

CITY LAW COLLEGE

Dimapur : Nagaland

ANNUAL MAGAZINE 2023-2024



Rule of law

Editorial Board



From Left to right
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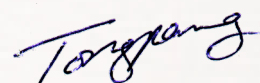


Editorial Note

Through this column we would like to express our excitement in publishing the first annual magazine of the sole law college in the district. The College in the last nearly 30 years of providing legal education had immensely contributed to the legal fraternity and noteworthy alumni. The college since its inception has been vigorously navigating and piloted in achieving greater heights in legal education, legal awareness in the society and also in erecting its own vital infrastructures. It's, indeed an opportunity to dig in the golden past, through this leading magazine and pave way for days to come.

The annual magazine being like a mirror of the college, shall include generally about the college, its students, various activities and events that took place in the college. Other than the picturesque of the college, the magazine is also a treasure of legal knowledge and analytical thinking of its contributors.

The Editorial Board also expresses their deepest gratitude to the Principal, the Chairman and the Managing Board for their constant support and encouragement in the endeavor to bring out the magazine. We are also thankful to our colleagues, staffs and students for their cooperation in making it a success.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Tongpangkumba Imchen".

(Mr. Tongpangkumba Imchen)

Convener
Editorial Board



JUSTICE KAKHETO SEMA
JUDGE
GAUHATI HIGH COURT



H/ NO. 54, HILLOKI
LHOMITHI VILLAGE
SIGNAL BOSTI
DIMAPUR

MESSAGE

It gives me profound pleasure to know that City Law College, Dimapur is bringing out its Annual Magazine on the theme of Rule of Law. As one of the founding members of the institution, I take personal pride in penning down a few lines for the benefit of academia, bench, bar, legal researchers, law students and the lay reader.

In the heart of Nagaland's challenges lies the enduring principle of the Rule of Law. Despite the shadows cast by protracted insurgency and inconsistent law enforcement, this principle remains our guiding star towards a civilized and tranquil society. Amidst the turbulence, we must reaffirm our commitment to the Rule of Law. It serves as the bedrock of justice, reminding us that no one, regardless of their position or influence, is exempt from its authority. As Lord Denning wisely declared, *"Be you ever so high, the law is above you"*. Let us heed these words as a solemn warning. Let us strive to ensure that the Rule of Law is not just a concept but a lived reality for every citizen of Nagaland. For in the embrace of the Rule of Law lies the promise of a brighter, peaceful and more resilient future for generations to come.

I wish the publication team all success and I hope that the upcoming Annual Magazine will be a recurrent feature and an excellent memento for posterity.

**KAKHETO SEMA
JUDGE
GAUHATI HIGH COURT**

PRINCIPAL DISTRICT & SESSIONS JUDGE

Dimapur : Nagaland



24th April, 2024

MESSAGE

It gives me immense pleasure and pride on being invited to lay down a few lines of message on your 2023 Annual Magazine to be published in 2024 on the theme “Rule of Law” in context to our present Naga Society.

We are all aware that the Rule of Law is the sine qua non for an egalitarian society. The abstract understanding of equality before law teaches us that the government or the state has to treat all of its citizens and everyone under its domain with equal concern and respect. It should be the sovereign virtue of the government.

A government that passes discriminatory laws fails to grant all citizens equal status and thereby treats some citizens with insufficient concern or respect. Similarly, a government fails to treat some citizens with equal concern and respect when some of the persons under its domain flourish in great wealth while others suffer in dire poverty.

So what do we understand by the expression “Rule of Law”? The Encyclopedia Britannica defines Rule of Law as – “The mechanism, process, institution, practice, or norm that supports the equality of all citizens before the law, secures a non-arbitrary form of a government, and more generally prevents the arbitrary use of power”.

Simply put, it states that “no one is above the law”. The Rule of Law implies that every person is subject to the law, including persons who are law makers, law enforcement officials, and judges. Even the Holy Bible in Leviticus 19:15 remind us about the Rule of Law. It says “You shall do no iniquity in judgment. You shall not favor the wretched and you shall not defer to the rich. In righteousness you are to judge your fellow”.

At this juncture we are reminded of the maxim quoted by the 17th Century English Churchman and Historian Thomas Fuller in his immortal words – “Be you ever so high, the law is always above you”.



However, the concept of the Rule of Law is easier said than done. The difficulty arises as the concept of equality differs from person to person. For a social scientist equality is about comparing material conditions of living between groups or individuals but for a lawyer equality is about seeing whether the government distinguishes between groups or individuals in a certain manner. The gap between these two ways of thinking hinders our understanding of the value of equality and our understanding of the Constitution's promise of equality.

As mordantly quoted by Anotole France, a poet, journalist and a novelist who once said "The law in its majestic equality forbids rich and poor alike to sleep under bridges, to beg in the streets, and to steal their bread".

The 18th Century Anglo-Irish novelist Oliver Goldsmith had rather sarcastically said "Laws grind the poor, and rich men rule the law".

Despite the problems and the difficulties that may arise in implementing the Rule of Law in Nagaland as each tribe have its own customs, culture and traditions, but we should always be reminded of the Latin legal maxim "Fiat justitia ruat caelum" which means "Let justice be done, though the heavens fall".

The Annual Magazine brought out by the City Law College, Dimapur in its 30th year of its existence on the theme "Rule of Law" will benefit not only the Legal luminaries, those in the legal profession including the Bench and the Bar, the law students but also the Research scholars, the Law and Policy makers, the Civil societies and to every individual at large.

I wish the City Law College, Dimapur every success in bringing out their Annual Magazine.

(INALO ZHIMOMI) NJS
Principal District & Sessions Judge
Dimapur : Nagaland



Mr. P. Leonard Aier

Former Principal
City Law College

22nd April, 2024

MESSAGE

I am deeply honoured to write these few words to convey my heartfelt congratulations to City Law College for publishing the annual magazine on the theme "Rule of Law" in the context of the present Naga society.

It is very heartening to note that the College has progressed through thirty years' of journey with pride and noteworthy accomplishments in those years. I take this opportunity to make a sincere appeal to the present young generation that the contributions and sacrifices made by the pioneers to nurture and befit the College as a premier "Centre of legal studies" in the State of Nagaland be appreciated with fond memories, and build up on their laid down foundation for the betterment of the coming generations and the society.

Above all, we ought to uphold the glory of the Almighty God through our noble deeds. May the Good Lord grant His divine guidance to the student community to achieve success and contentment in the path to progress with the realization of universal brotherhood and respect of human rights for all.

With regards and best wishes,

(P. LEONARD AIER)
Former Principal
City Law College



CITY LAW COLLEGE

OFFICE OF THE CITY LAW COLLEGE

*Burma Camp
Dimapur - 797112 : Nagaland*



13th May, 2024

MESSAGE

I feel greatly pleased and privileged to write these few words of appreciation and gratitude for the faculty and the student of City Law college and its endeavor in bringing out the magazine. City Law College was started at the initiative of seven members to provide an opportunity for Law studies to those who could not effort to go outside Nagaland. It was established in the year 1994 the college is permanent affiliated to the Nagaland University (NU) And the Bar Council of India (BCI) and the University Grant Commission (UGC) for regulation and function.

I am optimistic and look forward the faculty and student community will make the best of this opportunity by contributing articles which are relevant to the students.

I wish the publication of the City Law College Magazine a very grand success.

(P. Sema)

Chairman-cum-Administrator
City Law College

BOARD MEMBERS



Chairman-Cum-Administrator
Mr. Pucakhu Sema
Associate Professor (Retd.)



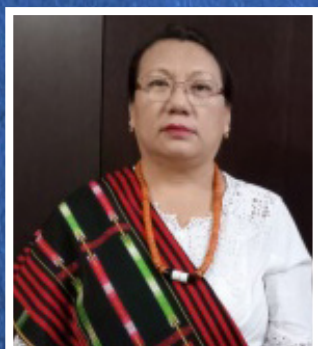
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W/o Late Mr. Ghoshito Khala



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MD (NIDC) (Retd.)



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Mrs. Katoli
W/o Late Mr. Vihuto Chophy



PRINCIPAL



Dr. T. Limanochet Jamir
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Mezhulhousieno Nakhro
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Abigail K. Yeptomi
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Dr. Benchilo Odyuo
B.A. LL.B.(Hons.), LL.M., Ph.D., (NET).

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B.Com.



Boheto Zhimomi

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PRINCIPAL'S DESK



30th May, 2024

It is with immense pleasure that I write this message for our inaugural annual magazine and congratulate you all on making this a reality.

To begin, I would like to express my profound gratitude to our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ, for guiding us through the journey of establishing this college and reaching this significant milestone.

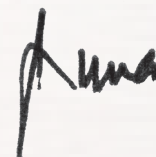
I would also like to extend my heartfelt thanks to the Editorial Board for their tireless efforts in bringing this magazine to fruition. Their commitment to showcasing the diverse talents and perspectives within our college community is truly commendable.

This annual magazine showcases our collective efforts, shared experiences, and achievements while also setting the stage for the future. Despite the challenges we have faced, we have made significant progress and have much to celebrate. Our students, faculty, and staff have all contributed to the college's success, transforming it into a beacon of knowledge and excellence. Moving forward, we must maintain our commitment to excellence, uphold the law, and positively impact society. As the only law college in our district, we have a unique opportunity to shape the future of law and justice in our community.

In conclusion, I once again thank you all for being an integral part of our City Law College family, and together, we shall continue to uphold the principles of justice, integrity, and excellence.

May God bless us all.

8

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "T. Limanochet Jamir".

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



COLLEGE REPORT

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2023-2024

Our History

As we reflect on the past academic year, we are filled with gratitude for the continued dedication of our staff, faculty, and students. Our college, founded in 1994 by seven visionaries (Late Mr. Er. Ghoshito Khala, S.P. (PCW); Mr. Kakiya Sema, Advocate; Mr. Pucakhu Sema, Associate Professor (Retd.); Mr. P. Zuvito Wotsa, MD (NIDC) (Retd.); Mr. K. Ihevi Aomi, IFS (Retd.); Late Mr. Vihuto Choppy, Businessman; and the Honourable Mr. Justice Kakheto Sema, Guahati High Court), continues to uphold the values and principles set forth by our founders. Today, two of our founders are no longer with us, but their legacy continues through their wives, who are part of our managing board.

Our Team

Our team is led by a chairman cum administrator, who is also a member of the managing board. Our academic team consists of a dedicated principal, five faculty members, and three non-teaching staff. Each faculty member specializes in their respective subjects, contributing to the diverse range of 30 subjects we offer.

Affiliations

Our college is affiliated with both the Bar Council of India and the Nagaland University. These affiliations ensure that our curriculum is up-to-date and that our students receive a quality education that prepares them for their future careers.

Academics

Our LL.B. course spans three years, during which students are offered a diverse range of subjects including Constitution of India, Jurisprudence, Law of Contract, Special Contract, Law of Tort including MV Accident & Consumer Protection Laws, Family Law, Human Rights Law & Practice, Property Law, Land Laws, Offences against Child & Juvenile Offence, Information Technology Law, Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, Civil Procedure Code & Limitation Act, Law of Evidence, Public International Law, Environmental Law, Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance, Professional Ethics & Professional Accounting System, Alternative Dispute Resolution, Moot court exercise and Internship, Women & Criminal Law, Administrative Law, Interpretation of Statutes, Labour & Industrial Law, Taxation Law, and Company Law. This year, we are proud to announce that 7 students successfully completed their examinations.

Student Enrollment

This academic year, we have a total enrollment of 25 students. The gender distribution of our student body is 14 male students and 11 female students.

Moot Courts and Internship Programme

Our law students have had the opportunity to participate in six moot court sessions this year. These sessions provide our students with practical experience and help them develop their legal skills. Additionally, we

have a compulsory internship programme for students every academic year, providing them with valuable real-world experience.

College Uniform

We introduced a new college uniform in the 2023 academic session. The uniform includes a black trouser, white shirt, black tie, black coat, black shoe, and black socks. On Wednesdays, students wear a white polo t-shirt. For girl students, there is an option to wear a black printed saree with a white full sleeve blouse and covered black shoe.

Committees and Clubs

Our college has several committees and clubs, including a City Law College Anti-Sexual Harassment Committee, City Law College Evangelical Union, Red Ribbon Club, City Law College Green Initiative, Seminar Committee, Legal Aid Centre, Anti Ragging Cell, and National Service Scheme. These

groups play a crucial role in maintaining a safe, inclusive, and vibrant campus environment.

Infrastructure Development/Amenities

We made significant improvements to our college infrastructure this year. We constructed additional toilets for faculty and girls and installed two drinking water purifiers donated by the Bank of Baroda, Purana Bazar Branch, Dimapur.

Conclusion

We are pleased with the progress our college has made this academic year. We are eager to continue providing our students with a quality education and an ideal learning environment.

Thank you for your continued support.

Office of the City Law College, Dimapur



ACTIVITIES REPORT (2023-2024)

This report chronicles the various seminars, workshops, and other activities that took place in the academic year 2023-2024, both within and outside the college premises.

February 2023

- **3 February 2023:** Commencement of our ongoing **Law Book Donation Drive**. As on 23rd April 2024, our college received a commendable collection of 123 books.

March 2023

- **20 March 2023:** LL.B. 6th Semester students visited the **Dobashi Court**, DC Office Complex, Dimapur, under the guidance of Assistant Professor Tongpang Imchen. They had an interaction session with the Dobashi head by its Head Dobashi, Shri.Temso Jamir.

April 2023

- **5 April 2023:** A seminar on **Bar and the Bench and Professional Ethics** was held at the District Court complex, Dimapur. This event was organised by the District Judiciary and the Nagaland Bar Association.

