

ICFAI LAW SCHOOL, JAIPUR

LEXPRESS

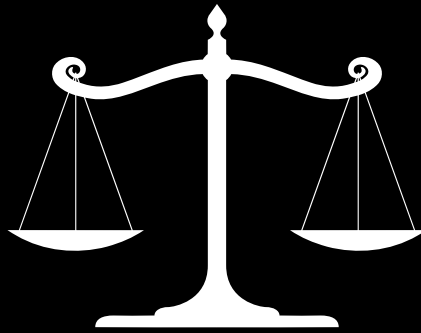
EDITION V



HUMAN RIGHTS



**INTERNATIONAL
HUMAN RIGHTS**



**AS EXPLAINED BY
UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER**





Human rights are rights we have simply because we exist as human beings - they are not granted by any state. These universal rights are inherent to us all, regardless of nationality, sex, national or ethnic origin, color, religion, language, or any other status. They range from the most fundamental - the right to life - to those that make life worth living, such as the rights to food, education, work, health, and liberty.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1948, was the first legal document to set out the fundamental human rights to be universally protected. The UDHR, which turns 75 on 10 December 2023, continues to be the foundation of all international human rights law. Its 30 articles provide the principles and building blocks of current and future human rights conventions, treaties and other legal instruments.

The UDHR, together with the 2 covenants - the International Covenant for Civil and Political Rights, and the International Covenant for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights - make up the International Bill of Rights.



THE ICFAI UNIVERSITY, JAIPUR



THE ICFAI UNIVERTSITY is established under the provisions of the ICFAI University, Jaipur Act, 2011 passed by legislative assembly of Rajasthan. The University believes in creating and disseminating knowledge and skills in core and frontier areas through innovative educational programs, research, consulting and publishing and developing a new cadre of citizens with a high level of competence and deep sense of ethics and commitment to the code of professional conduct. The mission of the university is to offer world class, innovative, career oriented professional post graduate and under graduate programs through inclusive technology aided pedagogies to equip students with the requisite professional and life skills as well as social sensitivity and high sense of ethics. The university presently offers programs in Management, Pharmacy, Science, Liberal Arts, Physiotherapy, Technology and Law with an objective of developing a new generation of professionals through comprehensive and contemporary body of knowledge and skills both functional and integrative.

ICFAI LAW SCHOOL

LAW PROGRAMMES OFFERED

- BA-LL.B(Hons.)
- BBA-LL.B(Hons.)
- LL.B
- LL.M
- Ph.D



An integral part of ICFAI University Jaipur, the ICFAI Law School was founded in 2015 to provide high-quality legal education to the upcoming generation of legal practitioners. The legal school is devoted to cultivating a new generation of legal professionals through a thorough and contemporary understanding of law in conjunction with business and humanities, offered by intensive educational and research initiatives. Students can enroll in five-year integrated courses of BA-LL.B (Hons.), BBA-LL.B (Hons.), LL.B, LLM and Ph.D.

The programs within the purview of ICFAI Law School have garnered Accreditation granted by the Bar Council of India (BCI). Currently, the Institute of law caters to a diverse and dynamic population of students hailing from various regions nationwide and boasts a valuable intellectual asset in the shape of a very committed group of academic staff members.

Moot courts, trial simulations, seminars, and tutorials, educational seminars, supervised library sessions, project presentations, legal consultations, community awareness and legal literacy programs, visits to police stations and prisons, court visits, and Chamber tours and other outreach initiatives are recurring elements at The ICFAI School of Law and an integral part of the legal curriculum. The students have achieved highly sought-after accolades in debates, quizzes, athletics, cultural events, and other extracurricular pursuits. The objective of our vision is to continue our leadership in the field of legal education and establish a network where extending, reaching, and globalising the technique and mode of our operations optimizes research and development in the field of law.

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It is a matter of great pride to present Lexpress (ISSUE - V), a publication that encapsulates the academic spirit and research-oriented approach of our law school. The magazine reflects the analytical abilities, legal understanding, and creative expression of our students and faculty members.

In today's evolving legal landscape, it is essential to foster critical inquiry and informed dialogue. Lexpress serves as an important platform where ideas are exchanged, perspectives are developed, and legal awareness is strengthened.

I extend my sincere appreciation to the editorial board and contributors for their hard work and dedication in making this edition possible. I am confident that this publication will not only enrich academic discourse but also motivate many more to engage in meaningful research and writing.

I wish the team continued success in their future endeavors.

FROM THE DESK OF

DEAN



DR. HARISH KUMAR VERMA

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Dear Readers,

It gives me great pleasure to present the Lexpress (ISSUE - V), our student-led magazine, thoughtfully curated around the vital theme of International Human Rights. This edition reflects the intellectual curiosity, sensitivity, and commitment of our students towards issues that shape the global legal and moral landscape.

At our law school, we view such initiatives as more than just academic exercises. They are spaces for dialogue, reflection, and creative engagement - where students not only analyze the law but also question, critique, and contribute to its evolution. Importantly, Lexpress also serves as a platform for showcasing the achievements and milestones of both our faculty and students, highlighting the vibrant academic and co-curricular life of the department.

I would like to sincerely thank all the contributors for their meaningful and well-researched submissions. My special appreciation goes to the Editorial Board, whose dedication, teamwork, and editorial care have made this publication possible.

I hope this edition inspires thoughtful reading and continued engagement with human rights discourse.

MESSAGE FROM THE

CONVENER



DR. MAYANK MEHRA

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It gives me immense pleasure to present Lexpress (ISSUE - V), centered on the theme “International Human Rights.” In an increasingly interconnected world, the significance of human rights has become more profound, serving as the foundation of justice, equality, and human dignity across all societies.

This issue of Lexpress aims to bring forth diverse viewpoints, critical insights, and scholarly discussions on contemporary human rights challenges and developments at the international level. Through this platform, we aspire to foster awareness, encourage intellectual engagement, and promote a deeper understanding of the principles that safeguard human dignity.

I extend my sincere gratitude to all contributors, editors, and the entire team whose dedication and collaborative efforts have made this publication possible. Your commitment reflects not only academic excellence but also a shared vision of advancing justice and human rights.

I hope that Lexpress (ISSUE - V) will inspire readers to reflect, engage, and actively contribute towards building a more just and equitable global society.

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Legal Updates

HUMAN RIGHTS

1. Right to Life and Intergenerational Equity in the Context of Climate Change

- Climate Change Recognized as Legal Human Rights Issue.
- In 2025, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) gave a landmark advisory opinion.
- It held that states have a legal obligation to address climate change as it threatens human life and dignity.

2. Historical Injustice, Reparations, and the Pursuit of Racial Justice

- UN Declares Slave Trade as “Gravest Crime Against Humanity” (2026).
- The United Nations General Assembly adopted a declaration recognizing transatlantic slavery as one of the gravest crimes against humanity.



3. Democratic Backsliding and the Shrinking of Civic Space

- Human Rights System “Under Threat Globally”.
- Reports by Human Rights Watch and the United Nations warn about Rise in authoritarianism And Suppression of civil society and protests.

4. Violations of International Humanitarian Law: The Right to Food and Survival under the Geneva Conventions

- Armed Conflicts & Humanitarian Law Violations.
- Allegations of starvation as a weapon of war in Gaza raised serious concerns under international law.

5. Infringement of Fundamental Rights: Dignity, Freedom of Expression, and Equality before Law

- Anti-LGBT Law in Senegal (2026).
- Senegal passed a law Criminalizing LGBTQ+ identity and “promotion” and increasing imprisonment penalties.

6. Selective Justice and Discriminatory Practices in Criminal Law

- Death Penalty Controversy (Israel, 2026).
- New law allows death penalty for Palestinians only.
- Criticized as discriminatory and violating Right to life and Due process.

7. Balancing Technological Advancement and Human Rights: Emerging Challenges

- AI & Human Rights Regulation (EU AI Act).
- The EU Artificial Intelligence Act introduces A rights-based framework for AI governance and Protection of privacy, equality, and fairness.

Legal Updates

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**PROTECT
RIGHTS**

**PRESERVE
HUMANITY**

”

8. State Accountability and the Role of International Monitoring Mechanisms

- UN Action on Iran Human Rights Violations (2026).
- United Nations Human Rights Council Condemned killings and repression in Iran and Extended investigation mandate.

9. Human Rights Concerns in the Context of Mega Sporting Events

- Human Rights Concerns in Global Events (2026 FIFA).
- Concerns raised over Deportations, Protest restrictions and Displacement of vulnerable groups.

10. Corporate Accountability and the Evolving Framework of Business and Human Rights

- Corporate Accountability & Human Rights.
- Growing push for mandatory human rights due diligence laws globally.
- Companies may be held liable for supply chain violations.

NATION & LAW - WHAT'S NEW?

- Santali language included in the Eighth Schedule via the 92nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003.
- National Consumer Day observed on 24 December.
- Rajkumar Goyal appointed as Chief Information Commissioner (15 December).
- National Legal Services Day observed on 9 November.
- Justice Jitendra Kumar Maheshwari appointed Chairman, Supreme Court Legal Services Committee.
- Ongoing discussions on strengthening anti-defection laws and transparency in political funding.
- Hon'ble Supreme Court declined legal recognition but emphasized protection of LGBTQ+ rights and dignity.

National Events Roundup

1. 8th Central Pay Commission
 - Constituted on 3 November 2025.
 - Chairperson: Justice Ranjana Prakash Desai.
 - Mandate: Submit report within 18 months.
2. Appointment of Chief Justice of India
 - Justice Surya Kant appointed as the 53rd CJI (24 November 2025).
 - Retirement scheduled: 9 February 2027.

Legislative & Institutional Developments

- Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (BNSS): Strengthens arrest procedures and rights of accused.
- VB-G RAM Act, 2025: Focus on rural employment and livelihood security under "Viksit Bharat" framework.
- Digital Personal Data Protection Framework: Rules under the DPDP Act, 2023 operationalised, focusing on consent, data fiduciaries, and penalties.
- Technology in Judiciary: Increased use of e-Courts, virtual hearings, and AI-based case management systems.



Legal Updates

UPDATES BEYOND BORDERS

“Justice knows no borders.”

- France convicted Lafarge and former executives for financing terrorism in Syria, setting a precedent for corporate accountability in conflict zones.
- The European Union adopted a new amendment aiming for a 90% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.
- The UK High Court found that police bans on Palestine Action protest activities were unlawful.
- The International Court of Justice issued a judgment regarding the continental shelf boundary beyond 200 nautical miles.
- The ICC Appeals Chamber confirmed the continued detention of individuals linked to the Philippines drug war, including potential targets like Duterte.
- The European Union formally listed Iran's Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) as a terrorist organization.
- The US Treasury sanctioned high-ranking Rwanda Defence Force officials for involvement in regional conflicts.
- Iceland formally recognized the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice (ICJ).

Nobel Prize Winners (2025)

- Literature: László Krasznahorkai
- Peace: María Corina Machado
- Medicine: Brunkow, Ramsdell, Sakaguchi (immune tolerance)
- Chemistry: Kitagawa, Robson, Yaghi (molecular structures)
- Physics: Clarke, Devoret, Martinis (quantum circuits)
- Economics: Mokyr, Aghion, Howitt (innovation-driven growth)

Important Dates

- International Day for Elimination of Violence Against Women – 25 November.
- International Conference on Dispute Resolution held in Bahrain.
- International Day of Education – 24 January.
- International Day of Clean Energy – 26 January.



Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights: Progress or Peril in the Digital Age

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has quickly moved from being just an idea in theory to becoming a powerful part of our everyday lives. Whether it is governance, healthcare, law enforcement, or even job recruitment, AI is now involved in decisions that directly impact people. In my opinion, while AI has incredible potential to improve human life, it also raises serious concerns about the protection of international human rights. Because of this, it becomes important to ask a crucial question that are we using AI as a tool for progress, or are we unknowingly allowing it to threaten our basic freedoms?

At the heart of international human rights lies the idea of dignity, equality, and freedom, as laid down in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (United Nations, 1948). However, as we become more dependent on AI technologies, these very principles are being tested. On the positive side, AI has shown that it can support human rights in meaningful ways.

At the same time, we cannot ignore the growing risks, especially when it comes to privacy. Today, both governments and private companies are using AI for surveillance through facial recognition, data tracking, and behavioral analysis often without clear safeguards. In my view, this creates a sense of constant monitoring, which can make people feel less free to express themselves. Edward Snowden once warned that saying you don't care about privacy because you have nothing to hide is like saying you don't care about free speech because you have nothing to say. This idea feels even more relevant today, as AI makes surveillance easier and more widespread than ever before.



This means AI can unintentionally discriminate in areas like hiring, lending, or even criminal justice decisions. This directly goes against the idea of equality before the law. As Cathy O'Neil pointed out, "algorithms are opinions embedded in code."

Another challenge is accountability. When an AI system makes a mistake or causes harm, it becomes difficult to decide who is responsible. Is it the developer, the company, or the user? Our current legal systems are not fully prepared to answer such questions. Although efforts like the European Union's proposed AI laws are a step forward (European Commission, 2021), there is still no strong global system to regulate AI. In my view, this lack of clear rules allows AI to grow without proper checks, which can be dangerous for human rights.

In conclusion, AI is both an opportunity and a challenge. In my opinion, the goal should not be to stop technological progress, but to guide it in the right direction. If used carefully, AI can help promote dignity, equality, and justice. But if it is ignored or misused, then it can weaken the very foundation of human rights. The future of AI should therefore be built on balance where innovation goes hand in hand with responsibility, ensuring that technology always remains under human control, and not the other way around.

HIMANI MAHESHWARI
BA - LLB (Hons.) - 2nd Year

Menstrual Health as a Human Right: A Legal and Socio-Constitutional Perspective



Menstruation, though a natural biological process, has historically been subjected to stigma, exclusion, and silence. This social conditioning has transformed a matter of health into an issue of discrimination, thereby engaging the discourse of human rights. Within the international framework led by the United Nations, human rights are understood as universal, inalienable, and inherent to all individuals. Menstrual health intersects with these rights, particularly the right to health, right to dignity, and right to equality. The principle of *ubi jus ibi remedium* (where there is a right, there must be a remedy) becomes relevant in addressing violations arising from lack of menstrual access and awareness.

In the Indian context, menstrual health finds implicit protection under several constitutional provisions. Article 21 of the Constitution guarantees the right to life and personal liberty, which has been expansively interpreted to include the right to live with dignity and access to health.

The absence of menstrual hygiene facilities and societal stigma directly undermines this right. Further, Article 14 ensures equality before law, while Article 15(3) permits the State to make special provisions for women, thereby enabling policies aimed at menstrual welfare. The Directive Principles, particularly Article 47, impose a duty on the State to improve public health, which includes menstrual hygiene and awareness.

The World Health Organization has also recognized menstrual hygiene as a fundamental component of public health, thereby strengthening its human rights dimension. The judiciary has played a transformative role in interpreting fundamental rights in a manner that includes bodily autonomy and gender dignity.

- In *Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan*, the Court laid down guidelines to protect the dignity of women in workplaces, establishing that gender justice is an essential constitutional value.
- Similarly, in *Suchita Srivastava v. Chandigarh Administration*, the Court held that reproductive rights form a dimension of personal liberty, reinforcing the principle of bodily autonomy. This directly supports the argument that menstrual health is intrinsic to personal dignity.

Educational institutions often fail to provide adequate infrastructure, resulting in absenteeism among young girls. This violates not only the right to education but also the broader principle of equality.

The recognition of menstrual health as a human right is a significant step towards achieving substantive equality. It requires a shift from a welfare-based approach to a rights-based framework. Policies relating to free or subsidized sanitary products, menstrual leave, and awareness campaigns must be strengthened.

Internationally, there is growing acknowledgment of menstrual equity as a critical component of gender justice. The role of the State, institutions, and civil society becomes crucial in dismantling stigma and ensuring accessibility.

Menstrual health lies at the intersection of law, society, and human rights. Its recognition as a fundamental right reflects the progressive expansion of constitutional values to include dignity, equality, and bodily autonomy. However, legal recognition must be complemented by effective implementation and social transformation.

The discourse must move beyond silence and stigma to acceptance and rights. Ensuring menstrual dignity is not merely a policy objective but a constitutional obligation, essential for building an inclusive and equitable society.

KANISHKA RAJPOOT
BBA - LLB (Hons.) - 1st Year

The Crime We don't Name, The Justice We don't give

Introduction:

Marriage is often regarded as a sacred institution between a husband and wife. However, sometimes it becomes a space where a women's autonomy is ignored and her consent doesn't matter and often ignored. It denies a women's control over her body. Marital Rape is serious violation of a women's autonomy, dignity, and Fundamental human rights. But it is still unpunished and not criminalized by Court. Sexual assault within marriage is not expressly illegal in more than half of the world's nations, including OECD nations like Japan and the Czech Republic. In several U.S. states, sexual assault by husband is either excluded or has a less sentence than other types of rape. In 35 nations, including India sexual attacks against a spouse are still completely lawful.

What is Marital Rape?

Forced sex or sexual abuse between spouses is referred to as marital rape, a kind of intimate partner violence. In India, it is not a crime. On the other hand, if a married couple lives apart or separately then if wife does not give consent or denies from sexual intercourse then, the husband is guilty of rape. The word Rape is typically not considered in relation to marriage. The idea that husband can rape his own wife is hard for women itself to accept. After all if husband is using his marital rights, how can he be charged with rape? It is a sign that a women's will is subservient to her husband's and that she has no claim over her own body. Marital rape is largely concealed behind the iron curtain of marriage.

Indian laws regarding Marital Rape:

Despite our advancements in every conceivable area, Marital rape is not regarded as a crime in India. Examining a Women's choices for self-defence in marriage reveals that the laws have either been non-existent or unclear, and everything has relied on court interpretations. The way that Marital Rape is understood and handled within the Indian legal system varies and frequently depends on judicial judgements.



The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, acknowledge marital rape as a type of domestic violence. With the help of this act, women can pursue legal remedies from marital rape and obtain formal separation from an abusive spouse. But despite the seriousness of the problem, the laws and procedures designed to protect the victims of marital rape are inadequate.

The Supreme Court declined to consider the petition, using stare decisis doctrine. Nonetheless, the court issues a number of directives to improve the victim friendliness of the trial process. In Independent Thought v. Union of India (2017), an NGO that advocates for children's rights, independent thought filed a PIL in Supreme Court of India, arguing that exception 2 of sec 375 of IPC, now section 63 (exception 2) under BNS, violates the rights of married girls between the ages of 15 to 18 years because it amounts to rape by husband. The Supreme Court declared exception 2 of sec 375, IPC, to be unconstitutional in landmark ruling. According to the ruling, it is illegal for husband to have sexual intercourse with his wife under 18 years age without her consent.

Conclusion:

At the end of the day, silence is complicity, not neutrality. When the law fails to recognize the sufferings within the private sphere, it denies justice to those who need it most. It is time we challenge outdated notions and acknowledge that consent does not disappear within marriage. True justice lies not just in laws, but in courage to reform them. The path of justice begins with recognition. Laws must evolve, society must listen and institutions must act. Until then, the silence will continue to be drowned out by the silence surrounding such matters.

PRANJAL KULKHANDIYA
BBA - LLB (Hons.) - 2nd Year

Selective Outrage: When Media and Politics Decide Whose Rights Matter

In this world, which claims to uphold universal human rights, silence can be as powerful and as dangerous as speech. International Human Rights Law promises equality, protection, dignity, and justice for all human beings. Still, the reality we witness is far from these claims. The reality is filtered, carefully curated, and sometimes deliberately muted to suit the needs of those in power. It is high time we realise that global discourse on human rights is not shaped by suffering, but by who chooses to see it.

Institutions like the United Nations and courts such as the International Criminal Court were established to ensure that violations are neither ignored nor excused. However, the enforcement of these ideals often appears uneven, influenced by political alliances, economic interests, and media narratives.

The fourth pillar of democracy media plays a significant role in shaping global narrative and consciousness. Conflicts in certain regions receive relentless, real-time, high-voltage coverage, which evokes global reaction, empathy, swift political responses, and sometimes even protests. Whereas on the other side, equally or more painful, devastating cries remain underreported, their victims reduced to statistics rather than stories.

Political interest further adds to the complexity of this issue. States that have strategic alliances and expansive global media reach often escape the backlash that their opponents face. Violations committed by powerful nations or their allies are frequently downplayed, justified, or swept under the rug. Meanwhile, similar or lesser violations by politically isolated states are amplified, condemned, and sometimes weaponized to justify sanctions or intervention. In such a system, human rights risk becoming less of a moral commitment and more of a political instrument.

This selective amplification creates a hierarchy of suffering. It implicitly suggests that some lives deserve more grief than others, that some injustices deserve global outrage while others can be endured in silence.



The unequal attention given to global crises reveals how deeply selective outrage shapes our understanding of human rights. When war broke out in Ukraine in 2022, the world responded with remarkable round-the-clock media coverage, humanitarian aid, and unified political condemnation, followed almost instantly. Yet, during the same period, millions in Yemen continued to endure what the United Nations has described as one of the worst humanitarian crises in history, marked by famine, disease, and relentless violence, but without comparable global urgency. Similarly, the recurring devastation in the Gaza Strip exposes how narratives themselves are filtered through political lenses, often diluting the focus on civilian suffering in favour of strategic discourse.² The plight of the Rohingya in Myanmar, once widely reported as they fled mass atrocities and sought justice before the International Court of Justice, has gradually faded from public consciousness, leaving thousands in prolonged uncertainty within refugee camps. Together, these examples do not merely highlight different conflicts; they expose a troubling pattern where visibility, power, and political alignment determine which human rights violations ignite global outrage and which are quietly endured in the shadows.

Human rights, by definition, are universal. Their defence cannot be conditional. If outrage is selective, then justice becomes selective too. The responsibility is not of the government and international bodies alone; as consumers of media, we are participants in this process too. It demands that we see beyond headlines and recognize the equal worth of every human life.

Because human rights lose their meaning the moment they are applied selectively. And justice, when filtered through politics and visibility, ceases to be justice at all, it becomes privilege.

AMISHA KANWAR RATHORE
BA - LLB (Hons.) - 2nd Year

Climate Justice and Human Rights: Rethinking State Responsibilities in the 21st Century

"We do not inherit the Earth from our ancestors; we borrow it from our children." This compelling idea embodies the core of climate justice today. Climate change extends beyond environmental concerns; it is a critical human rights issue impacting life, health, dignity, and equality. From rising sea levels to extreme weather, those least responsible for environmental damage suffer the most, highlighting the fundamental imbalance at the heart of climate justice.

