

# The Student

Online Student Magazine of Faculty of Law, IFHE

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**IFHE (Icfai Foundation for Higher Education)**

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## Magazine Committee

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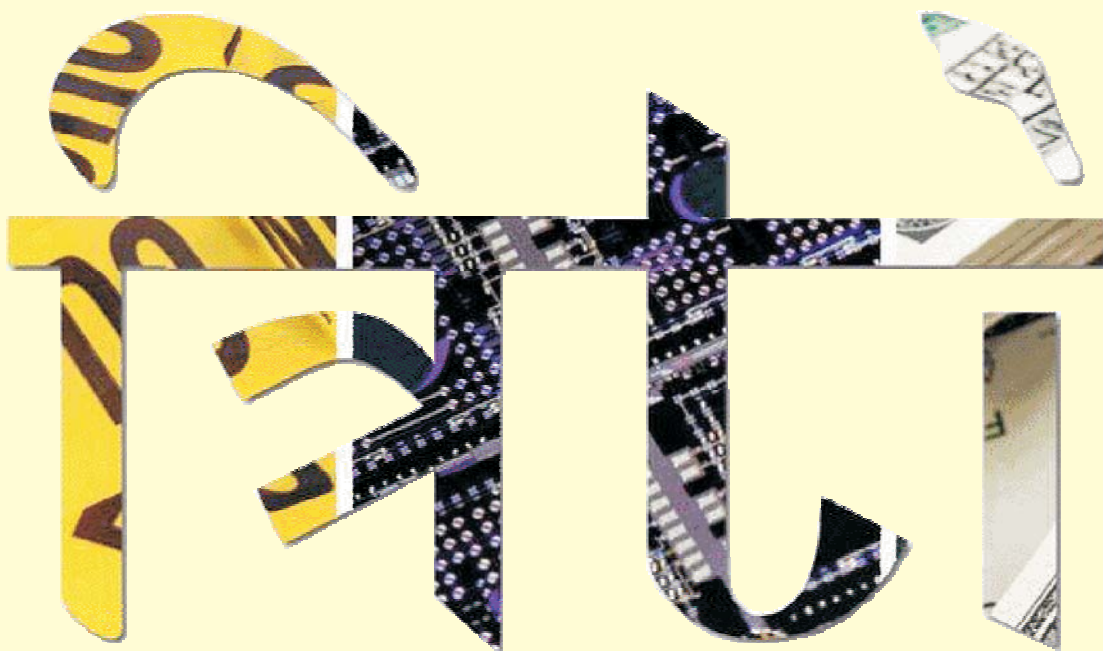
**Sub-Editors:** Ms. Gehna Banga

Mr. Sourya Banerjee

**Contributors:** Mr. Abhishek Gupta

Ms. Gehna Banga

Mr. Sourya Banerjee



## || live the moment ||

**Triti Fest 2014** was conducted by Faculty of Law (FOL), Faculty of Science and Technology (FST) and Faculty of Management (FOM). **Triti Fest @ FOL** coordinated by Dr. C.P. Nandini, Assistant Professor. Several Events were organised and conducted.

### Essay Writing



FOL invited Prof. Akthar, Principal, Sultan-Ul-Uloom College of Law, Hyderabad as Judge for the Essay Writing Competition, Mr. Irfan Rasool, Faculty Associate, FOL, co-judged the event. Essay Writing conducted on the topic **“Media - A means of democracy?”**

19 students participated in the Essay Writing Competition. Ms. Kathyeni. R, College of Law, AMS, Osmania University won the First Prize, Mr. Sourya Banerjee, 3rd Year, FOL won the Second Prize and Ms. Roshini Preeti, 1st Year, won the Third Prize.

### Cartoon Scaping



FOL invited Mr. Bharat Supra, Faculty, IBS, and Ms. Ritu Gupta, Faculty, IBS, as Judges for the Cartoon Scaping Competition. 14 students participated in the Cartoon Scaping Competition. Ms. Mishal K. Hussaini, 1st Year, FOL, won the First Prize, Mr. Uwais Zubair Sait,



|| *live the moment* ||

1st Year, FOL won the Second Prize and Ms. Kathyeni. R, College of Law, AMS, Osmania University, won the Third Prize.

## Debate



Ms. Kathyeni R, student of College of Law, AMS, Osmania University, won the First Prize, Mr. Uwais Zubair Sait, 1st Year, FOL won the Second Prize.

