



THE CANON

INSTITUTE OF LEGAL STUDIES

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A law is valuable, not because it is a law, but because there is right in it.

(Henry Ward Beecher)

Fair arrest for fair Sex

Under Article 14 of the Indian constitution men and women are equal but Article 15 (3) empowers the state to make provisions in favor of women owing to their vulnerability. In *Christian Community Welfare Council of India v. State of Maharashtra*, Bombay High Court, to uphold the dignity of women, held that no female persons shall be detained or arrested without the presence of lady constable and in no case, after sunset and before sunrise. But apex court in appeal, whilst agreeing with the object behind the direction issued by high court, opined that strict compliance of the said direction, in the given circumstance, would cause practical difficulties to the investigating agency and might give room for evading the process of law by unscrupulous accused. Apex court further observed that while it is necessary to protect the female sought to be arrested by the police from police misdeeds. But it may not be always possible and practical to have the presence of a lady constable when the necessity for such arrest arises. Therefore apex court held that arresting authority, while arresting female person, all efforts should be made to keep a lady constable present but in circumstances where the arresting officers is reasonably satisfied that presence of a lady constable is not available or possible and / or the delay in arresting caused by securing the presence of a lady constable would impede the course of investigation such arresting officer for reasons to be recorded either before the arrest or immediately after the arrest be permitted to arrest a female person for lawful reasons at any time of the day or night depending on the circumstances of the case even without the presence of a lady constable. But Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005 seems to be midway between absolute immunity invented by Bombay High Court and practical approach adopted by Supreme Court, as newly inserted (by amendment of 2005) sub-section 4 in section 46 of Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 tells that in exceptional circumstances woman can be arrested after sunset but by woman officer with prior permission of judicial magistrate. Amendment in section 46 unequivocally ratify the view of apex court that in exceptional circumstances woman can be arrested after sunset and before sunrise but newly inserted provision overrides the judgment by making it mandatory that arrest after sunset and before sunrise can be made only by women officer with prior permission of judicial magistrate of first class. Now the point is what would be the implications of enactment of sub-section 4 of section 46? Article 21 of Indian constitution says no person shall be deprived of his life and personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. It means arrest made in breach of law can be challenged under Article 21 but it appears from above-mentioned decided authorities that the accused can not be released on this ground nor it can be treated as ground for bail. But compensation may be claimed for violation of sub-section 4 of section 46. Question may be raised whether article 21 can be invoked, if woman is arrested by male officer without any malafide intention on his part and without any filthy activity or if woman is arrested by female officer after sunset and before sunrise in breach of sub-section 4 of section 46 then what would be the repercussion. Nowadays when there is an upsurge in crime by women, indulgence of women in drug trafficking, non availability of lady police officers, implementation of such kind of provision is not practical but at the same time we can not expose the women, the most vulnerable group of society, to danger of masculine misdeeds.

-From the Editor's desk

Activities and Achievements

Activities:

- The members of literary club, constituted in ILS attended the TATA Steel Jharkhand literary meet under the guidance of Dr. Shalini Saboo which was held on 10th December, 2022 in association with Prabhat Khabar at Audrey House. Javed Akhtar (Indian poet, Lyricist, screen writer) who is known for his work in hindi Cinemas, inaugurated the event alongside Mahua Maji (writer and member of Rajya Sabha). The whole Event was hosted by the director of TATA Steel Jharkhand Mrs. Malavika Banerjee
- Inter College Debate competition was organized by Chotanagpur Law College, Ranchi on 10th December, 2022 on the topic 'Is Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity a Human Right?' to commemorate the Human Rights Day in which students of ILS participated. Hon'ble Justice Deepak Roshan (Jharkhand High Court), Hon'ble Vice Chancellor (R.U) Ajit Kumar Sinha, Hon'ble Vice Chancellor (DPMU, Ranchi), Prof. Dr. Bijay Singh (Director, ILS) were present there as Chief Guests. One of our Faculty members, Asst. Prof. Dr. Happy Bhatia was invited as jury to this debate.
- On 21st December, 2022 Moot Court was inaugurated at the ILS, R.U by Dr. Ajit Kumar Sinha, Vice Chancellor of Ranchi University in the presence of Director of the institute, Prof. Dr. Bijay Singh, Faculty members and students. After the inauguration an Intra College Moot Court Competition was organized in which two teams participated. Vice Chancellor Dr. Ajit Kumar Sinha encouraged the students to perform better. The event was organised by the moot court club of the institute.



- On December 22nd, 2022 a Cultural Fest was organized by the cultural club of the institute at ILS, R.U. OSD and CVS Deputy Director of Ranchi University, Dr. Smriti Singh and Director of the institute, Prof. Dr. Bijay Singh jointly were the chief guests of this program. The program was inaugurated by the guests by lightening the lamp after which the chief guest Dr. Smriti Singh was honored by a memento. Twelve events of dance, singing and skit were presented in the program in which the students participated enthusiastically. The event was hosted by Hema Singh and Usha pandey, students of the institute and program ended with a vote of thanks by Rukmini Singh, a student of the institute. The teachers and non-teaching staffs were also present in the program. Dr. Happy Bhatia, the mentor of the cultural club of the institution contributed in making this event a success.



- The 7th edition of 'The Canon' was released on 22 December, 2022 in which Director cum Chief Editor Prof. Dr. Bijay Singh, Editor Dr. Happy Bhatia, Vishwajeet Tiwari, Angika Rajshree and Akhouri Aashi were present.