Within international human rights discussions, especially through UN frameworks, there is increasing recognition that environmental protection is inseparable from safeguarding fundamental rights. The maxim "salus populi suprema lex esto," meaning the welfare of the people is the highest law, places an obligation on States to prioritize environmental sustainability in governance.

APRIL

In India, this obligation is deeply rooted in the constitution. Article 21 guarantees the right to life, which courts have expanded to include the right to a clean and healthy environment. Environmental degradation thus becomes a violation of basic rights. Additionally, Article 14 guarantees equality before the law, which is compromised when marginalized communities are disproportionately impacted by climate change. The Directive Principles in Article 48A direct the State to protect and improve the environment, while Article 51A(g) assigns citizens a duty to preserve natural resources. The judiciary has been pivotal in turning constitutional principles into enforceable rights. In *Subhash Kumar v. State of Bihar*, the Supreme Court affirmed that the right to life includes enjoyment of pollution-free air and water. This landmark case recognized environmental rights as fundamental. In *M.C. Mehta v. Union of India*, the Court introduced the doctrine of absolute liability, ensuring strict responsibility for industries causing environmental damage.

Environmental jurisprudence advanced further in *Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum v. Union of India*, where the Court adopted principles like sustainable development, the precautionary principle, and the polluter pays principle. These doctrines, based on the maxim "ubi jus ibi remedium" (where there is a right, there is a remedy), aim to address environmental harm effectively.

Awareness efforts also play a vital role. Educators like Damanjot Kaur have made complex environmental issues accessible, motivating young people and the broader public to take eco-conscious actions. Digital platforms have turned awareness into active participation, transforming individuals into agents of change.



The doctrine of public trust underscores the government's role as trustee of natural resources, managing them for current and future generations.

Climate justice requires a fundamental shift in development paradigms. Economic growth should not come at the expense of the environment or human dignity. A balance between progress and sustainability, guided by fairness and accountability, is essential.

As the climate crisis worsens, collective action is more urgent than ever. Laws and policies lay the groundwork, but it is the combined efforts of governments, communities, and individuals that will determine success. Climate justice is not just an environmental objective; it is a moral and legal obligation to protect the rights of all people today and tomorrow.

HAPPY KUSHWAH
BA - LLB (Hons.) - 3rd Year

Beyond Equality: The Reality of Fair Work

"To Deny people their Human Rights is to Challenge their very Humanity"

~NELSON MANDELA

In times when equality is respected, and people follow it, there is still inequality living within. The right to work with equal opportunities is left behind our backs. Not just equal opportunities; it is also important to ensure freedom of choice in employment, with no discrimination based on gender, race, religion, or social background. As discussed further under Article 23 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), many individuals face discrimination through the hiring process due to gender, caste, or disability. There are other factors of discrimination, but these are the most common of all.

For example, women working in various fields in different regions of the globe are often paid less than men for the same work. A clear violation of the equal pay principle.

Likewise, encountered limited job opportunities, restricting their economic growth and social mobility in a few societies. Unemployment and underemployment both face challenges. Even though jobs are available, individuals are not provided proper wages or a safe working environment. workers and employees under several industries are not even provided basic necessities that should at least be provided by companies/industries to their workers, like a living place or wages that cover at least their necessities, such as food, shelter, and basic health care. Workers working in the informal sector often lack job security, legal job protection, or paid leave. To give you an idea, people are living in such an environment with poor facilities, without clean water, electricity, or proper hygiene, like in slums as well.

Another concern is child labour and forced labour, where underage children work in hazardous environments, creating problems not just physically, which is health, but also depriving themselves of their dignity and future opportunities. The government must enforce laws strictly for the betterment of labour and promote employment policies, along with ensuring equal pay for equal work. At the same time, awareness and education are crucial to challenging discriminatory practices and empowering individuals to claim their rights. In summary of context, Article 23 of UDHR reminds us that work is not merely an economic activity but also about achieving dignity, equality, and social justice. Ensuring equal opportunities in employment is important for building a fair and inclusive society where every individual can thrive.



PREETI
BBA - LLB (Hons.) - 1st Year

The "Pink Tax" in the Digital Checkout



The Invisible Overcharge: Unmasking the Pink Tax in the Digital Checkout

Act I: The Quiet Theft of the "Add to Cart" Button

Imagine two students, Aisha and Rohan, sitting in a college library, both ordering a basic "care package" for themselves via a popular quick-delivery app. They both add a four-pack of razors, a bottle of unscented moisturizer, and a basic navy-blue sweatshirt to their carts. When they reach the digital checkout, the math doesn't add up. Aisha's total is 15% higher. Why? Her razors are rose-gold, her moisturizer is marketed "for her," and her sweatshirt has a slightly tapered waist. This isn't a glitch in the app's algorithm, it's a systemic economic phenomenon known as the Pink Tax.

The Pink Tax isn't an actual government-imposed tax. Instead, it is a form of gender-based price discrimination where products marketed toward women are consistently more expensive than nearly identical products marketed toward men. In the physical world, we saw it on pharmacy shelves. But as we transition to a "Digital India" and a global e-commerce economy, the Pink Tax has evolved. It has hidden itself inside algorithms, personalized ads, and "dynamic pricing" models, making it harder to spot and even harder to fight.

Act II: The Legal Void – Why Isn't This Illegal?

From a legal standpoint, the Pink Tax sits in a frustrating "grey zone." If a shopkeeper told a woman, "You must pay 10 rupees more because you are a woman," it would be a clear violation of Constitutional principles of equality. However, brands are clever. They justify the price difference by citing "product differentiation" arguing that the scent, the packaging, or the specific design for a woman's grip requires a different manufacturing process.

Act III: The Digital Frontier – Algorithms and Empowerment

The digital world was supposed to be the "Great Equalizer." We thought that with more transparency and price-comparison tools, discrimination would die. Instead, the digital checkout has made the Pink Tax invisible.

Humanizing the Cost

For a college student, 50 rupees extra on a shampoo bottle or 100 rupees extra on a haircut might seem small. But compounded over a lifetime, studies suggest the Pink Tax costs the average woman over \$1,300 (approx. ₹1,00,000) per year. For a woman entering the workforce, this is money that could have gone into an SIP, a savings account, or further education. It is a "wealth tax" on gender that widens the already existing gender pay gap.

The Pink Tax is a relic of an old, biased world that has followed us into the high-tech future. As the next generation of lawyers, engineers, and consumers, it is our job to ensure that the "Digital Checkout" is a place of equity, not a place where your gender determines your debt.

Next time you hit "Buy Now," ask yourself: *Am I paying for the product, or am I paying for the pink?*

KANIKA BHARDWAJ
LLB - 1st Year

International Human Rights: A Global Commitment to Human Dignity and Justice

Human rights basically represent the core entitlements inherent to all individuals, irrespective of their nationality, race, gender, or religion. These rights form the foundation as a moral and legal basis of modern democratic societies. At the international level, human rights have evolved into a universal accord aimed at protecting and preserving human dignity, ensuring equality, and preventing malfeasance.

The contemporary architecture of international human rights law was majorly designed after the barbarity of World War II. The global community, deeply affected by the horrors of genocide and war crimes, recognized the urgent requirement to establish global standards for the protection of individuals. As a result, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was adopted by the United Nations in 1948. The UDHR laid down a panoramic and extensive set of civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights that all human beings are entitled to.

APRIL

As Eleanor Roosevelt, the chairperson of the drafting committee of the UDHR, rightly stated:

“Where, after all, do universal human rights begin? In small places, close to home—so close and so small that they cannot be seen on any maps of the world. Yet they are the world of the individual person; the neighbourhood he lives in; the school or college he attends; the factory.”

Over time, the principles consecrated in the UDHR were codified and therefore, some of the treaties which are legally binding on nature such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), came into being in 1966.

The development of international human rights law has also been appreciated by some of the professional conventions addressing some of the specific issues such as racial discrimination, discrimination against women, and the rights of children.

As Nelson Mandela powerfully stated:

“To deny people their human rights is to challenge their very humanity.”

This statement highlights the intrinsic link between human rights and human dignity, describing the moral responsibility of states and societies to uphold these rights.



It can be concluded that international human rights represent a shared vision of a just and equitable world. While significant progress has been made since the adoption of the UDHR, the journey towards universal realization of these rights is ongoing. Continuous effort, cooperation among nations, and active participation from individuals and institutions alike are required for its success.

Sustaining human rights is not only a legal obligation but also a moral imperative as is essential for the survival and progress of humanity.

YUVRANI KUMAWAT
BA - LLB (Hons.) - 2nd Year

Human Trafficking as a Violation of International Human Rights

Human trafficking is one of the most egregious violations of human rights in the contemporary world. Often described as a modern form of slavery, it involves the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring, or receipt of persons through force, coercion, fraud, or deception for the purpose of exploitation. Despite the global commitment to eradicate this crime, millions of individuals—particularly women and children—continue to fall victim to trafficking networks. This issue directly challenges the core principles enshrined in international human rights law, especially those articulated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

What are some of the common forms of trafficking in persons?

Forced Labour

Forced labour is the most common form of human trafficking, accounting for 42 per cent of victims globally in 2022. This type of trafficking often targets individuals for exploitation in industries such as construction, agriculture, domestic servitude, mining, and fishing. Men make up nearly 70 per cent of forced labour victims, while women and girls also face exploitation, particularly in domestic works.

Sexual Exploitation

Sexual exploitation remains a major form of trafficking, involving 36 per cent of victims in 2022. Court cases frequently document victims being forced into prostitution or used to produce sexual abuse material. Traffickers, often preying on vulnerability, deceive individuals with false promises of well-paying jobs.

Forced Marriage

Forced marriage, while less frequently detected, remains a serious form of exploitation, particularly affecting women and girls. Victims of forced marriage often faced overlapping forms of exploitation, including domestic servitude and sexual abuse.

Human trafficking shatters foundational rights enshrined in documents like the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR, 1948) and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR, 1966).

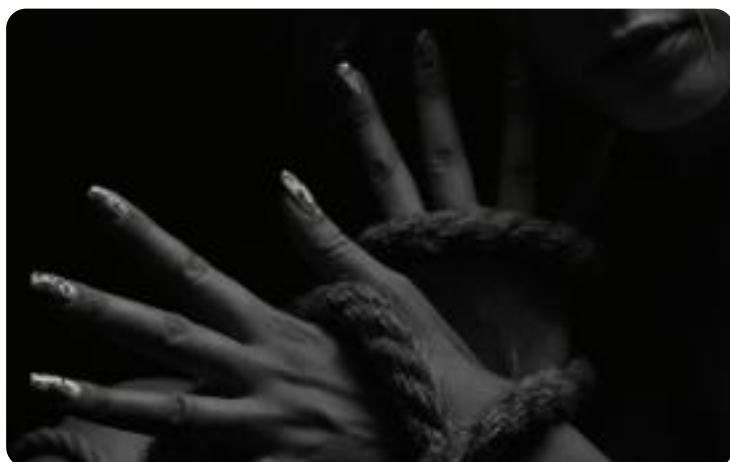
- Right to Liberty and Security (UDHR Article 3; ICCPR Article 9): Traffickers kidnap, detain, or enslave victims, stripping them of physical freedom.
- Prohibition of Slavery and Forced Labor (UDHR Article 4; ICCPR Article 8): The 1926 Slavery Convention and its 1956 Supplementary Convention explicitly ban slavery-like practices.
- Freedom from Torture and Degrading Treatment (UDHR Article 5; UN Convention Against Torture, 1984): Victims face rape, violence, and psychological torment.