FOL invited Prof. Akthar, Principal, Sultan-Ul-Uloom College of Law, Hyderabad, and Dr. P. Vijaya Kalyani, Principal, Padala Rami Reddy College of Law, Hyderabad as Judges for the Debate Competition. Debate as held on the Topic **“Privacy vs. Intelligence”**. 14 students participated in the Debate Competition. Best Team won by Mr. Manoj Reddy and Mr. Sourya Banerjee, 3rd Year, FOL, (First Prize), Ms. Roshini Preeti and Mr. Uwais Zubair Sait, 1st Year, FOL won the Second Prize. Best Speakers - Mr. Nived V.V.N. and Ms. Bhavya Rath, 1st year, FOL.

## Zero Hour

Dr. Achyutananda Mishra, Asst. Professor, FOL, and Mr. Irfan Rasool, Faculty Associate, FOL Judged for the Zero Hour. 11 students participated in the event.

## Quiz



Quiz organised by Dr. Nandini, C.P. & student coordinator Mr. Uwait Zubair Sait, Mr. Manoj Reddy, being Quiz Master and Mr. Irfan Rasool, Faculty Associate, FOL as Manual Scorer, Mr. Uwais Zubair Sait, 1st Year, FOL, as Technical Scorer, Quiz Questions set by Dr. C.P. Nandini, Assistant Professor, FOL.



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4 Teams and 12 students participated in the Final Quiz. Mr. Abhinav Krishna, 4th Year, Mr. Praveen Sankalp, 3rd Year and Mr. Abhinandan Pandey, 1st Year were among the First Prize Winners.

Mr. Sourya Banerjee, 3rd Year, Mr. Bhaskar Chaudary, 3rd Year, and Ms. Dalia Pasaari, 1st Year, were the Second Prize Winners.

## Nookad Naatak



FOL invited Prof. Vittal, IBS, and Dr. Malathi, Doctor, IFHE Clinic, as Judges for the Nookad Naatak. 2 Teams participated in the event. 1 Team from Padala Rami Reddy College of Law, Hyderabad and IFHE, FOL. Mr. Shiva Prasad from Padala Rami Reddy College of

Law was awarded for the Best Performance Award. Best Male Performer is Mr. Abhinav Krishna, 4th year, FOL, and Best Female Performer is Ms. Bhavya Rathi, 1st Year, FOL. First Prize winners are the Team of FOL, Mr. Abhinav Krishna, Mr. Prajeet Daniel, Ms. Chetana Tejaswini, Ms. Pooja Kandukuri, Ms. Sindhu Gurrām from 4th year, Mr. Manoj Reddy, Ms. Annu Bharadwaj from 3rd year, Mr. Abhinandan Pandey, Mr. Uwais Zubair Sait, Ms. Bhavya Rathi from 1st year.



## Cultural Programs

Dance, Singing Competitions held at IFHE Auditorium, organised by FOL, FST and FOM.





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## Cultural Programs

Dance, Singing Competitions held at IFHE Auditorium, organised by FOL, FST and FOM.

### Judges



Judges from FOL, FST, FOM were present in the Cultural Competitions. Dr. Nandini C.P. present among the Judges.

## Prize Distribution

Dance, Singing Competitions held at IFHE Auditorium, organised by FOL, FST and FOM.



## Court Visit

Students of Class of 2018 visited court on 7th and 14th February 2014 at Chief Metropolitan Magistrate Court, Nampally. Ms. Veena, Assistant Professor, FOL guided the students.

## Moot Court

### GNLU Moot Court Competition, 2014

Students of FOL, Ms. Gehna Banga, 3rd Year, Mr. Manoj Reddy, 3rd year, Ms. Manveen Sandhu, 2nd year participated in the GNLU Moot Court Competition, 2014, held at Gujarat National Law University, Gandhinagar from 5th February to 9th February 2014.

### Nirma University, Ahmdabad

FOL students, Mr. Ayush Gehlot, 3rd year, Ms. Hemavathi S. Shekhar, 3rd year, Ms. Lilian Rebekah Boaz Kotha, 2nd year, participated in the Moot Court Competition held at Nirma University, Ahmedabad, Gujarat from 14th February to 16th February 2014.

### Amity Moot Court Competition, 2014

FOL students, Ms. C. Lakshmi Anusha, 4th year, Ms. Sindhu Gurrarn, 4th year, Mr. Pranjul Mehta, 3rd year participated in the 13th Amity Moot Court Competition, 2014, held at Institute of Law, Amity University, Delhi from 28th February to 2nd March 2014.