May 2023

- **13 May 2023:** LL.B. 6th Semester students visited the **Lok Adalat** held in the District & Session Court Complex, Dimapur. They observed the Lok Adalat proceedings and were briefed by Legal Aid officials on the importance and function of Lok Adalat. Smti. Seyielenuo Mezhi, Chief Judicial Magistrate, Dimapur welcomed our students and encouraged them to focus on their studies.
- **17 May 2023:** A **Social Work** event was organised by our college authority at the college premise. College Chairman, Teaching and non-teaching staff and students participated in the cleanliness drive.

July 2023

- **20 July 2023:** To commemorate 116th foundation day, **Bank of Baroda, Purana Bazar branch donated two drinking water purifiers** (Aquaguard) to our college. Bank officials led by its manager Mrs. Moakala visited the college and a short programme was organised by our college where the manager highlighted that the donation was made under the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) of Bank of Baroda.

August 2023

- **25 August 2023:** Child Friendly Dimapur- Chumoukedima, ANMA Integrated Development Association (AIDA) organised an **Inter College Extempore Speech Competition** on the theme 'One step towards creating a clean and safe environment for children' at our college. The judges for the competition were our principal Dr. T.

Limanochet Jamir, Ms. Vitono Gugu Haralu, Radio Jockey, Spokesperson & Secretary of Exotic Echo Society and Mr. Mhanjan Humtsoe, President Team Better Dimapur.

September 2023

- **8 September 2023:** 2nd, 4th, and 6th semester students visited the **District Jail** in Dimapur under the guidance of Assistant Professor Dr. Benchilo Odyuo.
- **11 September 2023:** Our college Red Ribbon Committee under the guidance of Mrs. Elizabeth Thungchanbeni E. Ezung, Assistant Professor organised an awareness programme on the topic '**Basics of HIV & AIDS**' at our college. Mrs. Mecievinuo Zhotso, District Program Officer, District AIDS Prevention and Control Unit was the resource person in the programme.
- **21 September 2023:** The High Court Legal Services Committee, **Guahati High Court, Kohima Bench**, Kohima organised an Exposure trip cum Legal Awareness programme for our college students.
- **26 September 2023:** 1st Evangelical consecration programme of the college evangelical union was held in the moot court room of the college.

October 2023

- **19 October 2023:** 6th semester students participated in a workshop and awareness programme on the **Motor Vehicle Act** organised by the Traffic Police, Dimapur, held at the DC office, Dimapur.
- **20, 21 and 22 October 2023:** 6th semester students participated in a NELF convention on the theme '**NELF's Contribution to the Church's Mission of Justice, Peace and Reconciliation**' organised by the North East Legal Fraternity at **Guwahati**, Assam.
- **26 and 27 October 2023:** Our students' union organised a two-day **Annual Sports Meet** at our college campus and at Orchid Ground, Burma Camp, Dimapur.

December 2023

- **18 December 2023:** Our college evangelical union organised a **fundraise buffet dinner** for the students, alumni, well-wishers, and family members which was held in the college premises.

March 2024

- **7 March 2024:** Common Service Centre (CSC), Dimapur organised a state-level **workshop** on **Tele-Law** at Dimapur Government College, Dimapur. The principal Dr. T. Limanochet Jamir, two faculty Dr. Benchilo Odyuo and Mezbulhousieno Nakhro with 37 students participated in the programme.



- **8 March 2024:** Women Entrepreneurs Network Nagaland (WENN) celebrated **International Women's Day 2024** by organising a **panel discussion** on the theme "Invest in Women: Accelerate Progress" at E- Space, Dimapur. Our principal Dr. T. Limanochet Jamir, Phutoli Chingmak, Managing Director, Eleutheros Christian Society and Tiakala Ao, Chief General Manager, NABARD were the panelists in the discussion. Assistant Professor Tongpang Imchen and three 6th Semester students also participated in the programme.
- **11 March 2024:** The Department of Employment, Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Govt. of Nagaland organised the Statewide Awareness Campaign & Registration of Apprentice under **National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS)** at our college Moot court room for the students. Assistant Professor Dr. Benchilo Odyuo and Assistant Professor Abigail K. Yepthomi also attended the programme.
- **15 March 2024:** Programme for Celebration of the **World Consumer Rights Day** was organised by Nagaland State Consumer Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission held at Law Officers Rest House, Dimapur. 4th Semester LL.B. students under the guidance of Assistant Professor Mrs. Elizabeth Thungchanbeni E. Ezung participated in the programme.

April 2024

- **23 April 2024:** Our college evangelical union under the guidance of faculty advisor Assistant Professor Mezbulhousieno Nakhro organised the **2nd consecration programme** where Dr. Liban, Former Principal of Dimapur Government College & member of Dimapur EGF was the speaker of the programme.
- **26 April 2024:** A **social work** was conducted at our college premise by our college Green Initiatives members under the guidance of faculty in charge Assistant Professor Dr. Benchilo Odyuo.

May 2024

- **1 May 2024:** Child Friendly Dimapur, AIDA in collaboration with Nagaland Pollution Control Board (NPCB) organised a one-day **workshop** on the theme '**Right to Life, Survival & Development**' at our college. Topics on Ambient Air Quality, Solid Waste Management and Mission Life were delivered by different resource persons in the programme.

Office of the City Law College, Dimapur

CITY LAW COLLEGE GREEN INITIATIVE

On March 21, 2024, Mr. PM Joachim Jack, Programme Coordinator for the Eco Club at Action for Protection of Environment in Northeast India Region (APENIR), visited our college and enlightened both students and faculty about the objectives and activities of the Eco Club. Inspired by this programme, City Law College established its own Eco Club, the “City Law College Green Initiative.” The club aims to protect and enhance the environment within the college premises and its surrounding area. The club’s executive team, consists of Mr. Tssentsu T. Odyuo as President, Miss Nazia Begum Talukdar as Vice President, Miss Vinika Sema as Secretary, and Miss Purobi Dey as Treasurer, operates under the guidance of a Faculty-in-Charge, Dr. Benchilo. Since its formation, the club has been functioning efficiently, conducting monthly meetings and organizing four activities each month.

APENIR, is a programme initiated by AIDA (Don Bosco Dimapur) for educational institutions in Nagaland for the year 2024-25, which aims to raise awareness among student communities about environmental issues, green protocols, and the importance of renewable energy. The programme was officially launched on February 27, 2024, World NGO Day, at the AIDA headquarters.

Overall Objective:

Contribute to the protection, restoration, and sustainable use of Northeast India’s terrestrial ecosystems, including forests, combating desertification, halting land degradation, and biodiversity loss (SDG 15).

Specific Objective:

Encourage student communities in Nagaland to adhere to ‘Green Protocol’

in their daily lives and activities, fostering a sustainable ‘Caring for Mother Earth’ attitude within their fragile paradise.

Target Group:

Students from class six through college, spanning 200 private and government educational institutions in Nagaland, are targeted for this initiative. This group is deemed mature enough to comprehend and implement the Green Protocol project effectively in their educational institutions and influence broader societal adoption.

Activities:

1. Establishing Eco Clubs in participating schools and colleges.
2. Conduct awareness and capacity-building training for Eco Club office bearers to facilitate the efficient execution of green protocol activities.
3. Organizing awareness programmes for TEC/YEC members on green protocol.
4. Holding monthly meetings of Eco Clubs in respective institutions.
5. Undertaking Eco Club activities, including annual campaigns to garner support for environmental protection efforts among governments and the general public.
6. Establishing state-level EC Apex Bodies in project states.
7. Providing capacity-building training for EC Apex Body office bearers to ensure effective execution of green protocol initiatives at the state level.

Faculty In-Charge
Dr. Benchilo Odyuo



REPORT

EVANGELICAL UNION

“It is the holy spirit’s job to convict. God’s job to judge, and my job to love”.

Goodness is the only investment that never fails as we serves others we are working on ourselves, every act , every word, every gesture of genuine compassion naturally nourishes our own heart as well.

The power of the evangelism is the Holy Spirit. With the involvement of E.U in our college we witnesses being empowered by the Holy Spirit. Bringing the good news of Jesus Christ to those around us as Jesus himself commanded us to evangelize and the church exists to give witness to the Gospel.

First of all, we give thanks to our Almighty God for his guidance and protection and the blessings He has bestowed upon us. I also express my heartfelt gratitude to our respected Principal, Advisor EUCLC and other Faculty and EUCLC members for their support and sincere cooperation.

It is a great pleasure for us to give a brief report of the activities of the Evangelical Union, City Law College, Dimapur, for the tenure ‘2023 – 2024’.

The objectives achieved by the EUCLC for the tenure ‘2023 – 2024’ are:

1. City Law College has started its first Evangelical Union in the year 2023, focusing on the spiritual growth of the students as well as the faculty and non-faculty members. The EUCLC had its First Consecration Programme on 26th September, 2023, at the college Moot Court Room cum Conference Hall, conducted by UESI staffs and EGF members.
2. EUCLC has weekly fellowship every Wednesday at 8:a.m at the college Moot Court cum Conference Hall where members gain insightful knowledge and experience a step closer towards God.
3. EUCLC had organized ‘Samaritan Week’ where students and faculty donated used as well as new clothes and blankets. Mr. Renthungo Tssanglao, Mission Outreach incharge EUCLC and Ms Lungsangyile Hinglak, President EUCLC, donated new blankets. And on 6th of December, 2023, the Committee Members along with respective Advisor for EUCLC distributed the clothes personally by reaching out the street children, homeless, beggars, and the destitute in an around Dimapur town. It was indeed a humbling experience and gave us essence of empathy and understanding of the hardships that some people faces in their daily lives. It has also inspired us to continue to help others. Through this Mission it has also been decided that Legal Awareness Campaigns would be organized for providing free legal aid services to these less privileged people.

4. EUCLC had also organised fundraise buffet on 18th December, 2023, at the college premise where Alumni of City Law College and other dignitaries also attended. On account of buffet, food packages were also distributed to the beggars in Dimapur Town. It was a grand success and with the fund we received, Christmas decoration lights, musical instruments and hymn books were purchased. And also as a token of gratitude a sum of Rs. 3000/- (Rupees Three Thousand) only has been given to UESI Nagaland out of the fund we received on 2nd Consecration Programme held on 23rd April, 2024.
5. All India Students' Evangelical Union Leadership Camp was held at Sovima, Chumoukedima, from 7th -10th March, 2024, where EUCLC had sent two students of 4th Semester, Mr. Mehemu Kath and Mr. Tssentsu Odyuo to the Leadership Camp and for this EUCLC had paid the registration fees of the two members/students.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

The Committee Members for the tenure ' 2023 – 2024' are :

- President : Ms. Lungsangyile Hinglak
- Vice President : Ms. Elivi Jakha
- Secretary : Mr. Longpotsung
- Assistant Secretary : Ms. Vinika Sema
- Treasurer : Ms. Tenochono Kikhi
- Asst. Treasurer : Mr. Mughato
- Information and Publicity Secretary : Mr. Kilangnukshi Aier
- Mission Outreach : Mr. Renthungo Tssanglao
- Music Secretary : Mr. Sera Swuro & Ms. Vituna
- E.U Representatives to DICEU : Ms. Rongsenmenla and Ms. Mercy Chishi
- Advisor to EUCLC : Ms. Mezhulhousieno Nakhro (Faculty, CLC)

In His Service

Ms. RONGSENMENLA

4th Sem. LL.B

(E.U representative to DICEU)

Ms. VINIKA SEMA

2nd Sem. LL.B

(Asst. Secy)



ANNUAL REPORT (2023-2024)

RED RIBBON CLUB

The initiative of establishing the Red Ribbon Club, City Law College was taken for the first time, in the academic year of 2023-2024 in the faculty meeting on the 20th February 2023 (after a long gap of its dormant since its registration). Therefore, the Red Ribbon Club activity for this academic year was focused on the most basic activity as a newly established body of the college.

The club initiated and motivated students participation in essay writing competition and an awareness campaign on HIV and AIDS was conducted on the 4th and 11th of September respectively. The essay competition was on the topic " Social impact of HIV and AIDS" and it was participated by ten (10) students and three (3) were selected for 1st , 2nd and 3rd position, a cash prize of ₹1000, ₹700 and ₹500 along with certificate were handed out to the awardees, also to encourage the participants a pen was distributed to all of them.

The awareness programme was held on the first mentioned above date with Mrs. Mecievinuo Zhotso District Program Officer, District AIDS Prevention and Control Unit graced programme as the resource person and she enthusiastically enlightened the participants about the basics of HIV and AIDS. It was an eye opener for all the participants .The Red Ribbon Club City Law College look forward to grow and learn more in coming days. And also aspire to contribute to the society in any way possible.

Faculty In-Charge
Mrs. Elizabeth Thungchanbeni E. Ezung

ANTI-SEXUAL HARASSMENT COMMITTEE

ANNUAL REPORT 2023-2024

We are pleased to present the annual report of the Anti-Sexual Harassment Committee for the academic year 2023-2024.

Definition of Sexual Harassment: For the purpose of this policy "Sexual Harassment" shall include, but will not be confined to the following:

- i. Unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favours, and/or verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature made, either explicitly or implicitly, in return for a term or condition of teaching/guidance, employment, participation or evaluation of a person's engagement in any of our college activity;
- ii. When unwelcome sexual advances and/or verbal, non-verbal, or physical conduct such as loaded comments, remarks or jokes, letters, phone calls or through e-mail or any other communication mediums, gestures, showing of pornography, lurid stares, physical contact or molestation, stalking, sounds or display of a derogatory nature, have the purpose or effect of interfering with an individual's performance or of creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive environment; Forcible physical touch or molestation; Eve teasing, innuendos and taunts, physical confinement against one's will and any other act to impinge upon one's privacy;
- iii. Any act or conduct by a person in authority and belonging to one sex which denies or would deny equal opportunity in pursuit of education or career development, or otherwise making the environment at the college hostile or intimidating to a person belonging to the any sex or gender;
- iv. Any such conduct committed by a third party or outsider in relation to a student, teacher, or non-teaching employee, or vice versa, during a person's engagement with our college.

Case Reports

We are pleased to report that during the past year, there have been no cases of sexual harassment reported within our college community. This is a testament to the respectful and professional environment that we strive to maintain at our college.