These violations extend to rights like life (UDHR Article 3), equality (Article 2), and protection from discrimination, disproportionately affecting women, children, and marginalized groups.

Conclusion:

Human trafficking remains a serious affront to human dignity and a clear violation of international human rights norms. While significant progress has been made through international legal instruments, effective implementation and global cooperation are crucial. A human rights-based approach that prioritizes victim protection and addresses root causes is essential to eradicate this modern form of slavery.

MANYA TIWARI
BBA - LLB (Hons.) - 4th Year



Amnesty International and the Contemporary Human Rights Discourse

“Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere.” – Martin Luther King Jr.

Introduction:

Human rights are not merely legal entitlements; they are the foundation of human dignity. In a world marked by conflict, inequality, and rapid technological change, the protection of these rights has become both more essential and more challenging. Among the global institutions working tirelessly in this field, Amnesty International stands as one of the most influential non-governmental organizations advocating for human rights. Founded on the idea that even a single unjust imprisonment is unacceptable, Amnesty International has evolved into a global movement of millions. Its work today extends far beyond traditional civil liberties, addressing complex modern concerns such as digital surveillance, climate justice, and systemic discrimination.

Historical Background and Evolution:

Amnesty International was established in 1961 by British lawyer Peter Benenson after he learned about two Portuguese students imprisoned for raising a toast to freedom.

What began as a campaign for “prisoners of conscience” soon expanded into a global human rights movement. The organization works in alignment with principles laid down in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), focusing on freedoms such as expression, conscience, and protection from torture.

Today, Amnesty International is a movement of over 10 million people across more than 150 countries, united by a shared commitment to justice and equality.

Core Functions and Working Mechanism:

Amnesty International operates through a three-fold approach:

- **Research and Documentation** – It conducts detailed investigations into human rights violations, ensuring objectivity and factual accuracy.

- **Advocacy and Campaigning** – It mobilizes public opinion and pressures governments to act.
- **Grassroots Mobilization** – It empowers individuals to participate in activism, petitions, and awareness campaigns.

The organization is independent of political ideologies, economic interests, or religious affiliations, which strengthens its credibility and neutrality.

Amnesty International and Global Human Rights Over the decades, Amnesty International has played a significant role in:

- Securing the release of political prisoners
- Campaigning against torture and death penalty
- Promoting refugee and migrant rights
- Influencing international institutions such as the United Nations

Its reports are widely used by policymakers, academics, and courts, making it a powerful agenda-setting body in global human rights discourse.

Contemporary Relevance: Human Rights in the Modern World

The relevance of Amnesty International has grown significantly in the present era. According to its 2025 global report, the world is witnessing increasing repression, misuse of technology, and suppression of dissent.

Across the globe, governments are increasingly using surveillance tools, arbitrary arrests, and legal mechanisms to silence critics.

1. Digital Surveillance and Privacy

In recent times, Amnesty has raised concerns about policies that may compromise privacy rights. For example, debates around continuous location tracking in India highlight the tension between national security and individual freedoms. Such developments show how human rights challenges are no longer limited to physical violations but extend into the digital realm.

2. Conflict and Humanitarian Crisis

From Gaza to Ukraine, Amnesty has consistently reported on civilian suffering, unlawful killings, and violations of international humanitarian law. Its work ensures that such issues remain visible in global discourse.

3. Migration and Refugee Rights

The treatment of migrants and refugees remains a pressing concern. Amnesty has documented harsh detention conditions and systemic discrimination, urging states to uphold humane standards.

4. Indian Context

In India, Amnesty has highlighted issues such as ethnic violence, lack of accountability, and threats to human rights defenders. These findings reflect the broader challenge of balancing governance with constitutional and human rights obligations.

Criticism and Challenges:

Despite its contributions, Amnesty International is not free from criticism. Some governments accuse it of bias or interference in internal affairs. In certain countries, including Russia, its operations have even been restricted or banned.

Additionally, its reports especially on politically sensitive issues often attract controversy, raising questions about neutrality and methodology. However, such criticisms also indicate the influence and impact the organization holds in global politics.

Conclusion:

Amnesty International represents more than an organization it embodies a global conscience. In an era where human rights are increasingly threatened by authoritarianism, technological intrusion, and social divisions, its role becomes even more crucial.

While no institution is beyond critique, the existence of Amnesty International ensures that violations do not go unnoticed and that the voices of the oppressed are amplified. Ultimately, the struggle for human rights is ongoing, and organizations like Amnesty remind us that justice is not automatic, it must be demanded, defended, and delivered.



AUTHOR: GAURI SHARMA
CO - AUTHOR: OM KUMAR PATHAK
CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER JUSTICE

Invisible Yet Indispensable: A Human Rights Perspective on Women in the Unorganized Sector

The most popular form of government in the modern world is democracy, which is based on the will of the people. Liberty, equality, fraternity, and justice are its four main principles. The idea of human rights, which derives from each person's intrinsic dignity, is closely related to these ideals of democracy.

Human rights are the fundamental liberties and rights to which all people are entitled merely by virtue of their humanity. These rights are often known as natural rights, basic rights, or fundamental rights. They cannot and should not be taken away by any government or authority since they are universal and inalienable. It is believed that everyone has these rights by nature, regardless of background or class.

There are two main ways that human rights differ from other rights:

1. They are inalienable and universally applicable;
2. They are inherent to all human beings by virtue of their humanity.

Furthermore, the primary responsibility for upholding and protecting human rights lies with states and their institutions, rather than individuals. These rights are essential for a life of dignity and form the basis for a normal human existence. They transcend divisions of caste, creed, color, race, or nationality, and include fundamental entitlements such as the right to life, freedom of speech, liberty, and justice.

While liberal thought emphasizes the unity and equal rights of all humanity, there is a need to specifically address women's human rights. This is necessary due to certain situational realities:

- Women make up nearly half of the global population,
- Women face widespread discrimination across various spheres and stages of life.

Thus, while human rights are universal, addressing gender-specific issues remains crucial for achieving true equality.

Lord Denning said in 1981:

"Women think and feel just as plainly as men do. She is just as productive in her field as men are in theirs. She is just as entitled as a man to be free and to fully express her individuality. When she marries, she becomes her husband's equal partner rather than his servant. She is more significant in the family's life if his work is more significant in the community. One cannot exist without the other. One is neither beneath the other nor above it. They are on an equal footing.

Human rights are acknowledged as unalienable rights that every person has the right to exercise. Knowing how unorganized workers, and women workers in particular, who are seen to be the most vulnerable segment of India's workforce, exercise their human rights is therefore essential. According to the ILO report "More and Better Job for Women- An Action Guide," approximately 45% of women worldwide between the ages of 15 and 64 make a substantial contribution to the economy. The rights and status of women employed in the unorganized sector would be the main emphasis of this effort. According to the National Commission for Women, 94% of all women are employed in the unorganized sector.

Women in the Unorganized Sector: A Case of Double Marginalization

The bulk of female workers in nations like India are employed in the unorganized sector. The National Commission for Women estimates that 94% of Indian working women are employed in unregulated, informal jobs. This covers jobs in construction, agriculture, household work, street vending, and other sporadic occupations.

Globally, the International Labour Organization (ILO) reports that over 45% of women aged 15 to 64 actively participate in the workforce, with a large proportion employed in insecure and informal jobs.

Women in the unorganised sector typically lack:

- Legal recognition as workers,
- Social security benefits (such as maternity leave or health coverage),
- Safe and fair working conditions,
- Access to grievance redress mechanisms,
- Equal wages for equal work.

This results in a form of double marginalisation: first, as women in a patriarchal society, and second, as informal labourers outside the protections of labour laws and union representation.

Democratic Obligations and Human Rights Accountability:

For a democracy to be meaningful, it must translate its ideals into institutional action. Recognising and protecting the rights of women in the informal economy is not merely an act of charity or social welfare; it is a democratic obligation. The state's failure to safeguard these rights undermines the very legitimacy of its democratic institutions.



This includes:

- Implementing labour laws that cover the unorganized sector,
- Ensuring access to education, healthcare, and legal aid for women workers,
- Promoting gender-sensitive social policies,
- Creating platforms for women's voices to be heard in policy-making spaces.

Only when these measures are put in place can democracy move from being an abstract concept to a lived reality for all, especially for those on the margins. Women workers in the informal sector remain on the margins of policy, law, and society, despite their significant contributions to economic output. These women often face the triple burden of unpaid care work, insecure paid labour, and societal discrimination. Their lack of formal employment excludes them from state protections and social benefits, pushing them further into cycles of poverty and vulnerability.

This paper calls for a mainstreaming of gender justice in labour policies integrating informal women workers into the formal human rights framework, ensuring their voices are heard, and recognizing their rights as essential to the fabric of any functioning democracy. Democracy, at its core, is more than a system of government. It is a promise of Democracy, at its core, is more than a system of government. It is a promise of dignity, equality, and justice for all individuals. However, this promise remains unfulfilled for millions of women working in the unorganized sector, who form the invisible backbone of many economies, yet continue to face systemic marginalization.

Conclusion

Yet frequently go unnoticed, women in the unorganized sector make vital contributions to the economy. In addition to being a question of fairness, defending their rights and protections is essential to maintaining democratic principles. Inclusion, equity, and the empowerment of everyone—especially the most marginalized—are essential components of true democracy.

Case Study 1: SEWA (Self-Employed Women's Association), Gujarat

Since its founding in 1972, SEWA has organized more than 1.5 million women in the unorganized sector into unions and cooperatives, improving their lives. SEWA has assisted women street vendors and domestic workers in obtaining healthcare, maternity benefits, and equitable wages through collective bargaining, microcredit access, and legal awareness initiatives. This case serves as an example of how women's self-organization and participatory democracy can provide constitutional rights practical significance in daily life.

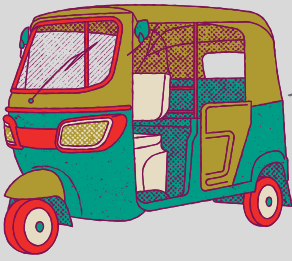
Case Study 2: Beedi Workers in Tamil Nadu

Beedi rolling exposes women to health risks, lengthy labor hours, and exploitation. With its maternity benefits, child scholarships, and health insurance, the Tamil Nadu Beedi Workers Welfare Fund has served as a model for state-sponsored intervention. It demonstrates how systemic inequalities in the unorganized sector can be addressed by government programs based on democratic welfare ideals.

Case Study 3: Domestic Workers' Movement in Kerala

Domestic workers in Kerala have organized into unions like the Kerala Domestic Workers Union (KDWU), which promotes inclusion in minimum wage frameworks and recognition under labor laws. As evidence of how grassroots activity supports democratic values of voice and representation, their mobilization has resulted in local policy revisions and involvement in welfare boards.

DR. MAYANK MEHRA
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, ILS



From magnificent forts to vibrant festivals, from golden deserts to serene lakes - Rajasthan is a living canvas of history, culture and unmatched heritage.