## Seminar

Mr. J. Sridhar, 4th year, presented a paper titled "Carbon Trading" in the International Seminar on "Law Society and Sustainable Development" at Nirma University, from 17th and 18th February 2014.

## Essay Writing

This is Aishwarya of 3rd year(vi semester) is glad to inform you that I have participated in 1st National Essay Writing Competition, 2013 organised by India of Dreams in association with LEGAL DESIRE.

## Faculty

### Workshop

Dr. L. Lakshmi, Assistant Professor, FOL, has presented a paper titled "Institution of Marriage - Shift from Sacrament to Security" under "Theme VI: Prenuptial Agreements - A Way forward", in the One Day National Workshop on Non-Resident Indian (NRI) Marriages: Need for a New Legal Regime at NALSAR centre for Family Law, Shameerpet, Hyderabad on 2nd February 2014.

## Seminar

**Dr. Nandini**, C.P, Assistant Professor, FOL, and **Mrs. M. Annapurna Devi**, Faculty Associate, FOL, has participated in a Seminar titled "**Cyber Crime courses - Dangers and its Prevention**" on 25th January 2014 at Hyderabad organised by Princeton Academy of Mumbai.

**Mr. V.G. Ranganath**, Assistant Professor, FOL presented a paper entitled "**Precautionary Principle - An Environmental Perspective**" in the Two-day IPE Golden Jubilee International Conference on "**Climate Change and Sustainable Development - Global Perspective**" on 20th and 21st February 2014 jointly organised by Institute of Public Administration, NABARD, AP Pollution Control Board, CRIDA and University of Technology, Osmania University and ECO 500 USA.

## Trust vs. Society

*Written By*



*Mr. Abhishek Gupta  
Semester VI, BBA.LLB.(Hons.)*

Today, how easy it is to manipulate a person in the society we live in, whether it is in corporate sector, courts, schools or colleges or elsewhere. It basically depends on the information we receive from media, friends, acquaintances, colleagues etc. However, today these information are manipulated to fiddle around with the mind-set of people, to make them work and act according to our will, as in this fast-paced life we barely find time to do our research on the information that we receive, and know the validity of the same, and in such scenario information remains information and not 'knowledge'.

Rarely do we know the clandestine methodologies those corporate, legal officers or other manipulators use to manipulate the minds of general public. But, in this political-socio-legal capitalistic society we live in, such an approach is inevitable in nature. Today, scenario is such that every individual tries to manipulate and tries to give others the impression that they and their information as well as products (for

companies) are more trustworthy than others, which may or may not be true. This has achieved through intense political, marketing and business tactics. But, can we call this "unethical" as it is the duty of the receiver to research about the information they receive or products they purchase as per situation.

Competition is now a metonymy for 'war' in the socio-political-legal-capitalist environment that we thrive in, and as the saying goes- everything is fair whilst a war. Today even NGO's around the country and the world, deploy almost the same tactics to attract customers and raise funds by throwing high profile parties for celebrities and politicians and spreading the message that the funds will be used for the relief and rescue measures whenever and wherever required. The same tactics are again used by the high-profile politicians to raise party funds and gain more and more votes from the public.

These people or rather manipulators generally don't stand on their words but however, the law of corporate social responsibility has played a big role in corporate sectors to serve the public. The idea of philanthropy and altruism has, as and until now, been successful enough to make people donate enough to sustain hundreds of NGOs and corporates that employ thousands to spread the 'idea' of altruism and not the actual thing. In recent years, many large corporations have increased their corporate social responsibility departments in an attempt to pre-empt NGO campaigns



