

The Student

Online Student Magazine of Faculty of Law, IFHE

Vol.IX

July 2014



IFHE (Icfai Foundation for Higher Education)

Contents

| | |
|--|----|
| FOL News | 3 |
| Articles | |
| Interception and Privacy in India | 4 |
| Legal Perspectives of Child Labour | 11 |
| About Books | |
| Intellectual Property Rights: Legal and Economic Challenges for Development (Initiative for Policy Dialogue) | 16 |
| The Good Lawyer: Seeking Quality in the Practice of Law [Kindle Edition] | 17 |
| Legal Luminaries | |
| Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.M. Lodha | 18 |
| Colloquium | |
| How to Write an Internship Report? | 20 |
| Maxims | 22 |
| Legal News | 23 |
| Competitions | 24 |

Magazine Committee

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Chief Editor: | Mrs. Munaganti. Annapurna Devi |
| Advisor: | Dr. V. Hemalatha Devi, Dean, FOL |
| Composer: | Mr. S. Murali Mohan |
| Sub-Editors: | Ms. Gehna Banga Mr. Sourya Banerjee Ms. Manveen Sandhu |
| Contributors: | Ms. Sindhu Gurram Ms. P. Aishwarya |

Faculty Achievement and Participation**Faculty Participation at International Conference on Free Trade: Hyderabad**

A three- day International Conference on "Free Trade- Opportunities and Challenges, FTOC- 2014 organized in Hyderabad by "Andhra Mahila Sabha Arts and Science College for Women, Hyderabad, from 12th – 14th June, 2014. Our faculty namely, Asst. Profs Mr. V.G Ranganth, Dr Achyutanada Misra and Faculty Associate, Mrs Annpurna Devi Munaganti have participated and presented papers on Food Security-Issues and Concerns, WTO and Competition Policy and India and the Concludings of Doha Round Negotiations on Agricultural Subsidies: Where India Stands? respectively. Further it is delightful to announce that Mr V.G Ranganth's Paper on Food Security-Issues and Concerns has been selected for best presentation of the Session.

Interception and Privacy in India

Written By



*Ms. Sindhu Gurram
Semester IX, BBA.LLB. (Hons.)*

Introduction

LAWS WITH RESPECT TO INTERCEPTION IN INDIA

Intercept means to stop and take someone or something that is going from one place to another place before that person or thing gets there¹. Thus interception can be understood as the process of extracting data or information passing through a

medium before reaching its destination. For an instant listening to a conversation on phone or reading content of mail before it is received by the recipient are certain methods of interception. The term is also defined as acquisition of information by any means such that it is available another person other than sender or receiver and which is used for monitoring, viewing, examining, and for inspection². Lawful interception is the legally sanctioned official access to communications network data such as telephone calls or e-mail messages for the purpose of analysis or evidence³. Therefore, for a legally valid interception it has to be allowed by any law in force.

The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 and Information Technology Act, 2000 are the laws in India governing interception. Section 5(2) of Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 read with Rule 419-A of Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951 as amended in 2007 states that on the occurrence of public emergency or in the interest of public safety the Central Government or State Government or any officer specially authorised in this behalf may pass an order to intercept messages of person or class of persons if it is expedient to do so in interest of sovereignty and integrity

¹<http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/intercept>, last visited on 09-03-2014

² Rule 2(I) of Information Technology (Procedure and safeguards for interception, monitoring and decryption of information) Rules, 2009

³ <http://definitions.uslegal.com/l/lawful-interception/> last visited on 09-03-2014

of India, the security of the State, to maintain friendly relations with foreign States or public order or for preventing incitement to the commission of an offence. The Central Government or State Government or any such authorised officer has to state the reasons in writing for passing such an order. It was also observed that public emergency and public safety are preconditions to pass an order to intercept data⁴.

Also, Section 69 of Information Technology Act, 2000 empowers a controller to authorize any government agency to intercept information transmitted through a computer resource when he is satisfied to do so in interest of sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State, to maintain friendly relations with foreign States or public order or for preventing incitement to the commission of any cognizable offence. Certainly the controller has to record reasons but the state of public emergency or public safety as a prerequisite was not mentioned unlike the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. On the other hand section 69-B(1) of Information, Technology Act, 2000 empowers Central Government to authorize any agency of the Government to monitor and collect traffic data or information generated, transmitted, received or stored in any computer resource in order to enhance cyber security, for prevention of any intrusion or spread of computer contaminant in the country. It is to be noted that the section does not require Central Government to record reasons. There is no check on the reasonability of its decisions to collect traffic data⁵ and this results to serious breach of privacy which is a fundamental right as will be discussed under the head of interception versus privacy.