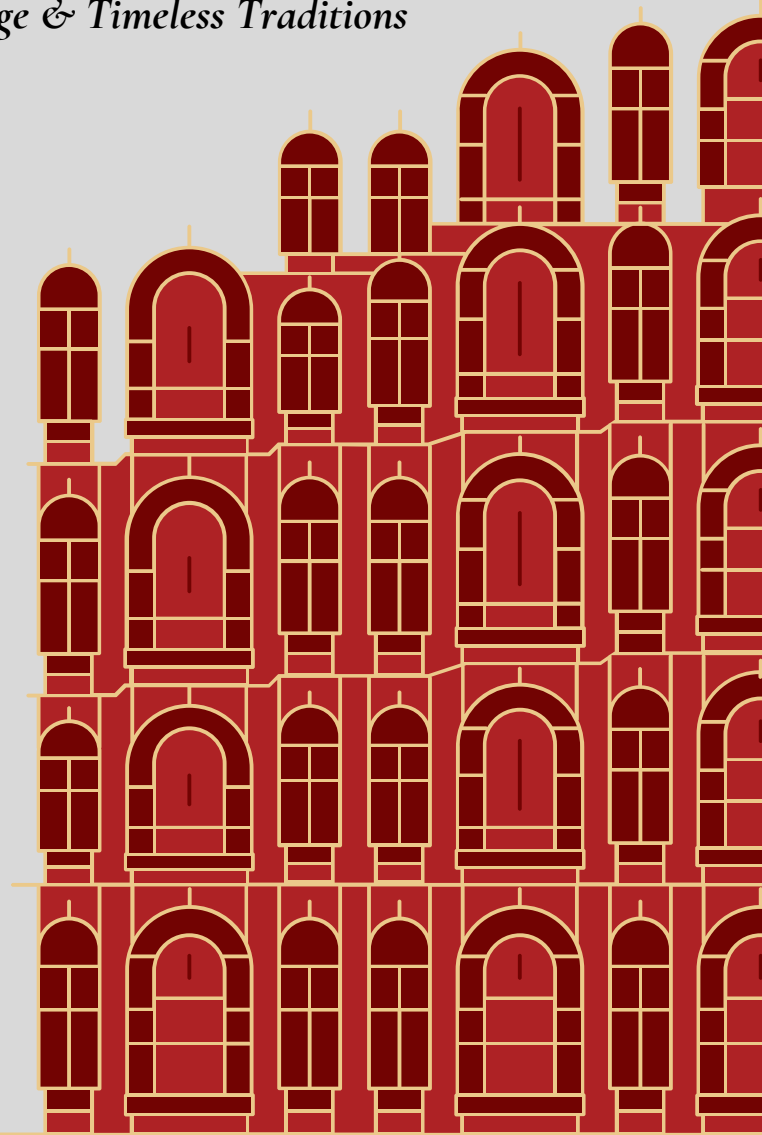


आ प णो

Land of Royals, Rich Heritage & Timeless Traditions

Heritage at a Glance

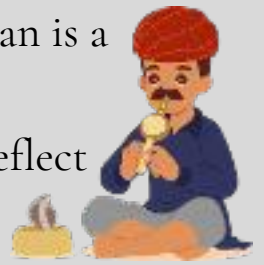
- The Thar Desert in Rajasthan is the largest hot desert in India.
- Rajasthan has over 1,500 forts and palaces, each telling a heroic tale.
- Home to 6 UNESCO World Heritage Sites, more than any other state in India.
- The land of rich art forms like Kathputli, Miniature Paintings and more.



Rajasthan, known as the "*Land of Kings*" is a state in northwestern India. It is the largest state in India by area, covering 342,239 square kilometers or 10.4 per cent of India's total geographical area. It is on India's northwestern side, where it comprises most of the wide and inhospitable Thar Desert and shares a border with the Pakistani provinces of Punjab to the northwest and Sindh to the west, along the Sutlej-Indus River valley. It is bordered by five other Indian states: Punjab to the north; Haryana and Uttar Pradesh to the northeast; Madhya Pradesh to the southeast; and Gujarat to the southwest.



- From Diwali to Gangaur, every festival in Rajasthan is a grand celebration.
- The soulful tunes of the Ravanhatta and Algoza reflect the spirit of the land.

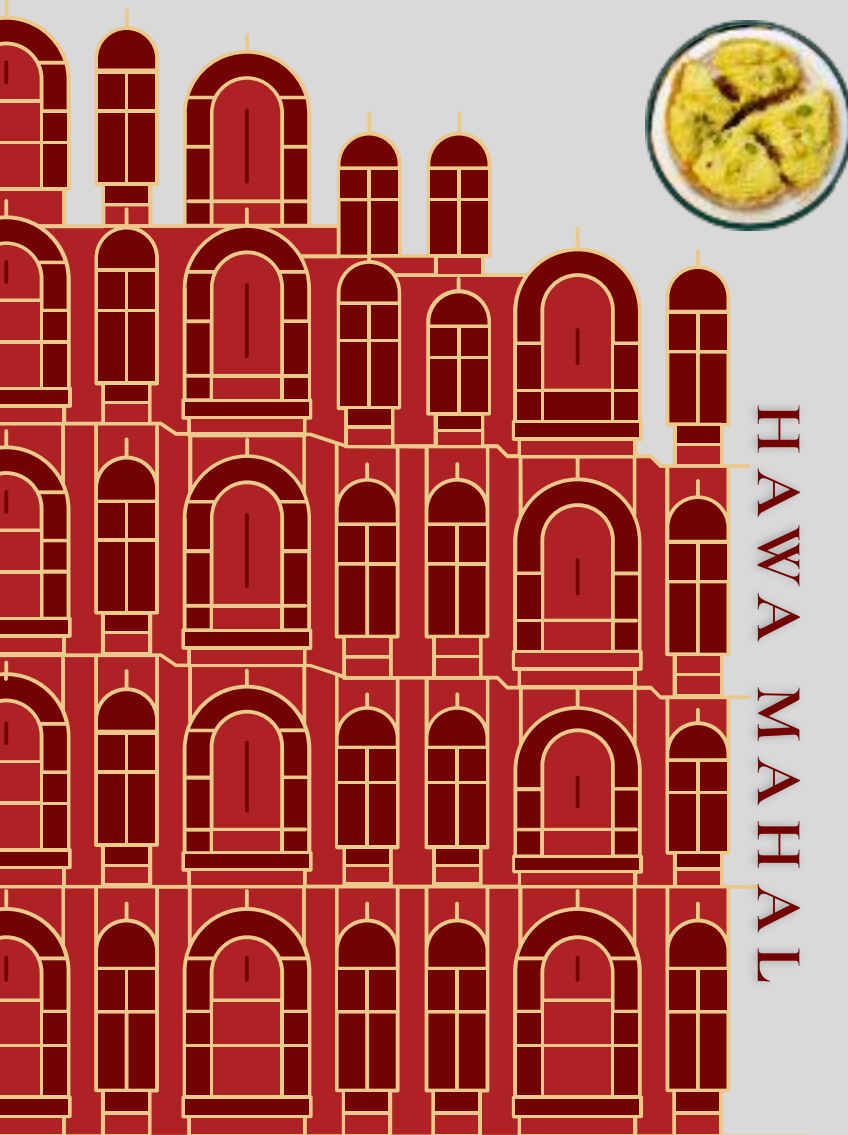


राजस्थान

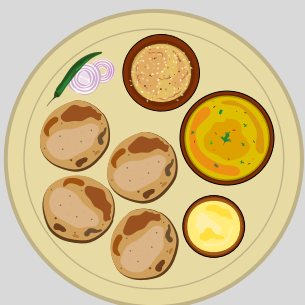
DID YOU KNOW?



- Hawa Mahal in Jaipur has 953 windows, built so royal women could watch city life unseen.
- Rajasthan is famous for its incredible stepwells like Chand Baori.
- The Pushkar Camel Fair is one of the world's largest livestock fairs and a cultural fiesta!
- Maharana Pratap's horse Chetak is still remembered as a symbol of loyalty and bravery.
- Udaipur, the City of Lakes, is often called the "Venice of the East".



FLAVOURS OF RAJASTHAN



- Dal Baati Churma – the iconic royal dish
- Ker Sangri – a desert delicacy
- Gatte ki Sabzi – a spicy traditional favourite
- Laal Maas – a fiery treat for the brave!
- Ghewar – Crisp, honeycomb festive sweet



Restitution of Conjugal Rights under The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955

Introduction:

Restitution of conjugal right (RCR) is a matrimonial remedy recognized in various legal system, including Indian personal laws. It allows an aggrieved spouse to seek a court decree compelling the other spouse to resume cohabitation when they have withdrawn from the martial relationship without a reasonable excuse. The primary aim of RCR is to protect the institution of marriage and encourage reconciliation between estranged partners. The concept has been codified in Indian personal laws, most notably in Section 9 of the HINDU MARRIAGE ACT, 1955 this provision allows a spouse to legally seek resumption of co habitation if the other has withdrawn without reasonable cause. Courts assess what qualifies as a “reasonable ground”, such as cruelty or emotional neglect, on a case- by- case basis. if unjustified withdrawal is proven, a restitution decree may be granted.

Constitutional Perspective:

From a constitutional perspective, the provision of Restitution Of Conjugal Rights under Section 9 of the HINDU MARRIAGE ACT, 1955 has raised substantial concerns regarding its compatibility with fundamental rights enshrined in Articles 14,19,21. Article 14 guarantees equality before the law and equal protection of laws. However, the application of RCR often disproportionately impacts women, particularly in patriarchal martial structures, where the legal compulsion to return to the matrimonial home may ignore their social, emotional, or financial vulnerabilities. This results in indirect discrimination and fails the test of substantive equality. Article 19(1)(a) and (d), which protect the freedom of speech and expression and the right to move freely throughout the territory of India, may also be infringed upon when a court decree mandates a spouse to cohabit against their will, thereby curtailing personal autonomy and the freedom to choose one’s living arrangements.

Section 9: A Gendered Critique

From a feminist jurisprudential standpoint, the Restitution Of Conjugal Rights has been critiqued for reinforcing archaic notions of marriage, wherein the institution is viewed through the lens of control and

ownership rather than mutual respect and partnership. feminist scholars argue the provisions tends to reduce a spouse often the wife -to an object whose physical presence can be legally demanded, thereby ignoring the complexities of consent, emotional wellbeing, and individual subjectivity.



Criticism of Restitution of Conjugal Rights

Restitution of conjugal rights has attracted widespread criticism for being an outdated and regressive legal remedy that infringes upon fundamental rights and individual freedoms. Though framed as a civil provision to preserve martial ties, it has been condemned for enabling legal coercion within intimate relationships. Critics argue that compelling a spouse to resume cohabitation, regardless of emotional, mental, or physical discomfort, violates the right to privacy, dignity, bodily autonomy, all of which are protected under Article 21 of the constitution.

Conclusion:

Restitution of Conjugal Rights, though originally introduced to preserve marital ties, increasingly appears inconsistent with constitutional values such as privacy, dignity, autonomy, and gender equality. Its coercive nature often undermines individual agency, particularly in patriarchal settings. As jurisprudence evolves toward protecting personal freedoms within marriage, the validity and utility of RCR stand on uncertain ground.

SEJAL SHARMA

BA - LLB (Hons.) - 3rd Year

LANDMARK JUDGMENTS

Recent decisions , lasting impacts

The judiciary continues to uphold the Constitution and protect the rights of citizens.