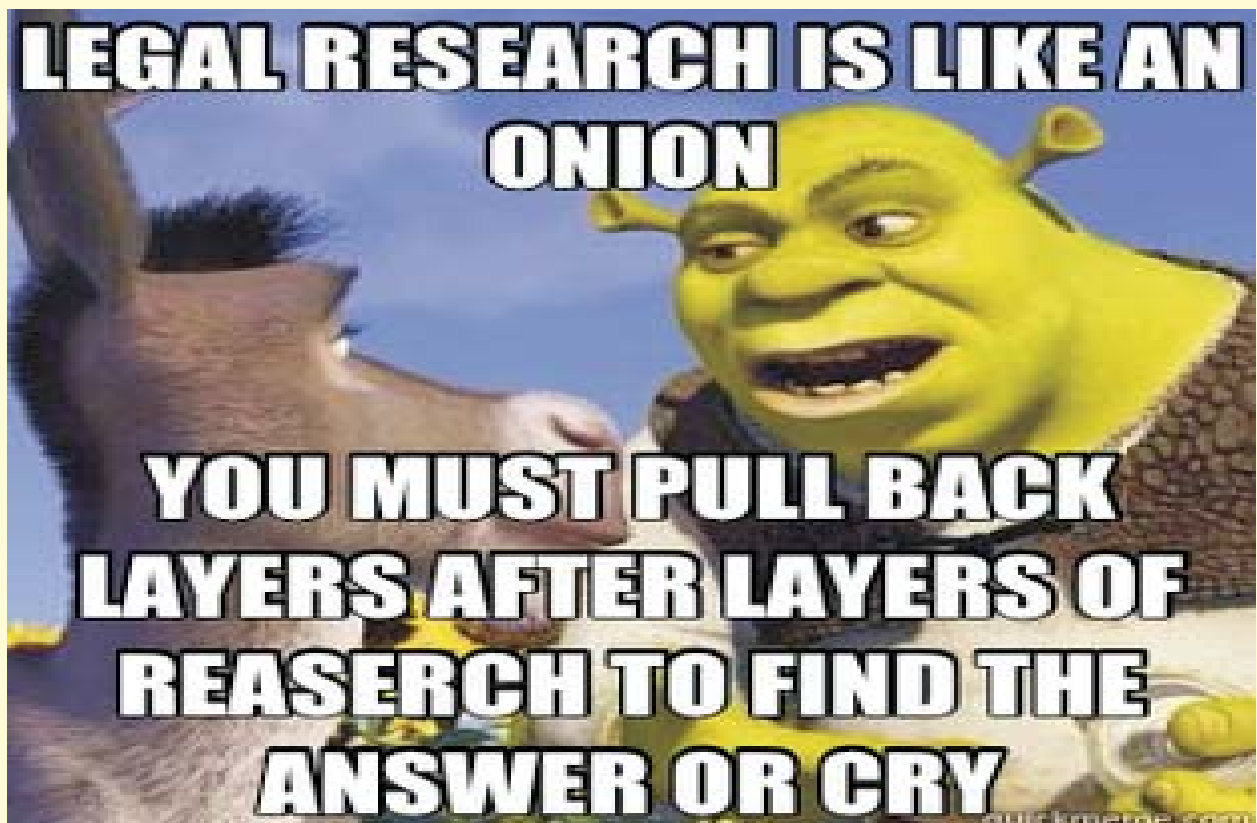
against certain corporate practices. As the logic goes, if corporations work with NGOs, NGOs will not work against corporations. But, on the other hand what about other manipulators, like politicians and other general people like individual, friends and other competitors in schools, colleges and other areas? We have often seen politicians manipulate information, gives false statements to gain their trust and votes but they hardly show up when they come in power. We can also observe colleagues manipulating information and spreads it against their competitors to gain trust of others and reduce competition and gain favoritism among all. Today, there is a new trend to manipulate information and spread rumors and defame others to gain priority among all and crush the competitors. In this society, it seems apart from corporate and politicians, the individual in order to gain fame and priority from others "market" themselves in the

society by either telling lies, defaming others, specially competitors or manipulate the information.

Now, the question is what about the breach of trust that the politicians and individuals commit? Can they be punished under breach of trust under contracts or defamation? Defamation can be used as a saving tool. That is agreed but what about other manipulations done by individuals?

Or the statement given by Dr. Patrick Moore, President of Greenpeace Canada 1981 can be said as true in today's society, that is ...

**"It does not matter what is true, it only matters what people believe is true."**



## Sanshin Chemicals Industry Vs. Oriental Carbons and Chemicals Ltd. and Ors.

Written By



**Ms. Gehna Banga**  
**Semester VI, BBA.LLB.(Hons.)**

**Appellants: Sanshin Chemicals Industry**

**vs.**

**Respondent: Oriental Carbons and  
Chemicals Ltd. and Ors.**

A three judge bench of the Supreme Court of India on 16.02.2001 decided the case of *Sanshin Chemicals Industry vs. Oriental Carbons and Chemicals Ltd. and Ors.* It was held that a dispute related to determination of venue for initiating arbitration proceedings between parties cannot be considered as an 'award' for the purposes of Section 34 of the Indian Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. As per the relevant clauses of the agreement at issue, a Joint Arbitration Committee was to be constituted in case the two parties could not decide the venue as per Art.20(1). The two relevant clauses in the agreement are reproduced herein below for a better understanding of the commentator's analysis;

**Clause 8.4** - Any dispute or claim arising out of or relating to this Agreement shall be settled by arbitration. If the arbitration is to be held in India, the dispute shall be submitted to the Arbitration Tribunal of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and shall be conducted in accordance with the Rules of that Tribunal. If the arbitration is to be held in Japan, it shall be conducted in accordance with the Rules of the Japan Commercial Arbitration Association.