Awareness and Prevention

The committee has been proactive in creating awareness about the prevention of sexual harassment. We have conducted seminars/lectures emphasizing the importance of maintaining a respectful and safe environment for all members of our college. We want to reiterate that there is zero tolerance for sexual harassment at our college.

Internal Complaint Committee (ICC)

The ICC is composed of three dedicated members, headed by **Ms. Mezhulhousieno Nakhro**, Assistant Professor of Law. The committee is committed to ensuring a fair and impartial process for all parties involved in a complaint.

Complaint Procedure

All complaints must be brought either by the complainant, a third party, or a witness in person to any member of the committee. The complaint should include the name of the complainant, address, and phone numbers if known, the name of the accused, address and phone numbers if known, and a statement detailing the nature of the harassment with date and time.

We encourage all members of our college to come forward with any concerns or complaints. Your voice matters, and we are here to listen and take appropriate action.

Office of the City Law College, Dimapur



ANNUAL REPORT

COLLEGE LIBRARY

Library is an essential part of any formal educational system. Education and Library are inter-related and fundamentally co-exist with each other. Education is the outcome of knowledge and experience acquired. Library on the other hand is the source and storehouse of knowledge, information and resources vital for the leap in advancement of knowledge.

City Law college Library is a well set up Library in the first floor of the college building where wide range of academic books and resources are available. It consists of several book stands and cabinets. The books are precisely organized, arranged and numbered according to the subject in the book stands. City Law College Library has wide range of Text books on diverse Law subjects written by renowned Authors and Jurists, Supreme Court Cases(SSC), Supreme Court Reports(SCR), All India Reporter(AIR), Gauhati Law Times(GLT), Criminal Law Journal, other Law Journals, North-East Judgements, Nagaland Code and various Customary Law books, Bare Acts ,Law related books, General books, Political Science books, Literature books, Monthly Law Magazines and other Magazines on current events, Novels, Fiction books, Non-fiction books, General reference books like Encyclopedia, Bibliographies, Legal and other Dictionaries, Directories, Daily Newspapers and so on. It also provides an access to computer facilities. The college Library is also well equipped with proper sitting facilities for the students to sit and study comfortably. The books are made available to all the students during the class hours and overtime throughout the year under the supervision and guidance of the Faculty in Charge.

Beside aiding in the academic performance of the students and assisting the faculty in research and teaching, City Law College Library helps in developing the reading habit in the students and provides the knowledge and resources to enrich the learning process.

Faculty In-Charge
Miss. Abigail K. Yeptomi

ANNUAL REPORT

BOOK DONATION DRIVE INITIATIVE

We are pleased to present the annual report for our ongoing Book Donation Drive, which commenced on 3rd February 2023. This initiative reflects our commitment to fostering a culture of learning and sharing within and beyond our academic community.

Drive Overview:

- Initiation Date: 3rd February 2023
- Books Donated: A commendable collection of 123 books as on 23rd April 2024.
- Focus on Law Books: Addressing the scarcity of legal resources in our State.

Impact on Students:

The drive has been particularly beneficial for our law students, providing them with access to legal texts that are otherwise hard to come by in our locality. These donations have not only supplemented our college library but have become a vital resource for our students' academic and professional growth.

Future Prospects:

Encouraged by the success and the clear need for these resources, we are committed to continuing the book donation drive. Our aim is to further expand our collection, especially focusing on law and related subjects, to support our students' educational pursuits.

Call for Donations:

- We invite all who are interested in contributing to this noble cause to donate their books.
- Those willing to donate may contact the office at 7005259442 or 9077662341. Your support can make a significant difference in the lives of many.

We extend our heartfelt gratitude to all the donors who have contributed to the success of this drive. Your generosity has not only enhanced our library's collection but has been instrumental in bridging the gap in legal education resources within our community.

Office of the City Law College, Dimapur



LEGAL AID CLINIC

EMPOWERING COMMUNITIES

In the heart of our academic institution lies a beacon of hope and justice: the *Legal Aid Clinic* at City Law College. Founded with a vision to provide legal assistance to those in need and to promote access to justice, the clinic stands as a testament to our commitment to serving our community.

The *Legal Aid Clinic* serves as a bridge between the legal profession and the community, offering free legal services to individuals who cannot afford representation. It operates on the principle that justice should not be a privilege reserved for the affluent but a right accessible to all.

At the helm of the clinic are dedicated faculty members and student volunteers who tirelessly work to address the legal needs of marginalized and underserved populations. Under their guidance, students gain invaluable hands-on experience, honing their legal skills while making a meaningful difference in the lives of others.

The services provided by the clinic encompass a wide range of legal areas, including but not limited to family law, landlord-tenant disputes, consumer rights, and employment law. Whether it's drafting legal documents, providing legal advice, or representing clients in court, the clinic ensures that no one is left to navigate the complexities of the legal system alone.

Beyond individual casework, the *Legal Aid Clinic* is deeply engaged in community outreach and education initiatives. Through workshops, seminars, and awareness campaigns, it seeks to empower individuals with knowledge of their rights and responsibilities under the law. By fostering legal literacy and awareness, the clinic strives to create a more informed and empowered citizen.

The impact of the *Legal Aid Clinic* extends far beyond the walls of our college. It is a force for positive change in our community, promoting social justice, equality, and fairness. Through its unwavering dedication to serving the underserved, the clinic embodies the true spirit of the legal profession – to uphold justice and defend the rights of all individuals, regardless of their socio-economic status.

As we reflect on the profound impact of the *Legal Aid Clinic*, we are reminded of our collective responsibility to advocate for justice and equality. Together, we can continue to make a difference in the lives of those who need it most, one case at a time.

LEGAL AID CLINIC REPORT

Under the esteemed leadership of Assistant Professors **Mr. Tongpangkumba Imchen** and **Dr. Benchilo Odyuo**, the Legal Aid Clinic at our college has continued its tradition of excellence in legal education and community service. This annual report outlines the clinic's activities and achievements for the academic year 2023–2024, showcasing our commitment to fostering a just society.

Significant Events and Outreach

- **Dobashi Court Visit (20 March 2023):** The 6th semester students, guided by Assistant Professor Tongpang Imchen, visited the Dobashi Court in the DC Office Complex, Dimapur. They participated in an interactive session led by Head Dobashi, Shri. Temsu Jamir, which provided them with a deeper understanding of the local judicial mechanisms.
- **Lok Adalat Engagement (13 May 2023):** Observing the Lok Adalat proceedings at the District & Sessions Court Complex in Dimapur was an enlightening experience for our 6th semester students. Legal Aid officials briefed them on the Lok Adalat's crucial role in resolving disputes efficiently and equitably.
- **District Jail Insight (8 September 2023):** A group of 2nd, 4th, and 6th semester students, accompanied by Assistant Professor Dr. Benchilo Odyuo, visited the District Jail in Dimapur. This visit shed light on the conditions of incarceration and emphasized the significance of legal aid in the criminal justice system.
- **High Court Legal Services Committee Initiative (21 September 2023):** The High Court Legal Services Committee of the Guahati High Court, Kohima Bench, organised an exposure trip and legal awareness programme. Our students gained valuable insights into the functioning of the legal services committee and the broader judicial system.

The activities undertaken by the Legal Aid Clinic have not only enriched our students' academic journey but also contributed to the legal empowerment of our college. The hands-on experiences have been instrumental in shaping our students into socially conscious legal professionals.

With a vision to expand our outreach and deepen our impact, the Legal Aid Clinic is poised to introduce new initiatives that will further enhance the legal education landscape and promote access to justice.

Our college Legal Aid Clinic remains dedicated to the pursuit of legal excellence and societal betterment. We are delighted with our collective achievements and are excited to continue this journey of education, service, and advocacy.

Faculty In-Charge
Dr. Benchilo Odyuo



STUDENTS' GRIEVANCES CELL

In the bustling corridors of academia, students are not merely learners but stakeholders in their own right, each with unique needs, aspirations, and concerns. Recognizing the importance of providing a platform for students to voice their grievances and concerns, City Law College, Dimapur, established the Students Grievances Cell as a bastion of advocacy and support.

The Students Grievances Cell serves as a conduit for dialogue, empathy, and resolution, offering a safe space for students to articulate their concerns and seek redressal. Whether it pertains to academic matters, administrative issues, or personal challenges, every grievance is met with earnest attention and a commitment to fostering student well-being.

Like any endeavor aimed at fostering positive change, the Student Grievances Cell faces its share of challenges. These may include bureaucratic hurdles, lack of awareness among students about grievance procedures, or resource constraints. However, through proactive measures such as streamlining processes, increasing outreach efforts, and advocating for additional resources, these challenges can be overcome.

Looking ahead, the Student Grievances Cell is committed to further enhancing its effectiveness and accessibility. This may involve implementing digital platforms for submitting grievances, expanding outreach efforts to ensure that all students are aware of their rights and the grievance redressal process, and continuing to advocate for policies that promote a culture of transparency and accountability.

Office of the City Law College, Dimapur

NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME

Introduction to NSS:

The National Service Scheme (NSS), established on September 24, 1969, is a voluntary public service initiative overseen by the Government of India's Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. It was inaugurated during the birth centenary year of Mahatma Gandhi, who was a staunch advocate for student involvement in national development efforts. NSS Day is celebrated annually to honour this legacy and to encourage activities that uplift the material and moral standards of rural communities.

NSS Activities and Impact:

NSS has been actively involved in various sectors, including government bodies, NGOs, corporations, and villages, to implement programmes aimed at community development. These programmes allow students and volunteers to enhance their own personalities and skills, foster national unity, and bring together individuals from diverse backgrounds. This exposure to different social, cultural, economic, and geographical perspectives enables participants to develop a deeper understanding of societal realities.

NSS Programmes:

NSS programmes are divided into Regular NSS Activities and Special Programmes/Camps. Volunteers engage in a wide range of initiatives, such as environmental conservation, water conservation, disaster management, women empowerment, and cleanliness drives like the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.

Objectives of NSS:

The objectives of NSS include:

- Understanding the community and oneself in relation to it.
- Identifying and solving community problems.
- Developing social and civic responsibility.
- Utilizing knowledge for practical community solutions.
- Developing group living and sharing responsibilities.

The **NSS motto**, “**NOT ME BUT YOU**,” emphasizes selfless service and societal welfare.

NSS REPORT

Introduction:

This annual report marks a historic moment for City Law College as we celebrate the inception of our NSS unit. Following the interim allocation of one NSS unit for the financial year 2024–2025, as per the letter from the Regional Directorate of NSS, Guwahati, dated March 30, 2024, we have laid the foundation for a robust tradition of service and community engagement.

Constitution of NSS at our College:

The NSS at our college was officially constituted for the first time in response to the allocation. We are pleased to announce Mr. Tongpangkumba Imchen, Assistant Professor of Law, as the NSS Programme Officer, who will lead our efforts in fostering a culture of social responsibility and volunteerism among our students.

Activities from April 2024 to June 2024:

Soon after the allocation for the financial year 2024–2025, our NSS unit sprang into action immediately. Under the guidance of NSS Programme Officer, we conducted our inaugural activity– a social/cleanliness drive on April 26, 2024. This event involved the City Law College Green Initiative members and others and served as a practical demonstration of our commitment to the NSS ethos.

Conclusion: As we compile this report, we reflect on the significance of the steps taken thus far. The establishment of the NSS unit at our college is not just a milestone but also a promise of the many initiatives to come.

Office of the City Law College, Dimapur



ANTI-RAGGING CELL

We are pleased to present the annual report of the Anti-Ragging Cell for the academic year 2023-2024.

Purpose:

The Anti-Ragging Cell at City Law College is a testament to our commitment to the well-being and dignity of our community. Its vigilant oversight is pivotal in preventing ragging and fostering a culture of empathy and mutual respect.

Leadership of the Anti-Ragging Cell:

The Anti-Ragging Cell has been effectively led by **Ms. Abigail K. Yepthomi**, Assistant Professor of Law, who is spearheading the initiatives that have fortified our zero-tolerance policy against ragging. Along with her, a two-member team is in place to ensure the safety and well-being of all students.

Collaboration and Support:

The cell's success is a reflection of the seamless collaboration among students, faculty, administration, and external stakeholders. This collective effort has been essential in creating an ecosystem where every voice is heard, and every concern is met with understanding and compassion.

Challenges and Solutions:

Our commitment to a ragging-free campus is steadfast, despite the challenges we face. Through continuous introspection and innovation, we have turned potential

obstacles into opportunities for growth and transformation.

Achievements:

We are delighted to announce that there have been **zero** incidents of ragging reported on campus. This achievement is a significant indicator of the positive culture we have cultivated within our college.

Diversity and Harmony:

Dimapur's cosmopolitan nature brings together students from diverse backgrounds, religions, indigenous and non-indigenous communities, and various tribes. We celebrate this diversity without any discrimination, and we are thankful to God for the harmony that prevails among the student community, faculty, and staff.

Future Plans:

Looking ahead, the Anti-Ragging Cell aims to extend its vision beyond the present confines. We are dedicated to creating a future where every student, regardless of their background or beliefs, finds solace and safety on our campus. We pledge to intensify our efforts to ensure the dignity and respect of all students.

The Anti-Ragging Cell remain committed to nurturing an inclusive and harmonious educational environment for all.

Office of the City Law College, Dimapur

VISIT TO GUWAHATI HIGH COURT, KOHIMA BENCH



Mr. Pravin Kumar Shaw
4th Sem. LL.B.

Courts are regarded as the temples of Justice. Any person who is aggrieved by the act of another take his grievances to the court to get the remedy because everyone believes in supreme Law of India i.e The Indian Constitution which recognizes all Indians as equal before the law and states that no person can be discriminated on the basis of their religion, sex, caste, class etc.