INTERCEPTION VERSUS PRIVACY

Privacy can be best described as right to be let alone⁶. Key expectations of privacy include anonymity, expectation of fairness and control over personal

⁴ *K.L.D.Nagasree v Union of India* writ 2754 of 2006.

⁵ The explanation clause (ii) to section 69-B reads as "*traffic data*" means any data identifying or purporting to identify any person, computer system or computer network or location to or from which the communication is or may be transmitted and includes communications origin, destination, route, time, date, size, duration or type of underlying service or any other information.

⁶ Chris reed on Internet Law and Text Material at pg 262.

information and expectation of confidentiality⁷. Interception and privacy are inter-related as collection of data means observing one's personal information which is private content. The constitution of India does not contain any article on privacy but it is derived from Article 21 as interpreted by Supreme Court of India. The question whether interception of telephonic message/tapping of telephonic conversation constitutes a serious invasion of an individual right to privacy was considered by Supreme Court of India in *People Union for Civil Liberties v. Union of India*⁸. It was held that public emergency and public safety are prerequisites to intercept data and economic emergency does not attract public emergency. The term public safety was referred to a specific time when the state or condition of freedom of danger or risk to the public prevailed⁹ and also court laid guidelines for interception which were incorporated under rule 419-A of Indian Telegraph Rules, 2007.

VIOLATION OF PRIVACY ON CYBERSPACE AND ITS INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

A privacy law essentially consists of two elements¹⁰:

- A definition of the circumstances in which third parties have the right to collect, use and disseminate personal information about others and
- A mechanism for preventing collection, use and dissemination outside those limits

Section 66-E and section 72 of Information Technology Act, 2000 provides the circumstances for breach of privacy in cyberspace and imposes punishment for the same.

Section 66-E of Information Technology Act, 2008 provides for punishment of violation of privacy. The section reads that "Whoever, intentionally or knowingly captures, publishes or transmits the image of a private area of any person without his or her consent, under circumstances violating the privacy

⁷ P.M.Bakshi and R.K.Suri on Cyber n e-commerce laws, Bharat Publishing House, pg 150

⁸ (1997)1SCC301

⁹ Nandan kamath on Law Relating to Computers Internet &E-commerce,5th edition, Universal Law Publishing Co. pg 292

¹⁰ *Ibid* note 6

of that person, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three years or with fine not exceeding two lakh rupees, or with both". The section is confined to only matters containing body such as video recording, image etc of private parts and transmitting/publishing/capturing them¹¹ and fails to address other numerous privacy concerns such as collection of e-mails, chats etc that are read by interception for no reason.

Section 72 of Information Technology Act, 2000 punishes disclosure and access to any electronic record, book, register, correspondence, document or other material without the consent of the person. The Central Government may however intercept data in interests of sovereignty, security, to maintain friendly relations with foreign State and to prevent commission of any cognisable offence. If the Central Government or State Government or any other empowered body intercepts for reasons beyond this may be equally punished under this provision. But the section only punishes for access and disclosure it is silent about mere collection of personal data by the government which is an unaddressed growing concern.

RULES ON PRIVACY

Privacy involves the right to control one's personal information and the ability to determine if and how that information should be obtained and used.¹² Accordingly OECD guidelines and the Information Technology Rules provides privacy protection to an extent

OECD Guidelines on The Protection Of Privacy And Trans-border Flows Of Personal Data¹³.

¹¹ On reading explanation clause to the section

¹² *Ibid* note 8, pg 287

¹³ <http://oecdprivacy.org/>, last visited on 09-03-2014

OECD has developed eight principles for data protection in online environment as follows:

1. Collection Limitation Principle

There should be limits to the collection of personal data and any such data should be obtained by lawful and fair means and, where appropriate, with the knowledge or consent of the data subject.

2. Data Quality Principle

Personal data should be relevant to the purposes for which they are to be used and, to the extent necessary for those purposes, should be accurate, complete and kept up-to-date.