In the event that the parties have not designated the place of arbitration or are unable to agree thereon within thirty (30) days after the demand for arbitration has been made, the place of arbitration shall be determined by a Joint Arbitration Committee of three members, one to be appointed by the Arbitration sub-committee of the Federation, another by the Japan Commercial Arbitration Association and the third of a nationality other than that of any one of the parties to act as Chairman to be chosen by the other two members. In deciding the place of arbitration, the Joint Arbitration Committee shall consider among others the principle that, if only the quality of the good is in dispute and/or inspection of the goods is necessary, arbitration of such case shall take place at the place where the merchandise is located. The party demanding arbitration according as it is

resident in India or Japan shall give notice to the Arbitration Tribunal of the Federation or the Japan Commercial Arbitration Association, as the case may be. The Arbitration Tribunal of the Federation or the Japan Commercial Arbitration Association, as the case may be, shall request both the parties to submit their agreement and reasons within thirty (30) days for preference regarding the place of arbitration. The determination of the place by the Joint Arbitration Committee shall be final and binding.

**“9.7.** The terms and conditions herein contained constitute the entire agreement between the parties and shall supersede all previous communication, either oral or written, between the parties with respect to the subject matter hereof, and no agreement or understanding varying or extending the same shall be binding upon either party unless in writing signed by a duly authorized representative thereof in which writing this Agreement is expressly referred to.”

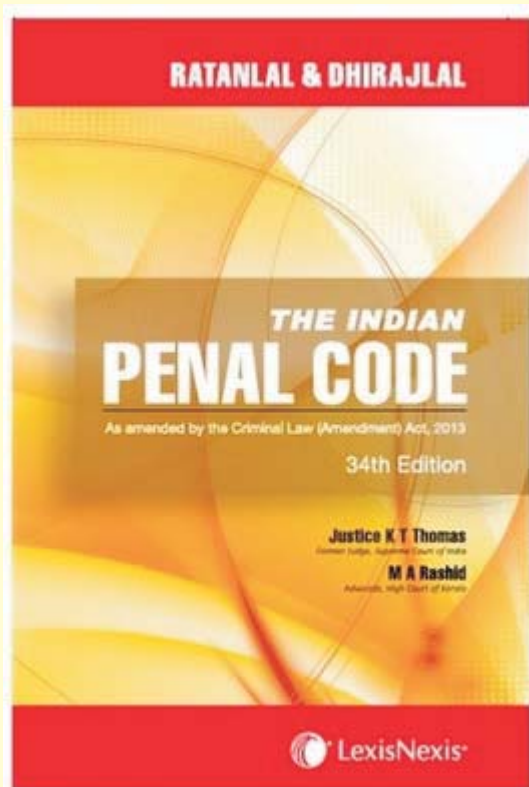
The learned senior counsel for the Appellants, Mr. Ashok H. Desai contended that the agreement contained two arbitration clauses, Joint Arbitration Committee and Arbitral Tribunal. Using the principles laid down in K.K Modi vs. K.N Modi and Ors., pertaining to what constitutes an arbitration agreement, the Court adjudicated that JAC was not an arbitration clause. Apart from relying upon the supra judgment, it admitted in para 9 of its judgment that as contended by the Appellant a decision upon the venue of arbitration is of utmost importance as it leads to application of the substantive law of that country. If I may further quote the verbatim following this ratio of the bench;

*“But the further contention that an aggrieved party has no right to assail the same, once the*

*said decision is not assailed at this stage, does not appear to be correct. The ultimate arbitral award could be assailed on the grounds indicated in sub-section(2) of Section 34 and an erroneous decision on the question of venue, which ultimately affected the procedure that has been followed in the arbitral proceeding could come within the sweep of Section 34(2) and as such it cannot be said that an aggrieved party has no remedy at all.”*

To the understanding of the author, the Court considered that because a remedy to question the rationality of the venue decided by the authorized institution or person is available at a later stage, the decision which cannot be considered as an award, cannot be challenged before this court of law unless the litigant makes use of all other remedies available, may not be the legally correct position to adopt. The basic objective behind the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 was to make disposal of cases and litigation faster and less cumbersome. Does this ratio not go against the principle objective of the Act?