Every law student pursuing LLB and planning to take up Advocacy as a profession, will be benefitted if he/she gets an opportunity to observe closely the procedure carried out in the live court room. We the students of City Law College, Dimapur got the opportunity to visit

Guwahati High Court, Kohima Bench on 21st September 2023 as an educational tour, which was organized by City Law College (CLC), Dimapur.

As a part of the activity we decided to visit and observe a day work at the Guwahati High Court, Kohima Bench. The Kohima Bench of the Guwahati High Court was inaugurated as a circuit Bench on 1st December 1972. In exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (2) of section 31 of the North Eastern Areas (Re organization act, 1971), The President of India Shri Varahagiri Venkata Giri, after Consultation with the Chief Justice of the Guwahati High Court Shri G. Mehrotra and Governor of Nagaland Shri B.K Nehru was





pleased to declare a Permanent Bench with the strength of 2 (two) Permanent Station Judges at Kohima. Thereafter by notification on 10th February 1990, the Kohima Bench of Guwahati High Court was declared Permanent Bench.

Before going into detail of the article, it is essential to acknowledge the efforts of all the Lecturers, Chairman and our beloved Principal who organised this educational tour and contributed all the expenses by these good people.

First of all I must express my sincere gratitude to all Lecturers, Chairman and Principal of our college for organising this education tour. Dr. Benchilo Odyuo who took the initiative, Miss Abigail K. Yeptomi for arranging the refreshment for all the students. Last but not the least, Chairman of our college Shri Pukakhu Sema for the transportation expenses and the Student President Mr. Asap Zeliang who was in charge of this trip.

As a part of the curriculum, early in the morning, we the students of CLC travelled all the way from Dimapur to Guwahati High Court, Kohima Bench, Kohima where this exposure trip cum legal awareness programme was organized by High

Court Kohima Bench. After breakfast, we obtained permission from the authorities to enter the court room in groups and observe the proceedings that was being held in each court room. After observing the proceedings, we were served with scrumptious meal at the Seminar Hall of High Court, Kohima bench. Thereafter, we got the privilege to interact for with the judicial officers of the High Court where the Judicial officers shared their legal journey and encouraged us how we can achieve our goals in future which was very helpful for students of CLC. Later, after taking the matter Hon'ble two judges of Gauhati High Court, Kohima Bench, Shri Kakheto Sema, who is one of the Co-founder of City Law College, Dimapur and Hon'ble Justice Kardak Joined us for further discussion where we got the opportunity to know how CLC Dimapur was establish in the year 1994, and struggle of our college. Both the hon'ble judges shared their experience in legal proceeding and their journey as a judge of this court. We the students of CLC are very lucky to have got this opportunity to visit the court and I am personally very thankful to everyone who made this educational trip to visit the court, judicial officer and Honorable judges who share their experiences and motivated us for our upcoming days.



EXPOSURE TRIP TO DISTRICT JAIL



Mr. Tssentsu T. Odyuo
4th Sem. LL.B.

On the 8th of September 2023, students of City Law College comprising of students from all semesters participated in an exposure trip to the District Jail, Dimapur. The exposure trip was led by the supervising lecturer Asst. Prof. Dr. Benchilo Odyuo and was attended by students numbering 40. The exposure trip was hosted by the Jailor of the District Jail, Dimapur. The District Jail, Dimapur was established in the year 1977 with a capacity of 100 inmates (60 male and 40 female).

Our trip to the District Jail, Dimapur was a very educative and eye-opening experience for all the students who participated in the visit. We were warmly welcomed by the Jailor and the Guards of the jail. The visit was led by an introduction to the rules and regulation to be followed by all visitors and was followed by an interactive session along with a detailed tour of the jail. Our queries and doubts regarding the jail were all answered by the Jailor and we were fortunate enough to get the opportunity of interacting with the prisoners of the District Jail as well. Some queries and questions asked by the students were regarding the types and classification of prisoners in the jail, what

was the routine followed by them, the food prepared for them, the housing of prisoners, what the District Jail was implementing for the prisoners who wanted to follow their educational prowess and needs, the rehabilitation process before a convict is released, and various other questions followed.

The tour was initiated by a visit to the kitchen for the inmates followed by visits to the male barracks. The preparation of the meals were done by the inmates themselves. The cleanliness and hygiene of both the mess and the barracks were also maintained by the inmates. The barracks and the mess though were outdated, were in proper and clean condition. The tour was continued by a visit to the Chapel of the jail which was quite small to house all the inmates but it had a lot of character to it. After a very satisfactory tour and explanation of the male inmate's compound we were guided to the medical and legal aid offices which were housed in one building. The legal aid office provided for free legal counseling to all inmates, and the medical office was equipped and provided free medical healthcare as well as first aid. The next part of our tour was

the female inmate barrack. The female inmate barrack was located in a different and smaller compound. They shared the kitchen with the male inmates but their food was delivered to their barrack. The tour was ended with our last destination which was the training and rehabilitation centre of the jail where the inmates were taught and trained to make handicrafts, etc. This rehabilitation and training centre can be seen as an institute where the inmates are provided with the opportunity to learn a skill set before they are released into society.

The students of City Law College were welcomed to the District Jail, Dimapur and were given a very hospitable tour where all our bombardment of questions to the Jailor, guards, and even inmates were

answered in a very proper and educative fashion. We are very thankful to the all the individuals and Government employees of the District Jail, Dimapur for accepting our request for the visit and the effort you put in to make sure that the students who visited the Jail returned as students more aware and knowledgeable. We also thank our City Law College and the faculty who made all of this possible.

The sum total view of our visit to the District Jail, Dimapur can be seen as an important step taken by our City Law College to educate the students on the real and practical world of Law and Order, and also to witness the other side of law to understand our legal system as well as the rehabilitation process better.



WORKSHOP ON THE MOTOR VEHICLE ACT



Miss. Rosie Sangtam
6th Sem. LL.B.

The City Law College students participated in the workshop on the Motor Vehicle Act Organised by the Dimapur District Legal Services Authority in collaboration with the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police (Traffic) Dimapur, at DC Conference Hall, Dimapur on 19th of October 2023.

In the program theme were four topics delivered by the resource persons. In the first session, Yanbemo Ngullie, panel Lawyer, DDLSA shared about the salient features of the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 1988. Wherein I/we learned that it was amended to address various issues like road safety, third party insurance, vehicle health and compensation for victims of road accidents.

Secondly, Smti. Ngimchule Nampung, NPS Asst. Commissioner of Police (Traffic) Dimapur also clearly stated about the enforcement of the traffic laws and rules framed under the Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Act 2019 most of what she shared were based on the newly added sections like the sec 182 A(1) relating to penalty on construction, maintenance rule and alteration of Motor vehicles and components which was imprisonment

up to 1 Year or fine of 1 lakh per vehicle or both. She also talk about the penalty of overspeeding and disobedience of orders of authorities and refusal to give information which everyone should be very careful about. Moreover the penalties for not using safety belts and seating of children below 14 years with child safety belt or a restraint system is Rs.1000 some other interesting points were

1. Section 194E
2. Section 198A
3. Section 199A

Which are penalty for failure to allow free passage to emergency vehicles, stringent punishment for faulty road design, engineering maintenance and offences by juveniles, the penalty of them vering.

In the second session the first topic was shared by the resource person Er. Masetshilong Longkumer, Asst. Regional Transport Officer, the topic shared was Registration of vehicles, time limit for change of ownership, driving license, insurance, etc.

The Registration of a vehicle is done by District Transport Office by paying tax of

5% of the purchase amount of the vehicle. The resource person also shared about the time limit for change of ownership which is important for person who buy new vehicles but want to sell it or gift it. It is compulsory for a driver to have his driving license and the vehicle to be under insurance without which the said vehicle owner will be required to pay fine.

And finally the resource person Dr. Moamenla Singson, MMU MO briefed on the first aid by good Samaritan(s)/ Police. Do's and don't at the time of accident. It is not worthy to mention that 'the Golden Hour' is the first 60 minutes after the injury or trauma, wherein if help provided at this hour than the chances of the survival increases of the road crash victims.

The resource person also shared about right of good Samaritan as per rule 168 of CMV(12th Amendment) Rules 2020.

- * Any good Samaritan to be treated respectfully without any discrimination on the grounds of religion, nationality, caste or sex
- * A good Samaritan shall also be not subject to any harassment by the police.
- * Finally, a good Samaritan are not bound to disclose his name, identity, address or any such other personal details.

In conclusion I would like to add that this kind of workshop should be given to even layman so as to learn the basic law of the land and learn their rights. The workshop was a big success with everyone present gaining the insight of the Motor Vehicle Act.



THE FUTURE OF ARBITRATION: HARNESSING THE POWER OF AI (ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE) & BLOCKCHAIN IN THE LEGAL FIELD



Er. S. S. Harish

LL.B. (Alumnus, City Law College, Dimapur)

B.E., M.Sc.(R.E.V.), M.Sc.

(P&M.V.), M.Sc.(I.P.R.), M.Sc.(Urban Plng.)

F.I.T. Arb, FIV, FPVAI, M.I.E.(India)

CHARTERED ENGINEER:

Regd. No. IEI-M-122490-5

TECHNICAL ARBITRATOR: Regn. No. F/1095

Introduction

In recent years, the field of Arbitration has undergone significant changes, largely due to technological advancements. Among the emerging technologies, Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Blockchain have emerged as game-changers in the realm of arbitration. This article is an attempt to provide a comprehensive analysis of the future of technology in arbitration, with a specific focus on the integration of AI and Blockchain and to develop interest and familiarise ourselves with the evolving and state-of-the-art technologies.

Importance of Arbitration in Dispute Resolution

Arbitration serves as a vital mechanism in resolving disputes between parties. It involves the appointment of an impartial third party who makes a binding decision on the matter at hand. To enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the arbitration process, technology has started playing a pivotal role. Notably,

AI and Blockchain have the potential to revolutionize the way disputes are resolved, ensuring improved efficiency, accuracy, and transparency while minimizing the risk of fraud and corruption.

Background on Arbitration

Arbitration represents an alternative dispute resolution mechanism that enables parties to resolve conflicts outside the traditional court system. It is a voluntary process wherein parties agree to submit their disputes to an Arbitrator or panel of arbitrators, who then make a final and binding decision.

With its speed, efficiency, and privacy advantages over traditional litigation, arbitration has gained popularity as a method for resolving trade and investment-related disputes. However, challenges such as high costs, time-consuming procedures, and concerns regarding impartiality and bias have been associated with the process.



Utilization of Technology in Arbitration

Driven by the need for enhanced efficiency, cost-effectiveness, and transparency in the resolution process, the utilization of technology in arbitration has witnessed significant growth. Various technologies, including AI, Blockchain, video conferencing, and electronic document management systems, can be employed in arbitration to achieve these goals.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) Defined

AI, or Artificial intelligence, falls within the realm of computer science, focusing on the development of computer systems capable of performing tasks that typically require human intelligence, such as natural language processing, problem-solving, and decision-making.

The Role of AI in Arbitration

AI holds the potential to optimize the efficiency and effectiveness of the arbitration process by assisting in various tasks. For instance, AI can facilitate document review and analysis, predictive analytics, decision-making, and effective communication with the utilization of virtual assistants and chatbots. Through AI-powered tools, patterns and relevant information can be efficiently identified in large volumes of documents, streamlining the review process.

AI's Impact on the Legal Landscape

Artificial Intelligence has fashioned trends in the allowable fields, automating ordinary tasks, improving research capacities, and streamlining processes. AI-stimulated forms can speedily resolve enormous amounts of permissible dossier, considerably lowering time and work necessary for tasks in the way that contract review and permissible research are lowered. This science allows permissible experts to devote effort to do something bigger-advantage work, superior to raised adeptness and enhanced departments dealing with customers.

Block chain; Defined

Block chain is essentially an advanced database management system which maintains list of records that are fast growing in today's top-tech scenario and they are linked with using cryptography. Every block contains hash cryptography of previous block, transaction data and timestamp. Blockchain can be described as a data structure that holds transactional records and while ensuring security, transparency and decentralization and is linked in a peer-to-peer network forming a chain.

Blockchain's Role in Reinforcing Trust

Blockchain, in another way is famous for alluring basic transparency and continuity. It is a delivered journal science that authorizes secure, scattered undertakings and the act of one that records. By design, blockchain removes the need for mediators, minimizes the risk of trickery, and guarantees the purity of dossier. These traits create blockchain an ideal form for asserting count on permissible undertakings, in the way that smart contracts, possessions transfers and protected property created by original thought rights.

Integration of AI and Blockchain in Arbitration

The integration of AI and Blockchain in arbitration presents both advantages and challenges. This integration offers potential benefits to parties involved in disputes. Noteworthy applications include the ICC's (International Chamber of Commerce) Digital Arbitration Rule, JAMS' (Judicial Arbitration and Mediation Service Inc.) Blockchain-based dispute resolution system, and the Singapore International Dispute Resolution Academy's AI-powered dispute resolution tool.

The Synergy of AI and Blockchain

When AI and blockchain connect forces, their potential for changing the permissible application enhances even more deep. AI can embellish the speed and veracity of permissible processes, while blockchain supplies an auditable and alter-authentication record of those processes. The cooperation made from two points these sciences offers resolutions that address challenges in the way of transparency, responsibility, and trust.

Future Implications of AI and Blockchain in Arbitration

The future implications of AI and Blockchain in arbitration are vast and exciting. As technology continues to evolve, we can expect to see even more innovative uses of AI and Blockchain in the arbitration process.

Here are some potential future implications

Increased use of AI and machine learning algorithms for predictive analytics and decision-making in arbitration, potentially leading to more accurate and efficient dispute resolution.

The development of decentralized arbitration platforms using Blockchain technology, allowing for more efficient and transparent dispute resolution without the need for intermediaries.

The integration of smart contracts with Blockchain-based arbitration systems, streamlining the arbitration process and reducing the need for manual intervention. The emergence of AI-powered virtual dispute resolution assistants, providing parties with more accessible and user-friendly dispute resolution services.

The use of Blockchain-based systems for the secure storage and sharing of evidence and other relevant information, providing a tamper-proof record of the arbitration process.

