



CITY LAW COLLEGE

DIMAPUR : NAGALAND

ANNUAL MAGAZINE 2024-2025



LAW IN THE AGE OF TRANSFORMATION:
WHERE LEGAL TRADITIONS MEET
TOMORROW'S CHALLENGES

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CITYLAWCOLLEGEDIMAPUROFFICIAL

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EDITORIAL BOARD

Mr. Tongpangkumba Imchen (Convenor)

Miss Abigail Yeptthomi (Member)

Dr. Benchilo Odyuo (Member)



Editorial Board

With immense pride and heartfelt gratitude, I on behalf of the editorial board present to you the 2025 edition of the City Law College Annual Magazine- a reflection of our academic spirit, creativity and collective pursuit of knowledge.

This magazine is more than just pages bound together- it is the voice of our institution, echoing the diverse thoughts, talents and achievements of our students and faculty. I wish to acknowledge the unwavering support of our Board Members, Principal, the dedication of all the editorial board members, the enthusiasm of our contributors and the tireless efforts of everyone who brought this publication to life.

This magazine is more than just an annual publication-it is a mirror of our journey as a legal community committed to learning, reflection, and transformation. May this edition inspire, inform and remind you of our vibrant academic culture we are all part of. May it inspire curiosity, critical thinking and a deeper engagement with the world around us. To all our readers- thank you for being part of this journey.

Warm regard,



(Mr. Tongpangkumba Imchen)
Convenor
Editorial Board

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Mrs. Holivi Swu
Peon



Annual Magazine
2024-2025

OFFICE OF THE CITY LAW COLLEGE

Burma Camp
Dimapur - 797112, Nagaland

Message

City Law College was established in the year 1994, it started with the initiative of seven board members to provide an opportunity for legal education in the state.

Ever since its inception, the college has rendered a commendable service to the people of the state in imparting legal education and I believe the college will continue to carry on the same spirit even in the years to come.

I hope that the annual Magazine with commentary on various aspects of life will enrich the students, teachers and every reader and serve as a written document for future reference.

I wish the publication of the annual magazine a grand success..



(Pucakhu Sema)
(Rtd.) Associate Professor
Chairman- cum- Administrator
City Law College

OFFICE OF THE CITY LAW COLLEGE

Burma Camp
Dimapur - 797112, Nagaland

Message

Greetings to everyone!

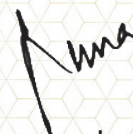
It is a privilege to connect with you through this 2024-2025 Annual College Magazine. Each academic year presents us with an opportunity to reflect on our accomplishments and find areas for further improvement. This year is especially significant as our beloved college, City Law College, Dimapur (CLC) enters its 31st year as a leading Centre or Legal Studies in our state. Established in 1994, CLC has matured over the past three decades. Having been part of CLC's journey, first as a student, then as faculty and now the Principal. I am incredibly grateful to God to have seen its steady growth.



This magazine reflects our shared hopes and achievements, a mix of different views and a celebration of what we can achieve together. It also encourages us to join and organise events with enthusiasm and a clear sense of purpose. My sincere congratulations to the editorial team for highlighting CLC's collective efforts and talents within these pages.

Drawing inspiration from Jeremiah 17:7-8: *"But blessed is the one who trusts in the Lord, whose confidence is in Him. They will be like a tree planted by the water that spreads out its roots by the stream. It does not fear when heat comes; its leaves are always green. It has no worries in a year of drought and never fails to bear fruit."* By God's grace, our college continues to grow on its strong foundational roots, even as we reach for greater heights. It is this rootedness that allows us to dare, to dream, to question, to explore, to challenge the norm when needed and to keep improving.

I thank all of you for helping to build and strengthen this place of learning.



(Dr. T. Limanochet Jamir)
Principal
City Law College



OFFICE OF THE CITY LAW COLLEGE STUDENTS' UNION

Message

As we publish this edition of our college magazine, I am filled with pride and gratitude. Our college has always been a beacon of resilience in legal education and this magazine is a fast forward for the talent, hard work, dedication and nurturing creativity of our students and faculty.

The magazine showcases a thought-provoking article on contemporary legal issues for inspiring stories of our aluminis successes. I also urge the upcoming lawyers and advocates to remain curious, keep learning and stay committed to upholding the principles of justice, equality and equity which harness a just society.

I give all glory to our almighty God that the annual college magazine is ready for publication. I take this opportunity to congratulate and thank the magazine committee for successfully publishing yet another exceptional edition. Your countless hours of brainstorming, writing, editing and designing to bring this magazine to life speaks volumes of your dedication.

I pray the students of City Law College sore higher and bring glory in all aspect of legal fraternity.

"Learn & Forward for Better Tomorrow".



Sd/-
KEYIZU HEGA
President
City Law College Students' Union



CITY LAW COLLEGE: ACTIVITIES REPORT 2024–2025

This report chronicles the various activities undertaken during the academic year 2024–2025, both within and outside the college premises:

19 June 2024	: CLC faculty Asst. Prof. Dr. Benchilo felicitated on the completion of Ph.D.
28 June 2024	: Release of the 1st CLC Annual Magazine
8 to 26 July 2024	: Student-Police Experiential Learning Programme conducted
6 September 2024	: Freshers' and Parting Social 2024
13 September 2024	: NSS Sports Programme
20 September 2024	: Swachhata Hi Sewa NSS initiative
24 September 2024	: NSS 55th Day observed jointly by Patkai and CLC
18 October 2024	: Second NSS Sports Programme
22 October 2024	: Visit by representatives from Alliance Defending Freedom (ADF) India, a legal advocacy organisation
2 November 2024	: 1-Day ECT Training Programme on e-Courts & Computer Skills Enhancement.
10 to 17 January 2025	: Educational Tour to the Supreme Court of India
7 February 2025	: Awareness event under the Red Ribbon Programme
14 February 2025	: CLC Students participated in National Legal Awareness Film Competition
5 March 2025	: CLC participates in Symbios Pow-Wow Lit Fest – Magnum Opus 2025, National Youth Fest
25 March 2025	: Moot Court held at CLC
3 April 2025	: Directorate Officers visit from the Department of Higher Education for NAAC-related guidance
23 April 2025	: CLC Hosted mentoring session conducted by DGC Mentors on NAAC Assessment and Accreditation
25 April 2025	: CLC students visit to the District & Sessions Court, Dimapur
31 May 2025	: World No Tobacco Day 2025 observed

CREATING A SAFER CAMPUS: THE ROLE OF ANTI-BULLYING AND ANTI-RAGGING COMMITTEE

City Law College has taken a significant step by upgrading the existing Anti-Ragging Cell into a unified Anti-Bullying and Anti-Ragging Committee. While the Anti-Ragging Cell has played a crucial role in preventing ragging over the years. Recent times have seen a rise of alarming bullying incidents and coercion in the educational institutions across the State. Recognizing the serious consequences of such inappropriate behaviour on the victim's mental and emotional well-being as well as to prevent the harm on the reputation of the College in the future, the scope of the Anti-Bullying and Anti-Ragging committee has been broadened focusing on preventing all forms of bullying and harassment be it within the students or within the workplace.

The Anti-Ragging Committee ensures that the newcomer/ first year students are protected from physical, emotional and verbal abuse by the seniors. From the first day of academic year, the committee look forward to conduct awareness to educate both the seniors and juniors about the serious consequences of Ragging.

The Anti-Bullying committee addresses all the bullying issues in many forms- mockery, mental torture, mobbing, exclusion, hurtful teasing, threat or cyber bullying. Bullying is not limited to student interaction. In modern academic environment, workplace bullying involving faculty, staff and student representatives is also a serious concern. Any form of harassment whether in Classrooms, College office, Faculty room,

Student's common room, Library, within or outside the College campus or online platforms is promptly investigated and resolved with fairness and care by the Committee under the supervision of higher authority.

The Anti-Bullying and Anti-Ragging Committee members are :

1. Abigail Yeptthomi, Assistant Professor (Faculty in charge)
2. Sharon Lalsangmawi, 2nd semester. (Member)
3. Bikash, 6th semester.(Member)

Future prospect;

The Anti-Bullying and Anti-Ragging Committee stands firm ensuring zero tolerance for any kind of bullying and harassment. The aggrieved students, faculty and staffs are encouraged to reach out to the Committee without fear. Together, let's build a College culture based on respect, empathy and solidarity.



