAM, LAUNCHES PLATFORM TO LODGE COMPLAINTS AGAINST GENDER BIAS



The Madras High Court has launched an online complaint system for judicial gender prejudice. The staff of the Madras High Court can complain to the Gender Sensitization and Internal Complaints Committee (GSICC) online. Sexual harassment of women at work (Prevention, Prohibition, and Redress) Act, 2013 guarantees to every woman a life of dignity and safety at work and function, as stated in the GSICC's policy on the subject. The committee's power is specified in the policy on the Madras High Court's website (section 'applicability'). It also defines sexism. The policy also defines sexual harassment as gazing, verbal demands for sexual favours, physical touching and intimidating/exploitative behaviour. The policy also explains what to do if you are harassed in or out of court.

INDIAN SUPREME COURT RULES "FORCED DNA TEST VIOLATES RIGHT TO PRIVACY":



The Supreme Court has stated that DNA tests should not be ordered routinely but should be ordered only in exceptional circumstances. The apex court added that compelling an unwilling party to submit to a DNA test violates the individual's personal liberty and right to privacy. When other evidence exists to establish or disprove a relationship, the Supreme Court stated that courts should avoid ordering blood tests.

RASH VIOLENCE AND AMBIGUITY IN LAKHIMPUR KHERI CASE



The Lakhimpur Kheri violence was a vehicle-ramming attack and mob lynching incident that occurred during farmers' protests against the Bharatiya Janata Party-led Union Government's three farm laws. It occurred on October 3, 2021, in Tikunia, Lakhimpur Kheri district, Uttar Pradesh, India, killing eight people and injuring ten more. They were run down by an SUV belonging to Union Minister of State for Home Affairs Ajay Mishra's entourage. Thirteen people have been arrested so far in connection with the incident, including Ashish Mishra, the key suspect in the case and the son of the Union Minister. The UP government informed the Supreme Court that it had arrested 10 suspects. The Supreme Court said the police are "dragging their feet about the investigation".

SUPREME COURT RULES "ENVIRONMENTAL TRIBUNAL MAY ACT WITHOUT ANY PROMPTS":



The Supreme Court of India ruled Thursday that the National Green Tribunal (NGT) can act on letters, submissions, and media reports without a formal request.

The landmark decision came in an appeal by the Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai against an NGT order on trash disposal, which came after the NGT took suo moto notice of an online news item. The government argued that as a statutory tribunal, the NGT cannot act suo moto, exercise judicial review, or act on its own initiative. The court concluded that NGT must be seen as a "sui generis institution"; to hold otherwise would defeat the purpose of creating the NGT.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT ALLOWS ABORTION UP TO 24 WEEKS FOR MINORS, RAPE SURVIVORS:

The Indian government announced new guidelines that increased the gestational limit for abortion from 20 to 24 weeks for certain groups of women. Section 6 of the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act of 1971 governs the guidelines. In March 2021, Parliament revised the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 by increasing the gestational limit for medical abortion from 20 weeks to 24 weeks for "particular categories of women." The word "particular categories of women" is expanded upon in the revised rules.



SC ALLOWS WOMEN TO ATTEND MILITARY COLLEGE



The Supreme Court ruled that girls should not be denied the right to sit for the entrance exam for the Rashtriya Indian Military College in December 2021. (RIMC).

The government's plan to hold the exam next year instead of December 18, 2021, was rejected by a Bench led by Justice S.K. Kaul. The court reasoned that if the government hasn't barred girls from elite military schools, it should be able to prepare them for the December 2021 entrance exam. The Court has ordered Central Government to submit an updated advertisement within two days without changing the exam timetable. The court refused to postpone the induction procedure for a year, citing the Central Government's preparation time.

INTERNATIONAL UPDATES



UK GOVERNMENT UNVEILS PROPOSAL TO RESTRICT CONVERSION THERAPY

The consent plays a prominent role in every aspect. In the recent draft proposals, the UK government unveiled that they will be banning conversion therapy of minor and vulnerable people who are not capable of giving the consent. Prime Minister, Boris Johnson pledged to outlaw conversion therapy as most of the countries around the world has banned it. In UK, the draft proposals did not outrightly ban but made the act an offence if done on minors and vulnerable people. This reiterated the importance of the idea that people have the freedom to explore their identity, but they should not be coerced to convert their identity

NETHERLAND'S DATA PROTECTION WATCHDOG FINDS TAX AUTHORITY VIOLATED GDPR



In the light of violations committed by the Dutch Tax and Customs Administration ("DTCA"), we can safely say that these days privacy has become a practical joke and we are in need of data protection watch dogs. Autoriteit Persoonsgegevens, the Dutch Data Protection Authority ("DDPA") has found that the DTCA has violated the General Data Protection Regulations ("GDPR") for many years by uploading personal data in fraud management system called 'The Fraud Signaling Facility ("FSV")'. It has processed the data of more than a quarter of a million citizens, including minors, for several years without legal basis and a defined purpose. After this the DDPA is assessing to levy fine on DTCA for the violations.

CANADA APPEALS FEDERAL COURT DECISION TO UPHOLD COMPENSATION FOR INDIGENOUS CHILDREN.



The recent appeal filed by the Government of Canada challenging the order given by the Canada's Federal Court makes us question why the indigenous people are neglected across the world. The complaints were filed before the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal alleging the discrimination against First Nations children and families by underfunding their services through 2007. The human rights tribunal directed to pay compensation for that, and it was upheld by the federal court stating that, "Canada cannot contest the compensatory consequence of systemic harm when [Canada] appears to accept . . . that widespread discrimination occurred."

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT LAUNCHES LAWSUIT AGAINST MEMBER STATES FAILING TO RESPECT RULE OF LAW PRINCIPLES.

The European Parliament launched a lawsuit against the European Commission for the proper implementation of the existing mechanism of freezing funds or payments to EU member which violate the rule of law norms. This mechanism has been in force from January 2021. And this lawsuit would put Hungary and Poland in great trouble as they might be investigated for potential violations. If found that they have breached the rule of law, then there is an enormous risk of losing billions of Euros. However, The European Commission, however, has openly refused to use the mechanism until the European Court Justice ruled in the decision over the mechanism's legality.



INTERNATIONAL UPDATES

US COMMITS TO SEND ASSANGE TO AUSTRALIA IN EXCHANGE FOR EXTRADITION FROM UK



After 10 years of WikiLeaks the US authorities assures that Julian Assange would be allowed to serve the prison sentence whichever is imposed in his native country Australia. The US military documents concerning the Iraq war were published a decade ago on Wikileaks. Assange has been facing 17 charges of espionage and 1 charge of misuse of computer. He was in Prison in UK from the past two years and the British Justice believes that the extradition is not the best option for Assange as his mental health was deteriorating. So let's wait and see how this ends in future.

ITALY SENATE BLOCKS LAW PUNISHING VIOLENCE AGAINST LGBTQ+ MEMBERS



The Senate of Italy blocked the passage of the law which punishes the crimes done against the LGBTQ+ community through a secret voting. It is an expansion to the Mancino Law, which states that inciting violence, hatred and discrimination for "racial, ethnic, religious or national reasons," to include homosexual, transsexual, women and the physically disabled. As per the new proposed law suggested that whoever indulges in such crimes could be imprisoned up to four years. All that was in vain as the formulation of the legislation is blocked by the senate in such a turn of events.

AP INVESTIGATION REVEALS MYANMAR MILITARY HAS ENGAGED IN SYSTEMATIC TORTURE.

It is so horrific to know that even in 21st century the barbarous ways are being used in prisons. The recent

report of Associated Press (AP) has released a report in which many shocking facts are revealed. The report is prepared after collecting information from people through interviews that the Myanmar government is torturing people in Prisons in systematic way. According to the testimony of defected military personnel, almost 9000 people are detained and killed more than 1200 civilians. And, according to the AP report, 131 prisoners were died due to torture out of 1218 deaths in prisons. In response to AP's investigation, the US State Department said that it was "outraged and disturbed" and demanded a thorough investigation into the issue. Also, a UN expert had also warned of a spike in atrocities in Myanmar.



INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT CLOSES LONG TIME WAR CRIME INVESTIGATION INTO COLOMBIA AFTER COOPERATION AGREEMENT:

There is an end to the 17-year long investigations into the alleged violations and war crimes of Colombia with a cooperation agreement. Considering the complementarity principle and the efforts taken by the Colombia towards ending the alleged war crimes and crimes against humanity, is taken into consideration for end the long-term battle at ICC. The agreement acknowledges Colombia's willingness and ability to prosecute. This reiterated the principle that the court compliments the efforts of domestic courts as per Article 1 of

the Rome statute and would only assume jurisdiction when the state is unwilling or unable to prosecute according to Article 17

of the Rome Statute. The duration of the agreement is not specified and can be terminated with either party's prior three months' notice.



AUSTRALIA STATE GOVERNMENT INTRODUCES THE 'PANDEMIC BILL' ENHANCING GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY DURING PANDEMIC:

According to the recent bill in Australia the pandemic management discretion is given to the State Premier and the Health Minister. Previously the Chief Health Officer who is an unelected official has the authority over that. But now the full discretion is given to the State premier and the health minister in order to prevent the Victorian community from the potential dangers of the pandemic diseases. The State Premier can declare a disease as a pandemic with no limits to the duration and then the Health Minister can pass the pandemic orders which the minister believes reasonably necessary to protect the health of people. However, the Victoria Bar's main issue is pertaining to the scope of the powers given to the minister. But they have to wait for the final bill for challenging the same.

JE NE SAIS QUOI

TODAY'S STATUS IS MY YESTERDAY'S HARDWORK!

Have you ever wondered how it was to study law in the 1970s and 80s? Time's changed; circumstances changed; the struggle's changed; everything's changed. It's not just one or two years but 4 decades! Have you ever seen our faculty not just as a teacher but as a young student just like us from a different time period? Prof. Aruna Sri has gladly volunteered to share her journey from being a law student in the 80s to being a current professor in law. Go back to the 80s with her! Here's her story in her own words:

"Choosing a career in law during those days was a chance, not a choice like these days. I was thoroughly discouraged by well-wishers when I expressed my desire to do law as it would be difficult for women to practice law and that the prospects for law course are bleak. After completing my graduation in B.com, I chose to do law. Amidst hostility, I joined for 3 year law course in Sir CRR Law College, Eluru.

During 1980's there was only 3 year law course run in two sessions as day course for the regular students and night college for the employees after graduation. A law graduate would be having double degree separately. In the class room, it was a chalk and talk teaching pedagogy followed. HM Seervai, Mulla, and Winfield were the books we were encouraged to read to gain thorough understanding of the Constitutional law and Hindu and Mohammedan law, Tort law.

Procedural laws were taught by the practicing Advocates so as to impart practical application of law which used to keep our interest abreast. Practicing law was the immediate opportunity, be it in civil or criminal side and aiming for judicial officer was the only bright future for a law graduate then. As a law student I focused on my studies which bestowed me with University first Rank in the BL Degree examinations.

Since I hail from an Advocate's family, I joined for practice in my father's chamber. I practiced for 2 years and somehow within me prompted to pursue my further studies in law. The deep desire to teach prompted me to change my field of profession from law practice to law teaching. Therefore I joined in Andhra University to further my studies in post-graduation M.L. We had eminent Professors from Cambridge, Yale, and Harvard University whose intellect and interaction added flavour to my passion for teaching.

Those were the days of self-learning and very challenging. It was not an easy run through of obtaining PG degree in law. The dissertation manuscript would be checked by the supervisor, if not up to the standard we had to rework, spend long hours in the library burning the midnight oil. We would read, research and go for discussion with the Professors. If they were thoroughly satisfied, a student would be awarded between 58% and 60%. Procuring more than 60% was an achievement.

The journey of my teaching career began with the determination to be independent after doing my masters in law from Andhra University 1989 and not to burden my parents, and passion for teaching made me join in a law college on payment of Rs.30 per hour. Later my continued zeal to teach opened an opportunity to work in a law College at Hyderabad for Rs. 2,500 and later shifted back to my home district to work in a law college with same pay protection.

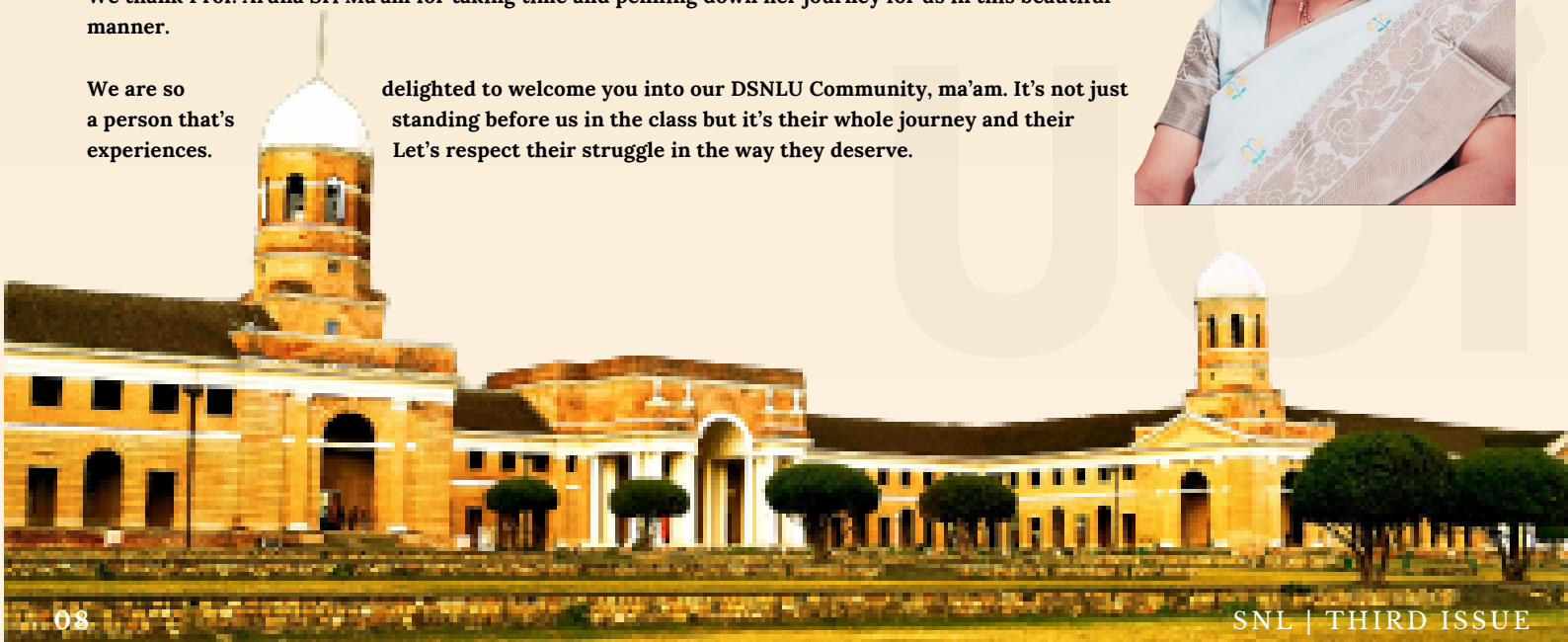
That college showed growth in my pay package from Rs.2, 500 to Rs.22, 000 after serving for 22years. During those days, teaching in the law college ran in three sessions i.e., morning session for 3-years LLB, at noon for 5-year LLB and evening for the employees in 3-year course. I recollect the hard work in preparing for the classes, the commitment, sincerity and discipline to take the classes, utilizing the then available library resources to teach to the best of my ability along with pursuing my Ph.D. at Tirupathi in SPMVV Women's University, all resulted in getting an opportunity to serve in a National Law University as Associate Professor and then elevated as Professor of Law.

I realize that the teacher - taught relation is very unique in life. A teacher is one who appreciates the growth of a student whole heartedly without any blood relation and a student is one who cherishes the teacher for life when he /she passes out of the portals of the institution. A teacher is elated when a student just wishes you. The job satisfaction I derive is inexplicable when I see my students becoming judicial officers, public prosecutors, and advocates and occupying key positions in varied professions within and outside India with the ample opportunities and the resources available now. Finally hard work rewarded me."