The development of AI-powered natural language processing tools that can analyze legal documents and contracts, assisting in the identification of relevant clauses and potential disputes.

Potential developments and advancements in AI and Blockchain integration in arbitration

As technology continues to advance at an unprecedented rate, the integration of AI and Blockchain in arbitration is likely to evolve and expand. One potential future development is the increased use of predictive analytics and machine learning algorithms to analyze data and make decisions. This could potentially lead to more accurate and efficient dispute resolution.

Another possible future advancement is the incorporation of smart contracts and decentralized autonomous organizations (DAOs) in arbitration. Smart contracts are self-executing contracts with the terms of the agreement directly written into code. They could be used to automate aspects of the arbitration process, such as the enforcement of awards or the resolution of certain types of disputes.

The use of Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR) could also be integrated into arbitration proceedings, providing a more immersive and interactive experience for parties and arbitrators. This could potentially improve communication and understanding between parties, leading to more successful resolutions.

As Blockchain technology continues to evolve, there may be new developments in areas such as scalability and interoperability, which could further enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of Blockchain-based arbitration systems.



Implications for legal practice and the role of Lawyers in Arbitration

The integration of AI and Blockchain technology in Arbitration will have significant implications for legal practice and the role of lawyers in the field. While AI and Blockchain can improve efficiency and reduce costs, they may also disrupt traditional roles and practices in the legal profession.

Lawyers may need to adapt to the new technology by developing skills in data analysis and programming to effectively use AI tools. They may also need to reconsider their role in the arbitration process, as some tasks traditionally performed by lawyers may be automated by AI.

Increased efficiency in document review and analysis: AI technology can assist lawyers in quickly analyzing and reviewing large volumes of documents, which can be particularly beneficial in complex arbitrations where extensive document discovery is necessary. This can save lawyers time and reduce costs for clients.

Greater accuracy in decision-making: AI technology can analyze data and provide predictive analytics, which can assist lawyers in making more accurate decisions regarding case strategy and potential outcomes. This can also reduce the risk of human error in decision-making.

The need for specialized expertise in AI and Blockchain: As AI and Blockchain become more integrated into the arbitration process, lawyers and arbitrators may need to have specialized expertise in these technologies in order to effectively represent their clients or make informed decisions. This may require additional training and education.

Potential for reduced legal fees: AI and Blockchain integration in arbitration has

the potential to reduce legal fees for clients by streamlining processes and increasing efficiency. However, this could also potentially lead to a decrease in billable hours for lawyers.

Ethical considerations: As with any new technology, there are ethical considerations that must be taken into account. For example, the use of AI in decision-making could potentially raise concerns about bias or discrimination. Lawyers and arbitrators will need to be mindful of these ethical considerations and work to mitigate any potential risks.

Potential for new roles and job opportunities: As AI and Blockchain become more integrated into the arbitration process, there may be new roles and job opportunities created for lawyers and other legal professionals with specialized expertise in these technologies.

Transparency and Accountability

Transparency is critical in the permissible territory to guarantee justice and the correct presidency of lawfulness. By promoting blockchain's delivered books, missible processes and undertakings, maybe written and created visible to all appropriate bodies. This transparency promotes trust with colleagues and reduces the potential for guidance. AI can before resolve the dossier written on the blockchain, providing judgments into patterns, styles, and potential risks, through advancing responsibility inside the allowable totality.

Trust and Security

Trust is the base of some allowable method, and blockchain plays a important Act in helping it. With blockchain's unchangeable and scattered character, the risk of pirated change or erasure of permissible records is considerably redeced. Additionally, AI algorithms maybe used to confirm the genuineness and

veracity of permissible documents and evidence, guaranteeing honesty and lowering the potential for trickery. This union of AI and blockchain accordingly designs a healthy and trustworthy foundation that introduces assurance in the allowable arrangement.

Conclusion

The union of AI and blockchain holds huge potential for changing the permissible vistas. By joining the capacity of AI to mechanize and embellish permissible processes accompanying the transparency and trust presented by blockchain, the permissible plan can enhance more effective, obliged, and approachable methods.

However, as accompanying some developing sciences and skills, are challenges and concerns to address, in the way that dossier solitude, bias in AI algorithms, and supervisory foundations take precedence. By guiding along this route, and these issues responsibly, we can harness the complete potential of AI and

blockchain guaranteeing a congenial place that leads to a more see through and reliable future for permissible outputs.

As technology continues to advance, the future of Arbitration will be transformed through the integration of AI and Blockchain. These technologies have the power to revolutionize the arbitration process by enhancing efficiency, accuracy, transparency, and reducing costs. However, it is essential to ensure that the fairness and impartiality of the process are not compromised, and that all parties have equal access to the necessary technology and resources.

In summary, the integration of AI and Blockchain represents a promising future for the field of arbitration, offering numerous benefits while addressing the challenges associated with dispute resolution. With continuous advancements, these technologies will shape and redefine the way disputes are resolved, ensuring a more efficient and equitable legal landscape.





EQUALITY BEFORE LAW: ADDRESSING DISCRIMINATION AND BIAS



Miss Vinika Sema
2nd Sem. LL. B.

Why is equality important?

The right to equality provides for the equal treatment of everyone before the law, prevents discrimination on various grounds, treats everybody as equals in matters of public employment, and abolished untouchability and titles.

Article 14 states that the state shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India.

Article 14 of the Indian constitution:-

The expression equality before law is borrowed from the English common law. Article 14 guarantees similarity of treatment and not identical treatment through the phrase equality of law.

Right to equality is a reflection of the high aspirations as enshrined in the preamble of the Indian constitution.

Equality before law means that among equal and should be equally administered, that like should be treated alike. The right to sue and to be sued, to prosecute and to be prosecuted for the same kind of action should be same for all the citizens of full age and understanding without distinctions of race, religion, wealth, social status or political influence. It only means that all persons similarly circumstanced shall be treated alike, both in the privileges

conferred and liabilities imposed by the laws. Equal law should be applied to all in the same situation, and there should be no discrimination between one person and another. Thus the rule is that the like should be treated alike and not that unlike should be treated alike.

India being one of the most powerful democratic nations in the world, guided by the constitution, which declares it to be secular, socialist, republic and at the same time we are governed by the rule of law. Law is the supreme authority which confers rights to its citizens and under which most important is the equality before the law and Equal protection of law. The Indian constitution also incorporates the first principle of Dicey i.e. equality before law. The rule of law embodied in the Article 14 is the basic feature of the Indian constitution and hence it cannot be destroyed even by an amendment of the constitution.

Discrimination is the unjust treatment of people based on the groups or classes they belong to. Often discrimination stems from biases or ignorance. When we fear or misunderstand someone who is different from us, we treat them differently.

Discrimination happens at a personal level, of course but it reflects larger social biases and norms. Because of this, it is common to pick up social and cultural

patterns when we are young and not notice the various ways in which discrimination is perpetuated by our cultures and major institutions. Since we grow up with it and it can feel normal it sometimes hard to step back and see all the ways discrimination impacts us.

DISCRIMINATION

As we see in today's operating world let it be in any field of institutions or workplace discrimination is faced by both male and females and the reasons are caste, sex, race, colour, poverty etc.

Despite of having legal rules or aids based on equality the mind and behaviour of people tends to discriminate among each other.

People with lower caste or status or religion are being discriminated by the upper or the superior caste.

People with wealth and higher status are given respect and first opportunity in any field of work and poverty classes are look down .

Equality cannot be seen when it comes to society, there is always a gap created between the rich and the poor.

Discrimination towards others comes through negative thoughts and superior feeling over another. When there

is a majority group, minority are being dicriminated in any field.

Example: In a class room full of white people, when there appears a dark complexion student , they discriminate him or her based on his skin tone. This can be a small example but as the students grow up into a citizen their mentality does not change and discrimination becomes a disease among people.

It can also be seen as NE region people are being discriminated by the mainland Indian brother and sister as Chinki, Chinese and so on based our looks, appearance and region.

BIAS

Its human tendency to always compare and favor one over the other creating a differences among people which leads to superiority and inferiority.

Its causes prejudice. When we talk about equality, bias and discrimination plays a negative role because no equality can be seen with this two negative traits in the society since time immemorial.

As a human from different background and perspectives we better take it positively and learn to respect each other differences and also adding to the point that the government must take a serious look on the equality in the nation.





REFORMATION OF INDIA'S CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM



Miss L. Talikumla Aier

B.A., LL. B., LL. M.
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Recently the Union Home Minister introduced three new Bills in the Lok Sabha that propose a complete overhaul of the country's criminal justice system aimed at enhancing efficiency, fairness, and accountability. The Bills were passed by the Parliament in 2023 and will come into effect from July 1st 2024. The three new Bills are:

- The Bharatiya Nyay Sanhita Bill, 2023, which will replace the existing Indian Penal Code (IPC) 1860
- The Bhartiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita Bill, 2023, which will replace the existing Criminal Procedure Code (CrPc) 1973
- The Bharatiya Sakshya Bill, 2023, which will replace the existing Indian Evidence Act (IEA) 1872

India's ruling government unveiled three new Bills in Parliament, stating that they would usher in a significant transformation in our criminal justice system. The Indian Penal Code and the Indian Evidence Act are antiquated colonial-era laws, while the Code of Criminal Procedure is half a century old. The bills are crafted to abolish and replace the three criminal laws. Union Home Minister Amit Shah quoted their objective is to "deliver justice, not mere punishment".

What is the Criminal Justice System?

The criminal justice system is the set of laws, institutions and processes that aim to prevent, detect, prosecute, and punish crimes, while ensuring the rights and safety of all people.

It includes institutions like judicial, quasi-judicial, police, legislative bodies, and other organizations like forensic and investigation agencies.

What are the proposed reforms in India's Criminal Justice System?

1. Defines offenses related to terrorism, separatism, armed rebellion, and challenges to national sovereignty.
2. Repeals the offense of sedition, which was criticized as a colonial relic restricting free speech and dissent.
3. Prescribes capital punishment for mob lynching, addressing a growing menace in recent years.
4. Proposes 10 years of imprisonment for sexual intercourse with women based on false promises of marriage, addressing deception and exploitation.

5. Introduces **community service as a form of punishment for specific crimes**, which can help in reforming offenders and reducing overcrowding in prisons.
6. Fixes a maximum limit of 180 days to file a **charge sheet**, which can speed up the trial process and prevent indefinite delays.
7. Specific criteria for admissibility of electronic evidence such as authenticity, integrity, reliability which can prevent misuse or tampering of digital data.
8. Empowers magistrates to take **cognizance of offenses based on electronic records such as email, SMS, whatsapp message etc.**, which can facilitate evidence collection and verification.
9. Makes some of the sexual offences gender neutral, by including men and transgenders as potential victims and offenders, in addition to women.
10. Registering a police complaint in any police station, regardless of the location where the crime took place.

What are the issues in current proposed reforms to the criminal justice system?

Experts are sceptical about how some of these laws will work.

The manner in which the new offences /acts endangering sovereignty, organised crime, mob lynching, terrorism, rape by false promise to marry are drafted, it continues to be so vague that it ends up giving the police unreasonably wide powers of arrest. These vague provisions perpetuate the exercise of police powers in constitutionally unacceptable ways.

Further, for decades, successive governments have used India's colonial-era draconian sedition law against students, journalists, intellectuals, social activists and those critical of authority. The government now claims that it has taken a "historic" decision by repealing the controversial law. Yet experts disagree. The sedition law has been replaced by another in the new bill which punishes acts endangering sovereignty, unity and integrity of India. In other words, experts say, this is really an expanded definition of sedition itself. "Sedition should have gone. It has been retained and perhaps also strengthened."

What are the crucial points that the bills overlook?

1. Marital rape has not been criminalised despite India having tough laws to deter sexual violence against women.
2. Offences that criminalise speech - including sedition and obscenity, require reconsideration.
3. The terminology of "modesty" u/s 354 in the Indian Penal Code 1860 for the offence of "outraging the modesty of a woman" should be taken out.
4. Offences relating to religion and blasphemy, some of which are still very vague and ambiguous to even qualify as criminal provisions, require revisitation
5. The provision that mandates a minimum sentence of 7 years imprisonment/ life imprisonment/death penalty for every individual within a mob (a gathering of five or more people) found guilty of committing murder based on considerations of race, caste, and community. It's unwise to club this offence with murder knowing that there are social and political factors that may



impact these cases. This may need a very different approach for determining guilt, collecting evidence and investigation.

What Needs to be Done?

1. **Inclusive Consultation:** Hear the voices and opinions of the general public to accommodate diverse perspectives before implementing any reforms.
2. **Human Rights Safeguards:** Clearly define and narrow down vague terms so as to prevent potential misuse in order to explicitly incorporate human rights principles and safeguards
3. **Coherent Legal Framework:** Ensure consistency across the proposed bills and other existing laws.

4. **Restorative Justice:** Embrace restorative justice principles that focus on reconciliation, restitution, and rehabilitation to address the root causes of crime, reduce recidivism, and provide closure to victims.
5. **Public Awareness:** Awareness campaigns to educate the public about their rights and responsibilities within the criminal justice system to improve police-public relations.

By pursuing these progressive steps, we as a nation can work towards a criminal justice system that upholds the rule of law, protects human rights, and effectively serves the needs of its diverse population.



THE DRACONIAN LAW IN NAGALAND



Miss Mhabeni
4th Sem. LL. B.

Have you ever wondered why a cruel practices is always signified as 'draconian'?

The word 'Draconian' has been inherently derived from a famous person named 'Draco' or 'Dracon', was an Athenian politician who created a written constitution to govern Athens and standardize the punishments for crimes, these punishments were extreme and harsh. Almost all criminal acts including petty crimes were punishable by death under this constitution, e.g.: those convicted of stealing vegetables and fruits or convicted of idleness were punished just like those who committed murder (i.e death).¹ When questioned about why he believed it was essential to penalise petty offences with death sentence, Draco stated, *"we need the death penalty to stop minor offences, and for major ones, I can't conceive of any worse punishment."* The term Draconian has a significant negative connotation and is used to denote any extreme and harsh law or other tough devoid of kindness.