Abigail Yeptthomi
Faculty in charge

CITY LAW COLLEGE LIBRARY:

WHERE LEGAL THINKING BEGINS

In every successful Lawyer's story, there's a chapter that starts in the Library. It's the place where the ideas are born, doubts are cleared and careers begin. With the updated books, modern resources and peaceful environment. City Law College Library is not only a place of shelves but a sanctuary for the students and faculty. Whether the students and faculty are preparing for exam, arguing for moot court, researching a case or just curious about a legal topic, the College Library is go-to destination.

A WEALTH OF LEGAL WISDOM

City Law College Library is stocked with important legal books that every student will come across during their academic journey, including:

- ❖ Constitution of India
- ❖ Indian Penal Code(IPC)/ BNS
- ❖ Law of Torts
- ❖ Law of Contract
- ❖ Civil Procedure Code(CPC)
- ❖ Taxation Laws
- ❖ Administrative Law
- ❖ Cyber Laws
- ❖ Environmental Laws
- ❖ Jurisprudence
- ❖ Public International Laws
- ❖ Women and Child Laws
- ❖ Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC)/BNSS
- ❖ Indian Evidence Act/ BSA
- ❖ Company Law
- ❖ Drafting and Conveyancing
- ❖ Professional Ethics
- ❖ Hindu Law
- ❖ Muslim Law
- ❖ Customary Laws

NEW CRIMINAL LAWS, NEW BOOKS!

Recently, India has seen major changes in its criminal law system. With the introduction of three new laws replacing the IPC, Cr PC and Evidence Act:

- ❖ Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023
- ❖ Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023
- ❖ Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023

These three new laws aim to simplify procedure, make justice faster and better reflect modern Indian society. In response to this significant change, the College Library is upgrading its collection. New Texts books, Bare Acts and commentaries on these laws are being added so the students and faculty stay updated with the latest legal framework. The faculty in charge of Library is ready to help the students understand differences between the old and new laws.

BEYOND THE BOOKS

The books are neatly numbered and arranged according to subject wise. The college Library also houses Law Journals, Law related Books and Other books of general nature. The college Library also subscribes to monthly Law Magazines such as Lawyers, Law Teller, Legal news and views and daily newspapers which is easy to access to both the students, faculty and staff. The College Library also keeps updated with case law reports such as AIR (All India



Reporter), SCC (Supreme Court Cases) and GLT (Gauhati Law Times). It ensures that the students and faculty stay updated with court judgements and legal debates. It also provides computer facility for quick access to case laws, articles and statutes.

The College Library also provides comfortable spacious study zones for both group discussions and individual quiet reading. The books are made available to the students and faculty during the class hours and overtime through out the year under the supervision of the Faculty in charge.

CITY LAW COLLEGE LAW BOOK DONATION DRIVE.

To strengthen its collection, the City Law College Library initiated a Book Donation Drive on 3rd of February 2023 which has been going on to this day. The donation drive focuses on Law books only, addressing the scarcity of legal resources in the State. The initiative received an overwhelming response from the generous givers with 123 donated books received by the College Library in the academic year 2023-2024. An additional 33 donated books, journals and newsletters was received in the academic year 2024-2025. The drive not only supplemented our College Library but it has been particularly beneficial for the students providing them with vital legal resources for their academic and professional growth.

Future prospects:

Encouraged by the success, we are committed to continuing the Law book donation drive but with a little change i.e we are accepting latest edition law books only. The Law is not a static subject. The laws are being changed/amended every now and then. Our students and readers need access to latest editions of Law books to stay informed. We invite all the generous givers who are interested in contributing to this noble cause to donate their recent edition Law books. Those willing to donate may contact the office at 7005259442 or 9077662341.

We extend our heartfelt Gratitude to all the donors who have contributed to the success of this drive.



Abigail Yeptthomi
Asst. professor
Faculty in charge

EVANGELICAL UNION (EU) [CITY LAW COLLEGE]

1. Evangelical Union City Law College conducted its 2nd Consecration Program on the 23rd of April 2024 at City Law College conducted by UESI staff and EGF members.
2. The EUCLC weekly fellowship commenced on the 28th August, 2024 for the tenure 2024-2025. The EUCLC Freshers' Day was also conducted together as a combined program.
3. The EUCLC held its first Bible study on the 4th September 2024. EUCLC conducted a total of 7 bible studies for the tenure 2024-2025.
4. EUCLC conducted a total of 25 services for the tenure 2024-2025 which includes Bible study, weekly fellowship and prayer services.
5. The EUCLC Samaritan Week was conducted successfully in the month of October 2024 during which, on 26th October, the committee members along with Advisor, EUCLC distributed the donated clothes from the College to the under privileged people in and around Dimapur and also provided Legal Awareness on issues relating to Domestic Violence, Child Labour, Right to Education and the Right to Free Legal Aid and Services.
6. Evangelical Union City Law College held its 3rd Consecration Program on the 22nd April, 2025 at City Law College Conference Hall led by UESI staff and EGF members. EUCLC had contributed Rs.2,000/- to UESI Nagaland for the term 2025-2026.
7. On 19th May 2025, an official committee members orientation was held at staff worker Madam Kalivi's residence.
8. EUCLC introduced a free will donation box at the conference hall allowing all the members of CLC to contribute voluntarily any amount towards the functioning and meeting the expenses of fellowships and outreach activities etc.



GOD BLESS ALL
LONG LIVE EUCLC

(Miss Vinika Sema)
Finance Secretary



Annual Report of CITY LAW COLLEGE STUDENTS' UNION

1. General election of City Law College Students' Union for the tenure 2024 -2025 was conducted on 22nd August, 2024. The handing over of the files and taking charge of the office was done on the same day.
2. The annual Fresher's Day cum Farewell program for the incoming batch of 2024 and the outgoing batch was held on 6th of September 2024. The program was graced by Mr. Tohuka Achumi, President of the Nagaland Law Students' Federation as the special guest.
3. The students' Union of City Law College in collaboration with National Service Scheme of City Law College participated in 55th National Service Scheme Day, held at Patkai Christian College (Autonomous).
4. The City Law College Students' Union conducted Annual Sports week from 18th – 19th October 2024.
5. The City Law College Students' Union in collaboration with Red Ribbon Club of City Law College and Centre Co-ordinator City Barn Centre for Health conducted awareness program on HIV and AIDS under the theme "Know your status" on 7th February 2025.
6. The City Law College Students' Union also participated in Symbios Pow-Wow LIT FEST-MAGNUM OPUS held at Tetso College.
7. The City Law College Students' Union organised CLC Students' Annual Picnic on 16th March 2025.
8. The City Law College Students' Union conducted an Annual General Meeting on 5th March 2025 pertaining to the college issue and various other grievances of the students.
9. On 10th July 2025 the City Law College Students' Union attended the 10th General conference of the Nagaland Law Students' Federation, under the theme "Justice for all: addressing inequality through law".

ANNUAL REPORT AS ENCLOSED.



KEYIZU HEGA
PRESIDENT
CLC Students' Union

Events & Happenings

STUDENTS OF CITY LAW COLLEGE AT ADDITIONAL COMMISSIONER OF POLICE (ADCP), DIMAPUR, AS PART OF THE STUDENT POLICE EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING PROGRAM (SPELP), 2024



The NSS Unit of City Law College initiated the program in collaboration with East Police Station, Dimapur to provide the students with practical insights into police procedures, law enforcement and community policing to enhance the academic learning with real-world experience.

SWACHHATA HI SEVA 2024 OBSERVED BY CITY LAW COLLEGE, DIMAPUR



On 20th September 2024, City Law College, Dimapur actively participated in the Swachhata Hi Seva 2024 campaign under the national initiative themed "Swachh Bharat Abhiyan". The event was conducted within the college premises with enthusiastic participation from faculty, students and staff.

Armed with cleaning tools and a spirit of service, the college community came together to promote cleanliness and environmental responsibility. The campaign aimed to instill a strong sense of civic duty and awareness on sanitation and hygiene as part of the Government of India's ongoing efforts to realize the vision of a Clean India.

1-DAY ECT TRAINING PROGRAMME ON E-COURTS & COMPUTER SKILLS ENHANCEMENT

On 2nd November 2024, City Law College, Dimapur hosted a 1-Day ECT Training on the e-Courts Programme on Electronic Case Management Tools & ICT (ECT_7_2024) and Computer Skills Enhancement Programme – Level I & II (ECT_12_2024). The programme was organized by the Judicial Academy, Assam in collaboration with the Gauhati High Court Kohima Bench, specifically for advocates and advocate clerks of Nagaland.