Achievements:

➤ Faculty Achievements:

A research paper by Dr. Shalini Saboo titled as 'Legal Ownership of Tribal Lands in Chotanagpur-Enlightening Interventions of Christian Missionaries' was published in the prestigious UGC CARE Journal that is published by the Indian Social Institute which is a consultative body of the economic and social council of the United Nations.



➤ Student Achievements:

Ms. Hema Singh grabbed the 3rd position in the painting competition titled 'Portraits of Conflicts' organized by Constitution Club on the occasion of Constitution week.



News and Judgments:

Legal News:

➤ **CJI DY Chandrachud Constitutes "Supreme Court Committee On Accessibility" To Ensure Access For Persons With Disability In Justice System;** The Chief Justice of India Justice DY Chandrachud has called for a comprehensive Accessibility audit of the Supreme Court premises. The aim of the audit is to ensure accessibility in the justice system and understand the hardships faced by the specially-abled persons in their interface with the Supreme Court of India. On December 3 2022, which is the International Day of Persons with Disabilities, Chief Justice Chandrachud constituted a "Supreme Court Committee on Accessibility". The Committee is headed by Justice S Ravindra Bhat and has been asked to conduct an accessibility audit extending to both physical as well as technology accessibility. The Committee has also been tasked to prepare and release a questionnaire for persons with disabilities, who visit the Supreme Court premises to assess the nature and extent of the problems they face. It is to be noted that inputs will also be sought by the Committee from Supreme Court Advocates, litigants, interns etc.

➤ **"Suspension Won't Do, Need Major Steps" : Supreme Court Asks Bar Council Of India To Act Against Advocates' Strikes;** The Supreme Court on Tuesday observed that the Bar Council of India, being a major body, has to come up with propositions to handle situations regarding advocates agitating and going on strikes. A bench comprising of Justices Dinesh Maheshwari and Sudhanshu Dhulia expressed that, "This is a matter which should concern all of us not only on the point of law but otherwise as well and all of us have to apply ourselves in the matter."

➤ **Parliament Passes Energy Conservation (Amendment) Bill To Promote Use Of Non-Fossil Energy;** The Rajya Sabha has passed the Bill to amend the Energy Conservation Act, 2001, to reduce fossil fuel-based energy consumption and resultant carbon emissions to the atmosphere. The Bill was passed by the Lok Sabha in August 2022. It empowers the central government to specify energy consumption standards and require designated consumers to meet a minimum share of energy consumption from non-fossil sources.

➤ **Compromise Doubtful, Only To Benefit Related Parties, NCLAT Delhi Upholds Liquidation Of CD;** The National Company Law Appellate Tribunal ("NCLAT"), Principal Bench, comprising of Justice Ashok Bhushan (Chairperson), Dr. Alok Srivastava (Judicial Member) and Mr. Barun Mitra (Technical Member), while adjudicating an appeal filed in Bankey Bihari Infrahomes Pvt. Ltd. v Mr. Alok Kumar Kumar Kuchchal & Anr., has upheld the Adjudicating Authority's decision to proceed with liquidation of Corporate Debtor as the Scheme of Compromise & Arrangement submitted by the Appellant appeared to be doubtful and ostensibly to appropriate the land to the benefit of related parties of the Corporate Debtor.

- **Parliament Passes Bill To Change Name Of 'New Delhi International Arbitration Centre'.** The Parliament has passed the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre (Amendment) Bill which seeks to rename New Delhi International Arbitration Centre as the "India International Arbitration Centre". It will amend the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre Act, 2019. It was passed by the Lok Sabha on August 8, 2022. The Bill was introduced by Law Minister Kiren Rijiju after the Centre felt that the current name of the institution gives an impression of it being city-centric whereas it should be reflective of the aspirations to promote India as a hub of institutional arbitration. "Therefore, it is considered imperative to change the name of the Centre so that a unique identity of the institute of national importance as conferred on it by law is evident and reflects its true objective" the Bill states.
- **Direct Evidence Of Bribe Demand Not Necessary To Convict Public Servant Under Prevention Of Corruption Act:** Supreme Court CB. In an important ruling, the Supreme Court on Thursday held that direct evidence of demand or acceptance of bribe is not necessary to convict a public servant under the Prevention of Corruption Act and that the such fact can be proved through circumstantial evidence. Even if the direct evidence of the complainant is not available, owing to death or other reasons, or the complainant turning a hostile witness, there can be conviction of the public servant under the PC Act, if the demand for illegal gratification is proved through inferential evidence based on circumstances. Presumption of fact with regard to demand or acceptance may be made by a court of law by way of an inference only when foundational facts have been proved.
- **"Engage Special Counsels For HC Appearance Only In Unavoidable Circumstances": UP Govt To Its Depts, Agencies.** The Uttar Pradesh Government has asked its department and agencies to engage only panel lawyers to argue cases in the High Court and further directed that in case private lawyers/special counsels are to be engaged in unavoidable circumstances, the facts/circumstances for the same should be intimated to the advocate general's office. Special secretary of the state government's justice department, Indrajeet Singh issued the order which states thus: "In general, only one of the Law Officers appointed by the State should be engaged for appearing in the Hon'ble High Court and if it is inevitable to engage a special advocate (private advocate) in any case, then all the facts/circumstances of the case be forwarded to the Advocate General, Uttar Pradesh. Only after this the file should be referred to the Justice Department for engaging a special advocate (private advocate)."