Some laws in India like The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958, The Safety Act of Jammu and Kashmir, 1978, Laws of Sedition (section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code, 1860) ,The National Security Act, 1980, etc. are considered to be Draconian laws.² Unlike other ordinary laws, human rights in these laws take a backseat as the punishments and procedures prescribed in them are often cruel

and harsh. Draconian law also called the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act (AFSPA) mark its presence in Nagaland, still and all there is a long background record behind implementation of this law.

The story of the Nagas' struggle for independence is a convoluted history and a prolonged ceaseless talk between leaders of certain organisations of the Nagas and the Government of India. The tension between the Nagas and Indian leaders started when India got independence from the British rule, and so also the Nagas were hoping for its independence as a separate country without any outside interference; in a nutshell:

When the British left India in 1947, Nagaland which is a small state situated in the North-eastern region of India was not ready for another hegemony. Therefore, they came together under a single banner of Naga Nationalist Council (NNC), aspiring for a common homeland and self-governance. Under the Hydari Agreement signed between NNC and British Administration, Nagaland was granted protected status for ten years, after which Nagas would decide whether they should stay in the Union or not. However, shortly after the British withdrew, the independent India proclaimed Naga Territory as part of the new Republic. The NNC proclaimed Nagaland's Independence on 14th August 1946 and in retaliation, Indian



authorities arrested many of the Naga Leaders.³ As a result of this, an armed struggle ensued and there were large casualties on either side. When the movement of the arm forces took root in Nagaland the Assam Police Forces allegedly used force to quell the movement and eventually Nagaland was declared as 'disturbed area' and AFSPA was subsequently imposed on the entire state. The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act is the product of this tension. The Act gives armed forces the power to maintain public order in the disturbed areas. It grants executive powers to the soldiers, they have the authority to prohibit a gathering of five or more persons in an area, can use force or even open fire after giving due warning if they feel a person is in contravention of the law. It also empowers the armed forces to arrest any individual without warrants on the basis of "reasonable suspicion", and search premises without warrants. The exercise of these extra ordinary powers by the armed forces has often led to allegations of fake encounters and other human rights violation in disturbed areas while questioning the indefinite imposition of AFSPA in the state.⁴ Since the imposition of this Act, there has been countless acts of violence in Nagaland that went unreported, however among those there are three major incidents that stands out: The Mokokchung Massacre on 27th December 1994, the Kohima Massacre on 5th March 1995 and the Oting Massacre on 4th December 2021.⁵ While the Act gives powers to security forces to open fire, this cannot be done without a prior warning given to the suspect. It says that the armed forces must act in cooperation with the district administration and not as an independent body. However, such procedure has been rarely followed.

Nagaland been living for 60 years under the power of AFSPA regime has had psychological consequences, trauma and alienation of the people. No section of society would want to allow itself to be subjected to a law that is as draconian as AFSPA, which in effect curbs the liberty and the rights of the

people, also the basic tenets of democracy which espouse the principles "of the people, by the people and for the people" have also stood negated. The Act violates the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the International Covenant on Civil and Political rights (ICCPR), and the Convention Against Torture (India is a signatory, but it has not ratified it).

The law has been widely criticized in the region and outside as it gives irrepressible powers to the Armed Forces and the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) to arrest and kill anyone, search any premises without warrant, and take other actions which cannot be questioned. AFSPA is one of the most undesirable and exceptionable laws in the country's statute book. It has been egregiously misused in every state where it has been imposed. There have been many other kinds of undemocratic conduct and severe violations of human rights. Laws like AFSPA is a wrong notion that peace can be won by well-equipped methods and barbaric means.

"Decades living under oppression have had many of us question the confidency of fundamental rights provided in the Indian Constitution"

¹ Cataliot, J. (2023, February 18). *Draconian Laws Origin, Significance & Characteristics*. Study.com.

<http://study.com/academy/lesson/draconian-laws-overview-facts.html>

² Shradha Jain, (11//02//2023) *All about Draconian Law*, published by Rachit Garg. blog.ipleaders.in

<https://blog.ipleaders.in>

³ Sayak Basu, 26//02//2023, *DH Web Desk*, *History of Separatism in the conficted northeastern state of Nagaland*. [Deccanherald.com](https://deccanherald.com)

⁴ *AFSPA in Nagaland*. (18//01//2019). [Drishtiias.com](https://drishtiias.com)

⁵ Shurhozelie Leizeitsu, (08//12//2021) *origin of the draconian law called AFSPA*. *The Morung Express*.

LEGAL MYTHS AND MISCONCEPTIONS



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The field of law is vast and constantly evolving, with its impact felt in various areas of our lives. However, there are many popular misconceptions and falsehoods surrounding the law that can cause misunderstandings, misinformation, and even legal consequences. This article aims to dispel some of the most widespread legal myths and misconceptions and provide accurate and trustworthy information.

MYTH 1: YOU CAN'T BE ARRESTED FOR A CRIME YOU DIDN'T COMMIT.

It's commonly believed that the presumption of innocence protects individuals from being arrested or charged for a crime they didn't commit. However, that's not entirely true. If the police have probable cause to suspect that you committed a crime, they can still arrest you. But being arrested doesn't automatically mean that you're guilty or will be convicted. You have several rights, including the right to remain silent, the right to a lawyer, and the right to defend yourself in court. Additionally, you have the right to make a phone call, which you can use to reach out to your loved ones like your mom/dad/gf/bf or order some pizza to lift up your mood.

MYTH 2: YOU CAN SUE ANYONE FOR ANYTHING AND GET A LOT OF MONEY.

Have you ever thought about suing someone just because they hurt your feelings? Well, I'm sorry to burst your bubble, but that's just a myth. To file a lawsuit against someone, you need to have a valid legal claim like negligence, breach of contract, fraud, or defamation. And that's not all, you must also prove financial or tangible harm. So, the idea of suing someone just because you dislike them or they hurt your feelings is not only absurd but also untrue. Remember, the compensation you receive is limited to the monetary value of your harm. So, it's always better to evaluate your legal claims before filing a lawsuit.

MYTH 3: IF YOU ARE INJURED ON SOMEONE ELSE'S PROPERTY, THEY ARE AUTOMATICALLY LIABLE.

Contrary to popular belief, property owners aren't automatically liable for any injuries that occur on their premises. They're only responsible if they breach their duty of care to the visitor. To make a claim, you need to prove they owed you a duty of care, breached it, and caused the injury. Plus,



don't act recklessly or foolishly or you won't have a case!

MYTH 4: GOING TO COURT IS ALWAYS THE BEST WAY TO RESOLVE A DISPUTE.

While going to court may seem like the only option to resolve a legal dispute, it's not always the best course of action. Litigation can be time-consuming, expensive, and emotionally draining. It can also strain your relationship with the other party and lead to an outcome that leaves both parties dissatisfied. Fortunately, there are alternative dispute resolution methods like negotiation, mediation, or arbitration that can be faster, cheaper, and more flexible than going to court. These methods can help parties reach a mutually satisfactory agreement while preserving their relationship. However, it's important to note that not every case is suitable for alternative dispute resolution methods, and

you should consult a lawyer to determine the best course of action for your situation.

MYTH 5: I KNOW MY RIGHTS

It's a common phrase to say, "I know my rights" when interacting with authorities, but that's not always enough. You must also actively protect and assert your rights. However, it's essential to keep in mind that the law is complex and can vary from state to state. If you're facing a legal problem, it's in your best interest to seek legal advice from an attorney who can provide guidance tailored to your specific situation. Remember, an attorney can help you navigate the legal system and protect your rights effectively. Don't let a lack of legal knowledge hinder your ability to advocate for yourself. Consult with an attorney who can help you assert your rights and protect your interests.



THE MOTOR VEHICLES AMENDMENT ACT 2019



Miss Rosie Sangtam
6th Sem. LL. B.

Strengthening Road safety and regulation.

The Motor Vehicals Amendment Act 2019 is a land mark legislation aimed at overhauling and streamlining India's traffic and road safety regulations. The Act, which came into effect on September 1, 2019, constitutes the biggest reform in the country's road transport sector in the past three decades. It aims to bring about significant changes in the unisting laws and regulations governing the use of motor vehicles and road safety.

One of the pivotal aspects of the Motor Vehicles Amendment Act 2019 is its emphasis on strengthening road safety measures. The Act introduce various provisions to deter and penalize violation of traffic rules and violations such as over speeding, driving under the influence of alcohol and the non-usage of helmets and seatbelts. By significantly increasing the fines and penalties for such offences, the Act seeks to instill a greater sense of responsibility and discipline among motorist, ultimately contributing to a safer road environment.

Furthermore, the Act focuses on enhancing the accountability of road

authorities and ensuring timely assistance to accident victims. It proposes the establishment of a motor vehicle accident fund to provide compulsory insurance cover to all road users in the country. In addition, the Act places a renewal emphasis on the role of Good Samaritans, aiming to protect individuals who come forward to help accident victims from any unnecessary legal or financial hassles.

The Motor Vehicles Amendment Act 2019 also introduces provisions to facilitate the introduction of new technologies the use of electronic monitoring and enforcement of traffic regulation, like the use of CCTV cameras to monitor traffic violations. Additionally, the Act lays the foundation for the establishment of a National Transportation Policy to cater to the ever-evolving needs of the transport sector. The act also brings several changes to the process of vehicle registration and driver licensing. It aims to simplify and expedite these procedures through the introduction of online portals and the removal of intermediaries, thereby enhancing transparency and efficiency.

Although the Motor Vehicles Amendment Act 2019 has garnered

widespread appreciation for its comprehensive approach towards road safety and regulation, there have been debates on certain aspects of the Act, particularly covering the substantial increase in fines and penalties for traffic offences.

In conclusion, the Motor Vehicles Amendment Act 2019 represents a bold step in the direction of enhancing road safety and regulation in India. Despite

some initial challenges, its implementation has the potential to usher in a new era of responsible and safer road use. It is imperative for all stakeholders, including the government, law enforcement agencies and citizens to work collaboratively and conscientiously towards the effective execution of the act, thereby ensuring a more secure and efficient road transport system for the nation.



DOMESTIC VIOLENCE



Miss Purobi Dey
2nd Sem. LL. B

Domestic violence is violence or other abuse that occurs in a domestic setting, such as in a marriage or cohabitation. Domestic violence also involves violence against children, parents or the elderly. It can assume multiple forms including physical, verbal, emotional economic, religious, reproduction, financial abuse or sexual abuse.

Domestic violence in Nagaland.

There are excess of scholarly researches on the issue of Domestic Violence against Women and Children. Such researches also done in view to highlight the issues surrounding the adverse effects on the physical, emotional and psychological well-being of the victims. The effect of a domestic violent environment in the family and community will also be considered.

According to family and community services, NSW government, one in three women experience abuse in the form of physical, mental or emotional. The common effects of abused victims are illness, injury and disability especially in women under the age of 45. Emotional and psychological trauma which leads to depression and various other suicidal tendencies and in many cases, these victims opt for dependence on alcohol to ease the pain.

People usually think that Naga women do not face any discrimination, in fact there are

many case where the women tend to keep these experiences for herself because by traditional custom she is bound to keep quiet because she will be taken as a bad wife. Most of these cases are experienced by women whose husbands are drunkards or have extra marital affairs there are also cases where sons beat their mother.

The sate of Nagaland needs to strengthen the institution in public and private to give more important to the violence against women. Mostly the rural areas are neglected or less observation are done on violence against women. Awareness and prevention need to cosult to the victims. Domestic violence is a major issue to the society, the awareness need to reach throughout the corner of the women on their rights against the abuser.

Gender Inequality

Domestic violence is a gender problem and ought to be implicit in the atmosphere of social configuration and discrimination between male and female. Gender needs equality in all purpose, for better Society which does not harm an individual.

The classification of discrimination include gender based violence, that is, violence that is fascinated aligned with a woman because she is women or that impose physical, mental or sexual harm or suffering threats of such acts, intimidation and deprivations of liberty.



Gender based violence could also be occur in female infancide, tradition practices, sexual violence and human trafficking.

The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 was enacted via Parliament of India. It was to secure abusive action against women and help those who are being the victim and has suggested that state parties should act to shelter women against violence of any sort especially that occurring within the family. Some of legal initiative and development on this subjects are the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act recognizes the right of women to live in violence free, the Dowry Prohibition Act 1986, the Commission of Sati Prevention Act 1987 etc.

Specific cases in Domestic Violence in Nagaland.

In Naga society where there is prompt domestic violence and such more case go unreported everyday. In fact, this form of violence has a lot of variation in the form of its occurrence in the families throughout the state, varied consequences of domestic violence depending on the victims, the amount of the violence and incidence of the distress they are subjected.

While the data offers an opportunity for one to indulge in complacency, the reality project an entirely different picture, It is found that women in Nagaland both educated and uneducated are victims of various kind of violence. Vulnerable Naga women bear the burnt of home and in public place. Unfortunately, cases are not reported for fear of social stigma and the belief that a women should be submissive. Women Help line 181 is a project of the Nagaland State Social Welfare Board (NSSWB) and Funded by the Ministry of Women and Child Development Fund. Nagaland State Commission for Women, Dr. Tensula Ao "Violence against women was escalating, and has called for introspection at the obstacles put by society.

Women empowerment issue in Nagaland.

Nagaland had violence over an issue of 33% reservation for women in election to civic

bodies. Domestic violence has been occurring in the form of quarrels, separation in family, kidnap, abuse rape molestation and other are on the rise in Nagaland.

Customary laws are gender biased, resulting in a patriarchal set up, wherein women are not considered vital in policy and decision making. The villagers usually go to the village councils to sort out their social problems and issues. Lawyers on behalf of the Naga Women Association got final reliefs in a case where the Kohima High Court directed the state of Nagaland to hold election to district municipal councils with 33% seats reserved for women.