The event was chaired by Shri Atoka Achumi, NJS, Joint Registrar & CPC eCourts Project, Gauhati High Court Kohima Bench. The welcome address was delivered by Shri Ajongba Imchen, NJS, Registrar, Gauhati High Court Kohima Bench. Key speakers included Dr. T. Limanochet Jamir, Principal, City Law College and Shri N. Longshithung Ezung, NJS, Principal District & Sessions Judge, Dimapur. A special address was delivered by Shri Akito Zhimomi, Advocate and President of the Nagaland Bar Association.

The programme aimed to equip legal professionals with essential digital tools and skills, enhancing efficiency and effectiveness in court procedures.



RED RIBBON CLUB AWARENESS PROGRAMME: "KNOW YOUR STATUS"



On 7th February 2025, the Red Ribbon Club, City Law College, successfully organized an impactful awareness programme on the theme "Know Your Status" at the college premises. The session was graced by Ms. Shukhrieno Luho, Centre Coordinator, City Barn Centre for Health, who delivered a compelling talk on the importance of knowing one's HIV status as a critical step toward prevention and healthy living—both for individuals and their communities.

A key highlight of the event was the presence of the Mobile Integrated Counseling and Testing Centre (MICTC), made possible with the support and approval of the concerned authority. A total of 28 participants availed free testing marking a significant step in awareness and early intervention. Additionally, three members from Sunrise Colony, Burma Camp, joined the event showing solidarity and support.

The Red Ribbon Club extends heartfelt gratitude to the Nagaland AIDS Control Society and the college administration for their unwavering support in making this initiative a success.



CITY LAW COLLEGE STUDENTS AT SYMBIOS POW WOW 2025, TETSO COLLEGE, DIMAPUR



Representing the institution with pride, students of City Law College participated in the National Youth Festival "Symbios Pow Wow 2025," engaging in vibrant discussions, competitions, and cultural exchange that promoted leadership, creativity, and inter-college camaraderie.

CITY LAW COLLEGE STUDENTS PARTICIPATED IN NATIONAL LEGAL AWARENESS FILM COMPETITION



City Law College had the privilege of participating in a Film-Making Competition organized by the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA). A dedicated team of Faculty and Students created a short film on the theme "Prevention of Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace." The film highlighted real-life challenges faced by women in a work place, the importance of safe working environments and the legal remedies available to victims. The event aimed to promote legal literacy and empower citizens through creative expression. The participating students showcased their talent and dedication by using visual storytelling to address important legal and social issues, reflecting the spirit of legal education and civic engagement.

Their enthusiastic participation highlighted the college's commitment to nurturing socially responsible and legally aware citizens.



CITY LAW COLLEGE STUDENT SHINES AT POW-WOW 2025

A proud moment for City Law College as Mr. Hopeto Albert Chophy, LL.B 4th semester, brings honour and recognition to the institution by securing first place in the Men's Chess Tournament and emerging as the 1st Runner-Up in the Scrambled Word Bee competition at the Symbios Pow-Wow 2025 National Youth Festival hosted by Tetso College, Dimapur. His outstanding performance reflects the talent, dedication, and academic spirit of our future legal professionals.

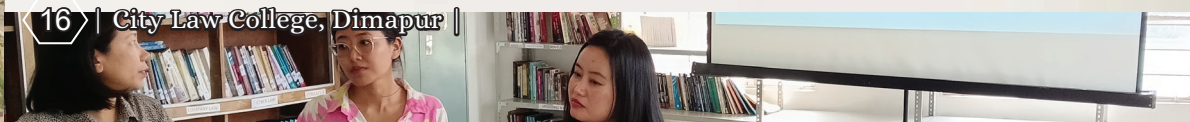


MENTORING SESSION ON NAAC ASSESSMENT AND ACCREDITATION HELD AT CITY LAW COLLEGE



On 23rd April 2025, City Law College, Dimapur, hosted a mentoring session on NAAC Assessment and Accreditation conducted by a team from Dimapur Government College. The session aimed to guide and prepare the institution in its efforts toward achieving quality benchmark in higher education as set by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC).

Faculty members and administrators from both institutions participated in the interactive session which covered various aspects of the NAAC process including institutional preparedness, documentation and quality enhancement practices. The session marked an important step in City Law College's ongoing commitment to academic excellence and institutional development.





LAW STUDENTS VISIT DISTRICT & SESSIONS COURT, DIMAPUR

On 25th April 2025, a group of students from City Law College, Dimapur visited the District and Sessions Court Complex, Dimapur, Nagaland as part of an academic field trip aimed at enhancing their practical understanding of the judicial system.

Accompanied by faculty members, the students observed live court proceedings, gaining firsthand experience of the day-to-day functioning of a trial court. From procedural formalities to oral arguments by advocates. The session provided invaluable insights that enriched their classroom learning. One of the highlights of the visit was a productive and engaging interaction session with the Principal District and Sessions Judge of Dimapur. The Hon'ble Judge addressed the students with warmth and sincerity, sharing his experiences from the bench and offering guidance on ethical practice, professional responsibility and the evolving role of law in society. The students were encouraged to uphold integrity and remain committed to justice.

The session not only motivated the aspiring legal professionals but also allowed them to clarify doubts and ask questions regarding courtroom procedures, the challenges of adjudication and the functioning of the justice delivery system. The educational visit concluded with a group photo in front of the court building – a moment that captured the spirit of curiosity, discipline, and enthusiasm among the students.

Such exposure visits play a vital role in shaping informed, skilled and responsible future legal professionals. The College intends to continue organizing similar initiatives to strengthen the bridge between legal theory and practice.



MOOT COURT AT CITY LAW COLLEGE



Moot Court is an essential part of legal education at City Law College, providing students with a platform to practice and refine their advocacy skills. Through simulated court proceedings, students gain hands-on experience in legal research, drafting, and oral argumentation.

By participating in moot court sessions, students learn the importance of courtroom etiquette, legal reasoning, and effective communication. These exercises help bridge the gap between theoretical knowledge and practical application, preparing aspiring lawyers for real-life legal challenges. City Law College remains committed to fostering a strong foundation in legal practice through such practical learning experiences.

ADF INDIA VISIT CITY LAW COLLEGE

On 22nd October 2024, two representatives from Alliance Defending Freedom (ADF) India, a legal advocacy organization committed to protecting religious liberty, visited City Law College. They conducted an enlightening session for students and faculty on religious freedom as a fundamental right, addressed the issue of persecution of Christians in various parts of India and emphasized the need to understand one's rights and responsibilities in exercising religious freedom guaranteed by the Constitution of India.