Here's a look at some recent landmark judgments that have reinforced justice, equality and liberty.



1 Akhil Bharatiya Loktantrik Adhikar Sangathan v. Union of India (2026)

- Core Issue: Whether preventive detention laws violate fundamental rights, particularly Articles 21 and 22, due to procedural delays and lack of safeguards.
- Held:
- The Court upheld the validity of preventive detention laws but mandated strict procedural safeguards to prevent misuse.
- The Court directed timely communication of grounds of detention.
- **Significance:** Strengthens due process under Article 21 and protects individuals from arbitrary state action.

2 Mihir Rajesh Shah v. State of Maharashtra (2025)

- Issue: Validity of arrest without written grounds.
- Held:
- Communication of grounds of arrest is a fundamental right under Article 22(1).
- Must be provided in writing and in understandable language.
- Oral communication allowed only temporarily; written reasons must follow within reasonable time.
- Significance: Expands procedural safeguards under BNSS, 2023 and reinforces due process.

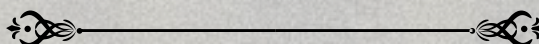
3 Airport Authority of India v. Sham Krishna (2026)

- Issue: Reservation vs merit in public employment.
- Held:
- Reserved category candidates scoring above general cut-off must be treated as general category candidates.
- **Significance:** Strengthens merit principle within reservation framework.

4 Rajneesh K.V. v. K. Deepa (2025)

- Issue: Eligibility criteria under Article 233 for District Judges.
- Held:
- 7 years' experience can include judicial service or combined experience.
- Minimum age requirement: 35 years.
- **Significance:** Broadens eligibility interpretation while maintaining institutional standards.

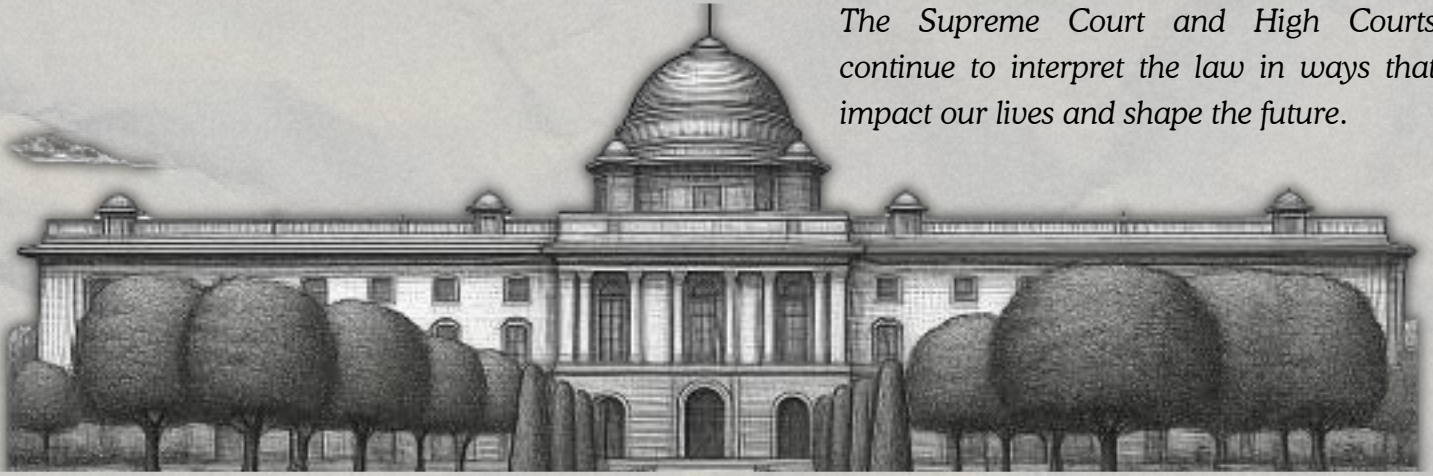
“The Constitution is not a mere lawyer’s document, it is a vehicle of Life.”
— Dr. B.R. Ambedkar



LANDMARK JUDGMENTS

Recent decisions , lasting impacts

The Supreme Court and High Courts continue to interpret the law in ways that impact our lives and shape the future.



5 Hamsaanandini Nanduri v. Union Of India [17 March, 2026] 2026 INSC 246

Supreme Court Strikes Down 3-Month Cap on Maternity Leave for Adoptive Mothers

The Supreme Court of India invalidated Section 60(4) of the Code on Social Security, 2020, which granted maternity leave only to adoptive mothers of children below three months of age.

The Court held that this distinction is arbitrary and violates Article 14 (right to equality), as caregiving responsibilities remain the same regardless of the child's age. It emphasized that motherhood is not merely biological but rooted in care, bonding, and responsibility. The judgment also found that denying leave undermines the dignity and welfare of both mother and child under Article 21, especially since early bonding is critical for a child's development. It noted that India's lengthy adoption process makes the three-month limit impractical, defeating the law's purpose.

Additionally, the Court highlighted the need for paternity leave, stressing that parenting is a shared responsibility. Maternity benefits must be inclusive and child-centric adoptive mothers cannot be denied leave based on an arbitrary age limit.

WHY IT MATTERS ?



Strengthen Fundamental Rights

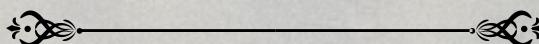


Promote Equality and Justice



Guide Future Laws and Policies

“ The law is not static; it grows with society. So does justice. ”



LANDMARK JUDGMENTS

— Special Feature —

EUTHANASIA: HARISH RANA CASE, 2026

Upholding Dignity, Expanding Choice.

In a significant judgment, the Supreme Court in the case of *Harish Rana v. Union of India* (2026) expanded the contours of the Right to Die with Dignity under Article 21 of the Constitution.

BACKGROUND

Harish Rana, suffering from a terminal neurodegenerative disease with no hope of recovery, sought permission for passive euthanasia and advance directives, claiming his fundamental right to live with dignity included the right to die with dignity.

THE JUDGMENT

The Supreme Court allowed the petition and laid down comprehensive guidelines, holding that the right to die with dignity is an intrinsic part of the Right to Life under Article 21. The Court recognized the autonomy of individuals to make decisions regarding the end of life in cases of irremediable and intolerable suffering.



CASE AT A GLANCE

Case: Harish Rana v. Union of India

Court: Supreme Court of India

Bench: Constitution Bench (5 Judges)

Judgment Date: 11 March 2026

KEY OBSERVATIONS

- Dignity in life includes dignity to death.
- The right to choose a dignified end is rooted in personal autonomy.
- Safeguards are essential to prevent misuse and protect the vulnerable.
- Advance directives (living wills) were given legal recognition.

IMPACT OF THE JUDGMENT

- Strengthens the Right to Dignity under Article 21.
- Recognizes autonomy and informed choice at the end of life.
- Balances individual rights with necessary safeguards.
- Provides clarity and a humane legal framework for end-of-life decisions.

WHAT THIS MEANS FOR THE SOCIETY



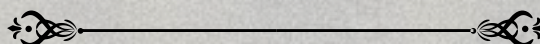
This landmark ruling brings Indian law in line with constitutional values of liberty, dignity and compassion. It is a step forward in recognizing the rights of those who suffer without hope, while ensuring that the decision to end life remains a choice - never an obligation.

The right to live with dignity must necessarily include the right to die with dignity.

— Supreme Court of India

“ Compassion is not weakness; it is the highest expression of justice.

— Justice D.Y. Chandrachud ”



LANDMARK JUDGMENTS

Strengthening Federalism. Protecting Democracy.

GOVERNOR & PRESIDENT'S ASSENT POWERS CASE, 2026

State of Tamil Nadu v. Governor of Tamil Nadu & Ors. (2026)

In a landmark judgment, the Supreme Court in the case of State of Tamil Nadu v. Governor of Tamil Nadu & Ors. (2026) laid down 14 guidelines to regulate the exercise of powers by the Governor and the President in granting assent to Bills.



CASE AT A GLANCE

Petitioner: State of Tamil Nadu

Respondent: Governor of Tamil Nadu & Others

Bench: Constitution Bench (7 Judges)

Judgment Date: 25 March 2026

Issues: Scope and limits of powers of the Governor under Article 200 and the President under Article 201 of the Constitution

THE JUDGMENT

The Supreme Court held that the powers of the Governor and the President in granting assent are not absolute and must be exercised in accordance with the Constitution. To ensure transparency, accountability and respect for federalism, the Court issued the following 14 guidelines:

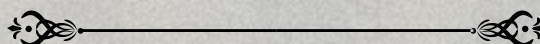
IMPACT OF THE JUDGMENT

- Reinforces the principle of cooperative federalism
- Upholds the will of the people represented by the State Legislature
- Prevents misuse of discretionary powers
- Promotes constitutional morality and good governance
- Sets a clear, transparent framework for assent to Bills



THE 14 QUESTIONS BY PRESIDENT

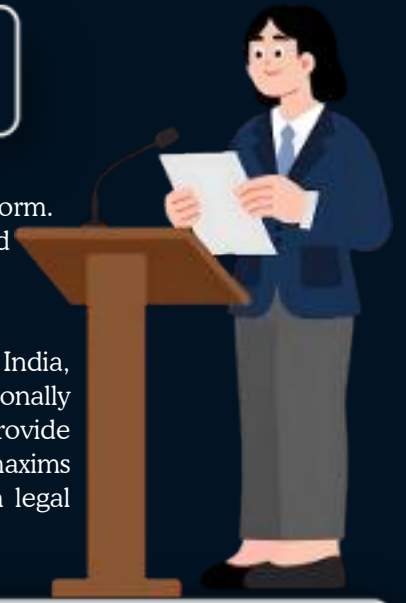
- 1 The Governor shall decide on Bills as expeditiously as possible and, in any case, within three months.
- 2 If a Bill is returned (other than a Money Bill), the Governor shall act on the reconsidered Bill within one month.
- 3 The Governor shall not withhold assent indefinitely.
- 4 The President shall decide on reserved Bills within three months from the date of receipt.
- 5 The President shall not withhold assent indefinitely.
- 6 The Governor cannot reserve a Bill for the President's consideration merely on policy disagreements.
- 7 The Governor must act on the advice of the Council of Ministers, except in limited situations permitted by the Constitution.
- 8 The President may return a Bill (other than a Money Bill) for reconsideration once.
- 9 Reservation of a Bill for the President must be based on objective and relevant grounds.
- 10 The Governor shall record in writing the reasons for reserving a Bill for the President.
- 11 Upon reconsideration, the President shall grant assent within one month.
- 12 Delays in granting assent are subject to judicial review.
- 13 Constitutional authorities must act in a manner that furthers federalism and democracy.
- 14 These guidelines are binding to ensure the constitutional accountability.



LEGAL MAXIMS

Legal maxims are short, well-established principles or rules of law expressed in a concise form. They are not laws themselves but serve as guiding principles that help judges interpret and apply the law consistently.

Most legal maxims are in Latin because modern legal systems, especially in countries like India, are heavily influenced by Roman law and English common law, where Latin was traditionally used as the language of scholarship and courts. Their use continues because they provide precision, universality, and continuity across different legal systems. In practice, legal maxims help simplify complex legal ideas, support judicial reasoning, and ensure uniformity in legal interpretation.