Women in the Naga Society have not enjoyed any right overhand. Women haven't had much voice in the village councils or in any other bodies. Reservation for women in Nagaland is crucial for their empowerment because there has been no women legislator in the state over since Nagaland attained statehood in 1963.

Conclusion

At last it showed that the Naga women have experience domestic violence because in the Naga Society a boy is always considered more favourable than a girl.

According to the customary law of the Nagas, the inheritance right is given only to a male, so the family tends to become disappointed when a boy child is not born in the family. Naga culture also demands a Naga women to be humble and obedient towards a man in her family so when a women fails to perform them, she usually faces the consequences. However, not every man has the mind-set, there are many others who take a great deal in respecting their mothers, daughters and wife.

Domestic violence can be prevalent to either rich or poor, white or black and one can avoid the chances of happening by the signs of the person. The way to curb gender inequality and assert women empowerment, will come not from the incentives of government alone but will be effective only if the person herself/himself will work towards it.

MAINTENANCE TO WIVES, CHILDREN, AND AGED PARENTS IN INDIA. A STUDY THROUGH LANDMARK CASES.



Miss. Nazia Begum Talukdar
2nd Sem. LL. B.

What is Maintenance?

It is a right to get the reasonable necessities.

Section 3(b) of the **Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956** defines Maintenance.

According to it, maintenance includes- (i) in all cases, provision for food, clothing, residence, education, and medical attendance and treatment, (ii) in the case of an unmarried daughter, and also the reasonable expenses of and incident to her marriage. It does not rest upon contract. It is a liability created by Hindu Law and arises out of the jural relations of the parties.

Maintenance Or Nafkah (Muslim Law)

Under Muslim Law, the wife has an absolute right to be maintained by her husband, which arises out of her status. It does not matter that she can maintain herself; it is the husband's legal obligation. It is believed that she is the source or root (*asl*) and the children are the offshoots or branches (*far*), thus she is given priority. Both Muslim personal law and the provisions of CrPC regulate her maintenance.

The term 'Maintenance' refers to the provision for food, clothing and lodging. Maintenance or allowances such as

Kharch-e-pandan, *Mewa-Khori* may also be provided for in the marriage agreement between parties.

Maintenance Of Minor Children Under Naga Customary Law.

In case of divorce, if the child is at tender age and deeply attached to the mother, he/she remains with the mother till he/she is capable to survive without her mother's help. The father has to extent the help for the maintenance. If the father is not in a position to look after the children, they are kept in the custody of the mother when the children grew up they return to the father or father's brother or grandparents from father's side Nagas are **Patrilineal Society**.

Section 125 Criminal Procedure Code, 1973: Order of Maintenance of Wives, Children And Parents

Judicial Magistrate First Class (JMFC) upon proof of such neglect or refusal, order such person to make a monthly allowance for the maintenance of his wife or such child, father or mother, at such monthly rate as such Magistrate thinks fit.

Provided- No wife shall be entitled to receive an allowance for the maintenance and expenses of the proceeding, from her husband if-



- ❖ She is living in adultery or
- ❖ Without any sufficient reason she refuses to live with the husband or
- ❖ Living separately by mutual consent.

Explanation

(a) Minor

Under the provision of the Indian Majority Act (not have attained his majority)

(b) Wife

Includes-

- ❖ Divorced or
- ❖ Has Obtained divorce from her husband and has not remarried.

Merely because the wife is capable of earning is not sufficient reason to reduce maintenance granted to her by the family court.

PROCEDURE: SECTION 126

Proceedings under section 125 may be taken against any person in any district-

- ❖ Where he resides
- ❖ Where he or his wife resides
- ❖ Where he last resided with his wife.

Provided

If the Magistrate is satisfied that the person against whom an order for payment of maintenance is proposed to be made is wilfully avoiding service or wilfully neglecting to attend the court, the Magistrate may proceed to hear and determine the case ex-parte.

ALTERATION IN ALLOWANCE-SECTION 127

On proof of a change in the circumstances, the Magistrate may make such alteration, in the allowances for the maintenance or the interim maintenance.

If the Magistrate thinks that the order made under section 124 should be cancelled or varied, he shall cancel the order or vary.

ENFORCEMENT OF ORDER OF MAINTENANCE-SECTION 128

A copy of the order shall be given without payment to the person in whose favour, it is made or to his guardian.

Maintenance will be enforced from when the order has been passed.

SHAILJA VS KHOBBANA

INTRODUCTION

It is a Supreme Court of India case decided on January 18, 2017. The main issue in this case is the right to maintenance of a woman who is capable of earning but not actually earning. The case involves a dispute between Shailja the wife and Khobbana the husband, over the quantum of maintenance to be paid by the husband to the wife and their minor son. The case also raises the question of gender justice and feminist jurisprudence in the context of matrimonial laws in India.

BACKGROUND

Shailja and Khobbana got married in 1998 and had a son in 2000. They lived together until 2009, when Khobbana deserted Shailja and their son and married another woman. Shailja filed a petition for divorce and maintenance under Section 13 and 25 of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, respectively. She claimed that she was qualified teacher but had given her job to take care of the family, she also claimed that Khobbana was a senior lecture in a college and owned 26 acres of irrigated land. She sought an amount of Rs. 50,000 per month as maintenance for herself and their son.

The Family Court granted the divorce and awarded an amount of Rs. 15,000 per month to Shailja and Rs. 10,000 per month to their son as maintenance. The Family Court rejected Khobbana's argument that Shailja was working and earning Rs. 15,000 per

month as a teacher. The Family Court also noted that Khobbana has failed to produce any evidence of his income and assets.

Khobbana challenged the order of the Family Court before the High Court Of Karnataka. The High Court Reduce the Amount of Maintenance to Rs. 6,000 per month each to Shailja and their son, on the ground that Shailja was capable of earning as a teacher and did not require the amount awarded by the Family Court. The High Court did not consider the actual income and assets of Khobbana, nor the standard of living and expenses of Shailja and their son.

Shailja appealed to the Supreme Court against the order of the High Court. She argued that the High Court had erred in reducing the maintenance on the basis of her capability of earning, without taking into account her actual earning and the income and assets of Khobbana. She also argued that the High Court had violated the principles of gender justice and feminist jurisprudence by ignoring the social and economic realities faced by women in India.

ANALYSIS

The Supreme Court allowed the appeal and restored the order of the Family Court. The Supreme Court held that the High Court had failed to appreciate the difference between “capable of earning” and “actual earning”. The Supreme Court observed that merely because the wife is capable of earning is not a sufficient reason to reduce the maintenance awards by the Family Court. The Supreme Court also noted that the High Court had not considered the income and assets of the husband, which were more than Rs. 80,000 per month, as he was a senior lecturer in a college and owned 26 acres of irrigated Land.

The Supreme Court also emphasized the need to adopt a gender-sensitive approach while deciding the cases of

maintenance. The Supreme Court stated that the court should not overlook the fact that the wife often sacrifices her own career and aspirations to support the husband and take care of the children and the household. The Supreme Court also stated that the courts should not adopt a narrow and rigid view of the law, but should take into account the social and economic realities and prevailing norms of the society.

THE SUPREME COURT RELIED ON THE FOLLOWING LEGAL PROVISIONS AND PRECEDENTS TO SUPPORT ITS DECISION:

1. Section 25 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, which empowers the court to grant maintenance to either spouse, having regard to the income and property of the parties, the conduct of the parties, and the other circumstances of the case.
2. Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, which provides for maintenance to the wife, children, and parents, who are unable to maintain themselves, by the person who has sufficient means and neglects or refuses to maintain them.
3. *Badshah v. Urmila Badshah Godse*, (2014) 1 SCC 188, where the Supreme Court held that the term “wife” in Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, includes a woman who has been duped into a second marriage by a man who conceals his first marriage, and that such a woman is entitled to maintenance.
4. *Chaturbhuj v. Sita Bai*, (2008) 2 SCC 316, where the Supreme Court held that the term “unable to maintain herself” in Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, does not mean that the wife must be absolutely helpless, and that the court has to consider the social status, background, and the economic condition of the parties.

5. Rameshchandra Rampratapji Daga v. Rameshwari Ramchandra Daga, (2005) 2 SCC 33, where the Supreme Court held that the amount of maintenance should be such as enable the wife to live with dignity and comfort, and not merely to survive.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations that can be made to the parties and the courts are as follows:

- The parties should try to resolve their disputes amicably and mutually, by engaging in mediation, and avoid litigation as far as possible.
- The parties should disclose their income and assets honestly and transparently, and cooperate with the courts in the determination of the quantum of maintenance.
- The courts should adopt a gender-sensitive and holistic approach while deciding the cases of maintenance, and ensure that the wife and the children are not deprived of their right to live with dignity and comfort.

IN CONCLUSION

The case of Shailja vs. Khobbana is an important case that highlights the right to maintenance of a woman who is capable of

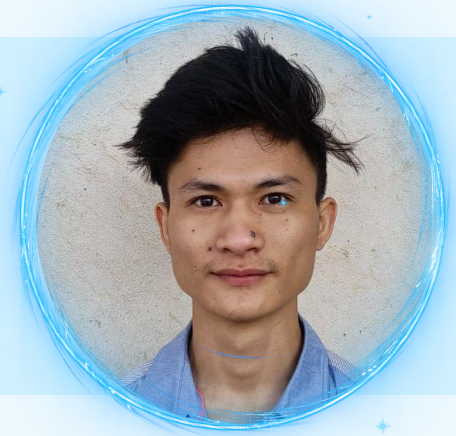
earning but not actually earning. The case also reflects the need to apply the principles of gender justice and feminist jurisprudence in the context of matrimonial laws in India. The case demonstrates that the courts should not reduce the maintenance on the basis of the capability of earning of the wife, but should consider the actual earning of the wife and income and assets of the husband. The case also shows that the courts should adopt a narrow and rigid view of the law, but should take into account the social and economic realities and prevailing norms of the society.

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THE LEGALITY AND IMPLICATION OF THE UNIFORM CIVIL CODE (UCC) WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON NORTH-EAST INDIA



Mr. Kilangnukshi Aier
4th Sem. LL.B.

India is renowned for its ability to maintain unity amidst diversity. This pride, however, stands in contrast to the plethora of relevant laws. Since the initial petition for a Uniform Civil Code (UCC) was submitted in 2019 to champion gender justice, equality, and women's dignity, the issue has been mired in controversy. The concept of UCC aims to unify all citizens under a single law, irrespective of gender or religion, thereby eliminating conflicting personal and religious regulations. Article 44 of the Constitution, situated within the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) in Part IV, emphasizes the importance of UCC implementation.

However, despite the apparent constitutional requirement, UCC remains largely unenforced. This is due to the nature of DPSPs, which, while fundamental to governance, are not legally binding, as stated in Article 37 of the Constitution. They serve as guiding principles for the state rather than enforceable laws.

The Uniform Civil Code stands as a distinct legislative framework designed to safeguard the fundamental and constitutional rights of Indian citizens, particularly in personal matters devoid of religious or gender bias. While DPSPs

inform state policy formulation, citizens lack the power to compel adherence to these principles.

India already possesses a form of Uniform Civil Law, albeit not codified, through legislations like the Special Marriage Act of 1954 and the Indian Succession Act of 1925. Despite this, the voluntary nature of marriage under the Special Marriage Act means it's often overlooked as a true UCC, despite its alignment with the concept.

Implementation Process:

Legislative Action: The Indian Parliament must initiate the process by proposing a bill for a standard civil code, subject to debate, amendment, and voting in both Houses.

Building Consensus: Political parties and religious groups need to engage in discussions and negotiations to gather support for the UCC bill.

Judicial Interpretation: Courts play a vital role in interpreting and resolving disputes related to the UCC and existing personal laws.

Impact on Current Laws:

Uniformity in Personal Laws: The UCC replaces current personal laws,



ensuring consistency in adoption, divorce, remarriage, and property inheritance.

Promoting Gender Equality: Women stand to gain equal rights and opportunities in divorce and inheritance cases under the UCC.

Challenges to Adoption:

Tribal Rights and Culture: Striking a balance between national uniformity and tribal traditions presents challenges, potentially infringing on tribal rights.

Limited Social Awareness: Rural populations may lack awareness of the UCC, complicating efforts to disseminate information.

Political Resistance: UCC faces opposition from political parties leveraging religious and cultural identities for support.

Constitutional Hurdles: Legal provisions protecting religious freedom may pose obstacles to UCC implementation.

Further Challenges:

Lack of Consensus: Disagreements among religious organizations and legal professionals impede agreement on the structure and content of the UCC.

Implementation Challenges: Difficulties may arise in enforcing the UCC uniformly across the diverse nation.

Public Awareness and Acceptance: Extensive efforts are needed to educate the public about UCC changes and address misconceptions.

Present Situation: In 2024, nevertheless, things appear to be getting better for UCC in India. To advance gender equality and prevent discriminatory practices, the government is moving toward enacting a common civil law for all residents. The goal of UCC is to establish a consistent code that will grant all citizens, regardless of their religious views, equal rights and opportunities.

Additionally, the Uttarakhand state government established a committee to create the state's Uniform Civil Code. Chief Minister Pushkar Singh Dhami stated that the Uniform Civil Code (UCC) will be enacted into law as soon as the committee produced its report.

India's development as a developed nation may be aided by the establishment of a contemporary and forward-thinking society through the use of UCC. Additionally, the UCC will work to foster harmony and unity among various faith communities. Before UCC is implemented, a few issues still need to be resolved, such as resistance from specific political parties and religious organizations.

With the government working to establish a single civil law for all residents, the overall state of UCC in India in 2023 is hopeful. Putting UCC into practice can aid in advancing gender equality and building a contemporary, forward-thinking culture.

Impact of UCC on Northeastern States and Various Religious Legal Systems

The proposed Uniform Civil Code (UCC) in India has sparked concerns, particularly in the northeastern states and among various religious communities, regarding its potential impact on existing cultural and legal systems.