Supreme Court Judgments:

- 1. Existence Of An Alternate Remedy Cannot Exclude Writ Jurisdiction Of High Court: Supreme Court.** On 2.12.2022 The Supreme Court reiterated that the existence of an alternate remedy by itself cannot exclude the writ jurisdiction of the High Court. "A constitutional remedy cannot be barred or excluded as when the High Court exercises its power under Article 226, it cannot be a case of lack of inherent jurisdiction.", the bench of Justices KM Joseph and Hrishikesh Roy observed while considering Maharashtra state Waqf Board's appeal against the 2011 decision of the Bombay High Court where the High Court had quashed the constitution of the Maharashtra state Board of Waqfs. The court however partly allowed the appeal filed by the Board.
- 2. Orders Giving Visitation Right/Temporary Child Custody Cannot Be Passed In A Proceedings For Restitution Of Conjugal Right : Supreme Court.** On 13.12. 2022 The Supreme court observed that orders giving visitation rights or temporary child custody cannot be passed in a proceedings under Section 9 of the Hindu Marriage Act (Restitution of conjugal rights). In this case, the husband filed a petition under Section 9 of the Hindu Marriage, Act, 1955, seeking Restitution of Conjugal Rights, against the wife before the Family Court at Puducherry. In these proceedings, he filed an interlocutory application which was purportedly to be a petition under Section 26 of the Act, for grant of custody of the child. Both the petitions were entertained ex parte and then decreed.
- 3. Suspicion, Howsoever Strong, Cannot Substitute Proof Beyond Reasonable Doubt : Supreme Court Acquits Murder Accused.** Suspicion, howsoever strong, cannot substitute proof beyond reasonable doubt, On 14.12.2022 The Supreme Court reiterated while setting aside a concurrent conviction of murder accused. Ram Pratap was one of the accused in murder case. He was convicted by the Trial Court under Section 302 of Indian Penal Code and the same was upheld by the Punjab and Haryana High Court. In appeal, the Apex Court noted that the case is based on circumstantial evidence. On behalf of the appellant-accused, it was contended that there is no evidence worth the namesake. The bench referred to Sharad Birdhichand Sarda v. State of Maharashtra reported at (1984) 4 SCC 116, in which, it was observed that that suspicion, howsoever strong, cannot substitute proof beyond reasonable doubt. The court further noted that the delay of 14 hours in lodging the oral report has not been sufficiently explained. Taking note of the evidence on record, the bench allowed the appeal and acquitted the accused.
- 4. High Court Does Not Have Power To Direct Investigation To Be Conducted In A Particular Manner: Supreme Court.** On 14.12.2022 The Supreme Court observed that a High Court does not have the power even under Articles 226 of the Constitution of India or

Section 482 of Code of Criminal Procedure to direct the investigation to be conducted in a particular manner. The bench of Justices BR Gavai and Vikram Nath observed thus while considering appeal against a direction issued by a Division Bench of Calcutta High Court order. While disposing a bail application filed by an accused allegedly involved in misappropriation of public money, the High Court had observed that 'whatever further investigation is to be carried out, must be completed by 31st October, 2022 after expiry of which the petitioner shall automatically be released on the following terms and conditions'. "As to whether bail is to be granted is solely within the discretion of the High Court. However, directing the investigating agency to conclude the investigation by a particular date and after that date directing automatic release of the appellant, in our view would be to abdicate the function of the High Court to decide the question as to whether the applicant before it was entitled to grant of bail on merits or not.", the bench observed. Observing thus, the bench quashed these directions and said that the accused would be entitled to file an application for bail before the High Court.

5. **Section 34 IPC - 'Common Intention' Can Be Formed At The Spur Of The Moment And During The Occurrence Itself : Supreme Court.** On 15.12. 2022 The Supreme Court observed that 'common intention' for the purpose of Section 34 IPC can be formed at the spur of the moment and during the occurrence itself. For Section 34 of the IPC to apply, there should be common intention among the co-perpetrators, which means that there should be community of purpose and common design, the bench of Justices Sanjiv Khanna and Sudhanshu Dhulia said. In this case, the prosecution case against Gurbachan Singh and others was that they came armed with 'lathi', 'toka', axe, and 'gandasi' respectively, and had beaten and inflicted injuries on one Teja Singh, who died on the spot. The Trial Court convicted them for murder under Section 302 IPC. The High court partly allowed the appeal filed by Gurbachan Singh on the ground that common intention could not be inferred from his conduct, as he was only armed with 'lathi' and had struck only on the feet of Teja Singh. In appeal, the Apex court disagreed with this finding of the High Court and observed that the common intention to inflict injuries and cause the death of Teja Singh, can be gathered from the conduct and action of Gurbachan Singh. Reappreciating the evidence on record, the court observed that, all of the accused, including Gurbachan Singh, would be responsible for the offence under Section 302 of the IPC, irrespective of the part played by them. Therefore, it allowed the appeal and restored conviction of Gurbachan Singh under Section 302 IPC.

6. **Consumption Of Electricity In Excess Of Connected/Contracted Load Would Amount To 'Unauthorized Use Of Electricity': Supreme Court.** On 17.12.2022 The Supreme Court held that the consumption of electricity in excess of the connected load/contracted load would amount to 'unauthorized use of electricity' under explanation (b) to Section 126(6) of the Electricity Act, 2003. The bench of Justices Dinesh Maheshwari and J B Pardiwala also

declared Regulation 153(15) of the Kerala Electricity Supply Code, 2014 as invalid for being inconsistent with the provision of Section 126. The court held thus while allowing an appeal filed by Kerala State Electricity Board against the Kerala HC judgment which had held that 'unauthorized additional load' in the same premises and under the same tariff shall not be reckoned as 'unauthorized use of electricity' except in cases of consumers billed on the basis of the connected load. Statutory Provisions As per explanation (b) to Section 126(6), the "unauthorized use of electricity" means the usage of electricity— (i) by any artificial means; or (ii) by a means not authorized by the concerned person or authority or licensee; or (iii) through a tampered meter; or (iv) for the purpose other than for which the usage of electricity was authorized; or (v) for the premises or areas other than those for which the supply of electricity was authorized. However Regulation 153(15) of Supply Code 2014 which provides that an unauthorized additional load in the same premises and under the same tariff shall not be reckoned as 'unauthorized use of electricity' except in cases of consumers billed on the basis of connected load.