LATIN	ENGLISH	HINDI
in esse	in existence	अस्तित्वशील; अस्तित्वयुक्त
in forma pauperis	in the character of a pauper	अकिचन के रूप में
in limine	at the outset	आरम्भ से ही
in loco parentis	in the place of a parent	माता-पिता के स्थान में
inter alia	amongst other things	अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ
intravires	within the powers:	शक्ति के अधीन
ipso jure	by the law itself/ within the authority given	स्वयं विधि द्वारा
lis pendens	a pending suit	विचाराधीन वाद
litera legis	letter of legislation	विधि के शब्द
locus standi	signifies a right to be heard	सुने जाने का अधिकार
malus usuo	a bad custom	कुप्रथा
mens rea	a guilty mind	आपराधिक मनःस्थिति

LATIN	ENGLISH	HINDI
modus vivendi	the manner of living a way of life	निवास रीति
nemo	no one nobody	कोई नहीं
nexus	bond or connection	सम्बन्ध
nomen generalissium	extremely common name	प्रचलित नाम
non compos mentis	not of sound mind	विकृतचित्त
non obstante clause	not with standing clause	सर्वोपरि खण्ड
novos actus interveniens	a new act intervening	मध्यवर्ती नवीन कार्य
nudum pactum	without consideration	बिना प्रतिफल के
participient criminis	sharer of crime	अपराध का भागीदार
pendente lite	during litigation	वाद कालीन
per annum	by the year	प्रतिवर्ष
per capita	(counting) by heads	व्यक्तिवार
per diem	by the day	प्रतिदिन



LEGAL QUIZ

1. Public Interest Litigation (PIL) was introduced in India by:

- a) Constitution (42nd Amendment)
- b) Judicial activism of Supreme Court
- c) Parliament Act
- d) British rule

2. India is a signatory to which of the following core UN human rights treaties?

- a) ICCPR only
- b) ICESCR only
- c) Both ICCPR and ICESCR
- d) Neither ICCPR nor ICESCR

3. Which Article of the Indian Constitution reflects the principle of non-discrimination under international human rights law?

- a) Article 14
- b) Article 17
- c) Article 21
- d) Article 25

4. Which case recognized the right to privacy as a fundamental right influenced by international human rights norms?

- a) Maneka Gandhi v Union of India
- b) Kesavananda Bharati v State of Kerala
- c) K.S. Puttaswamy v Union of India
- d) ADM Jabalpur v Shivkant Shukla

5. The National Human Rights Commission of India was established under:

- a) Constitution of India
- b) Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993
- c) Indian Penal Code
- d) UN Charter

6. Which Indian constitutional provision directs the State to respect international law?

- a) Article 32
- b) Article 51
- c) Article 19
- d) Article 368

7. Which case held that international conventions can be relied upon in absence of domestic law?

- a) Vishaka v State of Rajasthan
- b) Golaknath v State of Punjab
- c) Minerva Mills v Union of India
- d) Indra Sawhney v Union of India

8. The United Nations Human Rights Council is headquartered in:

- a) New York
- b) Geneva
- c) Paris
- d) Vienna

ANSWERS

8.b

7.a

6.b

5.b

4.c

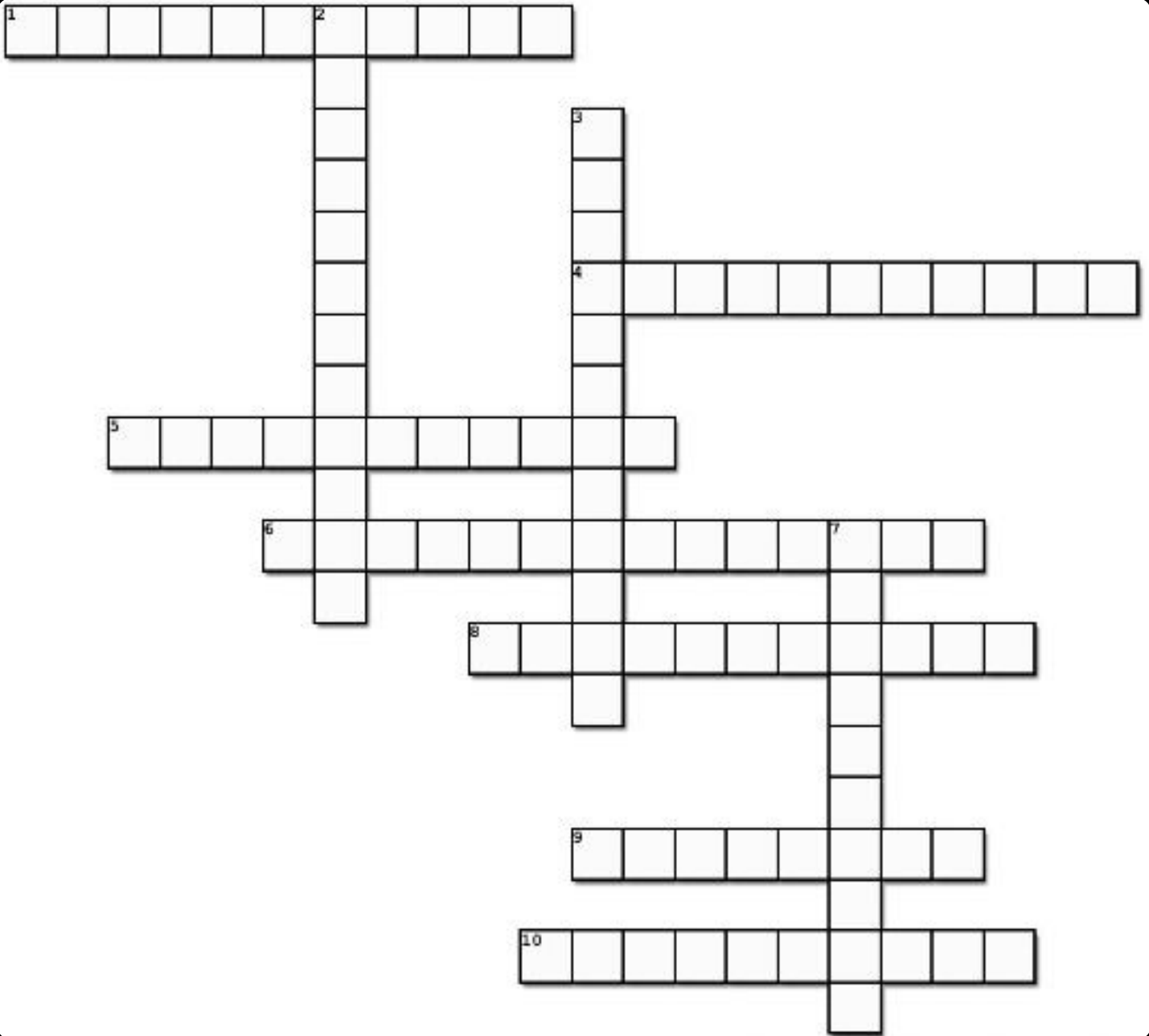
3.a

2.c

1.b



LEGAL QUIZ



Across

1. Case that introduced the “rarest of rare” doctrine in death penalty jurisprudence
4. Case that crystallized “manifest arbitrariness” as a ground to strike down legislation
5. Doctrine preventing re-litigation of issues already adjudicated
6. Doctrine evolved in *Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala* limiting Parliament’s amending power
8. A writ issued to prevent a lower court from exceeding its jurisdiction
9. Legal term for the killing of a person in self-defense under Indian law
10. Constitutional provision dealing with President’s Rule in states

Down

2. Case recognizing right to a clean environment under Article 21.
3. The fundamental law of India, adopted in 1950.
7. The principle that delegated legislation cannot override its parent statute.

BasicStructure, Shayarabano, Prohibition, SubhashKumar, UltraVires, Bachansingh, Article356, ResJudicata, PremShankarShukla, AndAlteramParrem



VERSES UNBOUND ✨

Power's Prey

A cycle spins, a haunting dread,
Where innocence is ruthlessly fed
To beasts in power, cloaked in might,
Ignoring justice, plunging into night.

No cloth, no time, can shield the fear,
When power holders, monsters near,
With influence as their wicked shield,
Leaving victims wounded, scarred and sealed.

No fear of law, no moral plight,
They dance on ashes, bathed in light,
Godfathers of a twisted game,
Where justice lingers, a fading flame.

For freedom fought, a noble cause,
Betrayed by those who protect the laws,
A mockery of dreams once held,
Where shadows creep and truth is quelled.

Sex education, a vital key,
To break the chains of misery,
Laws with teeth, to bite the hand,
Of those who prey upon the land.

A system rotted, core to deep,
Where justice sleeps, while victims weep,
New cases rise, a tragic trend,
A nation's soul, about to bend.

And then there would be a new case, a
fresh wound to bear,
Another victim's shattered world, lost in
despair.

BHARVI ANUP PATEL
BA - LLB (Hons.) - 2ND Year

When the Sky Forgot to Hold

Life shatters like glass but not always with
noise.
Sometimes it simply , stops being whole.
No sound , just a shift
and everything becomes before and after.

They took off thinking , they would land
Because that's what planes do , right?

But sometimes , the sky forgets to hold.
And what falls , isn't just metal or fire
it's stories , unfinished apologies
birthdays that will never come.

We live like there's always time
to fix things , to speak , to arrive.
But time doesn't owe us clarity or
closure.

So no
this isn't a poem about fear.
It's a reminder
that survival isn't just about breathing.
It's about meaning it.

Tell them.
All of them.
Even the ones who stopped listening.
Especially them.

Because tomorrow is glass too.
And it doesn't always wait to break.

NITYA MISHRA
BA - LLB (Hons.) - 1ST Year

Birthday in Blood: A Child's Last Question

I woke up in the morning light,
Papa smiled, my dress was bright,
New shoes shining, bag so new,
"It's your birthday!"—joy I knew.

Mom gave flowers, soft and sweet,
White and blue lilies at my feet,
Grandma kissed me, warm and slow,
Love in ways only she could show.

Papa dropped me at the gate,
I ran inside—I couldn't wait,
Chocolates hidden in my hand,
For my friends, my little band.

Teachers smiled, "Happy day!"
English, Maths—hip hip hooray,
Laughter danced in carefree air,
Little dreams were everywhere.

Then a sound... a sudden cry,
A burning roar split the sky,
A bomb fell down—no time to run,
Darkness swallowed everyone.

Red... all red... I couldn't see,
Blood around... was that me?
My hands won't move, I try, I try,
God... it hurts... I want to cry.

My chocolates... still in my hand,
I don't understand... I don't understand...
I came to school to laugh and play,
Who turned my birthday into grey?

Oh God, tell me... what was my fault?
Was I wrong to dream, to exalt?
I was just a child, so small, so free...
Why did this war choose me?

If you hear my silent cry,
Don't let more children die,
Books—not bombs—should fill our days,
Peace—not war—should lead our ways.

For every child who lost their light,
For every birthday turned to night,
Ask the world, loud and clear—
"Will you protect us... or disappear?"

MR. VIJIT SINGH
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
ICFAI LAW SCHOOL, JAIPUR

कैसी लगी लड़की

कैसी लगी लड़की, ये कैसा सवाल है,
लड़की कोई वस्तु तो नहीं जिसका इस्तेमाल है।

जिस बेटी को बोला अनजान से बात न करना,
कोई देखे जो तुमको तो अपने मुँह को ढकना,
ये क्या, ये देखने ही तो आए हैं।

अब देखेंगे नैन-नक्श और रंग,
फिर निकालेंगे कमियाँ और बोलेंगे -
रंग सुनहरा सा है, बाल थोड़े छोटे,
और शरीर मुरझाया सा है।
कौन देखेगा उसके मन की चंचलता,
सिर का स्वाभिमान,
उसके अंदर की हिम्मत और जज़्बात?