In Mizoram, the diversity within tribal communities presents a challenge to implementing a single civil code uniformly. This diversity extends to religious denominations within Christianity, further complicating the enforcement of a uniform code. The Mizoram government has unanimously opposed the UCC, citing the difficulty of imposing a single code across the diverse subtribes and religious groups.

Similarly, in Meghalaya, where the Khasi, Jaintia, and Garo tribes have distinct customs and rituals regarding marriage, divorce, adoption, and inheritance, there

is apprehension that a uniform code may disrupt centuries-old traditions. Meghalaya's leadership, including Chief Minister Conrad K Sangma, has voiced opposition to the UCC, emphasizing its conflict with India's diverse cultural fabric.

In Nagaland, special constitutional provisions safeguard tribal customs, property ownership, and religious practices. The proposed UCC is viewed as a threat to these provisions and the fundamental rights of the Naga people. Lawmakers and activists argue that imposing the UCC would undermine tribal ethos and diversity, leading to cultural homogenization and the erosion of minority rights.

Several religious communities, including Hinduism, Islam, Sikhism, Parsi,

and Christianity, also stand to be affected by the UCC. Existing personal laws governing marriage, divorce, adoption, and inheritance may need to be revised to align with the proposed uniform code. However, concerns persist regarding the potential impact on religious practices and traditions, such as polygamy in Islam and inheritance rights in Christianity.

Overall, opposition to the UCC stems from its perceived threat to cultural diversity, minority rights, and religious freedoms. Despite government initiatives, significant challenges remain in reconciling the UCC with India's complex legal and cultural landscape.

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WEIGHING THE IMPACT OF NAGALAND LIQUOR TOTAL PROHIBITION (NLTP) ACT



Miss Osenrhoni Kikon

(Alumna 2023)

Inspector of Excise, Dept. of Excise
& Prohibition, Nagaland

The NLTP Act 1989 is a landmark legislation which totally prohibits sale, consumption, manufacture, import and export of liquor in the state of Nagaland. The Act also declares that Nagaland shall be a dry state and there shall be total prohibition of liquor in the state. The Act was a result of the temperance movement in Nagaland which started in the 1960s spearheaded by the Nagaland Baptist Church Council (NBCC). The Naga society in the 60s, 70s and the 80s was ravaged by the excessive use of alcohol due to rampant flow of liquor in the state and hence the movement rapidly gained momentum in the light of the woes. Eventually the NBCC along with Naga Mothers Association (NMA) and Civil Society Organizations pressured the Government to impose prohibition as a remedy to address this challenging issue of alcohol abuse which had been a long concern in the state. And the Act was finally passed in 1989.

The Act has had a profound impact on our state and has triggered endless debates, consultations and discussion on its efficacy, impact and implications on our society. And it continues to draw public interest even after three and a half decades of its enactment. Let us now delve into the effects of the NLTP Act and assess its consequences on the State and its people.

Proponents of the Act argue that inspite of the unending criticisms it has received over the years, in the context of the times the Act was passed it was the need of the hour and it undeniably played an important role in positively impacting the lives of many. The Naga society during those times was going through a number of social problems mainly because of alcohol and drug abuse which resulted in a vicious cycle of poverty, domestic violence, broken homes, pre-mature deaths, accidents, etc. School drop-out rate was very high and there was very low literacy rate. The society seemed to be going to the point of no return. The uncontrolled flow of liquor coupled with the tendency to abuse it led to lose of many precious lives. Proponents argue that the NLTP Act has served in reducing such alcohol-related instances leading to an overall improvement in the well-being of the individuals and families and has also helped in promoting community harmony. They also argue that the Act has been instrumental in promoting a culture of sobriety and responsible behavior amongst its citizens. And lifting prohibition would mean reversing the clock and would also cause further moral deterioration of the society.

However inspite of its noble intent of promoting a healthy and a disciplined society, the Act also led to various unintended consequences. Thus critics of the Act argue that one has to see the other side of the coin too. The Act totally bans consumption and sale of liquor but one cannot deny the fact that Nagaland has its fair share of drinkers and that alcohol is consumed everywhere. This has led to rise in illicit liquor trade and bootlegging in the state. The total ban has also created a black market which supplies spurious and adulterated liquor. This has not only undermined the objectives of the Act but has also led to adverse effect on public health and safety and has also created law and order problems in the state. The porous border with Assam which is a wet state with widespread availability of alcohol is another impediment in effective enforcement of the Act. Revenue generated from wine shops and distilleries along the bordering districts of Assam with Nagaland has boosted their economy with most of its sale made to customers from Nagaland whereas on the flipside the ban has led to spiraling down of our economy further. The state's excise revenue which was ₹ 5.5 crores in 1988-89 could have been generating an estimated revenue of anywhere between ₹ 50- 150 crores today had prohibition not been imposed. Critics lament that the revenue generated could have been used for developing infrastructure and improving healthcare and education facilities given the limited revenue generation avenues of the state. They also argue that when the NLTP Act has failed miserably what good is it to continue with prohibition. It is argued that the ban on alcohol has neither led to a decline in alcohol related expenditure nor a decline in health costs. So instead of hiding behind the hypocrisy of prohibition we have to accept the reality and address it.

The failure of the Act has also led to a blame game. While the church blames the enforcing agencies for the failure to successfully and intentionally implement the Act and the lack of political will to really implement the ideals of the Act. On the other hand, the church is seen as the main opponent of any lifting of prohibition despite the glaring failure of the Act. According to some, bootleggers and smugglers are also proponents of prohibition. While for some, the Act is full of loopholes with light penalty for offenders and so the Act does not even work as a deterrence.

In conclusion, the Nagaland Total Liquor Prohibition Act of 1989 has had both positive and negative implications for the state. While it had succeeded in addressing some of the immediate social issues associated with alcohol consumption, it has also given rise to new challenges such as illicit liquor trade and black marketing. It is therefore essential for policy makers to carefully weigh the impact of the Act and work towards a more comprehensive and effective approach to alcohol regulation in Nagaland. By taking a holistic view of the issues at hand, it should consider potential adjustments to strike a balance between achieving public health objectives and promoting economic stability in Nagaland.





SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT



Miss. Nazia Begum Talukdar
4th Sem. LL.B.



For every woman who is tired of acting weak when she knows she is strong, there is a man who is tired of appearing strong when he feels vulnerable.

For every woman who is tired of acting dumb, there is a man who is burdened with the constant expectation of “knowing everything”.

For every woman who is tired of being called “an emotional female”, there is a man who is denied the right to weep and to weep and be gentle.

For every woman who feels “tied down” by her children, there is a man who is denied the full pleasure of parenthood.

For every woman who is denied meaningful employment and equal pay, there is a man who must bear full financial responsibility for another human being.

For every woman who was not taught the intricacies of an automobile, there is a man who was not taught the satisfaction of cooking.

For every woman who takes a step forward her own liberation, there is a man who finds that the way to freedom has made a little easier.

MY NOTES ON EPOXY RESIN



Miss. Salma Shaikh
2nd Sem. LL. B.

What is epoxy Resin?

Epoxy Resin are two-component system consisting of resin and hardener. By mixing the two component a chemical reaction takes place. So, that the liquid resin gradually harden to a solid plastic.

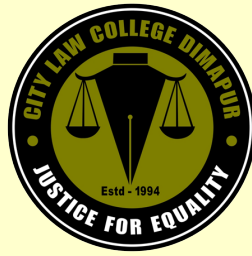
The result is a high-class clear surface Resin is not only used in industry and boat building but also in art thus besides kitchen counters, floor, tables, pictures, jewelry or sculpture can also be cost.

The trend to use resin in art comes from USA, Canada and Australia. In Europe the technology is still little known.

STORY OF EPROXY RESIN.

My journey of Eproxxy Resin started during the starting of lockdown in Guwahati where I was Quarantine and along with me there were some American tourist group. They taught me about the Eproxxy Resin





CALLING ALL CITY LAW COLLEGE ALUMNI

Dear Esteemed Alumni,

We hope this message finds you well. As former students of City Law College, you have been an integral part of our college's history and have contributed significantly to our legacy in legal education.

We are excited to announce that we are in the process of forming a City Law College Alumni Association. This association aims to foster a spirit of loyalty and strengthen the ties between alumni, the community, and our beloved college.

To make this initiative a success, we need your support. We kindly request all alumni to register their details with the college. You can do this by visiting the college in person or by sending a WhatsApp message to 9863604914.

Please provide the following details:

1. Your name as recorded in the college
2. Year of passing LL.B. degree
3. Present address
4. Contact number

Your participation will not only help us keep you informed about upcoming events and opportunities but also enable you to connect and network with fellow alumni.

We look forward to your positive response and continued support in making the City Law College Alumni Association a vibrant and engaging platform.

Thank you for your attention and cooperation.

OFFICE OF THE CITY LAW COLLEGE



2023 BATCH



LL.B. 3RD YEAR CLASS



LL.B. 2ND YEAR CLASS



LL.B. 1ST YEAR CLASS



STUDENTS' UNION



Asap Zeliang
President



Elive Jakha
Vice President



Vituo Rupreo
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Purobi Dey
Assistant General Secy.



Lungsangyile
Finance Secretary



Shewata Verma
Women Co-ordinator



Rohit Kumar Sah
Assistant Games &
Sports Secretary



RED RIBBON CLUB
HIV & AIDS AWARENESS PROGRAMME



Annual Sports Meet, 2023



**Consecration Programme,
26th September, 2023. with Mrs. Kalivi Zhimomi (UESI, Staff Worker)**



6th Semester Students' with faculty incharge during National Lok Adalat, Dimapur



International Women's Day 2024 Penal Discussion Programme

(L to R): Dr. T. Limanochet Jamir (Principal), Tiakala Ao (Chief General Manager, NABARD), Phutoli Chingmak (Managing Director, Eleutheros Christian Society), Anungla Zoe Longkumer (Dimapur based Artist).



MOOT COURT



Mr. Pucakhu Sema
Chairman, Managing Board
During 27th Fresher's Day
Cum Farwell



Mrs. Mecievinuo Zhotso
District Program Officer
During HIV & AIDS
awareness programme



**Professor Dr. Sandeepa
Bhat B., The WB NUJS,**
Kolkata, during College
visit.



**Assistant Professor Dr. M. P.
Chengappa, The WB NUJS,**
Kolkata, during College
visit.



COLLEGE SOCIAL WORK, 2023



COLLEGE SOCIAL WORK, 2024



COLLEGE SPORTS MEET, 2023



COLLEGE SPORTS MEET, 2023



STATEWIDE AWARENESS CAMPAIGN & REGISTRATION OF APPRENTICE, 2023

PRINCIPAL, FACULTY AND STUDENTS
PARTICIPATING IN STATE LEVEL TELE-LAW
WORKSHOP CUM MELA ON 7TH MARCH, 20246TH SEMESTER STUDENTS' PARTICIPATED IN NElf
CONVENTION AT GUWAHATI



**INTER COLLEGE EXTEMPORE SPEECH COMPETITION AT CITY LAW COLLEGE
JUDGES INCLUDING THE PRINCIPAL AND WINNERS**



DOBASHI COURT VISIT, 2023



Mrs. Moakala, the Manager, along with officials from the Bank of Baroda, Purana Bazar Branch and members of the college community



Sitting (L to R) : Mrs. Wonchibeni Patton (Chief Judicial Magistrate), Former Hon'ble Justice S. Hokato Swu (President, State Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission), Mr. Inalo Zhimomi (District & Session Judge), Mr. Wati Angh (Advocate) & Mrs. Elizabeth Thungchanbeni E. Ezung (Asst. Prof. of Law)



Visit to Dimapur District Court Complex on Platinum Jubilee Celebration of the Gauhati High Court led by Asst. Professors Mezhlousieno Nakhro and Dr. Benchilo Odyuo



**Farewell Ceremony of our beloved former Principal, Mr. P. Leonard Aier
From (L to R): Tongpangkumba Imchen, Mrs. Elizabeth Thungchanbeni E. Ezung, Pucakhu Sema, P. Leonard Aier, K. Ihevi Aomi, Dr. Benchilo Odyuo, Mezhlousieno Nakhro, Abigail K. Yephthomi.**









1st row sitting (L to R):

Dr. N. Renthungjungio (Assistant Registrar), Atoka Achumi, NJS (Joint Registrar), Hon'ble Justice Kardak Ete, Hon'ble Justice Kakheto Sema, Ajongba Imchen, NJS (Registrar), Dr. T. Limanochet Jamir (Principal), K. Temsutoshi (Deputy Registrar)

2nd row standing (L to R) :

Nekshiwati (Court Officer), MughatoV, Ronsenmenla, Mhabeni Lotha, Shongmoi P Konyak, Ngamnon Koyak, Yogita Rai, Lucy Panme, Hekani Kiho, Vinika Sema, Nazai Begum Talukdar, Elive Jakha, Vituna, Lungsangyile, Shewata Verma, Prity Nath, Purobi Dey, Tenochono Kikhi, Cynthia Marak, Alibo N Chishi, Hamida Begum, Rosie Sangtam, Akani T Chishi, Mercy Chishi, Dr. Benchilo Odyuo (Assistant Professor), Tekhenga Rengma (Office Assistant).

3rd row standing (L to R) :

Longpotsung, Asap Zeliang, Lawrence P Hengkongnamai, Tokuto K, Vituo Rupre-o, Renthungo M Tsanglao, Atopu H Yepthomi, Mesho K Jimo, Tzudenangpong Ao, Tssentsu T Odyuo, Mehemu Kath, Hinoka T Chishi, Pravin Kumar Shaw, Bikash Singh, Puloka, Jubika K Achumi, Rohit Das, Hopeto Albert Chophy, I Kikameren Jamir, Kilangukshi Aier, Keyizu Hega, Khrope Mero, Rohit Kumar Sah.



CITY LAW COLLEGE COMMUNITY (2023-2024)