We thank Prof. Aruna Sri Ma'am for taking time and penning down her journey for us in this beautiful manner.

We are so a person that's experiences.

delighted to welcome you into our DSNLU Community, ma'am. It's not just standing before us in the class but it's their whole journey and their Let's respect their struggle in the way they deserve.



ANSWERING YOUR UNANSWERED QUESTIONS! – LIFE AS A PRACTICING ADVOCATE

The fact that each one of us has many questions that are unanswered or answered hear-say is not something that can be ignored or avoided...right? The Student Newsletter Committee has come forward to make an attempt in answering those unanswered questions through primary sources. Yes, you read it right, through primary sources and not hearsay! To make this possible, three of our alumni have graciously come forward to support us by answering all our questions. They are **Adv. Prashanth Kumar – Supreme Court (2011-16)**, **Adv. Ragini Maricherla – District Court (2010-15 [LLB] and 2015-16 [LLM])**, **Adv. Aishwarya Sarkar – Supreme Court (2014-19)**, **Adv. K. Rama Kireeti – District Court (2010-15)**, and **Adv. Sarath Javvaji – High Court (2010-15)**. Know the complete struggle in litigation and how to overcome it with their responses.



ADV. K. RAMA KIREETI



ADV. RAGINI MARICHERLA



ADV. AISHWARYA SARKAR



ADV. PRASHANTH KUMAR



ADV. SARATH JAVVAJI

All about Litigation:

Q: How do we start practicing as an advocate?

A: Adv. Prashath says, “Technically, by getting enrolled in any State Bar Councils. Then, you have to clear the All India Bar Examination. You can file Vakalathnama and practice throughout India. This is how you start legally as an advocate. However, advocacy is all about certain fundamental skills to be mastered with. For e.g., pleading is all about your argumentative and presentation skills. It also involves certain aspects of contacts because your connections fetch a good amount of clientele.”

Adv. Ragini says “We start with excitement and great hope, but one should have a clarity to choose in which branch they can sustain like civil or criminal etc., in the district courts.

One can do all kinds of cases but we need to set time period for each branch and learn the work. If one wants to deal all kinds of matter at a time, it would be just like travelling on the two ships. So learn all the work gradually but time period is very important. Always accept the pros and cons. Mainly, learn the court manners, the way we dress and the way we behave, which always play an important role to start practice.”

Adv. Aishwarya says, “One must decide as to which state one wish to practice and then getting oneself enrolled in that particular state’s bar council. In my case I chose to work as a junior in the chambers of AOR Ejaz Maqbool, Supreme Court of India. The time period at Mr. Maqbool’s chamber immensely helped me in honing my drafting skills. I think firstly, extensive secondary legal research and precision in drafting skills should become second nature in practice whether one wishes to have a career eventually as an arguing counsel or an AOR. Secondly, practicing before any court must involve observation of both the Bar and the Bench. Thirdly, being thorough with administrative processes of the court and spending a lot of time learning from the office law clerk. Fourthly, visiting court even when one’s matter is not listed just to observe the judge and lastly, being open to accept brief of all kinds of matter in the initial 10 years of practice to realize where one’s interest lies are keys to linear progression in the practice.”

Adv. Kireeti says “If you want to start practicing immediately after graduation you need to enroll yourself in the State bar council of their respective states, once you enroll yourself they will give you a provisional ID with which you can practice for an initial period of 2 years and before 2 years you will have to appear for All India bar examination to get a permanent certificate of practice. After enrolling in the concerned state bar council you can either

choose to practice in district courts or high court of that state as per your choice”

Adv. Sarath Javvaji says, “Whoever it might be the first-generation lawyer or other if they are willing to start a practice then start from trial court. You will understand the procedures well if we come from lower courts. Even when you start in High Court & Supreme Court and are getting good number of cases in my opinion the procedures you know is superficial. For a better understanding and development, it is always better to start from the trial court. At the end if you want to go to SC or HC then work according to that goal while starting practice from the lower court.”

Q: What subjects should we be thorough in to be a litigator and why?

A: Adv. Prashanth says, “I cannot answer straight away and pick and choose one particular subject. In law school, we have to study almost 60 or 70 subjects. So picking one or two and excluding others will be gross injustice. To my mind, practice is all about procedure. It is about redressing your issues, rights and liabilities and therefore, one must have a fair idea about procedural laws before getting into practice. Let me tell you that your class room discussions, debates and attendance will have very little relevance in this particular field. What would matter the most is your practical understanding and your application of law. You first understand the problem and then apply the law of the land.

Now coming to the specific question of what subjects to know, to my mind, we must have a fair idea about CrPC, CPC and Evidence Act before getting into practice. All the redressal laws emanate from these laws and hence you should know these subjects. You need not be an expert in these subjects, but what is required is minimum understanding and aptitude is all that matters.”

Adv. Ragini’s suggestions include, “One should be through with CPC, Contracts, Transfer of property. IPC CrPC, Evidence Act are the main leads for Criminal Practice. Apart from that Family Law, Domestic Violence Act and laws relating to women will be of great help exclusively to deal in family courts. Negotiable Instruments Act is also important which prescribes how action to be taken in cases of Cheque bounce.”

Adv. Aishwarya, on the same line, suggests, “If one wishes to practice before the Supreme Court of India then, core traditional laws are a must to know for any practitioner. To be specific a practitioner should be thorough with The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, The Indian Contract Act, 1872 and, The Constitution of India, 1949,

The Transfer of Property Act, 1882 along with Supreme Court Rules, 2013 to name a few. The why of learning the traditional laws are quite simple, know the law then, know-how to interpret the law well and later interpreting other laws will automatically follow as one progresses in the practice.”

Mr Kireeti says that “one needs to be thorough with the procedural laws in order to be a litigator, CrPC, CPC for example. If you are planning to practice civil cases then you need to be thorough with the transfer of property act etc, and if you are interested in criminal law then IPC, but it depends on in which area you are interested in practicing.”

Adv. Sarath says, “Primarily you must concentrate on CrPC, CPC, Evidence Act for Litigation. There are more than 100 laws which you can learn through the course of your career according to the cases you get.”

Q: Is it better to start under a senior advocate? If yes, how do we get the exposure needed?

A. Adv. Prashanth says, “Frankly speaking, senior advocates are the busiest lot. They can be seen surrounded by so many juniors in the corridors of the court. They will not have much time to make you learn and therefore, it would be unwise to start with a senior advocate. They will be crippled with so many cases and stuck with so many high-profile clients. And also, the office of senior advocate does not carry drafting work and you will not get the exposure of drafting work. Having said so, there are advantages as well. You will be able to fetch high-value contacts and get recognition in media as most senior advocates will be fighting high-profile or celebrity cases. But I believe, you have to start with an advocate who has considerable experience of practice like 10 to 15 years, has a good practice and who can make you learn drafting, research, pleading, so on and so forth.”

Forming a different opinion Adv. Ragini recommends, “Always the best thing is to start practice under a senior advocate. Firstly we should have clarity which stream we are interested in and basing on our interest in the areas of practice we have to choose senior advocate office which has good quality of work. One should be very patient and we are supposed to complete the task or work whatever is given to us in the limited amount of time and no dropping out. Even if there is no appreciation in the initial days, we should be with a positive mind. Once the office gets some confidence about us, they trust us and we will get a chance to interact with the clients and we will be assigned with the confidential matters also. All this will take minimum of three years atleast.

So all we need is to have patience and do hard work and do not expect fancy pay scale."

In an explorative tone, Adv. Aishwarya answers, "Working under a senior advocate would mean that one's skill development is going to be towards forming arguments and briefing the senior advocate since the drafting of the matter is done by an Advocate on Record. One needs to be clear with who are an Advocate on Record (AOR) and a senior advocate. AOR drafts and files the case before the Supreme Court of India and Senior Advocates argues the case, only. One can choose to work under either according to their bent of mind. In my opinion one should begin with working under a AOR as knowing the skills of drafting are quite crucial in forming better arguments."