SUPREME COURT VISIT BY THE STUDENTS

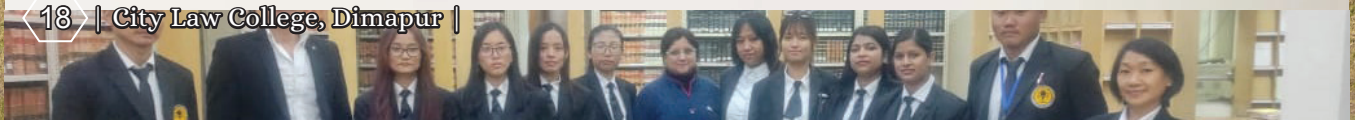


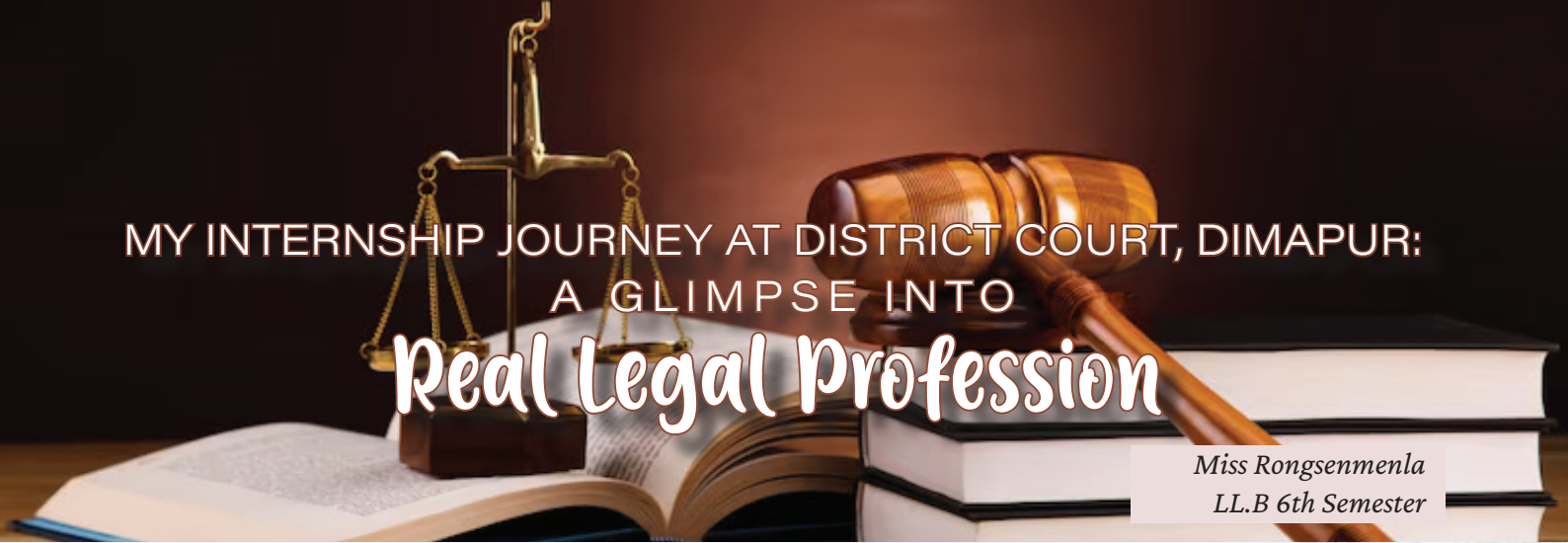
The students of City Law College, Dimapur, along with faculty Ms M. Nakhro, visited the Supreme Court of India on 16th January, 2025 with the main purpose to gain insight into courtroom etiquette and legal procedures of the highest Court of the country through observation of live Court sessions and also to learn about the roles and responsibilities of the judiciary and understanding the historical and architectural significance of the building

CITY LAW COLLEGE OBSERVES WORLD NO TOBACCO DAY 2025



On 31st May 2025, the National Service Scheme (NSS) Unit of City Law College, Dimapur, organized an awareness programme in observance of World No Tobacco Day. Held under the theme "Protecting Youth from Industry Manipulation and Preventing Use of Tobacco and Nicotine". The event saw active participation from students and faculty. Participants carried banners and placards promoting a tobacco-free and plastic-free campus, reaffirming the college's commitment to public health, youth well-being, and environmental sustainability.





MY INTERNSHIP JOURNEY AT DISTRICT COURT, DIMAPUR: A GLIMPSE INTO *Real Legal Profession*

Miss Rongsenmenla
LL.B 6th Semester

As I embarked on my journey in the legal profession as an Intern, clueless and with a deep understanding of nothing, I faced numerous challenges that tested my resolve. During one of my early days at the court, I witnessed a Prisoner transport bus passing by my chamber. As I stood there, what struck me was the sight of multiple hands waving at me from the barred windows of a moving prisoner transport bus. Perhaps they found my youthful and petite appearance endearing but it was a truly unforgettable moment. I didn't know how to react - whether to smile at the unexpected gesture or ponder the circumstances that had brought them to the court. It was a reality check, a poignant reminder of the human stories behind the bars, and it left a lasting impression on me. This moment was a powerful introduction to my court journey.

As a law student, I was thrilled to secure an internship at the District Court, gaining hands-on experience in the legal field. While theoretical knowledge provides a foundation for understanding the law, I discovered that the practical aspects of law were vastly different from theoretical concepts. An expert senior Advocate once shared with me that although theory is crucial

in law, practical experience is what truly defines an expert advocate. During my internship, I learned that mastering practical skills is essential for success in the legal profession. This journey, taught me invaluable lessons that went beyond the confines of textbooks. It helped me develop confidence, argumentation skills, and the ability to navigate the real-world legal landscape. I also learned networking and building connections which plays crucial role in this field. As an intern, my role was to observe and learn from the court proceedings. I had to be proactive and alert to absorb as much information as possible, as senior lawyers wouldn't typically hold my hand through the process.

Observations and learning from Criminal Cases:

During my internship, I gained valuable experience in various areas of law, including criminal cases. I remember my first criminal case observation, I saw a defendant with chains on his hands and legs, which struck me as extraordinary. The seriousness of the offense was palpable. As I watched the proceedings, the real court felt like a scene from a movie – though less dramatic – but it opened my eyes to the reality of criminal cases. I reacted with empathy, but my senior advised



me to maintain a professional demeanor, emphasizing the importance of strength and objectivity in the legal profession. This experience taught me that criminal cases have far-reaching consequences, affecting not only the accused but also their families. Through this observation, I gained a deeper understanding of the role of lawyers in navigating complex cases. I noted the meticulous attention to detail required in court proceedings and the impact of the case on both the parties involved. I also observed day to day court hearings, learned about procedure for summoning witnesses and individuals to court and understood the process of handling cases involving arrests. I also learnt that the junior Advocates are seeking for adjournment or next date of hearing from the judges if the

senior Advocates, witnesses and parties to the case are absent due to unavoidable valid reason on the fixed date be it in criminal or civil case.

Observations and learning from Civil Cases:

I also witnessed civil cases, which often take longer to resolve, particularly those involving land disputes, monetary suits and family court issues like divorce and marriage procedures. Holding files, and collecting details from various offices including the court, revenue office and chamber made me gain a deeper practical knowledge. I learned the procedures for mutation and civil suits which provided me with insight into how to excel in this field. Interacting with clients made me realize the power of education in fighting for justice. Observing court proceedings showed me the struggles of lawyers and judges to interpret and serve justice, as well as the trust and hope clients place in their legal representatives.

Chamber experience and practical learning:

My internship at the chamber greatly contributed to my practical understanding of the legal field. My first day in the chamber was overwhelming, with strict rules and expectations that seemed daunting. My Senior Advocate's advice to shed my 'style' and focus on substance was a wake-up call. Through this experience, I gained insight into the drafting of legal documents and the intricacies of court cases. As I learned to adapt to the demands of the profession. Though I wasn't tech-savvy at the time, I was determined to

give my best. I am now well informed that this profession requires a good computer skills in this technology driven world. I've also witnessed the challenges faced by junior lawyers in the hierarchy of the legal profession but I'm determined to face these challenges head-on, armed with experience and preparation.

Sharpening skills for Moot court Success:



As time passed, I discovered my strengths and developed expertise in areas I never thought possible. This transformation was a testament to the power of perseverance and dedication. Through this experience, I gained confidence, developed critical thinking, and improved my reasoning skills. These skills proved invaluable during moot court sessions in college, where I effectively presented evidence and arguments as a defense lawyer.

My recommendations to my dear Juniors:

If you're wondering how an internship works. Let me provide you some clarity: Internships can significantly enhance your legal knowledge,

build confidence, and provide invaluable experience.

- 1) For an aspiring lawyer, it is essential to be disciplined, regular and adhere to professional ethics.
- 2) Working in an Advocate's chamber, having computer knowledge is crucial.
- 3) Punctuality is also key, as it demonstrates your commitment and responsibility. Be regular. I learned this firsthand and my seniors were impressed by my punctuality, a trait that every intern and junior lawyer should maintain.
- 4) To make the most of your experience, record your daily learning in a diary. Always carry a notebook and pen to court. observe the court proceedings and focus on noting case details, parties involved, and progress of the case.
- 5) Lastly, adhere to the professional dress code – black and white attire – to demonstrate respect for the legal profession.

Conclusion:

Through my internship journey, I've come to realize that growth is a continuous process. I'm committed to learning from my struggles and using them as opportunities for improvement. When I reflect on my journey, I feel a sense of satisfaction and pride, knowing that I chose the right path despite the obstacles. I still have a long way to go and many more to learn but I'm determined to stay focused and not let negativity deter me from my path.