7. Death Of One Of Partners Does Not Foreclose Continuation Of Civil Proceedings Initiated By Firm: Supreme Court. On 31.12.2022 The Supreme Court observed that the death of one of the partners does not foreclose the continuation of the civil proceedings initiated by the firm. Kamal Engineering Works was a partnership firm comprising two partners – Shiv Singh Galundia and his son – Sumer Singh Galundia. The firm filed Civil Suit for specific performance of contract, damages, declaration and for permanent injunction. The Trial Court dismissed the suit and therefore they filed the First Appeal before the High Court. During the pendency of that appeal, one of the partners, namely, Shiv Singh Galundia died. His legal heirs moved an application under Order XXII, Rule 3 CPC in the pending appeal for their substitution as legal representatives of the deceased partner. However, the High Court dismissed the appeal observed that with the death of one of the two partners, the partnership firm stands dissolved automatically and, thereafter, right to sue does not survive to the other partner for seeking the relief(s) as were prayed for by the partnership firm in the Suit. In appeal, the Apex Court bench of Justices Surya Kant and J K Maheshwari, referring to Order XXX Rule 4 and Order XXII Rule 10 CPC, observed thus: "There is no gainsaid that where two persons have sued in the name of a partnership firm and if one of such persons dies during the pendency of the proceedings, it is not necessary to join the legal representatives of the deceased as a party to such proceedings, which shall continue in accordance with law. In other words, the death of one of the partners does not foreclose the continuation of the civil proceedings initiated by the firm."

High Court Judgments:

- 1. DNA Tests Can Encroach On Privacy & Physical Autonomy, Can't Be Directed As A Matter Of Course: Jharkhand High Court.** The Jharkhand High Court has observed that the order to conduct DNA Tests cannot be passed as a matter of course as such a direction may encroach privacy and physical autonomy of a person. With this, the bench of Justice Sanjay Kumar Dwivedi upheld an order of the Special Judge, POCSO, Ranchi rejecting the plea of the man, facing rape charges under the POCSO Act, seeking a direction to conduct his own and the child's DNA examination.
- 2. Cannot Be Equated With Regular Recruitment Process': Kerala HC Dismisses PILs Challenging Special Rules For Appointment Of Ministers' Personal Staff.** The Kerala High Court dismissed a batch of PILs challenging the validity of the appointment of personal staff to the office of the Chief Minister, Ministers, leader of the opposition, and the Chief Whip by the Special Rules of 1959. Division Bench consisting of Chief Justice S. Manikumar and Justice Shaji P. Chaly observed: To attain good governance and good practices in civil, cultural, economic, political, justice, social right, accountability, etc., the Government in power has to modulate its activities and discharge its functions, taking into account its political theories, election manifesto, and perceptions. For that, it must have a good and loyal team to its satisfaction producing results that meet the needs of the community at large, and to provide timely instructions and guidance from the political and social angle... In that view of the matter, we are of the undoubted and considered opinion that the petitioners have not made out a case of arbitrariness or unfairness, so as to secure the reliefs as are sought in the writ petitions.
- 3. Revocation of GST Registration Can't Be Rejected Solely For Delay In Moving Revocation Application: Allahabad High Court.** The Allahabad High Court has held that the rejection of registration solely on the ground of delay in moving the revocation application is not sustainable in law when the entire tax is deposited. The single bench of Justice Rohit Ranjan Agarwal has observed that once the department has accepted the return and there are no outstanding dues, the department should not obstruct the business of an assessee.
- 4. S.125 CrPC Not Obligatory For Claimant To Implead 'All Eligible Persons' Having Sufficient Means In Proceedings For Maintenance: Uttarakhand HC.** The Uttarakhand High Court has clarified that it is not mandatory for a person claiming maintenance under Section 125 Cr.P.C. to implead all the persons responsible for maintaining him/her, having sufficient means, as respondents. It is up to the claimant from

whom he/she needs maintenance and is free to implead any one or all the persons. While dismissing a revision petition against such non-impleadment, a Single Judge Bench of Justice Manoj Kumar Tiwari held, "Section 125(1) of Cr.P.C. opens with the expression "if any person". This reflects the legislative intent that any one of the several persons may be chosen for claiming maintenance and it is not obligatory on the part of the claimant seeking maintenance to name all the persons having sufficient means to be proceeded against. In other words, it is for the claimant to decide whether he/she wants maintenance from any one or all the persons, who are liable to maintain him/her.