Adv. Kireeti says, "We should definitely practice under a senior advocate as academics are completely different from court procedure. Once you start practicing, in order to know drafting and court craft skills it can only learned by observing a senior, so it advisable to join a senior advocate at least for 2 year initially."

Adv. Sarath says, "Yes. If you could attend the court hearings along with him and help him in drafting the petitions, then it is good to start with a senior. However, if you are confined to doing bench work then it is not that useful to work under a senior advocate. Coming to the exposure I think it depends on luck and horoscope if you are a first-generation lawyer. This is what happened in my case. I have joined under Advocate General's Office after my graduation and then I started my own practice."

Q: What is the pay scale in the initial years?

A: Adv. Prashanth says, "Depends upon cities and seniors. I am practicing in Delhi. At the start, a senior will give you 16,000-20,000 per month. To call it a salary will be a little odd. At best, it can be described as a stipend that interns get. For other cities, I don't have any idea."

Adv. Ragini says, "As far as I know it would be around 3000 - 10000 in the district Courts atleast."

Adv. Aishwarya states, "There is no definite pay scale and it would be unfair to quote a ball park figure that one may expect one it comes to litigation. If one happens to find a good pay master then, remuneration may range from 6 lakhs per annum to 7 lakhs per annum or less in some cases. For at least initial two-three years one may find it hard to find a ground both in terms of the know-how of the practice and stability in finances but, it all keeps getting better as the practice progresses. I would strongly suggests to keep the wishes of making good money at the back burner when stepping into litigation for the first two-three years."

Adv. Kireeti says, "Initially the pay scale will be very minimal, at the district court it will be somewhere around 7-10k per month for a fresh graduate from law school and at high courts it will be somewhere around 10-15k per month."

Adv. Sarath says, "In my opinion money should not be a concern during the initial years. The experience what you get matters a lot. Whatever amount the senior is giving you is not sufficient to maintain yourself, but the experience is incomparable to it."

Q: After completion of law school, giving Bar Council exam and seeing ourselves as an advocate is good but we can't attract cases initially and are supposed to work under a senior lawyer. The question remains how do we clear the loans and the responsibilities on us, if they give you a meagre salary?

A: Adv. Prashanth says, "I understand your concern. Where there is a will, there is a way. When you graduate from law school, you might be having a lot of complications and liabilities. These liabilities might affect your career. But you should have enthusiasm for your career. If you carve your way or get into practice of law with some backups (financial or family support), there won't be any problem. But not everyone can have the luxury of financial and family support. Unfortunately, I was one of them. But, I made my way and gradually I became financially independent. Things are now okay on my own. But this may not be the case with everyone else. This may not be the case with anybody probably. I had a lot of responsibilities on my shoulder and had a loan to pay. Yet, I decided to go on with this profession. To clear the financial burden and survive in a city like Delhi, I started giving coaching to CLAT students. It helped in financial aspect as well personality aspect and this helped me a lot in setting my career."

As per Adv. Ragini, "It's a very difficult situation but still we must face it and accept it if we want to continue in litigation. But one thing after completion one year time will be given to start clearing our education loan. So that one year after graduation is very important in our life. The main thing is not about attracting cases in the senior office, it all depends on the amount of work you do. Start drafting from the initial days itself. It helps to earn money apart from monthly pay. Whatever the work might be, whether minor or major, do it without ignorance. Frankly, I want to tell you that practice would be very difficult for those who have to clear education without the help of parents."

Adv. Aishwarya would say "one should choose their battles wisely. If money is needed then one should find a decent paying job in a corporate

set up and discharge responsibilities thereby. One can always switch to litigation at a later stage when one is financially stable. Financial stability always helps in enjoying the work better and enduring the financial and otherwise stress that comes with litigation."

Adv. Kireeti says, "When you choose ligation as your career option the minimum period until you properly start earning is 5-7 years from the time you start your practice. He says great things come with hard-work and patience, and the key to success in litigation is patience. He further says that initially there will be days you won't even earn for your fuel expenses or your pocket expenses. Joining a senior's office you will have a venue of opportunities."

The junior advocates will be taken on record for doing certain court advocate commissions wherein the court pays for the assigned jobs, like surveying, recording cross examination etc. So apart from your regular chamber practice if you cultivate drafting , you can earn minimum expenses in the initial years but you can't compare the salaries of corporate to litigation in initial years, in order to reach to that you need to work hard and stick to your practice for at least 5-7 years."

Adv. Sarath says, "The senior would give a meagre amount and so if you have any responsibilities and money is a concern then join a law firm instead of starting a law practice right way."

Q: Is there any option to build your own office even if you initially haven't worked with a senior advocate?

A: Adv. Prashanth says, "Absolutely yes. If you have good connections before getting into practice, for instance, if you're parents are lawyers, you need not go into the office of senior advocates. You can directly set your own office. Kapil Sibal is the finest example of it. His father was Advocate General of Punjab and he never had a senior. He started from his chamber straightway and now he is one of the highest-paid advocates in the country. But for first generational lawyers, I doubt they can set up their own office initially."

Forming a different opinion, Adv. Ragini says, "No, it's not possible to set up own office. Always in practice we need to work under a senior advocate whether it is from our own family or any other senior advocate."

According to Adv. Aishwarya, "Of course, if one is confident enough to set up an office then things that one may need to be armed with are AIR records/data base, a good printer, bare acts and a laptop with a large data space to go with. No other thing really matters. As far as one is confident with the experience gathered

in hand and the needed consistency in coming of clients with brief one may invest in setting up an office."

Adv. Kireeti enthusiastically states, "Building your own office doesn't mean building an office physically, it means building your clientele and contacts, so without working with a senior you will never get an opportunity to represent a client's case before the court, no client will just talk into your office and give you cases without that opportunity initially. So that's why it is advisable to work with a senior and get sufficient exposure, learn the filling procedures and then when you are confident enough that you can handle cases independently you can set up your own office. And moreover no client will walk into your office just by seeing your name, it all depends on how you work and how you deal with the cases. Even if you are good at academics, court craft is entirely different which you can only learn with the guidance of a senior so without practicing under a senior advocate you won't be in a position to handle the cases."

Adv. Sarath says, "Yes. You can but initially you an office is not required as it would be extra burden. Even a first-generation lawyer can have their own office like I had. But one should not have an office because I had one or someone else had. It depends on circumstances and most importantly family support in my opinion. And you should not be ashamed of soliciting your work for getting clients in litigation. And also you should have a three month or six month plan like after starting a office, if a better opportunity comes then you should go. It has to be a flexible plan for flourishing in this career."

About You:

Q: What's that one thing you love about your profession?

A: Adv. Prashanth says, "Litigation to my mind is all about dynamism. If you have a dynamic personality and if you can do two things at a time, you are welcome to this profession. I love doing two things at a time. For e.g., if I have a meeting at a particular time, I am also typing something on my laptop. This profession requires a lot of time and patience. If you have patience and perseverance, you grow exponentially. Since I have all these qualities, I chose to be a lawyer."

Adv. Ragini's response is, "It's independent."

Adv. Aishwarya says, "firstly, continuous reading of law and spending time in the law library. It has become a constant fixture. Secondly, networking with people related to the field of law or clients both."

For Adv. Kireeti, "Everyday is challenging, no day can go as per your schedule, you can't fix your schedule as per your convenience, you need to be ready for surprises as there will both good and bad days, you need to be prepared for both."

Adv. Sarath says, "The satisfaction that our work is relieving someone from their struggle is unparalleled."

Q: Do you feel the adrenaline rush to go to work every morning or is it just another day at work kind of thing?

A: Adv. Prashanth says, "For me it's just a routine day."

Adv. Ragini feels, "It's not boring but would be hectic and the time is not sufficient, so always we rush. Sometimes we don't get enough time to have food also. We don't get off on Sunday, Saturday and even on festivals too."

Adv. Aishwarya says, "Yes, I do. Absolutely! I believe one must enjoy their work. Although adrenaline rush is too strong a word to describe the emotion here however, I'd say I do look forward to going to work, happily."

Adv. Kireeti says, "I practice at trial court in Visakhapatnam and it is not a desk job, so I'm never bored of seeing the same office or the same table everyday. Everyday is a new day, so I have that zeal to go to the court, it is not like a daily routine and He further says he was never in these 6 years of his practice."