3. Purpose Specification Principle

The purposes for which personal data are collected should be specified not later than at the time of data collection and the subsequent use limited to the fulfilment of those purposes or such others as are not incompatible with those purposes and as are specified on each occasion of change of purpose.

4. Use Limitation Principle

Personal data should not be disclosed, made available or otherwise used for purposes other than those specified in accordance with Paragraph 9 except:

- a) With the consent of the data subject; or
- b) By the authority of law.

5. Security Safeguards Principle

Personal data should be protected by reasonable security safeguards against such risks as loss or unauthorised access, destruction, use, modification or disclosure of data.

6. Openness Principle

There should be a general policy of openness about developments, practices and policies with respect to personal data. Means should be readily available of establishing the existence and nature of personal data, and the main purposes of their use, as well as the identity and usual residence of the data controller.

7. Individual Participation Principle

An individual should have the right:

- a) To obtain from a data controller, or otherwise, confirmation of whether or not the data controller has data relating to him;
- b) to have communicated to him, data relating to him
 - i) Within a reasonable time;
 - ii) At a charge, if any, that is not excessive;
 - iii) In a reasonable manner; and
 - iv) In a form that is readily intelligible to him
- c) to be given reasons if a request made under subparagraphs (a) and (b) is denied, and to be able to challenge such denial; and
- d) To challenge data relating to him and, if the challenge is successful to have the data erased, rectified, completed or amended.

8. Accountability Principle

A data controller should be accountable for complying with measures which give effect to the principles stated above.

Information Technology (Procedure And Safeguards For Interception, Monitoring And Decryption Of Information) Rules, 2009¹⁴

- The rules define intercept, interception device, monitoring device.

¹⁴ <http://cis-india.org/internet-governance/resources/it-procedure-and-safeguards-for-interception-monitoring-and-decryption-of-information-rules-2009>, last visited on 09-03-2014

- Interception order has to be passed by a competent authority according to section 69(2) of the Information Technology Act, 2008.
- The competent authority can direct any government agency to intercept data.
- Any order passed shall contain reasons for passing such order. It shall be submitted to Review Committee within 7 days.
- The order shall be passed after considering any alternate modes to acquire information. Only when there are no alternate modes the order to intercept shall be passed.
- Interception by unauthorized means is strictly prohibited and such an act is punished according to applicable laws.
- Intercepted data shall not be revealed at any cost.

CONCLUSION

The researcher concludes by stating that surveillance is essential to monitor and deduct criminal activities to ensure public safety. At the same time individual right to privacy is of paramount importance as derived from article 21 of Constitution of India. Article 21 guarantees right to life and personal liberty with due process of law ensured. When Central Government or State Government or any other competent authority issues interception orders beyond the circumstances mentioned in Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 and Information Technology Act, 2008 read with their respective rules leads to breach of individual right to privacy. Besides, right to privacy is also recognised as a basic human right in United Nation Convention on Human Rights, 1948 and International Convention on Civil and Political Rights to which India is signatory. Due respect has to be given to individual privacy and no person or government shall be empowered to intercept except according to procedure prescribed by law.

Legal Perspectives of Child Labour

“A Child is a father of the Man” -William Wordsworth.

We can easily recognize the importance of the Child. The above statement has wide scope for interpretation. Child is very important for the development of the society at large. The development of the Nation is exclusively based on the status of the Child. It is also true that this is one of the vulnerable groups in the society. We can also further add that Children are the Assets of the Nation. Children play very significant role in

the Nation building. It is our prime duty to provide care and protection towards children as they are innocent. For the progress of the community at large we need to pay attention towards education of children. In reality there are various social evils with children; one of them is Child Labour.

The Child Labour system is in existence in developing and underdeveloped countries. As per the information available, India is one of the Countries where in large number of children below the age of 14 years working in various organizations. If there is no proper distribution of work among the member of the society then children are automatically forced to do work for their survival. Unemployment of adult members of the particular family results into Child Labour.

Child Labour:

Child Labour is work that harms children or keeps them from attending school. The various problems arising in Social, Economic and Political condition is one of the major reasons for growth of this problem. The International Labour Organization estimates that 246 million children between the ages of 5 and 17

Written By



*Ms. P. Aishwarya
Semester VII, BBA.LLB. (Hons.)*

currently work under conditions that are considered illegal, hazardous, or extremely exploitative.