5. **[S.311 Cr.P.C.] Statement Made In Cross-Examination Alone Cannot Be Basis To Recall Witnesses: Bombay High Court.** A suggestion put by an accused to the complainant during cross-examination doesn't create a right in the complainant's favor to seek his own re-examination under section 311 of the Cr.P.C., especially after he was allowed to testify the first time using the same provision, the Bombay High Court has held. Justice Amit Borkar therefore quashed a Magistrate's order allowing the complainant's application under section 311 of the Cr.P.C. to produce two invoices in a cheque bouncing case under section 138 of Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

6. **Depriving a woman of her Stridhan or any other financial or economic resources to which she is entitled constitutes domestic violence under Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 (PWDV Act): The Calcutta HC.** Justice Subhendu Samanta observed that: "The deprivation of petitioner to any economic or financial resources which the aggrieved person is entitled under any law is also Domestic Violence. In this case, it is the fact that the petitioner was deprived from her Stridhan articles since long, which were under the custody of the opposite parties. This fact tantamount Domestic Violence".

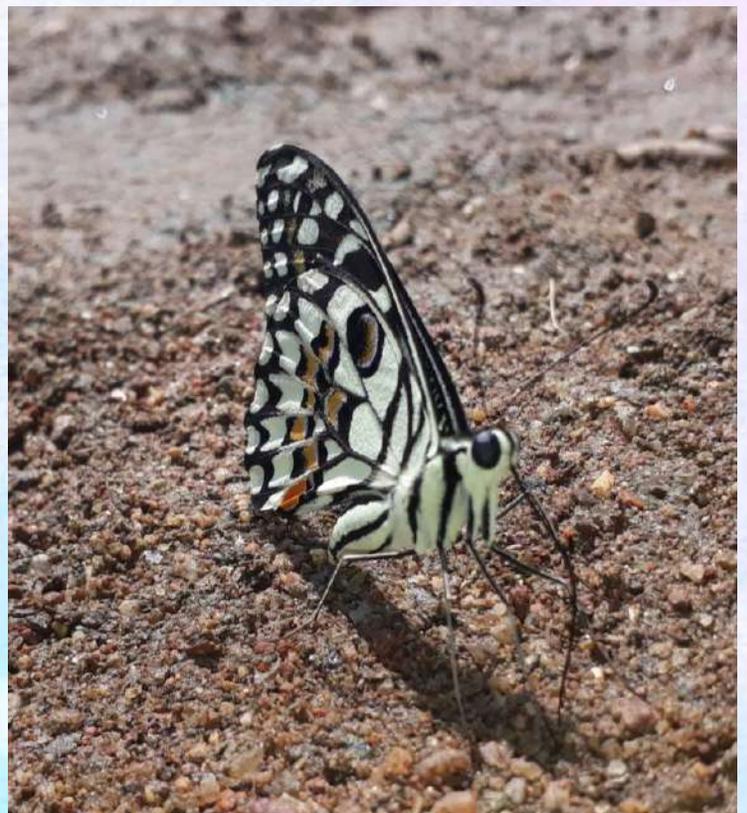
7. **[S.12A Commercial Courts Act] "Urgent Interim Relief" Must Exist At Time Of Filing Suit, Cannot Be Ex-Post Facto Jurisdictional Fact: Madras HC.** The Madras High Court has held that circumstances to seek "urgent interim relief" under Section 12A of the Commercial Courts Act and to bypass mandatory pre-institution mediation must exist at the time of institution of the suit. While dismissing an application seeking an injunction against the invocation of a bank guarantee, Justice M Sundar observed, As Hon'ble Supreme Court has made it clear that Section 12A is mandatory, it is in the nature of a jurisdictional fact. A jurisdictional fact should precede the suit and there can be no ex post facto jurisdictional fact.



*Netarhat;
Picture Credit: Shivani Singh(2019-2024)*



Picture Credit: Vishwajeet Kr. Tiwari (2020-2025)



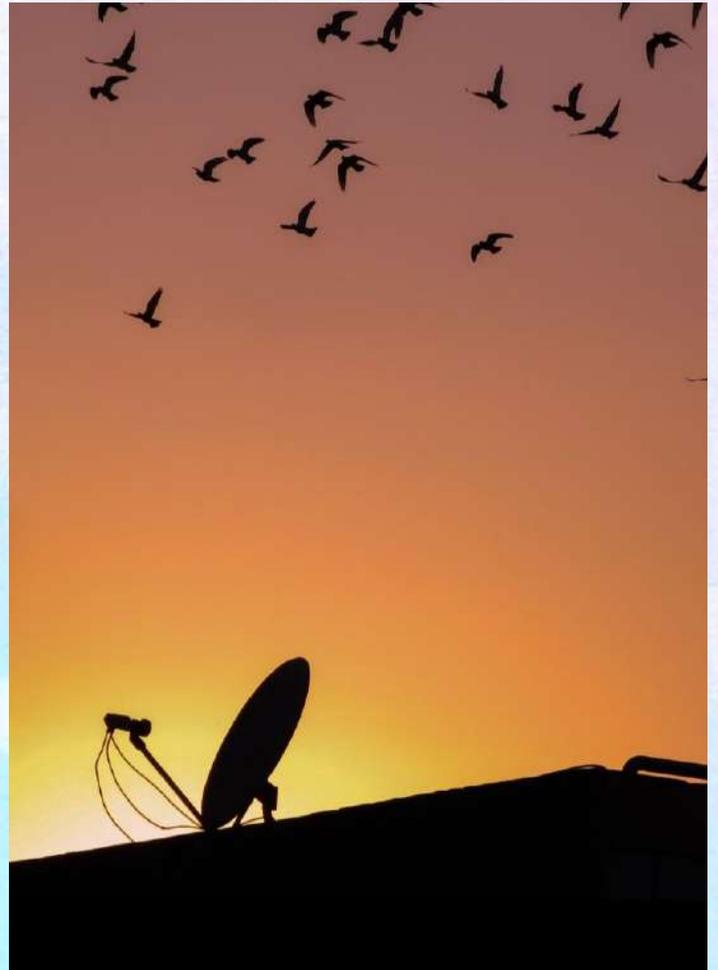
Picture Credit: Lalit Kr. Mahto(2019-2024)