Educational Trip

TO SUPREME COURT OF INDIA:

EXPLORING LAW AND CULTURAL HERITAGE AT DELHI AND AGRA



Miss Lhuzikulu Venyo
LL.B 2nd semester

Our journey began on January 10, 2025, at 3 PM from Dimapur. Ten of us all together, nine students under the guidance of Ma'am Mezhlousieno Nakhro, Asst professor. We boarded the Avadh Assam Express, filled with excitement, snacks, and suitcases packed with expectations. The train rumbled forward, and it began with a chapter we'd carry in our hearts forever. Three more students joined us later at Delhi, making our team even fuller and the fun even louder. The journey was long, but we made the best of it. Between stolen maps, endless chats, and questionable train food { let's just say the less said, the better}, we found comfort in each other's company. The Toilets? Brave Soldiers only. But somehow, even those became part of the adventure. We laughed more than we slept. Somewhere between the bunks and the chilly train aisles, memories started to form.

We reached Delhi on January 12, and the cold hit us like a wall. It wasn't just cold, it was too cold. The kind that sneaks into your bones and makes you question your fashion choices. We stayed at Nagaland House, Sector 12, R.K. Puram, and wrapped ourselves in shawls, socks, and shared stories.

The days that followed were a mix of learning and leisure. We visited Qutub Minar, standing tall and proud against the pale sky. We also made a trip to Agra, where the Taj Mahal greeted us in all its quiet glory. The wind was merciless, but the beauty was worth every shiver. These moments gave us a chance to bond as a group, camera clicks, cold fingers, and warm laughter.

Then came the real deal, we entered the halls of the Apex court, the Supreme Court of India; courtroom no. 02. The moment was electric. We sat down quietly, trying to act serious, but inside we were like, "OMG, were actually here." Justice Augustine George Masih and Justice B.R. Gavai were on the bench, and watching them handle real

cases live? It was surreal. No textbooks, no filters, just law, as it happens. We didn't understand everything, but we were soaking it all in, eyes wide, minds racing, hearts thumping. Before that, we had walked through the Supreme court museum, a quiet and powerful space where history stood still. Old files, landmark judgements, portraits...it was like stepping into the legal soul of India.



books, more law, more inspiration. It felt like being in a space where only serious law dreams are allowed and suddenly, we were part of that world too.

Later that day, something just clicked. I looked around at my friends, their smiles, the way they talked about everything they had seen, their eyes full of spark. I felt proud. Like, this trip did something to all of us. It made us think bigger, dream louder. And yeah, I didn't want it to end, but as all good things go, we had to pack up, say our goodbyes to Delhi, and catch the train back. But this time, we didn't just carry bags. We carried stories.



THE IMPACT OF ABROGATION OF ARTICLE 370 ON JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Miss Nazia Talukdar
LL.B 4th Semester

On 5th August, 2019, the Indian government took a historic and controversial step – it abrogated Article 370 of the Constitution, which had granted special status to the state of Jammu and Kashmir. Like many students my age, I first heard about it through the news, unaware of the magnitude this decision would carry. With time, reading, and reflection, I came to see how deeply this one act would reshape not just a region, but also the national discourse on federalism, identity, and unity. Understanding Article 370 was not merely a constitutional provision; it was abridge – a symbol of the unique relationship between Jammu and Kashmir and the Union of India. It allowed the state to have its own Constitution and autonomy over internal matters except for defence, foreign affairs, and communications. To some, it represented respect for a historical promise. To others, it was an obstacle to full integration and development.

The Aftermath:

The abrogation led to the bifurcation of the state into two Union Territories:

Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh. The rationale given was bold – to bring peace, development, and equal constitutional rights to the region. The government's

promise was that removing this “temporary provision” would allow better access to central schemes, investment, jobs, and most importantly, equality for women, minorities and dalits who earlier were denied certain rights due to local laws. But the impact was not experienced uniformly. While some celebrated the decision as a long-awaited correction, others felt unheard and uncertain. I remember reading first-hand accounts of internet shutdowns, house arrests of local leaders, and a chilling silence that spread across the Valley. It made me think about what democracy truly means – is it just about decisions taken for people or with people?

A student's perspective:

As a law student, I was torn between the idea of constitutional supremacy and the ethics of governance. The abrogation raised serious questions about federalism and procedural justice. Article 370, though termed temporary, had acquired a semi-permanent character, and its unilateral removal, without the consent of the Constituent Assembly of J&K (which no longer existed), made me reflect on the legal and moral complexities of statecraft. The present scenario, today some developments have been visible – improved infrastructure, the



extension of central laws, and increased tourism in certain areas. Yet, the concerns about political representation, identity, and restoration of statehood remain central to the local population. The Supreme Court has upheld the abrogation, but the real test lies in healing the trust deficit and creating inclusive progress that respects local aspirations.

Conclusion:

The story of Article 370's abrogation is not just a political or legal tale; it's a story of change – abrupt, sweeping, and deeply emotional for many. For me, it opened a door to understand how law, politics, and the lived experiences of people are intertwined. Whether history will judge this move as visionary depends on what follows – on justice, dialogue, and dignity for every voice in Jammu and Kashmir.

MEN OR ATMs?

MISUSE OF RIGHT TO ALIMONY AGAINST MEN IN A GENDER NEUTRAL WORLD



Mr. Pravin shaw
LL.B.6th semester

Alimony (also called spousal support or maintenance) is a legal obligation on a person to provide financial support to their spouse before or after marital separation or divorce. The purpose is to:

1. Ensure that the lower-earning or non-earning spouse can maintain a similar standard of living.
2. Prevent undue financial hardship caused by the divorce.
3. Acknowledge contributions (such as child-rearing or homemaking) made by the dependent spouse.

Alimony laws vary by country to country but typically consider factors such as the length of the marriage, income disparity, age, health, and contributions to the marriage etc. In India, alimony is governed by personal laws based on the religion of the parties involved, as well as by secular laws like :

1. Bhartiya Nagarik Surksha Sanhita, 2023

Section 144: Order for maintenance of wives, children and Parents

2. Hindu Adoption and maintenance Act, 1956
Chapter III of this Act provides that Wife, Widow Daughter-in-law, children, Aged Parents and other Dependants are entitled to claim. The maintenance under this Act. These Acts are also providing the procedure for claiming the Alimony.

Types of Alimony

There are various kinds of Alimony which can be claim by the parties in the court of law which are as follows:

- (i) Temporary Alimony – Paid during divorce proceedings.
- (ii) Rehabilitative Alimony – Helps the recipient gain skills or education.
- (iii) Permanent Alimony – Usually for long-term marriages.
- (iv) Lump- Sum Alimony – A one-time payment.
- (v) Reimbursement Alimony – To repay expenses like education or training during the marriage.

Misuse of right to Alimony;

Alimony these days are becoming the enemy of the man because allegations of



misuse as a result there is so many false claims and perjury cases in India and the suffering persons are most of men. Some women allegedly conceal income, exaggerate expenses or making false domestic violence/ cruelty accusation to get higher maintenance or settlement. So as a result the courts have also started prosecuting women for false affidavits about job status or income. In Case of Rajnesh vs Neha (2021) the Supreme court keeping in the mind held that , the need of a uniform format of affidavits of Disclosure of assets and liabilities to be filed in maintenance proceedings by both the parties. In India multiple males suicides have

been linked to dowry or Alimony related harassment including techies in Bengaluru where In the month December,2024 a 34 year old AI engineer Atul Subhash died by suicide at his Bengaluru residence, leaving a 24 page note and an 80 minute video accusing his estranged wife and in laws of harassment and financial extortion. He alleged escalating demands from ₹40,000/month maintenance for their son, rising to ₹3 crores to settle divorce and custody disputes. While hearing the divorce case of Praveen Kumar Jain and Anju Jain, an SC bench comprising Justices Vikram Nath and Prasanna B Varale ordered Praveen Kumar Jain to pay Rs 5 crore in alimony to his wife. The court outlined an eight-point guideline for assessing alimony in its Tuesday ruling. The Supreme Court's guidelines and the Praveen kumar Jain case verdict coincided with public outrage over the suicide of Atul Subhash, a 34-year-old engineer from Bengaluru. Subhash died by suicide on December 9, leaving behind a video and a 24-page note accusing his wife, Nikita, and

her family of harassment. In his note, Subhash detailed years of legal disputes in a family court in Uttar Pradesh and alleged that Nikita filed false cases against him, including dowry demands, unnatural sex, and murder. He also highlighted her demands for high-maintenance payments and her conduct during court proceedings. The highest alimony paid in India is reportedly Rs 380 crore, which was given by Hrithik Roshan to his ex-wife Sussanne Khan. This settlement is considered one of the most expensive in Bollywood history, according to Siasat.com. While the exact details of the agreement were not publicly disclosed, reports indicate that Sussanne initially demanded Rs 400 crores, which was later settled for Rs 380 crore, according to news24online.com. This amount makes their divorce one of the most expensive celebrity separations in India.