Adv. Sarath says, "Everyday is a new day. Every client comes with a problem of his own and resultantly each matter is versatile in its own way. Of course one will have an adrenaline rush while pursuing an unchartered path while shouldering the responsibility of getting relief for someone who has believed in you so much."

.Q: What's the reason behind opting for this career? What do you think about it, now?

A: Adv. Prashanth says, "To be honest, I never had a dream of becoming a lawyer until I explored almost all the avenues of careers in this field. Joining a law school was completely a decision by chance. As I grew into the law school, I realised my passion for humanities and law subjects and that's why I considerably did well in my academics. This bolstered my confidence and I plodded on with faith and pluck."

I personally put Litigation as a career in the highest esteem for multiple reasons. It's the most challenging yet thrilling career choice, its long, never ending journey and it also ensures your huge impact upon society as a whole. You are the driver of the socio-legal change, the torch-bearer of people's liberty and freedom and the leader of your society.

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According to Adv. Ragni, "In my case I was forced to join in law, so I always thought

I would regret. Until the completion of my third semester I was totally out of this, but somehow I got interest in this field because of some subjects and the way how we were taught. Now I never feel regret even I don't get enough money sometimes being a practising advocate. But I learned how to live my own life with courage and strength only just because of this profession. So I don't have any regret now."

Adv. Aishwarya says, "I was clueless in law school as to what I wished to do eventually. There was no particular reason behind opting litigation. It just happened to me and I am glad that it did. One thing that I always wanted was to work independently and not for anybody else. I have finally managed to earn plenty freedom at my work and that's what I like about my work the most."

Adv. Kireeti mentions, "Back when I was in my fourth and fifth year of law school even I dreamed to join corporate offices, if you look into my CV all my internships I did were with corporate firms but suddenly after my fifth year I realized that corporate is not my cup of tea and then I decided to start practicing to build my own office." He feels that working for yourself is better than working under someone.

Q: In your words, how does life as a practicing advocate look like? Has that life reached your expectations?

A: Adv. Prashanth says, "When Geoffrey Chaucer put up a portrayal of The Man of Law from his Prologue to the Canterbury Tales through this resounding observation, little did he realise he would become so relevant in the context of Junior Advocates in India especially those who are not so 'well-connected'."

"Nowher so busy a man as he there nas
And yet he seemed busier than he was."

Chaucer's The Man of Law seems busier than he actually is. He possesses requisite skills and acumen of law. He hails from a modest background and is ambitious enough to mount up the ladder of social stratification. Life of an Advocate is full of surprises, the struggles and hardships are real in this profession especially for those who have no connections prior to joining the Bar. For initial few years, pull up your socks as running from one court to another is inevitable without expecting much

monetarily. So far as my expectations are concerned, I did not come into this profession with any expectations. As I am growing through this beautiful journey, everyday adds a new and valuable page into my litigation-diary."

Adv. Ragini says, "Practice is just like swimming in an ocean so never think of reaching your own expectation. Every day would be a new one if you are on the right track and proper mind and which is in your control."

Adv. Aishwarya says, "It has been satisfactory so far. I get to meet villagers in the field who are the direct victims of environmental violation being done by big corporate run entities. I take a lot of comfort in the fact that I am able to make them aware of their rights and get them justice in the form of compensation for the damage done. I find satisfaction in helping anyone in need of advocacy who can or particularly cannot afford the litigation fee."

According to Adv. Kireeti, "If you start litigation you can only reach your expectation after 10 years down the lane from your start of practice before that you can't." He says as of now he has no regrets and it is going good.

Adv. Sarath mentions, "Optimism is the fuel to succeed as a practising advocate. There could be tough phases in any career with varying time span. Perseverance and optimism together can realise light at the end of the tunnel.

Personally I feel that I can never reach my expectations. I always keep my expectation a notch above than what can be achieved, as otherwise it kills the drive to wait for better tomorrow. Life as a practising advocate for me is an unending journey filled with milestones but no definite destination."

Q: Anything you would like to share with our students?

A: Adv. Prashanth says, "Don't make plans, and go easy with day-dreaming. If you are still pondering around different avenues of career in law, that's perfectly okay. Not having plans is the biggest planning of your life. Take the taste of randomness. Believe me, it tastes sweetest. Don't get bogged down by any adverse circumstances. Always remember, failures are your greatest teachers."

Adv. Ragini shares, "Firstly choosing this profession is itself makes us quiet different in the society and for girls it really is a great task. So I would appreciate all of you for choosing this profession especially girls. I don't know what is in everyone's mind but one thing is that if you want to start and continue in practice you need a lot of dedication, patience, hard work and finally support from family. If not it would be a great task to survive. Apart from practice there are many good options so you can choose any of them also. I know everyone would love to be an a

-n advocate. Don't worry you can start practice at any point of time, after clearing your loans and everything would be the same. Don't feel shy if you enter late into this profession. Always just trust yourself. Finally I would like to say that it is out my experience and how I understood things that I have seen in the last five years. And this is limited to district court practice. I have no much knowledge about the High Court practice. Last but not the least thing to start practice in the district courts one should accept: That the courts will always be crowded and different kinds of people will be there. No hygienic washrooms will be there. Sometimes you will not even get a chair to sit.

Mostly we need to answer the weird questions from random people and hear lots off unworthy stuff. All we need to do is ignore."

Adv. Kireeti says, "There is an urban myth that unless and until you have a background from your families it will be very difficult to take up practice but in reality especially young national law school graduates will have a long standing performance and can achieve great things in litigation, because you will have ample opportunities to learn compared to traditional law colleges of three year course because in NLUs, they train you by conducting moot courts and you will be good at researching. So it is an added advantage. There are many first generation lawyers who did well and proved themselves both in high court as well as trial courts". He says it isn't easy, initially it will be a tough time for 2-3 years but if you are determined enough and ready to work hard then you will reach great heights in litigation and for that you don't need your fathers and grandfathers to be lawyers.

Adv. Sarath says, "Think BIG. Ambit of your vision alone shall decide your limitations. Be fearless in taking up what you don't know. Be like a hungry tiger - always alert to pounce and grab any opportunity that comes it way. As a first generation lawyer empathise with your client and ensure that your approach and conduct toward them gives immediate sigh of relief, rest depends on your thoroughness with the brief, your court craft, bench, opponent counsel and your client horoscope!"

Q: Finally, could you please share your journey? We would love to hear all about it from you.

A: Adv. Prashanth says, "When I was in college (perhaps in my 4th year), I decided to prepare for Civil Services. By the time I moved into my final year, the financial constraints back home conditioned me to take up a Job. So, I decided to join a law firm/organisation which could pay me good enough to survive. This did not happen and I was rejected by almost every recruiter

I applied to. I moved to Delhi, with lesser hope and enthusiasm. The only thing that drove me this far was my "Never give up" attitude which was a culmination of both, an unshakable grit and ability to understand a situation which sails me through all unfavourable conditions even today. I knew I was throwing myself into the wolves but I also had a belief that I would return leading the pack someday.

So, I decided to give coaching to CLAT aspirants and undergraduate students which helped me sustain in a big way and gradually I became financially independent. Mostly these classes were either in the morning or late evening, so I continued going courts even though I did not have any brief to carry or a case to argue. While witnessing real court proceedings, I realised that probably this is what I would be doing for rest of my life. So, I joined the Chamber of an Advocate on Records, Supreme Court and let go off all my coaching assignments. Back then, little did I realise that I would be able to set up my own office and chamber with such a modest experience. I have taken all decisions in my life depending upon the situation at hand, and therefore you may call me a "a good and vigilant respondent" and not the person who has major plans in life. I don't plan much in life and I am a believer of "life happens to you, when you are busy planning other things." Litigation as a career has been one such example in life."