Child Labour, as defined by the International Labour Organization, refers to work that leads to the deprivation of one's childhood and education opportunities. Effects include a loss of potential and dignity in self, which is harmful to a child's physical and mental development. The term Child Labour is defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity and that is harmful to their physical and mental development.

Child Labour is conventionally defined as a working child between age of 5-14 who are doing labour or engaged in economical activity either paid or unpaid.

Incidences which we can refer as a Child Labour:

Following are the issues which can recognize as a Child Labour:

- is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children; and
- interferes with their schooling by:
 - depriving them of the opportunity to attend school;
 - obliging them to leave school prematurely; or
 - requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work.

Reasons behind Child Labour:

1. The combination wide spread Poverty and the lack of a Social Security Network
2. Lacking of effective Education Policy.
3. Unemployment or Under employment of the Parents and Guardians of the Child
4. Child Labourers are always better than Adult Workers (Cheaper Labour)
5. Homelessness.
6. Population explosion, Traditional Occupations

7. Parental Attitude.
8. Lack of Minimum Wages.
9. Single Parenthood

Legal Protectionisms under Indian Constitution

The makers of our Constitution had used their vision and wisdom by providing protection and provisions for developments of children. The view was that if the children of the country are not nurtured and educated India Cannot attains progress and development in the true sense.

- A. Preamble of the Constitution clearly says that Justice social, economic and political and Equality of Status and of Opportunity. It means no one can deprive children from all opportunities to develop their socio, economic and political status.
- B. Article 15(3): State shall make special provisions for women and child.
- C. Article 24: Prohibit the employment of Children.
- D. Article 39(e) (f): State shall safeguard health of children and offered opportunities and education of children.
- E. Article 45: Free and compulsory education to children.
- F. Article 21(A): Free and compulsory education to all children of the age of 6 to 14.
- G. Section 67 of Factories Act, 1948: "Prohibition of employment of young children.--No child who has not completed his fourteenth year shall be required or allowed to work in any factory".
- H. h. Section 24 of Plantation Labour Act, 1951: "No child who has not completed his twelfth year shall be required or allowed to work in any plantation".
- I. Section 109 of Merchant Shipping Act, 1951: "No person under fifteen years of age shall be engaged or carried to sea to work in any capacity in any ship, except--
 - a) in a school ship, or training ship in accordance with the prescribed conditions; or

- b) in a ship in which all persons employed are members of one family,
or
- c) in a home-trade ship of less than two hundred tons gross; or
- d) where such person is to be employed on nominal wages and will be
in the charge of his father or other adult near male relative".

J. Section 45 of Mines Act, 1952:--

"(1) No child shall be employed in any mine, nor shall any child be allowed to be present in any part of a mine which is below ground or in any (open cast working) in which any mining operation is being carried on.

(2) After such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint in this behalf no child shall be allowed to be present in any part of a mine above ground where any operation connected with or incidental to any mining operation is being carried on".

K. Section 21 of Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961:-- "No child shall be required or allowed to work in any capacity in any motor transport undertaking".

L. Section 3 of Apprentices Act, 1961:- Qualifications for being engaged as an apprentice.--A person shall not be qualified for being engaged as an apprentice to undergo apprenticeship training in any designated trade, unless he.--

(a) is not less than fourteen years of age, and

(b) satisfies such standard of education and physical fitness as may be prescribed:

Provided that different standards may be prescribed in relation to apprenticeship training in different designated trades and for different categories of apprentices.

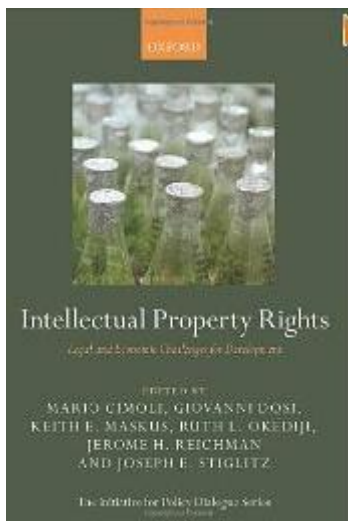
M. Section 24 of Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966:--

"Prohibition of employment of children.--No child shall be required or allowed to work in any industrial premises".

N. Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 (Act 61 of 1986)

Conclusion

In any Country protection of children and young people is of prime importance. So the responsibility to provide healthy atmosphere to the children to their fullest physical and mental development rests on all the civilized society. Every human being is a social animal. As we are a part of the society the responsibility to take reasonable care of the children and young people is on the shoulder of all members of the society. Finally, it can be said that society at large morally responsible to maintain healthy atmosphere.



Intellectual Property Rights: Legal and Economic Challenges for Development (Initiative for Policy Dialogue)

Editors: Mario Cimoli, Giovanni Dosi, Keith E. Maskus, Ruth L. Okediji, Jerome H. Reichman

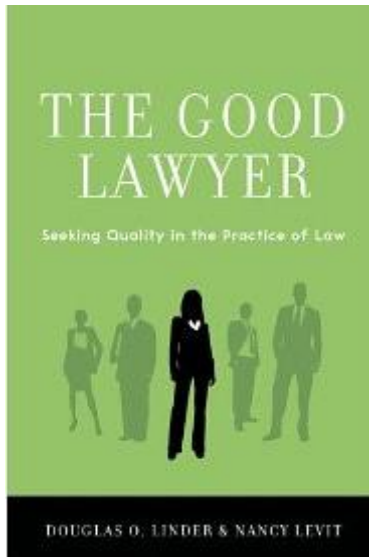
In recent years, Intellectual Property Rights - both in the form of patents and copyrights - have expanded in their coverage, the breadth and depth of protection, and the tightness of their enforcement. Moreover, for the first time in history, the IPR regime has become increasingly uniform at international level by means of the TRIPS agreement, irrespectively of the degrees of development of the various countries.

This volume, first, addresses from different angles the effects of IPR on the processes of innovation and innovation diffusion in general, and with respect to developing countries in particular. Contrary to a widespread view, there is very little evidence that the rates of innovation increase with the tightness of IPR even in developed countries. Conversely, in many circumstances, tight IPR represents an obstacle to imitation and innovation diffusion in developing countries.

What can policies do then? This is the second major theme of the book which offers several detailed discussions of possible policy measures even within the current TRIPS regime - including the exploitation of the waivers to IPR enforcement that it contains, various forms of development of 'technological commons', and non-patent rewards to innovators, such as prizes. Some drawbacks of the regimes, however, are unavoidable: hence the advocacy in many contributions to the book of deep reforms of the system in both developed and developing countries, including the non-patentability of scientific discoveries, the reduction of the depth and breadth of IPR patents, and the variability of the degrees of IPR protection according to the levels of a country's development.

The Good Lawyer: Seeking Quality in the Practice of Law [Kindle Edition]

Authored by: Douglas O. Linder, Nancy Levit



Every lawyer wants to be a good lawyer. They want to do right by their clients, contribute to the professional community, become good colleagues, interact effectively with people of all persuasions, and choose the right cases. All of these skills and behaviors are important, but they spring from hard-to-identify foundational qualities necessary for good lawyering. After focusing for three years on getting high grades and sharpening analytical skills, far too many lawyers leave law school without a real sense

of what it takes to be a good lawyer.

In *The Good Lawyer*, Douglas O. Linder and Nancy Levit combine evidence from the latest social science research with numerous engaging accounts of top-notch attorneys at work to explain just what makes a good lawyer. They outline and analyze several crucial qualities: courage, empathy, integrity, diligence, realism, a strong sense of justice, clarity of purpose, and an ability to transcend emotionalism. Many qualities require apportionment in the right measure, and achieving the right balance is difficult. Lawyers need to know when to empathize and also when to detach; courage without an appreciation of consequences becomes recklessness; working too hard leads to exhaustion and mistakes. And what do you do in tricky situations, where the urge to deceive is high? How can you maintain focus through a mind-taxing (or mind-numbing) project? Every lawyer faces these problems at some point, but if properly recognized and approached, they can be overcome.