*Kolkata Lumex Jute Mill Ghat;
Picture Credit: Shreya Singh(2021-2026)*



Picture Credit: Anup Kr. Mahto(2020-2025)



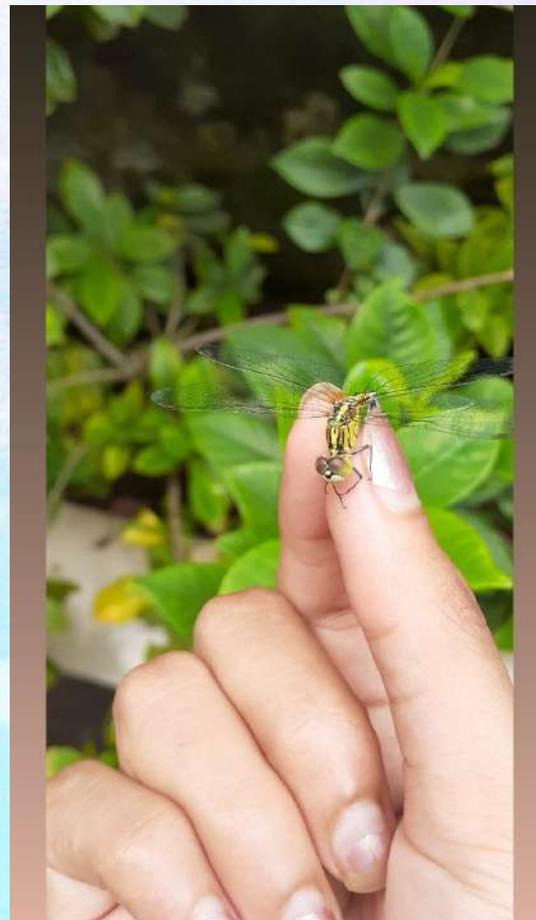
Picture Credit: Arpit Raj(2020-2025)



Barahi
Picture Credit: Ojaswee Ragesh(2020-2025)



Vaishnav Devi
Picture Credit: Sanjukta Banarjee(2021-2026)



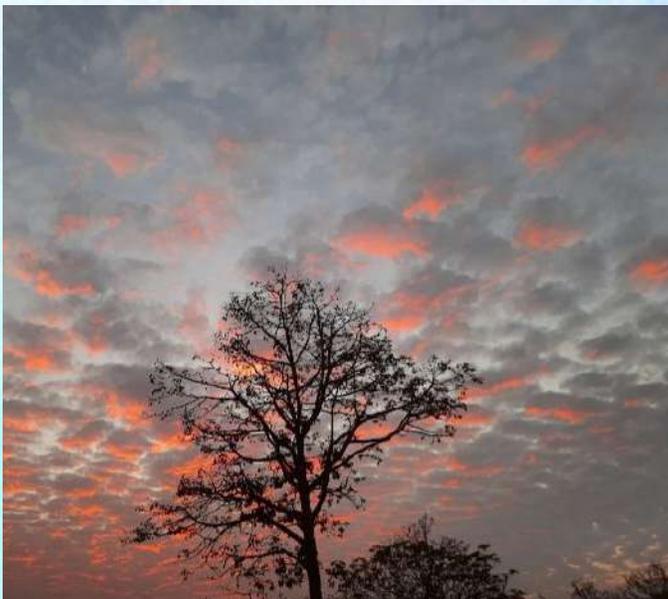
Picture Credit: Hema Singh(2019-2024)



*Dhurwa Dam;
Picture Credit: Shalini(2019-2024)*



*Blue Pond
Picture Credit: Prateek Praful(2019-2024)*



Picture Credit: Shivam Saurav(2022-2027)



Picture Credit: Aman Kumar mandal(2020-2025)

Upcoming Academic Events

- *International Conference on Transcending Disciplinary Boundaries Through Innovation by Alliance University [Jan 19-20, 2023; Prizes worth Rs. 15k]: Register Now!*
<https://www.lawctopus.com/international-conference-alliance-university/>
- *National Evaluative Conference on GST by NUJS (EZ) [Jan 20-22, 2023]: Register by Jan 20, 2023.*
<https://www.lawctopus.com/national-evaluative-conference-on-gst-by-nujs/>
- *CfP: National Seminar on Recent Trends in Air Transport Management and Aviation Laws by DSNLU [Hybrid]: Submit by Jan 25*
<https://www.lawctopus.com/national-seminar-on-recent-trends-in-air-transport-management-and-aviation-laws-by-ciprtdsnlu/>
- *Conclave on IP Law and Practice by NLU Jodhpur [Jan 30, 2023]: Register by Jan 13, 2023*
<https://www.lawctopus.com/conclave-ip-law-and-practice-nlu-jodhpur/>
- *One-day E-International Seminar on Cyber Security and Cyber laws by Law Mantra Trust [Feb 4, 2023]: Submit by Jan 30, 2023*
<https://www.lawctopus.com/e-international-seminar-cyber-security-and-cyber-laws/>
- *CfP: National Conference on Interface of Law and Literature by DSNLU [Feb 3-4; Offline]: Register by Jan 5*
<https://www.lawctopus.com/cfp-conference-interface-of-law-and-literature-dsnlu/>
- *International Conference on Vedic Jurisprudence by Centre for Vedic Sciences, Banaras Hindu University [Feb 11-12, 2023; Offline]: Submit by Jan 15, 2023*
<https://www.lawctopus.com/international-conference-on-vedic-jurisprudence-and-its-impact-on-contemporary-world/>
- *Call for Papers: National Conference on Cyber Crime Against Women by University of Lucknow [Feb 18]: Submit by Jan 31*
<https://www.lawctopus.com/cfp-national-conference-on-cyber-crime-against-women-by-university-of-lucknow/>