Adv. Aishwarya's journey: "I have spent all my post-graduation time practising before the Supreme Court of India and the National Green Tribunal, Principle Bench, Delhi. I have been quite lucky to have been able to learn the skills of drafting from arguably the best draftsmen in the practise and to be able to work on serious matters like 'Ayodhya Ramjanmbhumi' and 'CAA' matter to name a few and this has arguably been the most memorable part of my experience so far. For the ones wondering how I landed in this position then, it wasn't because of reference. After Law School I went to the best of the law chambers looking for work. There were kind people to offer me job and that's how I started my practise before the Apex Court. I have now branched out for my independent practise before the Supreme Court of India, High Court of Delhi and sub ordinate courts and the learning has been an on-going progress."

Adv. Kireeti says, "I graduated in the year 2015, immediately after graduation I joined the office of Mr DVSS Somayajulu who is the present sitting judge in high court. I joined as a junior in his office and worked with him for almost a year and half and after that he was elevated to high court and now I'm looking after his chambers, which is kind of independent."

Adv. Sarath says, “Honestly, it is destiny’s sling shot from one universe to the other. like any other native telugu boy was “forced” to “aspire” for “IIT” . I always knew that is not my cup of tea but I am also not honest if I were to say that I always wanted to be a lawyer. I genuinely wanted to clear UPSC to choose administrative service, at the end of my +2 owing to my pa and well-wishers advise thought a professional course with humanitarian subjects would be fetching for the UPSC, so I choose law. I never really thought that I would get into practice till final year of law. I am eternally thankful to my senior DVSS Somayajulu for influencing me so much to join litigation practice. His impact on me is immense and I strongly feel that joining his office is purely destiny. I must say that you may wish 100 things and but nature will conjure and reinforce its energies to give what is best suited for you.”

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STRUGGLE STORIES

Going to college and prepping for the “real world” is not easy. Dealing with grades, studying, bills, pressure from your parents, and having to answer the big question: “What should I do with my life?” means there are a lot of expectations on your plate. Even our parents struggle to make ends meet. Like-wise faculty has to face their own set of struggles in outlining or preparing students. So everyone will have their very own struggle story. Hence, the Student Newsletter [SNL] has come up with the idea of covering the stories concerning “The Struggle” faced by every one of us. This is a small initiative to remind ourselves of the importance of keeping up our spirits in these challenging times.

Ms. Khushi Singh's Dream to represent India in Olympics #swimmer (21LLB052)

“I learned and started swimming at the age of three, participated in my first junior competition at the age of four and from then on the chapter of swimming opened in my life. I participated and won many medals and positions at different levels but then one day I had to leave swimming because a woman commented in front of my mom when she saw a 9-year-old swimming with boys. She said, “Girls Should Not Swim”. My mom and dad were totally against this idea but the commenting couldn't stop resulting in me leaving it. In 2014 at the age of 11, my mom wanted me to swim and not care about what others say so the swimming or I can say the competitive swimming chapter reopened but it was filled with problems. Like any other sports person, I too had a dream of representing my country in the summer Olympics games. In 2014 I won my first national bronze medal. Almost everyone was proud of me and I was too. As time went by I won many medals at the national level and championships but the Olympics were still far away. In 2016, I got disqualified because of my hair and the problems started. I started doubting my swimming skills and capabilities that I left swimming for a year thinking I won't be able to show my face to anyone I fought with for swimming, because everyone I knew, even my parents whom I needed the support from the most used to say that- 'Going to Olympics that too in swimming in India is impossible'. They were not wrong because our country never supported other sports like they do cricket. In 2018 my coach asked me if I would participate in the coming tournament, I was reluctant at first but then agreed as my friends and cousins persuaded me and as a result, I won medals there and was selected to give the trials for Tokyo Olympics 2020. The dream to represent India is still incomplete but I will work my best to find that way to achieve it.”

Ms. Pallavi Singh's take on life, struggle, process and success (21LLB085)

“There will always be more to achieve. No matter how much we get for what we had aspired for, there's always something left behind. Meanwhile, we forget that life is not only limited to aim and the result. There is something more than that which will completely change our story if we shift our focus to that: The Process. Yes, this is something about which recently only I got a better understanding. Before that, I had an aim, I tried to chase it, sometimes got it, and sometimes missed it. This continued, so never had my mind gone to the process until the CLAT2021 results. We are habituated to count our success in terms of the goals achieved, but often forget to take into account, the learnings we got throughout the journey. We tend to focus on results only. And if in case we don't achieve it, we get disappointed, not even realizing that throughout the journey of our preparation we overcame various difficulties to come to this point. Over a night, we forget our past struggles and the fights we did to chase our dream. I come up with a point that once you realize it's the journey that makes you who you are and not the result you thought wanted, you reach a whole new understanding about yourself. Then onwards you start focusing on making your journey beautiful and making the most out of it without being affected by the hurdles you concur. I realized it and consider myself as a soul on a journey to explore the unexplored. I am learning! I am growing!”



STRUGGLE STORIES

A Father's struggle behind his son's success - Mr. Mulla Zaheer Basha (20LLB067)

"As my father's dream is to see me as a lawyer, I decided to give CLAT exam. After I had completed my SSC examinations, I along with my family shifted from Nandyal to Tirupati so that I can join Career Launcher Institute and prepare for CLAT, we shifted there only for my Coaching. I had enrolled in a college such that it ends by afternoon so that I can prepare for CLAT examination. In the first year of my intermediate, it went well. But by the end of the first year I felt the coaching was not up to the mark, so I left coaching and depended on Youtube videos. In the second year of my intermediate I skipped most of my classes to prepare for CLAT at home. My father too has left his job and stayed at home and kept teaching me every topic of CLAT syllabus. I had never fully prepared to give one

complete mock test. We mortgaged our entire jewellery in bank. Added to this COVID pandemic had multiplied our hardships. In the middle of the preparation, the change of pattern of the exam came as a bolt from the blue. Nonetheless, as the saying every cloud has a silver lining. I cleared the CLAT exam with flying colours. My journey had proved that to never lose hope in spite of the obstacles. I owe my success to the prowess of my father."



Mr. B. Solomon Raju – first ranker in AP State Category, CLAT' 21 (21LLB014)

"I am the person whose journey started from the average student to become AP state my category 1st ranker in CLAT. I have faced many struggles in my life. My biggest failure is my Inter 1st year which changed my life completely, I passed out with an average marks which I never expected from me. And my friends have got more marks than me, then I decided to change my fate and started to study for 16hr/day and after then i became the 2nd ranker in my class in 2nd year and tried to get a very good percentage in my 2nd year final exams. But the exams are cancelled which disappointed me very badly despite of this fact, the fire in me still burnt and thought as "god gave me this opportunity for proving myself, targeted the India's toughest law entrance exam", and came out of comfort zone & started to break my own record, and kept a target to reach DSNLU and now I am proud to be here and made my dream come true. I thank god for this place where I am here now and my family for their constant support during my preparation. I believe in one quote that "Don't lose hope when you think it's over god will send you a miracle". No matter what happen "never give up". I thank SNL committee for giving me an opportunity to disclose my story I hope this inspires people."



Getting into NLU is not the end, it's just a start! - by Anonymous Person

"When you get into one of the NLUs your life is set', this is what you hear before preparing for CLAT, even I believed it. This is such a myth. To be very honest, your real struggle starts the time you get into one. The first few months are mostly getting used to law school life everything seems new and refreshing for a change but on the same hand, balancing your moots, debates, academics, projects, society works, papers, internships the list goes on and on, it's arduous. In law school no one spoon-feeds you, you are expected to know basic things. Everyone arrives with their baggage of problems; no one gives a damn about yours and vice-versa. Sometimes it gets toxic, but covid helped me I must admit not everyone is lucky. Therefore, don't get too worked up when things don't go well, it's meant to happen with everyone. Just give it time and remember this is how the real world works. It sucks!! And in the end, you'll know it's all worth it. Plus, you deserve so much better."

OPINION COLUMN

A. Should Greenwashing by Corporate entities be illegal and not just unethical or immoral? Is there a need for special legislation?

Opinion by Pallavi Singh – 21LLB085



Nowadays it can be easily seen various companies boasting as an eco-friendly entity instead of placing the facts of the constitution of their products. They mislead the customers by their false claims of following healthy environmental practices. This is known as Greenwashing. Greenwashing is an unethical practise which is now followed by corporations to typically eco-exaggerate themselves.