It's not easy being good, but this engaging guide will serve as a handbook for any lawyer trying not only to figure out how to become a better--and, almost always, more fulfilled--lawyer.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.M. Lodha



Born on September 28, 1949 at Jodhpur, Son of Justice S.K. Mal Lodha, former Judge of Rajasthan High Court. Took B.SC. and LL.B Degree from University of Jodhpur and enrolled with Bar Council of Rajasthan on February, 1973. Practiced Law in the Rajasthan High Court and dealt with all branches of law: Constitutional, Civil, Company, Criminal, Taxation, Labour, etc. He was the Central Government Standing Counsel in charge of entire litigation of Union of India at Jaipur Bench during the period 1990 to 1992. He represented Rajasthan High Court in important matters as a Special Counsel. Argued many important cases on behalf of number of Government bodies, Semi-Government bodies, Public authorities like the Rajasthan State Industrial and Investment Development Corporation, Rajasthan Text Book Board, Rajasthan Agricultural Marketing Board, Bharatpur Central Co-operative Bank, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, New India Assurance Company, Oriental Insurance Company, Kendriya Vidyalaya etc. Elevated as a Permanent Judge of Rajasthan High Court on January 31, 1994. Transferred to Bombay High Court where he assumed office on February 16, 1994.

As a Judge, Bombay High Court for thirteen years, he sat on almost all jurisdictions and for many years presided over Division Benches dealing with Constitutional matters, Tax Laws, Arbitration, Intellectual property, Land Acquisition, Labour, Cooperatives, Public Interest Litigation etc. Also presided over Full Benches involving important questions of law. He has delivered large number of judgments on diverse issues of law which have been reported in various journals.

He has participated in important conferences, study groups and training programmes meant for Superior Judiciary on intellectual property, gender bias and HIV/AIDS.

He was involved in the administration of Bombay High Court as (i) Senior Administrative Judge (ii) Chairman, Rules Committee constituted under Section 122 of the Code of Civil Procedure (iii) Chairman, E-Committee for Computerisation in District Courts (iv) Chairman, Monitoring Committee for implementation of decisions taken in the Chief Justices Conference (v) Visitor, Board of Visitors, Judicial Officers Training Institute, Nagpur (vi) Member, Disciplinary Committee, Building Committee, Review Committee of Judicial Officers, Review Committee for reviewing cases of Class I and Class II Gazetted Officers of High Court, Finance Committee and various other administrative committees.

He was Chairman, Advisory Board constituted under the COFEPOSA Act, 1974 and the M.P.D.A. Act, 1981 in the State of Maharashtra.

He was re-transferred to Rajasthan High Court where he assumed office on 2nd February, 2007. Has been administrative Judge of Rajasthan High court.

He was associated with National Law University, Jodhpur as its executive member and has been Chairman, State Judicial Academy, Rajasthan.

Sworn in as Chief Justice, Patna High Court on 13th May, 2008.

Elevated as a Judge of Supreme Court of India on 17th December, 2008.

Appointed as the Chief Justice of India on 27.04.2014

How to Write an Internship Report?

1. Not saving everything you do in your work/research. It helps to document your work. By this we mean making notes of relevant ideas, succinct summaries of existing works and organize them chronologically. Having the flow of ideas and the development of work/research documented chronologically acts as a catalyst during the report/article writing phase.

2. Not using adequate resources, e.g. a reference/bibliography manager. Rarely does a report/article be devoid of a References/Bibliography section. During the course of your work saving the citations of reviewed works in a reference manager does relieve the pain in creating the References section and in typesetting it in a chosen format.

3. Procrastinating. Usually the biggest hurdle is to start writing. Make an outline of your report to stay focused and start writing a draft. Usually, writing a report is an iterative process, i.e. the drafts improve in quality and quantity in successive iterations until you converge to a final version of the report.

4. Lack of structure and detail. This is a crucial point. A classical reference that highlights this aspect is: Frederick A. Mumpton, "The Universal Recipe, Or How To Get Your Manuscript Accepted By Persnickety Editors", *Clays and Clay Minerals*, Vol. 38, No. 6, 631-636, 1990. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1346/CCMN.1990.0380609> This is an open access article. Although it addresses journal papers, the points discussed therein are equally valid for any report.

5. Nonlinear story-telling fashion. Although this style works fine in movies/novels, it hardly receives accolades in technical works. Good reports are written in a linear/serial story-telling fashion.

6. Not citing existing and related work. Doing this is a sin

7. Bad grammar/orthography. It is painful to read a report littered with typos, spelling mistakes and bad grammar. Occasionally, it may mislead the reader. Most of the text editors come with grammar and spell check which can be handy.