Also while adjudicating upon whether JAC was an arbitration clause or not, the court seemed to have only read the words dispute mentioned in Clause 8.4 and not given any attention to the words any claims arising out of this agreement. Is not the right determination of venue one of the claims available to a party as per the terms of this agreement? The word claim can also be construed as to mean a right. Is it not the Appellant's right to enforce the arbitral proceedings at the right venue?



## **The Indian Penal Code As Amended by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 Authored by: Dhirajlal and Ramanlal**

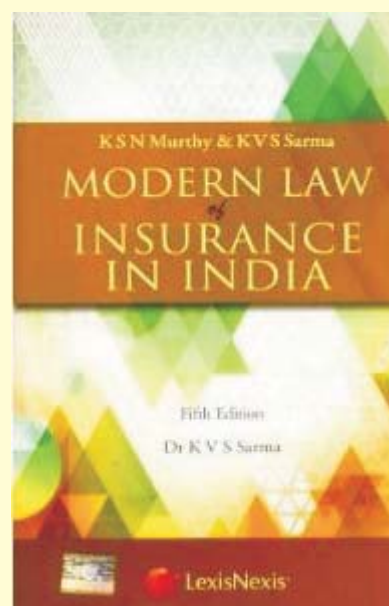
The Indian Penal Code has served the legal profession and all those associated with it, for more than a century. This radically revised 34th edition exhaustively covers the consequences of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 and discusses the widest possible range of topics from emerging areas of criminal law including: Jurisdiction in territorial waters in the light of the Enrica Lexie case, Corporate criminal liability in offences having mens rea, Community service in lieu of imprisonment, New trends in punishments and sentencing, Application of General

Exceptions during investigation, Fake encounters and honor killings, Mercy killing in the light of the Supreme Court judgment in Aruna Shanbaug, Delay in disposal of mercy petitions and commutation of death sentence, Difference between sections 304A and 304 Part II in the light of the BMW Case, Constitutionality of death penalty - Does Bachan Singh need a fresh look?, Rarest of rare doctrine - Is capital sentencing in India judge centric? As has been the hallmark of previous editions, the current edition too has a Summary at the end of the work.

## **Modern Law of Insurance in India**

**Authored by: KSN Murthy and KVS  
Sarma**

The book is an authority on the subject of insurance and has been a key text for professionals and students of law for 3 decades.





## Justice G Rohini First Woman Chief Justice of Delhi

Justice G Rohini of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh has been elevated as the Chief Justice of Delhi High Court. Rohini is the first woman who has been recommended as the Chief Justice of the jurisdiction of the Indian capital.

Hon'ble Ms. Justice G. Rohini was born on 14th April 1955 at Visakhapatnam, in Andhra Pradesh State, India. She was graduated in Science in the year 1976 from Osmania University and obtained degree in Law with First Class from the College of Law, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam.

Enrolled as an Advocate on 18.12.1980 and joined the Office of Sri Koka Raghava Rao, Advocate, the then Chairman of Andhra Pradesh State Bar Council. She had the unique opportunity of participating actively in Legal Journalism. Initially she was the Reporter of Andhra Pradesh Law Journals of which Sri Koka Raghava Rao is the founder Chief Editor and in the year 1985 she became the Executive Editor of the said Journals. Actively practised mostly in the Andhra Pradesh High Court and also in the Administrative Tribunals and Civil Courts. Appeared in various types of Writ Petitions, Civil, Criminal, Labour and Service matters.

Appointed as a Government Pleader in the High Court of Andhra Pradesh on 12.01.1995 and continued till she was elevated to the Bench. As a Government Pleader she was in charge of Departments of Food & Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs, Science & Technology, Environment, Irrigation and Command Area Development, Energy, Finance & Planning, Labour, Employment & Training from time to time.

Appointed as Additional Judge of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh and sworn in as such on 25-06-2001. Appointed as a Permanent Judge on 31-07-2002.

Her Lordship was nominated as Executive Chairperson of Andhra Pradesh State Legal Services Authority with effect from 03-09-2013.

# COLLOQUIUM

## Tips and Tricks for Group Discussions

### **Must Speak:**

The first principle of talking in a group discussion is that you must speak. If you do not understand the topic you may ask the group the meaning or you may wait and listen to someone, which will clarify the topic to you.

### **Speaking first:**

Speaking first is a high risk - high return strategy. You get the undivided attention. So, if you talk sense you get the credit, else, your shortcomings would become prominent and you might be marked as someone who speaks without thinking.