Conclusion:

There is no such data available regarding the disposed and pending Alimony cases in India Courts but as per the others sources it has definitely

increase in last decade. After suicide of Bengaluru techie Atul Subhash's case the Supreme court has given 8 guidelines for calculating Alimony which are as follows:

1. Standard of living
2. Earning capacities of both the parties
3. Assets and Liabilities
4. Duration of Marriage
5. Children & Custody Responsibilities
6. Age & Health
7. Sacrifices made by the Spouse
8. Cost of Litigation

Alimony may be not the enemy of the men but its misuse can be. It was created to ensure fairness after divorce, especially when one partner (usually the wife) gave up career prospects for the family. However, in modern, dual-income India, the law has not fully caught up. That gap is where resentment and suffering often take root.

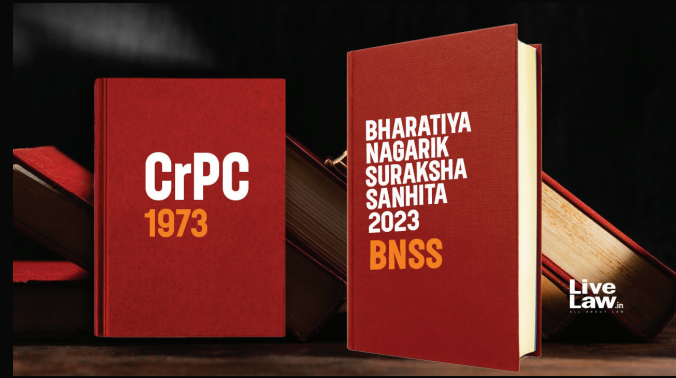
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A L I M O N Y



REIMAGINING CRIMINAL JUSTICE: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF BNSS 2023 AND Cr. PC 1973



*Miss Shongmoi Konyak
6th Semester*

INTRODUCTION

India's Criminal Justice system has undergone a major transformation with the introduction of Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) 2023. This legislation replaces the nearly five decade old code of criminal procedure (Cr.PC) 1973. With this reform the Indian legal framewrok seeks to shed colonial legacies, adopt technology and prioritize they rights of citizens and victims.This article explores how the BNSS differs from the CR PC and what this changes mean for the future of Justice in india.

THE ENACTMENT OF BNSS 2023

The BNSS was introduced in the Lok Sabha on August 11 2023 by the Union home minister Amit Shah. It was part of a broader legal overhaul that also included the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita,BNS 2023 (to replace the IPC) and the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (to replace the Indian Evidence Act). This reforms aims to establish a more modern indigenous legal system that aligns with the Indian constitution.

Following detailed scruitny by the parliamentary standing committee on home affairs, the revised version of BNSS was passed by the Lok Sabha on December 20th 2023 and by the Rajya Sabha on the very next day. It received the President's assent on December 25th 2023 and came into effect on July 1st 2024.



KEY DIFFERENCE BETWEEN BNSS AND Cr.PC

- The BNSS recognizes legal procedures into 19 chapters with 531 sections compared to the Cr PC 37 chapters and 484 sections.
- Electronic FIR registration, digital summons and video conferencing for trials are now officially recognized under BNSS.
- Time bound procedure have been introduced including a 60 day limit for framing charges after the first hearing.
- Victims of heinous crimes are now entitled to be heard before bail is granted to the accused.
- Provisions like zero FIR and mandatory forensic investigation in serious crimes are now codified.
- The BNSS explicitly criminalises mob lynching,

and area previously unaddressed in Cr PC.

- There is a shift toward non-custodial sentences for minor offences including community service and fines.

TECHNOLOGICAL MODERNIZATION

- The BNSS embraces the use of digital tools across investigation, trial and evidence gathering.
- Online filing, e-summons, digital case diaries and virtual court proceedings are part of the new eco-system.
- Forensic-science is now mandatory in cases involving offences punishable with 7 years or more years of imprisonment.

CITIZEN AND VICTIM ORIENTED JUSTICE

- Unlike the Cr PC which focus primarily on procedure, the BNSS introduces victim centric reforms.
- Victims have enhanced rights including participation in bail hearings and timely updates during trial.
- The use of more humane legal terminology such as 'arrested person' instead of 'accused' signals a shift in tone.

CHALLENGES AHEAD

- Implementing digital system in rural courts may face logistical hurdle.
- Training for police, judges and lawyers is

crucial to adapt to the new framework.

- Some critics argue that increased police powers in BNSS needs stronger oversight mechanisms.

CONCLUSION

The BNSS 2023 is bold attempt to bring India's criminal justice system in line with its democratic and constitutional values. While the law promises speed, transparency and fairness, its success will depend on how effectively it is implemented. The shift away from the colonial framework is symbolic as well as practical-offering a justice system that is Indian In spirit and modern in operation.

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LEGAL PROTECTION AGAINST ONLINE SHOPPING SCAM IN INDIA



Miss Purobi Dey
LL.B 4th Semester

In India, legal Protection against online shopping scams is primarily offered by the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 which cover E- Commerce transactions and provide mechanisms for redressal. Additionally, The Information Technology Act, 2000 and the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita BNS, 2023 address Cyber crimes and Cheating respectively. Consumer can register complaint with the Cyber crime department or file cases under Consumer Protection Act and relevant sections of Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita.

An E-Commerce scam refers to targeting fraudulent activities conducted on online platforms where goods and services are bought and sold. These scams typically involves selling fake or unauthorized replica products, misrepresenting the quality of products, non delivery scam ,delivering wrong products, creating fake websites, not addressing

consumer's grievances and many more. These scamming practices not only result in financial harm to consumers but also can result to leak of Consumer's details such as bank details, personal data etc. The Consumer Protection Act, 2019 introduced significant provisions to protect the consumers from unfair trade practices including fraudulent online transactions. However, literature points out that the effectiveness of these measures depends on their enforceability.

PROTECTION FOR E-COMMERCE SCAM UNDER DIFFERENT LEGISLATION:

In India, various legislations provide protection against E- Commerce scams addressing consumer rights, Cyber security and fraudulent practices. However, it is important for the for the consumers to know and be aware of the remedies available to them in such kinds of scams.

1. Information Technology Act, 2020.

The Information Technology (IT) Act is the primary legislation to control Cyber crimes and protect E-Commerce activities in India.

IT Act mostly deals with online scams and criminal activities that are done with the help of Technology such as Computer and smart devices. IT Act try to safeguard the people from any kind of Interest scam and threats.

2. Consumer Protection Act, 2019.

The Consumer Protection Act(CPA),2019 protects consumer rights and provide mechanisms for redressal in E-Commerce transactions. The Act protect the consumers from unfair trade practice, restrictive trade practice, misleading advertisements

and any kinds of Fraud from E-Commerce site. Any victim of E-Commerce scam can approach the District Consumer Redressal Commission for relief.

3. Consumer Protection (E-Commerce) Rules,2020 aims to protect the interest of Consumers engaging in digital transactions. The E-Commerce entities must give clear information of the seller ,return and refund policies, clear description of goods, prohibition of unfair trade practice such as posting, fake reviews of products and manipulating the price of goods. It must also provide customer services and Grievances redressal mechanisms on their site.

4. Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023.

Certain sections under BNS 2023, are also applicable in cases of fraud related to E-Commerce.

Section 318- Cheating

Section 319- Cheating by personation.

The victim/consumer can also file First Information Report (FIR) in the nearest police station incase of any E-Commerce scam.

In conclusion, the internet has become the need and part of modern life. The E-Commerce industry is expanding at an unprecedented rate offering convenience and accessibility to consumers. To safeguard the interest of Consumers, it is most important to strike a balance between innovation and regulation, ensuring that technological advancement benefit society while minimizing the risks. Recognizing the associated risks, the Government and Judiciary are actively working to mitigate Cyber crimes and E-Commerce fraud. However, as consumers, it is equally important for us to educate ourselves about online safety and fraud prevention.



SEX WORK IN INDIA MORALITY Vs LEGALITY

PROTECTION NOT CRIMINALISATION



Miss Shewata Verma
LL.B 4th Semester

A sex worker or prostitution is a person who gets paid for having sexual intercourse with another person. Nowadays even male prostitutes have indulged in such a profession.