By doing so, not only do they mislead customers who are environment conscious regarding their purchase, but also stand in the way of real sustainable growth by the way of doing away with their duty of saving the environment. Greenwashing is a huge loophole in way of achieving Environment Social Responsibility (ESR), which every corporation owes to the environment for their existence. Every industry in the world is washing their product to portray it as a green product but the worst part is that greenwashing is not even a crime. It involves various unethical practices like cheating the investors, shareholders, defrauding of consumers, conspiracy to commit crime and manipulation of share prices. No such legislation is in place which could punish an individual for his immoral practices. As in a corporation no person can be individually held liable, so directors of a corporation easily escape from their duties towards the environment prescribed under Sec 166(2) of the Companies Act, 2013 and cater for their greed by compromising the environmental aspects. The environment should be given the same priority as par with its customers. It has a huge negative impact on customers' confidence in green products. Corporation by means of greenwashing is digressing from their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) which it owes towards its society.

Greenwashing has subsequently led to more offences like reducing share prices, manipulation etc. It is a practice which has been followed since so long throughout the world and came into the picture after the Volkswagen Emission Scandal 2015. This scandal opened the floodgates for litigation around the world.

Proper legislation in place can unveil more such unethical trade practices, thereby saving the customer's confidence from degrading further as well as leading a healthy and sustainable environmental growth. It will not only benefit the corporation but will help build a healthy ethical relationship between the customers and entities, at the same time taking care of sustainability of the environment.

Opinion by Shreeya S Shekar – 21LLB110

Environmental anxiety or “eco-anxiety” i.e the fear of irreparable environmental damage and/or disaster is a very real concern among a growing section of the masses, the youth so much more than anyone. Some of the responses include communities encouraging environment-friendly practices and the average person intentionally choosing to incorporate steps into their lives that would reduce their own carbon footprint.

However, it is not Anjali's choice of taking extra long showers or Rahul's adamant refusal to switch to public transportation that is causing the most damage to the ecosystem; contrary to popular belief, the average man contributes far less to environmental concerns in comparison to huge multi-million-dollar companies. These companies are responsible for millions of tonnes of carbon footprint, a fact that is now standing in the way of their sales figures since their target audiences are proving to be conscious consumers.



Once again, the brains hired by their money have come up with a perfect solution to this obstacle: Greenwashing. Greenwashing refers to misleading advertisements or false information in any other sense that work to propagate a company's products as much more eco-friendly than they are in reality. This helps the business entity appear more “woke” and acts as a veil of appeal to potential consumers. A person is more likely to buy a certain product, say a scarf, if it is advertised as “animal friendly, 100% sustainable, made from natural yarn” etc. The scarf, for all we know, might be made by child labourers in a third world country that treats them worse than animals, a fact that the consumer will definitely not be made aware of.

Greenwashing in its essence aids (read: tricks) consumers into making choices that may go against their beliefs, and the company ends up burning the very hand that feeds it. Although greenwashing is already considered immoral and ethical, a legislation would cement the fate of this practice as dead and buried.

It is my opinion that greenwashing is the company's own twisted way of taking a step in the right direction, and a no-nonsense legislation will help correct these companies' fake moral compass. Special legislation is more of a need than a necessity, since the sooner the big guns are forced to cut down on their yearly carbon footprint allowances, the better it is for their planet and the rest of the people living on it.

B. While hearing a writ petition on farmers' protests, the Supreme court remarked that it would examine the issue of whether protests can be allowed when a matter is sub-judice. Can the right to protest a law be curtailed if the matter is pending before a court of law?

Opinion of Tupakula Nikhil – 18LLB104



George Orwell, in his seminal work 'Animal Farm', expounded that "If liberty means anything at all, it means the right to tell people what they do not want to hear.". Freedom of speech and expression is a fundamental right guaranteed under Article 19(1)(a). However, no right is absolute. Certain restrictions are sine qua non. Hence, restrictions were incorporated in the Constitution itself via Article 19(2).

The restrictions on freedom of speech and expression may be imposed in the interests of "the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order...etc.". In consonance with this freedom, Article 19(1)(b) envisages the right to assemble peaceably and without arms. The said right also entails certain restrictions via Article 19(3). The right to assemble peaceably can only be curtailed in the interests of public order or sovereignty and integrity of India.

Notably, none of the restrictions encompass 'sub-judice' as a ground for restriction. In a catena of judgments, the Supreme Court of India held that the right to speech inherently entails the right to dissent. The recent remarks of the Supreme Court, with respect to the scope of protests when the matter is sub-judice, is very disheartening. The right to freedom of speech and the right to assemble can only be curtailed when the restrictions are imposed based on the grounds mentioned under Article 19(2) and Article 19(3) respectively.

Lest, the restrictions are unreasonable. The ground of 'sub-judice' is not envisaged in neither Article 19(2) nor 19(3). Hence, it cannot be a ground to restrict the said freedom. In addition to this, the position pertaining to 'whether the Court can restrict the right to protest in cases where the matter is sub-judice' is not res integra.

In the case of Amit Sahni v. Commissioner of Police, the court opined that the right to protest cannot be taken away albeit the said legislation, which the petitioner is aggrieved of, is under challenge before the Court. The restrictions, if any, may be imposed with respect to the place of peaceful protest so as to maintain public order. Hence, the court shall uphold the right to protest on issues which are sub-judice.

The Supreme Court, being the sentinel on qui vive of fundamental rights, shall relentlessly protect the fundamental rights as the dereliction of said duty entails adverse effect on the posterity.

Opinion of Valluri Viswanathan – 21LLB127



As per Article 19(1)(a) and 19(1)(b) of the Indian Constitution, each citizen has a fundamental right to perform non-violent and peaceful protest as long as they abide by the exceptions and restrictions listed out in A.19(2) and 19(3). In the present matter at hand, as the Hon'ble Supreme Court stated that if the matter is on sub-judice, protests on the sub-judiced matter can amount to contempt of court.

The definition of Contempt of Courts Act 1971 under criminal contempt includes any act which prejudices, or interferes or tries to interfere with, the due course of any judicial proceeding of the courts. When the laws are challenged and stayed and Government of India have said clearly that the laws will not be implemented for some time then what is the reason for protesting against these laws on roads causing inconvenience to other citizens and infringing their rights, After all, such protests are carried out in the public good and should not cause them any problems.

Challenging the matter in court and protesting on the same laws challenged in the court is not allowed simultaneously. Nobody should be protesting in the streets on the same issue if the case is before the highest constitutional court of India. When The people challenge the matters in the courts its evident that the petitioners have faith in judiciary of India and the matter can be solved in the court, but protesting against the same matters which were challenged is not to be allowed.

Right to protest is an absolute right as stated above and they are subject to restrictions. Especially when the matter or case is pending before the Constitutional courts i.e Sub-judice, there should be no protesting on that matter and in that case right to protest can be curtailed when the matter is in sub-judice.

C. “The Indian WhatsApp lynchings are a spate of mob-related violence and killings following the spread of rumors.” Comment in the light of the recent Lakhimpur Kheri Incident.

Opinion of Sarthak Pant – 21LLB138

Being born in early 2000s, a highly technology driven era, I have witnessed the shift from featured phones to top notch modern smart phone in all these years. The field of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and social media platforms is widely affecting and playing a crucial role in our day to day lives. This gradual process was further given a push by the COVID-19 pandemic.

One such American freeware, instant messaging and voice-over-IP service WhatsApp is widely used pan India.

WhatsApp, due to its popularity and wide use has become a hub for sharing information and documents. As each coin has two faces, one side involves facilitation of broad interaction measures and tools. Other side shows that it has also been used for sharing false information and rumors leading to development of false mind set among people, which may even lead to a formation of cult.

The cases of mob lynching due to the spreading of rumours through social media are increasing its tally day by day. A recent case in Lakhimpur Kheri aptly derives the misuse and cons of the social media platforms in which a total 8 people died due to mob lynching. It is alleged that in a group named ‘Lalkar Kisaan’ a video was shared of Union Minister Ajay Mishra in which he was delivering an objectionable speech.