### **Entering into discussion:**

(a) During the troughs when the discussion is on its low. However do not wait for the time. It may not come. (b) You may speak just after someone has finished, but risk is there that you may lose the opportunity. (c) You could enter by making a supportive statement (d) or by increasing your voice.

Avoid repetition: Do not repeat any point

### **Active listening:**

Be an active listener. You might just strike a new point, taking cue from the listeners. It will also help you understand the topic clearly in case you are ignorant of the same. It would help you could take the discussion forward, taking on from where another participant has left off.

Do not be aggressive in the discussion. Instead be objective, persuasive and assertive on your points.

### **Make friends:**

Arrive early for the GD interview. Use that time effectively. Learn about your group, talk to them - this will make you have a good friendly foundation with them. This will make it easy for you to talk in the discussion.

### **Make eye contacts:**

Establishing eye contacts with the members while talking during the discussion. This will help you know who support you and who do not.

### **Listen to others:**

You could support others too, but when you say that you agree, also try to add value by adding points of your own that extend the argument.

### **Body language:**

Do not have an offensive body language. Appear friendly and not intimidating. Try smiling ...it often works.

### **Speak clearly, speak sense and also let others speak:**

Your voice should be audible and clear. Your contribution should be relevant and made at the appropriate time. Listen to others but you should also speak out your points. Quality of your content is important, even more

important than the time you have spent talking. Make the discussion meaningful by carrying the discussion forward and ensure that contribution made adds substance and content.

### **Influencing the discussion:**

You can influence a group by providing it direction, highlighting the crucial issues and putting forth persuasive arguments.

### **Examples and Statistics:**

Try introducing new points, statistics or other information on the topic. You can give examples to illustrate clearly certain aspects. But make sure what you are quoting is correct.

Ensure that all of you are not going off at a tangent in your discussion.

### **Do not take turns:**

Speaking in turns hinders free flowing discussions. So let it take its natural way.

Summarize if time permits or if you are asked to. Include main points discussed, your view points and if a consensus was not achieved say so. Do not force a consensus, if it has not been achieved.

Source:

[Http://discuss.itacumens.com/index.php?topic=1546.0#ixzz2ry8K3dis](http://discuss.itacumens.com/index.php?topic=1546.0#ixzz2ry8K3dis)

*Collected by Mr. Sourya Banerjee,  
Semester VI, BBA.LLB.(Hons.)*

## Maxims

**Abatement:** Reduction or rebate of an amount owed, usually by agreement with the person to whom the debt is owed. Debts or claims may be abated pro rata if there is not enough money to meet them all.

**Acquiescence:** Action or inaction which legally binds someone, even unintentionally. For example, an action such as accepting goods from a supplier will be binding if it implies recognition of the terms of a contract.

**Antedate:** To date retroactively, before a document was drawn up.

**Codicil:** Written amendment or addition to an existing will.

**Curtilage:** Land around a dwelling house, used by the occupants for their enjoyment or work. Curtilage may be enclosed by fencing and includes any outhouses such as sheds, garages or workshops.

**De facto:** (Latin: in fact) Something which exists in fact, though not necessarily approved by law (de jure). A common law spouse may be referred to as a de facto spouse, although not legally married.

**De minimis non curat lex:** (Latin: the law does not concern itself with trifles) A common law principle whereby very minor transgressions of the law are disregarded. Under the Consumer Information Act 1978, for example, a description must be false to a material degree? to constitute an offence.

**De novo:** (Latin: anew) Used to refer to a trial which begins all over again, as if any previous partial or complete hearing had not occurred. A District Court appeal is heard by the Circuit Court de novo, with the court considering afresh all the law and facts.

# Legal NEWS

## **Justice G Rohini becomes the first woman Chief Justice of Delhi**

Justice G Rohini of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh has been elevated as the Chief Justice of Delhi High Court. Rohini is the first woman who has been recommended as the Chief Justice of the jurisdiction of the Indian capital.

## **Parliament passes Telangana bill creating India's 29th state**

A separate state of Telangana is finally a reality. Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha passed the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill, 2014 to create India's 29th state by a voice vote.

## **Record pass rate as SC gets 107 new Advocates on Record, 21% women**

The Advocates on Record (AOR) exam pass rate has marginally bettered to set a three-year record. 22 per cent aspirants of the AOR designation have succeeded in their June 2013 attempt, according to results announced today. 107 out of 488 appearing candidates have cleared the exam for the prestigious designation for exclusive rights to appear, act and plead before the Supreme Court.