There are also various reasons a person chooses this profession. Many people say that they do this to help their family, or for their living purpose, i.e., fooding, clothing, or any other necessities. A perfect definition has already been provided in the Indian law. Which provides -

Section 2(f) of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, prostitution is defined as the sexual exploitation or abuse of people for monetary purposes, and a prostitute is a person who gains that commercial benefit.

Prostitution is taken into consideration to be one of the world's oldest Professions wherein someone presents sexual offerings in alternative for money. Prostitution now is being recognised by the

Indian Court and hence it is also treated as a profession, it is also said that sex workers should not be harassed by any person.

Now the question arises whether a sex worker should be treated equally or not?

Yes, a sex worker should also be treated as equal to the general people.

"The national network of sex workers, Maharashtra, has released a manifesto to put forth the demands of Commercial Sex Workers (CSWs). It includes special drives to provide ration cards for CSWs. They also want a pension scheme to ensure that CSWs above 50 years of age get a pension of at least Rs 3,000 per month.

And also a case were a women named (xyz) 33 old, proudly showcased a handmade laptop bag and said, "I make these in the brothel and I also make small pouches, but only in the time I find after sex work". She has been living in the lanes of Budhwar Peth for over 15 years now after she migrated to Pune



from Kolkata. But every now and then somebody advises her to quit her work and find another way to earn a living.

"But why should I? Sex work is work. It's a choice I made. What is so wrong with this that I should look for something else? It's you who need to learn to give me the respect I deserve," she said.

Legality and Morality;

In a landmark judgement **Budhadev Karmaskar Vs State of West Bengal & Ors (Criminal Appeal No 135 of 2010)** delivered in May 2022, the **Supreme Court** of India recognised Prostitution as a profession affirming that sex workers are entitled to

dignity and equal protection under Article 21 of Indian Constitution. The Court directed police not to harass adult sex workers, ensured their right to health care and barred media from revealing their identities. This ruling not only acknowledges sex work as legitimate profession but also re-inforces the constitutional rights to sex workers.

The government has also started an awareness campaign to inform people about the risks involved in the sex profession. Such as HIV/AIDS or any venereal disease. Talking about Prostitution, according to the research, 98% of the people involved are women, whereas 99% of the buyers are men. 63% of women experience rape and 73% of women experience violence.

While talking about Morality, many people are against the sex work because of various reasons, i.e. it is unethical and against their cultural values.

The laws and provision relating to Sex Work includes:

- In the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (ITPA) it is the primary legislation

that deals with sex work in India. It criminalizes various activities related to sex work, such as solicitation, running brothels, and trafficking. While sex work itself is not explicitly illegal, many of the activities surrounding it are prohibited under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, of 1956.

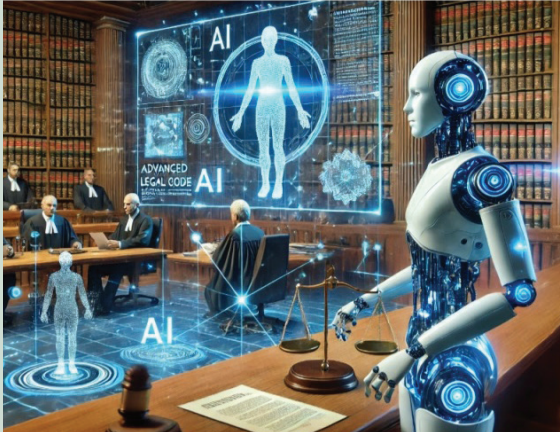
- The legal status of sex work can vary from state to state, as some states may have their own laws and regulations that affect the practice of sex work.
- Under the ITPA, various sections criminalize activities related to sex work, such as Section 3 (Punishment for keeping a brothel or allowing premises to be used as a brothel).
- Section 4 of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 addresses solicitation in public places.
- Sections 5 and 6 of the Act deals with the trafficking of individuals for the purpose of prostitution and related offences.

It's important to note that discussions around the

decriminalization or regulation of sex work in India are ongoing, and there are advocates for changing the current legal framework to improve the rights and safety of sex workers. The legality and morality of sex work in India remain complex, and the situation can vary from place to place.

conclusion

From the above article it can be seen that sex work have been practicing since the ancient time and it took a wide range of its profession. Not only in India but prostitution is happening in every part of the world and it is an individual's choice whether to take up prostitution as a profession. Thus, Sex Work in India is legal and it also provides many benefits to the sex workers. And the children of sex-workers should not be discriminated or humiliated based on their mother's profession. They should also get the same respect and be treated equally like the other children.



THE INFLUENCE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON THE INDIAN LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Mr. Rohit Kumar Sah
LL.B 4th Semester



In this age of digital evolution, Artificial Intelligence (AI) is swiftly transforming various sectors, and the Indian legal framework is no different. With more than 5.1 crore cases pending in different courts as of June 2025, AI has surfaced as a significant asset to boost judicial efficiency, minimize delays, and enhance access to justice. Although still in its emerging phase, the incorporation of AI into India's legal landscape signifies a pivotal moment—where technology not only aids human decision-making but also makes legal services more accessible to the general public.

1. Transforming Legal Research and Case Management

One of the most significant uses of AI is found in legal research. Once a labor-intensive process, research has become quicker and more precise due to platforms such as Manupatra, CaseMine, and Indian Kanoon. These resources utilize generative AI to:

- * Summarize intricate judgments
- * Identify pertinent legal precedents
- * Recommend citations in real time

In a groundbreaking move, the Supreme Court of India upgraded its SUPACE (Supreme Court Portal for Assistance in Court Efficiency) in early 2025. This AI system aids judges by forecasting likely timelines, highlighting logical inconsistencies, and proposing relevant past decisions. Initial studies suggest a 30% decrease in decision-making time, indicating a significant enhancement in judicial productivity.

2. Predictive Analytics in Legal Strategy

AI is also revolutionizing the development of legal strategies. Law firms and litigators are employing predictive analytics tools to assess the likely outcome of a case based on:

- * Historical rulings
- * Judge-specific trends
- * Success rates in comparable case types.

Such information can empower lawyers to make well-informed choices, provide better counsel to clients, and even promote out-of-court settlements. Nevertheless, this progress has raised concerns regarding algorithmic bias. In response, the Delhi High Court released guidelines in April 2025, requiring transparency in the application of predictive analytics.

3. AI and Judicial Backlog Reduction

In order to address the persistent backlog, the e-Courts Mission Mode Project (Phase IV) was initiated in 2024, incorporating AI to streamline administrative functions such as:

- * Hearing scheduling
- * Order drafting
- * Prioritization of urgent cases (e.g., bail or domestic violence)

AI is also being utilized to monitor procedural delays and suggest timely interventions. Pilot projects in cities like Mumbai and Bengaluru have demonstrated encouraging outcomes, including a 20% decrease in case processing time.

4. Enhancing Access to Justice

One of the significant benefits of AI is its ability to broaden legal access for disadvantaged communities. With around 75% of Indians lacking sufficient legal assistance, AI-powered tools provide affordable and accessible support. Noteworthy instances include:

- * "Nyaya Saathi," a multilingual chatbot introduced by NALSA in 2024, which offers free legal advice
- * Virtual court assistants that aid litigants in filing petitions and comprehending procedures
- * Blockchain-based evidence systems, tested in cybercrime courts, that guarantee tamper-proof digital documentation.

These advancements are particularly beneficial in rural and remote regions, where legal resources are frequently limited.

5. Ethical and Regulatory Challenges

Despite its advantages, the emergence of AI in the legal field raises several ethical issues:

Data Privacy: Governed by the Digital Personal Data Protection Act (2023), which requires strict adherence for AI systems managing sensitive data.

Bias and Discrimination: AI models developed on biased data may perpetuate historical injustices

Human Oversight: Although AI can support legal processes, the essence of justice—ethics, reasoning, and compassion—remains a human duty.

Acknowledging these challenges, the Bar Council of India is in the process of formulating a Code of Ethics for AI in Legal Practice to promote fairness and accountability.

6. The Path Forward

The Ministry of Law and Justice's AI Task Force has established a forward-thinking roadmap, which includes:

Mandatory AI training in legal education by 2026
Standardization of AI tools across all courts to ensure consistent application

Public-private partnerships aimed at creating cost-effective legal technology solutions

AI is not intended to replace judges or lawyers; rather, it is designed to enhance their capabilities. With appropriate safeguards in place, it has the potential to significantly increase efficiency in the justice system while maintaining its fundamental principles.