8. Report/article being hard to read. Avoid unnecessary scientific/technical/literary jargon.

9. The current report/article being heavily dependent on another report/article. Reports should be stand-alone, i.e. a reader should not rely on another reports to understand the contents of the current work. Should the current work be a continuation of an earlier work, a section should be devoted to explain concisely the basic ideas and essential results of the previous work.

10. Not asking/inviting feedbacks. Do circulate your report and ask for feedback. Getting your report reviewed by peers will highlight those parts which could be improved. The exposition, which might be clear to you (of course you have written it!), need not be clear for a third person and this has to be respected. Recall that the report is written for an audience!

11. Bad typography. This is related not to the content but to the rendering of the report. Similar to gorgeous people, a beautifully typeset report turns heads!

About the author: Prashanth Nadukandi is an IIT Guwahati alumnus (Class of 2005) and is currently pursuing his Post Doctoral Research (Numerical Simulation of Fire Dynamics) at CIMNE, Spain. In his academic career, he has published several research papers and written many project reports (if you can catch him, do ask for a copy of his Ph.D dissertation) and has considerable authority on subject.

<http://blog.internshala.com/2011/11/how-to-write-internship-report/>

Maxims

Actio non datur non damnificato: An action is not given to one who is not injured.

Actiopersonalismoritur cum persona: A personal action dies with the person.

Actus reus: A guilty deed or act.

Caveat venditor: Let the seller beware

Custos morum: A guardian of morals.

De jure: Rightful, by right.

Ex cathedra: With official authority.

Ex facie: On the fact of it.

Ex gratia: Out of kindness, voluntary.

Ex parte: Proceeding brought by one person in the absence of another.

Indicia: Marks, signs.

Lex dilationes abhorret: The law abhors delays.

Mala fide: In bad faith.

Nexus: Connection

Non est factum: It is not his deed

Post mortem: After death.

Re: In the matter of.

Sub silentio: In silence.

Terra firma: Solid ground.

Verbatim: Word by word, exactly.

Vide: See.

.

Rigorous imprisonment to 3 members of fake currency gang: A local court in Kutch district has awarded 7 to 10 years of rigorous imprisonment to three members of a fake currency gang which was operational in areas bordering Pakistan.

Fake encounter case: Capital punishment awarded to one policeman while seven others awarded rigorous life imprisonment: A local court today awarded capital punishment to one policeman while seven others, including a policeman, were awarded rigorous life imprisonment in connection with 2002, Ashiana Nagar fake encounter case which had claimed life of three students.

Bombay HC dismisses MMRDA plea for Metro fare hike: The Bombay High Court today dismissed the petition filed by the Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA) challenging the fare hike of Mumbai Metro rail by Reliance Infra. The court directed the Union government to ask the Fare Fixation Committee, comprising all partners of the Mumbai Metro consortium, to decide on the fixation of opening fares expeditiously. The court also said that concession agreement is in conflict with the Metro Act.

UCO banks comes up with all-women branch in Uttar Pradesh: United Commerical Bank (UCO) started its first all-women branch. The branch was jointly inaugurated by Director Manoj Gupta and General Manager (Uttar Pradesh & Uttarakhand)RajKhanna.

Graduates from National Law Schools topped the Civil Service Examination 2014: Almost 24 law graduates have break down a record of getting rank in Top 500.

Competitions

- 1. Multiple Action Research Group [MARG] in association with AnandPrakash Charitable Trust is organizing the Fourth MARG – AP Trust Labour Law Essay Competition 2014.**

Deadline: August 10, 2014

Source: <http://www.scribd.com/doc/222611434/4th-MARG-APT-Labour-Law-Essay-Competition>

- 2. The Centre for Advanced Studies in Criminal Law [CASCL], Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law [RGNUL] is organizing the Surana and Surana International Essay Writing Competition 2014.**

Deadline: August 20, 2014

Source: <http://rgnul.ac.in/surbro14.pdf>

Seminar

Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law, Patiala [RGNUL] in collaboration with the American Embassy, New Delhi is organizing a two day International Conference on Indo – US relations and South Asia to be held on 29 & 30 October, 2014

Deadlines:

Abstract Submission: July 10, 2014

Registration Fee Submission: September 10, 2014

Source: <http://rgnul.ac.in/2dcon.pdf>