## **Supreme Court of India to review the issue of mercy killing**

The Supreme Court of India on February 25, 2014, referred the issue, raised in a PIL, to a five judge Constitution Bench, saying it is essential to have a very clear enunciation of law on the matter as there have been inconsistent opinions in its previous verdicts. The apex court said its earlier verdict, of 2011, allowing passive euthanasia was delivered on a "wrong premise" and referred the case to a

Constitution Bench to clear the air for the benefit of humanity as an important question of law was involved.

## **Shabnam Hashmi vs. Union of India (UOI) and Ors. (19.02.2014 - SC)**

The Apex Court observed that Juvenile Justice (Care And Protection of Children) Act, 2000 is an enabling legislation that gives a prospective parent the option of adopting an eligible child by following the procedure prescribed by the Act, Rules and the Central Adoption Resource Agency guidelines, as notified under the Act. The Act does not mandate any compulsive action by any prospective parent leaving such person with the liberty of accessing the provisions of the Act, if he so desires. Such a person is always free to adopt or choose not to do so and, instead, follow what he comprehends to be the dictates of the personal law applicable to him.

## **V. Sriharan @ Murugan vs. Union of India (UOI) and Ors. (18.02.2014 - SC)**

The apex court observed that the exorbitant delay in disposal of mercy petition renders the process of execution of death sentence arbitrary, whimsical and capricious and, therefore, inexecutable. Furthermore, such imprisonment, occasioned by inordinate delay in disposal of mercy petitions, is beyond the sentence accorded by the court and to that extent is extralegal and excessive. Therefore, the apex constitutional authorities must exercise the power under Articles 72 and 161 of Constitution within the bounds of constitutional discipline and should dispose of the mercy petitions filed before them in an expeditious manner.



**Pune Municipal Corporation and Anr. vs. Harakchand Misirimal Solanki and Ors. (24.01.2014 – SC)**

While dealing with the issue of validity of Land Acquisition proceedings, the Apex Court observed that Land Acquisition Act, 1894 being an expropriatory legislation has to be strictly followed. The Collector, with regard to the payment of compensation, can only act in the manner provided in the Act as it is settled proposition of law that where a power is given to do a certain thing in a certain way, the thing must be done in that way or not at all. Other methods of performance are necessarily forbidden.

**Fatwa can't be forced upon people: SC**

Fatwa issued by Muslim clerics cannot be forced upon people and the state has to protect persons who are harassed for not following such dictates, the Supreme Court on Tuesday said while expressing reservation in interfering with Shariat courts.

**Weird Laws Around The World**

In Arizona there is a possible 25 years in prison for cutting down a cactus.

Also it is illegal for men and women over the age of 18 to have less than one missing tooth visible when smiling.

In Florida it is illegal to skateboard without a license and It is illegal to sing in a public place while attired in a swimsuit.”

**A Good Lawyer  
Knows the Law**

**A Great Lawyer  
Knows the Judge**

# Competitions

## **CIRC National Level Essay Competition 2014**

The last date of submission of the Essay's is 15th March,2014. You can also visit the link <http://www.circ.in/essay-competition-2014.htm> for further details.

## **Seminars/Conferences**

### **ISIL - 43rd Annual Conference**

The Indian Society of International Law is pleased to organize the 43rd Annual Conference from 11th - 12th April, 2014 at ISIL premises.

[Http://www.advocatekhoj.com/lawschool/announcement.php?WID=4503](http://www.advocatekhoj.com/lawschool/announcement.php?WID=4503)

### **National Seminar on Legal Protection of Consumers in A Global Economy - Recent Approaches and the Way Forward**

Faculty of Law, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi in Collaboration with the Centre for Consumer Studies, Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi is organizing a National Seminar on Legal Protection of Consumers in A Global Economy - Recent Approaches and the way forward.

Date: 29th - 30th March, 2014  
Venue: Faculty of Law, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi

[Http://www.advocatekhoj.com/lawschool/announcement.php?WID=4459](http://www.advocatekhoj.com/lawschool/announcement.php?WID=4459)

## **Call for Papers**

National Law University Jodhpur Law Review: Call for Papers

NLUJ Law Review is the flagship journal of National Law University, Jodhpur. It is a bi-annual, student-edited journal focusing on an inter-disciplinary approach towards legal writing.

Deadline: Although the Review accepts submissions on a rolling basis throughout the year, the last date for a submission to be considered for publication in Volume 2, Number 2 is 10th March, 2014.

[Http://www.nlujodhpur.ac.in/gender.php](http://www.nlujodhpur.ac.in/gender.php)

## **The Law Mantra Law Journal: Call for Papers**

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