Conclusion

The incorporation of Artificial Intelligence into the Indian legal framework is more than just a technological enhancement—it is an essential evolution. In a nation where the judiciary has historically faced challenges of delays and limited access, AI presents an opportunity for a legal system that is quicker, more equitable, and more accessible. The future of law in India is not merely digital; it is also intelligent.

FROM STREETS TO SHELTERS:
ANALYSING THE SUPREME COURT'S RULING
ON DELHI'S
STRAY DOGS
THROUGH THE LENS OF THE
**PREVENTION OF CRUELTY
TO ANIMALS ACT, 1960**



Mrs. Lipoksenla Jamir
2nd Semester

On almost every street corner in India, a pair of eyes meets yours—sometimes curious, sometimes wary and often filled with quiet hope for a scrap of food. Stray dogs have walked beside us for generations, becoming part of the rhythm of our towns and cities. For many of us, they are more than just animals on the road; they are silent companions, guardians of our lanes and even playmates for children. For others, they stir feelings of fear, reminding us of bites, disease or the unknown.



But to me, strays are not nameless wanderers. They are protectors who keep monkeys at bay, bark at intruders in the night, and, in their own way, watch over the community. I can still recall a timid brown dog who waited outside my colony gate every evening. Feeding him became part of my routine, and his wagging tail was often the highlight of my day. These small, unspoken bonds are what make the Supreme Court's recent order to clear thousands of dogs from Delhi-NCR streets feel so unsettling—because behind every stray is a story, and behind every wagging tail is a connection we risk losing.



The Supreme Court on 11th August, 2025 citing rising rabies cases and frequent dog bites, directed that **all strays be shifted to shelters**. On paper, this seems like a measure to protect human life. But through the lens of the **Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (PCA Act)**, the ruling raises tough questions. The Act insists on compassion and prohibits unnecessary suffering. If shelters are overcrowded or poorly maintained, relocation could quickly become cruelty in disguise.

Animal rights activists have already voiced alarm. Maneka Gandhi called the order



"impractical and financially unviable," warning that removing strays would disrupt ecological balance and open the door to new problems—just as Paris once saw a rat infestation after mass dog removals. PETA too stressed that sterilisation and vaccination, not displacement, remain the humane and effective solution.

The dilemma is stark: Article 21 of the Constitution protects human life and safety, but the same Constitution, through Article 51A(g), urges us to show compassion to all living beings. The PCA Act bridges this tension by mandating solutions that are preventive and humane, not punitive.



But then, came **22nd August 2025** and with it, a much needed correction. **The Supreme Court, in a refreshed judgement** stayed the earlier directive and instead mandated that Stray dogs after undergoing sterilization and vaccination be returned to their original localities unless they display aggression or carry rabies.

As a law student, I see this verdict as proof that true justice protects both people and voiceless beings—law with compassion is law at its best. Because how we treat the voiceless says much about who we are as a Society.



LEGAL SYSTEM HANDSHAKES ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI)

Miss Vinika Sema

LL.B 4th Semester

*Ethics, bias, rights and wrongs—
These too must echo in its songs.
For law is not a line of code,
But stories lived on every road.*

*So here in Bharat's timeless frame,
A change unfolds, not cold nor tame.
Where dharma meets the data stream,
And justice wakes from papered dream.*

*The courtrooms hum with future's call—
Where man and machine both shape the law.
And in this blend of old and new,
The promise grows—clear, fair, and true*

*Translates the tongue, detects the fraud,
Predicts, compares, and even broad
It sees the trend, the rule, the flaw,
Yet bows before the rule of law.*

*Yet in this bond—this handshake firm—
The courts evolve, they twist, they turn.
Technology and tradition blend,
Not to disrupt, but to transcend.*

*For Bharat's law, in scrolls so vast,
Now walks with future, not the past.
Where AI aids, but never rules,
Where minds still shape the legal tools.*

*A handshake made of trust and grace,
Where man and machine find their place.*





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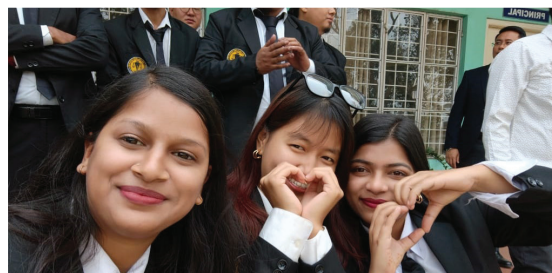
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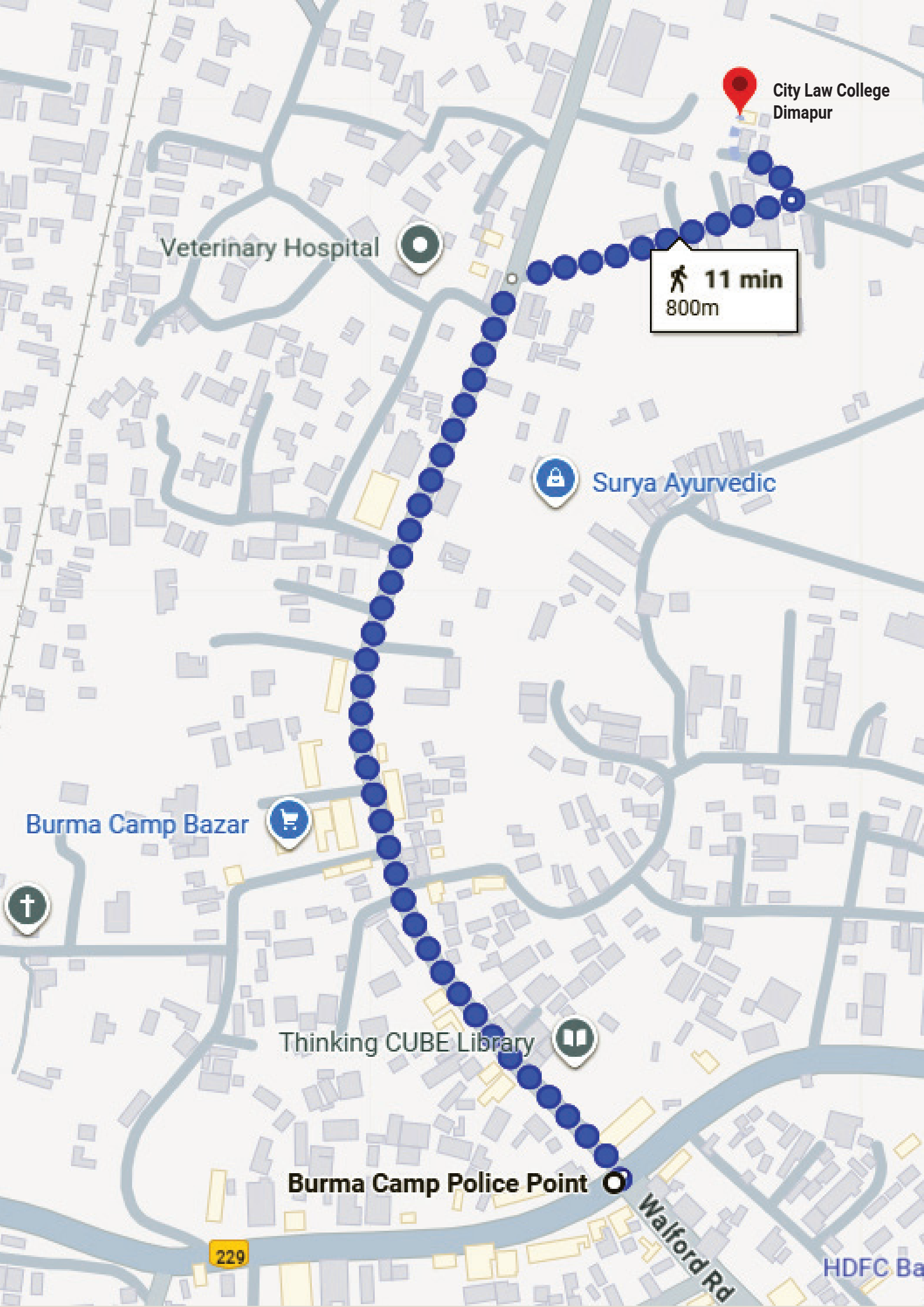
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