- *CfP: Two-Day National Seminar on Land Records and Rights by DSNLU, Visakhapatnam [Offline; Feb 19-20]: Submit by Jan 17*
<https://www.lawctopus.com/cfp-national-seminar-on-land-records-and-rights-by-dsnlu/>
- *National Seminar on Changing Contours of Personal Laws in India by MNLU Nagpur [March 3-4, 2023]: Submit by Jan 10, 2023*
<https://www.lawctopus.com/national-seminar-by-mnl-nagpur/>

Internship Opportunities:

- *Internship Opportunity at Office of The Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan):*
<https://lawc.to/44Cs0>
- *JOB POST: Chief Administrative Officer at Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Bihar:*
<https://lawc.to/WCqxY>
- *JOB POST: Senior Consultant (Finance, Accounting, & Administration) at Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship:*
<https://lawc.to/iDhiU>
- *JOB POST: Consultants for Centre for Child and the Law, NLSIU Bangalore:*
<https://lawc.to/WVhNq>
- *JOB POST: Deputy Legal Adviser at Commission for Air Quality Management:*
<https://lawc.to/Fk9Td>
- *Call for Papers: RGNUL Student Research Review (RSRR) Journal:*
<https://lawc.to/sHQxm>
- *Call for Papers: NMIMS Student Law Review, Volume V Issue 1:*
<https://lawc.to/KYNTn>
- *Call for Chapters: Book on Legal Startups, Entrepreneurship and Innovation by GNLU:*
<https://lawc.to/LrfGK>

कुलपति ने किया मूट कोर्ट का उद्घाटन

जास, रांची : रांची यूनिवर्सिटी के इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ लीगल स्टडीज डिपार्टमेंट में मूट कोर्ट का उद्घाटन आरयू के कुलपति डा. अजीत कुमार सिन्हा ने किया। इस मौके पर संस्थान के निदेशक प्रो विजय सिंह, संकाय के शिक्षक और छात्र मौजूद रहे। उद्घाटन के बाद इंटर कालेज मूट कोर्ट प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन किया गया। जिसमें कालेज की दो टीमों ने हिस्सा लिया। कुलपति ने छात्रों को बेहतर प्रदर्शन करने के लिए प्रेरणा दी।

मूट कोर्ट में सीखी बहस करने की कला



रांची. रांची विवि अंतर्गत मोरहाबादी स्थित इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ लीगल स्टडीज डिपार्टमेंट में इंटर मूट कोर्ट का आयोजन किया गया. संस्थान के मूट कोर्ट क्लब द्वारा अपने प्रतियोगिता का उद्घाटन कुलपति डॉ अजीत कुमार सिन्हा ने किया. उन्होंने कहा कि मूट कोर्ट में हिस्सा लेकर इसका उपयोग अपने कार्यक्षेत्र में कर सकेंगे. प्रतियोगिता में सेमेस्टर चार व छह के कुल 11 विद्यार्थियों के बीच दो टीमों ने हिस्सा लिया. गुरुवार को संस्थान के इवेंट और कल्चरल क्लब द्वारा कल्चरल फेस्ट का आयोजन किया जायेगा. कार्यक्रम में निदेशक प्रो विजय सिंह, निशिकांत प्रसाद, शालिनी सावू, आफताब आलम, उदय प्रताप सिंह, अजीत कुमार सिंह, रिमझिम वैष्णवी आदि उपस्थित थे. प्रतियोगिता में शामिल प्रतिभागियों को प्रमाण पत्र दिये गये.

आरयू के आईएमएस के कल्चरल फेस्ट में दिखी विधि के छात्रों में कला प्रतिभा



रांची | रांची यूनिवर्सिटी के इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मैनेजमेंट स्टडी (आईएमएस) में गुरुवार को कल्चरल फेस्ट हुआ। 12 इवेंट में विधि के स्टूडेंट्स की कला प्रतिभा दिखी। तालियों की गड़गड़ाहट से प्रतिभागियों के मनोबल हॉल में बैठे स्टूडेंट्स बढ़ा रहे थे। इससे पहले बतौर मुख्य अतिथि वीसी की ओएसडी सह सीवीएस डिप्टी डायरेक्टर डॉ. स्मृति सिंह और आईएलएस के डायरेक्टर प्रो. विजय कुमार सिंह ने फेस्ट का संयुक्त रूप से उद्घाटन किया। संचालन छात्रा हेमा सिंह व उषा पांडे ने और रुक्मिणी सिंह ने धन्यवाद ज्ञापन किया। कार्यक्रम को सफल बनाने में कल्चरल क्लब की मेंटर डॉ. हैप्पी भाटिया का योगदान रहा।