This video went viral like a forest fire and was shared about 2500-3000 times just in a few hours, which eventually lead to rage and annoyance among the farming community of Lakhimpur Kheri. I strongly believe that this unfortunate incident which was prima facie originated and had its roots deep down in a WhatsApp group could have been prevented by proper precautions and measures.

Farmers instead of resorting to violence could have reviewed the authenticity of the video and followed appropriate legal options to meet the ends of justice. Any fake forwarded text, video or voice recording which may lead to violence and disrupts the peace among the society should be wiped out from the respective platform and the originator should be punished as in Lakhimpur Kheri case the admin of the group was ex- Babbar Khalsa member before the lynching incident pointing towards the Khalastani link. The growing technology has elevated the human society and it would be in our best interest to prevent it to be the reason of downfall.



DSNLU NEWS



1. New Faculty in DSNLU:

- Prof. Aruna Sri Lakshmi, Professor of Law
- Prof (Dr) S. Vijayalakshmi, Professor of Law
- Dr. S. R. Katari, LLM, Ph. D., Adjunct Professor
- Dr. V. Sunitha, LLM, Ph. D, Assistant Professor
- Dr. P. Bhuvaneswari, M. A. (Lit), LLM, M. Phil. (Edu), Ph. D. (Law)
- Dr. Narasingh Rao Barnikana, M.A., B. Ed., M. Phil., Ph. D., Lecturer in English
- Dr. I.Durga Prasad, M.A., M.Sc., L.L.M., B.Li.Sc., Ph.D. (LAW) Teaching Associate
- Mrs. Deepthi Rodda, LLM, M. A., PGDCL, Research Associate
- Dr. B. Neelima, B. Com, LL. M, Ph. D. Research Assistant

The Student Newsletter Committee welcomes you all into our DSNLU Community.

2. Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav – On 2nd November, 2021, ‘Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav’ has been inaugurated by **Shri. M. Venkaiah Naidu, Hon’ble Vice-President of India** at DSNLU. Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu’s inspirational speech to the youth talks about how everyone has fundamental duties towards this country. He urges the youth to know their duties and to fight against injustice. A book titled “**Remember, Martyrs of Indian Freedom Struggle**” written by our Hon’ble Vice-Chancellor has also been unveiled.

The Event can be witnessed here:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W7dMXDXQSmg>

3. Re-opening of our university for final years and LLM students from 1st November 2021. Mode: Hybrid.

4. New Sightings in DSNLU: The DSNLU wall, and the new canteen.

5. Observation on 'International day for Elimination of Violence against Women' ; National Webinar on 'Violence against Women - Issues and Concerns' has been conducted on 25th November, 2021.

WHAT'S HAPPENING IN DSNLU?

EXPECTATIONS AND ANXIETY - ONLINE TO OFFLINE!



After having been glued to the screens for over one and half years (yeah, that's how many days you have spent skipping classes and switching windows), the administration of DSNLU has decided to call the students of the 5th year back on the campus from the 1st November 2021 on a voluntary basis. With hopes and desire for all the other batches in line, there is one thing that's persistent in giving anxiety and excitement to students at the same time. The transformation from online classes to offline classes (you'll have to leave the bed and dress for the classes. Ugh, too nostalgic!)

While the toppers and front-benchers are excited and anxious that they will get their old habits in line-making notes, attending classes, being attentive in classes, and having an organized life in terms of studies- it is the same for the back-benchers too, however different. They are also worried that they will have to sit in class for hours straight and if not pay attention, but will have to at least pretend to be attentive to some extent.....(pretense, mastered that already, didn't we?). Both the cases are going to face ordeals to an extent that is unimaginable after such a long break from the physical class routine. Also, in such a long break, there has been such a "rat-race" about internships and law school activities, that the environment in the classroom is predictably going to be intense. (LinkedIn and internships...a true and tragic saga, which needs a whole edition for itself, duh!) There's another lot that seems to be unaffected by this transformation which as per them, does not change anything for them in any sense.

Offline classes have an aura in themselves, no one can deny that. The endless memories that seniors have about the classroom is a pinch of salt on the burns of those who haven't had the chance yet to sit in the classroom yet, which further adds to their zeal and excitement level. There is this conundrum amongst the people who are yet to see the classroom that will it be as per their expectations and will they be able to fit in or will it add more to the pains caused by these online classes? (P.S.- Kids, expectations hurt!)

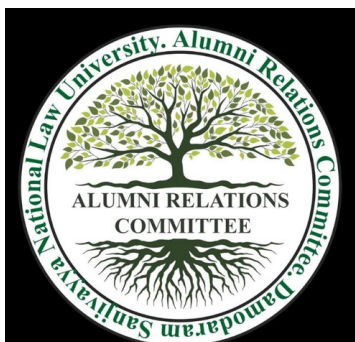
No matter which lot you associate yourself with, but we can all agree on a common ground that "with the online classes, comes a great responsibility", that is exams! After having been habituated to the "projects, viva, and research papers", exams seem to be a quandary. However, we also understand their importance in respect to our career and legal knowledge, and they're something which we can't run away from no matter how hard we try.

Everyone has become comfortable staying home and the thought of getting ready and coming to the class does make us anxious. Our whole lifestyle has been changed in the past one and half years and we have been doing our work at our own pace at whatever time we want to do. Now we will have schedules and timetables to follow.

We have to wait and watch how everyone adapts to this change and how they manage their schedules as everyone will get back into a routine.

COMMITTEE UPDATES

ALUMNI RELATIONS COMMITTEE [ARC]



Alumni Relations Committee successfully inaugurated by Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor and Hon'ble Registrar on October 9, 2021. Committee's first event 'Interview with Alumni Sri Y.V Anil Kumar, Advocate of High Court on the topic 'Litigation or Mediation: Career as an Advocate' was conducted and planned second event 'Interaction with Alumni on the topic 'Guide to Masters Abroad'.

Gender Champions Committee [GCC]:



Members of the Gender Champions Committee are selected for the Academic Year 2021-22 and this committee is working under the guidance of Hon'ble vice-chancellor, Hon'ble Registrar, Nodal Teachers Dr. T.Y. Nirmala Devi, and Dr. N. Bhagya Lakshmi. The purpose of the Gender champions committee is to spread awareness about Gender sensitization in and around Visakhapatnam. Future events will be notified soon.

Society for Paper Publications [NEW]

The key purpose of Society for Paper Publications is to help students in research and assist them in publication of papers in renowned journals and publication houses. This Society would guide students in different ways to publish their articles and to finally increase the number of publications from our University, therefore marking the presence of DSNLU. At some point in future, this Society can be the face of publication for DSNLU by starting its own journal like other esteemed Universities. Registrar Sir will be the faculty head and guide for this society. The recruitment of members is in process and we are open to applications.

SOCIETY FOR LITERATURE AND DEBATING (SOLID)



The 2021-22 AY started off with a bang for the Society of Literature and Debating, with 12 new entrants into the society. SoLiD aims to further the reach of its Literature Wing. As part of the same, the month of October witnessed the first-ever Spooktober - a week-long Halloween-themed celebrations such as horror movie night, informative excerpts of horror in contemporary literature & sitcom screenings. The Society looks forward to fresh new faces in upcoming events that include Literature Week, Battle of Adjudicators and the much-awaited Vakta '22.

GALLERY OF DSNLU



OUR FOUNDING TEAM



FACULTY ADVISOR
PROF. DR. P. SREE SUDHA
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR



EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
TEJASWI MARRIPUDI
5TH YEAR



ASSOCIATE EDITOR
SANJANA DADMI
5TH YEAR



ASSOCIATE EDITOR
NEHAL GUPTA
4TH YEAR



ASSISTANT EDITOR
SRAVANI KURRA,
(WRITER)
5TH YEAR



ASSISTANT EDITOR
SOUMYA TIWARI,
(WRITER)
2ND YEAR



ASSISTANT EDITOR
MEGHANA KILLAMPALLI
(DESIGNER)
3RD YEAR



ASSISTANT EDITOR
SAI CHAITANYA YEPURI,
(RESEARCHER)
4TH YEAR



ASSISTANT EDITOR
MEGHNA SRINIVAS,
(RESEARCHER)
3RD YEAR