आरयू में कल्चरल फेस्ट का आयोजन

जासं, रांची : रांची यूनिवर्सिटी के इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ लीगल स्टडीज डिपार्टमेंट में कल्चरल फेस्ट का आयोजन संस्थान के कल्चरल क्लब के द्वारा किया गया। कार्यक्रम के मुख्य अतिथि आरयू की ओएसडी एवं सीवीएस उपनिदेशक डा. स्मृति सिंह और संस्थान के निदेशक प्रोफेसर डा. विजय सिंह संयुक्त रूप से रहे। कार्यक्रम का उद्घाटन अतिथियों द्वारा दीप प्रज्वलित कर किया गया। जिसके बाद मुख्य अतिथि डा. स्मृति सिंह को संस्थान के निदेशक डा. विजय सिंह के द्वारा मोमेंटो देकर सम्मानित किया गया। कार्यक्रम में नृत्य और गायन के 12 इवेंट्स प्रस्तुत किए गए। जिसमें छात्रों ने बढ़-चढ़कर हिस्सा लिया। मंच का संचालन संस्थान की छात्रा हेमा सिंह और उषा पांडेय ने किया। कार्यक्रम में संस्थान के शिक्षक एवं शिक्षकेत्तर कर्मचारी उपस्थित रहे। इस कार्यक्रम को सफल बनाने में संस्थान के कल्चरल क्लब की मेंटर हैप्पी भाटिया का योगदान रहा। कार्यक्रम में संस्थान के मासिक न्यूजलेटर द कैनन के सातवें संस्करण का विमोचन किया गया। जिसमें संस्थान के निदेशक सह चीफ एडिटर डा. विजय सिंह, एडिटर डा. हैप्पी भाटिया, विश्वजीत कुमार तिवारी, अंगिका राजश्री और आशी श्रीवास्तव उपस्थित रहे।

आइएलएस के कल्चरल फेस्ट में 12 इवेंट हुए



रांची. रांची विश्वविद्यालय के इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ लीगल स्टडीज (आइएलएस) में गुरुवार को कल्चरल क्लब द्वारा फेस्ट का आयोजन किया गया. मुख्य अतिथि रांची विवि की सीवीएस उप निदेशक डॉ स्मृति सिंह और निदेशक प्रोफेसर डॉ विजय सिंह की मौजूदगी में नृत्य और गायन के 12 इवेंट प्रस्तुत किये गये. संचालन छात्रा हेमा सिंह और उषा पांडे ने किया. इसके साथ ही संस्थान के मासिक न्यूजलेटर द कैनन के सातवें संस्करण का विमोचन किया गया. इस अवसर पर हैप्पी भाटिया, विश्वजीत कुमार तिवारी, अंगिका राजश्री, आशी श्रीवास्तव सहित अन्य मौजूद थे.

रांची यूनिवर्सिटी के कुलपति डॉ अजीत कुमार सिन्हा ने किया मूट कोर्ट का उद्घाटन

रांची (आजाद सिपाही)। रांची यूनिवर्सिटी के इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ लीगल स्टडीज डिपार्टमेंट में मूट कोर्ट का उद्घाटन रांची यूनिवर्सिटी के कुलपति डॉ अजीत कुमार सिन्हा के द्वारा किया गया। इस मौके पर संस्थान के निदेशक प्रो. बिजय सिंह, संकाय के शिक्षक गण और छात्र मौजूद। उद्घाटन के बाद इंद्रा कॉलेज मूट कोर्ट प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन किया गया जिसमें कॉलेज की दो टीमों ने हिस्सा लिया। कुलपति डॉ अजीत कुमार सिन्हा ने छात्रों को बेहतर प्रदर्शन करने के लिए प्रेरणा दी। यह आयोजन संस्थान के मूट कोर्ट क्लब द्वारा किया गया। ज्ञात हो कि दिनांक 22 दिसंबर 2022 को संस्थान के इवेंट क्लब और कल्चरल क्लब के द्वारा कल्चरल फेस्ट का आयोजन किया जा रहा है।

रांची विवि में कल्चरल फेस्ट आयोजित

रांची (आजाद सिपाही)। रांची विश्वविद्यालय के इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ लीगल स्टडीज डिपार्टमेंट में कल्चरल फेस्ट का आयोजन संस्थान के कल्चरल क्लब के द्वारा किया गया। इस कार्यक्रम के मुख्य अतिथि रांची विश्वविद्यालय की ओएसडी और सीवीएस उपनिदेशक डॉ स्मृति सिंह और संस्थान के निदेशक प्रोफेसर डॉ बिजय सिंह संयुक्त रूप से रहे। कार्यक्रम का उद्घाटन अतिथियों द्वारा दीप प्रज्वलित कर किया गया। जिसके बाद मुख्य अतिथि डॉ स्मृति सिंह को संस्थान के निदेशक डॉ बिजय सिंह के द्वारा मोमेंटो देकर सम्मानित किया गया। कार्यक्रम में नृत्य और गायन के 12 इवेंट्स प्रस्तुत हुए जिसमें छात्रों ने बढ़ चढ़कर हिस्सा लिया। मंच का संचालन संस्थान की छात्रा हेमा सिंह और उषा पांडे ने किया। समापन छात्रा रुक्मिणी सिंह के धन्यवाद ज्ञापन से हुआ। कार्यक्रम में संस्थान के शिक्षक और शिक्षकेत्तर कर्मचारी उपस्थित रहे। इस कार्यक्रम को सफल बनाने में संस्थान के कल्चरल क्लब की मेंटर हैप्पी भाटिया का योगदान रहा। इस कार्यक्रम के साथ ही संस्थान के मासिक न्यूजलेटर द कैनन सातवें संस्करण का विमोचन किया गया। जिसमें संस्थान के निदेशक सह चीफ एडिटर डॉ बिजय सिंह, एडिटर डॉ हैप्पी भाटिया, विश्वजीत कुमार तिवारी, अंगिका राजश्री और आशी श्रीवास्तव उपस्थित रहे।