सब निहार रहे हैं उसको,
वो अकेली बैठी उन लोगों की भीड़ में।
सवाल गूँज रहे होंगे उसके मन के मंज़र में,
उसको तो परखा एक दुनिया की भीड़ ने।
अब वो कैसे जाने सामने बैठा इंसान है
या बैठा कोई भेड़िए सा शैतान है?

लेके ये उसको उसके घर से जाएंगे,
इसके माँ-बाप भी उसको अपनी बहू नहीं, बेटी बताएंगे।
अगले ही दिन वो थोड़ी देर से जो उठ गई,
सास लेकर पूरा घर सिर पर चढ़ा गई,
क्योंकि बहू कहाँ, इनको तो नौकरानी चाहिए।

कैसी लगी लड़की, ये कैसा सवाल है,
लड़की कोई वस्तु नहीं जिसका इस्तेमाल है।

वो भी किसी के घर की खुशियाँ है,
उससे भी किसी के घर का आँगन चहकता है।
उसको भी उसके माँ-बाबा ने पाला है।

कुछ भी बनने से पहले खुद एक इंसान बन जाओ,
ये नहीं कि हर शादी को व्यापार बनाओ,
और लगा दो बोली अपने ही बेटे की,
माँग के दहेज किसी के सिर का कलंक बन जाओ।

कैसी लगी लड़की, ये कैसा सवाल है,
लड़की कोई वस्तु तो नहीं जिसका इस्तेमाल है।

TANUSHKA CHANDRA
BA - LLB (Hons.) - 4th Year

CJI SURYA KANT

At 4th Ashok Desai Memorial Lecture

“The Indian judiciary of 2076 will not be defined solely by technology...it will be defined by its ability to remain moored in constitutional values.”

- CJI Surya Kant



INTRODUCTION

At the 4th Ashok Desai Memorial Lecture, Chief Justice of India Surya Kant presented a forward-looking vision of the Indian judiciary. He emphasized that the legal system stands at the threshold of generational transformation.



LAW AS A LIVING PROCESS

Framing law as a dynamic continuum, he observed that it is not linear but an evolving dialogue between past, present, and future. Reflecting on earlier judicial practices, he noted that while processes were slower, they remained deeply rooted in constitutional values.

He underscored that institutional strength lies not only in structures but equally in the individuals who uphold them.



REDEFINING JUDICIAL BOUNDARIES

Looking ahead, the Chief Justice highlighted transformative shifts in the nature of justice. He noted that traditional ideas of jurisdiction may evolve, especially with emerging challenges such as:

- Environmental destruction
- Cybercrime
- Artificial Intelligence

He remarked that “*the judge of the future cannot be a jurist alone*,” pointing toward a more interdisciplinary approach to justice.



BALANCING AI AND JUDICIAL WISDOM

A central theme of the address was the role of technology in law. While acknowledging the efficiency AI brings to routine judicial work, he cautioned that it must remain an aid, not a substitute for human judgment.

- Technology must assist, not replace
- Human judgment remains essential
- Context and empathy are irreplaceable



JUSTICE FOR THE PEOPLE

Envisioning the judiciary of 2076, Justice Kant emphasized that its identity will not depend solely on technological advancement, but on its commitment to constitutional values.

Selective Morality of International Human Rights

I. The Dichotomy of the Universalist Promise

The Preamble of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) posits a "common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations." However, the realization of these norms is perennially filtered through the prisms of national interest, economic capacity, and colonial legacy. In pedagogical settings, human rights are frequently analyzed as static legal certainties; yet, in the geopolitical arena, they function as dynamic instruments divided along the structural fault lines of the Global North and the Global South. This article examines the systemic inconsistencies defining the contemporary international legal order, wherein the discourse of human dignity is frequently instrumentalized to consolidate the interests of hegemonic powers.

II. Civil-Political vs. Socio-Economic Rights

A fundamental point of friction in International Human Rights Law (IHRL) is the prioritization of rights, often characterized as the tension between the "Two Covenants"- the ICCPR and the ICESCR.

- **Western Liberal Orthodoxy:** Developed nations, as the primary architects of the post-WWII legal order, have traditionally championed Civil and Political Rights. These are conceptualized as "negative rights" - immediate protections from state interference (e.g., freedom of expression, due process).
- **The Development Prerequisite:** Conversely, the developing world emphasizes the primacy of Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights. For states grappling with systemic underdevelopment, the right to democratic participation is arguably secondary to the right to subsistence and development. This is framed not merely as a philosophical preference but as a survivalist necessity, positing that economic stability is a prerequisite for the exercise of civil liberties.

III. Capacity, Sovereignty, and the Enforcement Gap

The disparity in adherence to IHRL is rooted in a fundamental gap between will and capacity. In the Global North, human rights are institutionalized through established judicial independence. In the Global South, implementation is often obstructed by resource scarcity and fragile legal infrastructure. Furthermore, many post-colonial states perceive intrusive monitoring by international treaty bodies as a manifestation of neo-colonialist interference, resulting in a defensive prioritization of state sovereignty over international oversight.

IV. Institutionalized Hypocrisy and Selective Accountability

The credibility of international law is undermined by the asymmetric application of punitive measures.

1. **Economic Conditionality:** Developing nations face aggressive "naming and shaming," sanctions, and aid conditionality. For these economies, a negative human rights rapporteur's finding can trigger severe financial consequences.
2. **Sovereign Immunity of the North:** In contrast, developed nations possess the structural power to bypass international reprimands. Whether regarding the treatment of migrants at European borders or the invocation of extrajudicial measures for national security, the Global North frequently operates with a de facto immunity from the standards it exports.

V. American Exceptionalism

While the U.S. State Department conducts annual assessments of global human rights, the nation maintains a policy of legal exceptionalism.

- **The Iraq Precedent:** The 2003 invasion of Iraq, conducted without a United Nations Security Council mandate, resulted in a protracted humanitarian crisis, illustrating the subordination of the "right to life" to strategic regime change.
- **The ICC and the "Hague Invasion Act":** The refusal to join the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the enactment of the American Service-Members' Protection Act signals that international accountability is a mandate for the weak, while the strong remain above the law. The use of remote-controlled drone strikes in sovereign territories further highlights a void in due process that is rarely subjected to international legal scrutiny when conducted by a superpower.

VI. The Selective Application of the Responsibility to Protect (R2P)

The doctrine of Responsibility to Protect (R2P) is frequently applied with "selective morality." Humanitarian interventions are often restricted to regions that are resource-rich or strategically vital. This inconsistency supports the critique that R2P serves as a contemporary mission civilisatrice, where human rights violations are used as a post hoc justification for interventions that are, in reality, driven by political expediency.

VII. Conclusion

For International Human Rights Law to transition from a "universal mirage" to a "universal reality," the Global North must address its selective application of norms, while the Global South must ensure that the "right to development" does not serve as a shield for authoritarianism. The legitimacy of IHRL depends upon a uniform jurisprudence where violations in the developing world carry the same legal gravity as illegal acts of aggression initiated by Western powers. Only through the equalization of accountability can the international legal order fulfill its constitutive promise of universal dignity.

SHINING STARS OF ILS

Dolly Vyas, Chinmay Singh Rathore, Gautam Meena, Prasoon Meena

Secured the 'Runner up' position in National Moot Court Competition organized by Career point University, Kota.
February 20, 2026

Jangid Sanjeev, 3rd Year

Secured the Winning position along with the Best Speaker award in a Mumbai Online Open Debate Competition.
March 21 & 22, 2026

Bharvi Anup Patel, Gunjan Trivedi, 2nd Year

Won the Blog Writing Competition organized by Centre for International Law and Policy, ICFAI Law School, Jaipur.
November 5, 2025

Kunika Rawlani, 5th Year

Successfully presented a Research Paper titled "Bridging Legal Gaps in the Digital Age: A Study of Cybercrimes, Artificial Intelligence and Technology Disruption" in International Conference "Lex Ex Machina 2025: An Interdisciplinary Dialogue for a Responsible Digital Future" organized by the Faculty of Law, SRM University, Delhi.
November 14 & 15, 2025

Rhythm Charan, kalpana Kumari, Ravi, 2nd year

Secured the Winning position in the 3rd Vidhi Vimarsh National moot court competition.
April 15 - 17, 2026

Tanishka Sharma, 3rd Year

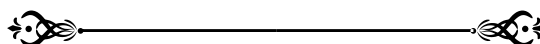
Secured the winning position in the Debate Competition organized by the Apex University.
October 4, 2025

Gouri Pareek, Priyamvada Dwivedi, 1st Year

Secured the Winning position in the Policy Making Competition organised by ICFAI Business School, Jaipur.
April 8, 2026

Kunika Rawlani, Riya Khandelwal, Priyansha Agarwal and Happy Kushwah

Secured Runner-up position in Crime Scene Investigation Competition organized by Banasthali Vidhyapeeth, Niwai.
September 12 - 14, 2025



FACULTY ACHIEVEMENTS

Dr. Pratima Soni

- Served as Judge for the Quarter-Final Rounds of the Master Dayanand 1st National Moot Court Competition, 2026, held on 29 March 2026, organised by the School of Law & Legal Studies, Sanskaram University, Jhajjar (Haryana).
29 March, 2026
- Served as a Resource Person for the Training on Child Protection Laws for Anganwadi Workers on 16 February 2026 at Hotel Vanilla Sky, Murlipura, Sikar Road, Jaipur, organised by Aasra Foundation Jaipur (AFJ) in association with the Department of Women & Child Development, Government of Rajasthan.
16 February 2026
- Academic Excellence Award, 2026 for outstanding contribution to Legal Education & Exemplary Academic Leadership and unwavering commitment towards the advancement of legal scholarship and institutional excellence. This honour is presented in appreciation of the awardee's distinguished service in shaping future legal professionals and upholding the highest standards of legal education at National and Global levels.
26 January, 2026
- Received NPTEL Online Certification (funded by the Ministry of Education, Government of India) for successfully completing the 12-week course Insolvency and Bankruptcy Law in India (July–October 2025).
October 2025
- Received Letter of Gratitude for Conducting Training Session on Understanding the Constitution and Child Protection Laws: Role of Paralegal Volunteers (PLVs) on 23 December 2025, during the two-day training programme for Paralegal Volunteers and Support Persons organised by Aasra Foundation, Jaipur (AFJ).
23 December, 2025

Dr. Mayank Mehra

- Participated and presented as an Author in the International Conference on Law, Rights & Indigenous Futures, organised by Hidayatullah National Law University, Raipur, presenting the paper 'From Marginalization to Recognition: Reconciling Customary Law with State Legal System in India.'
28–29 March 2026
- Participated and presented as an Author in the International Conference on "Empowering Women in the Unorganized Sector: Strengthening Rights and Protection under the POSH Act", organized by Women Development Cell (WDC), IFHE Hyderabad.
11–12 December 2025.
- Paper published in SANGAM International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (ISSN: 2584-086X) "Exploring the Dynamics of Social and Criminal Psychology" Vol. 3, Issue 1.
September 2025.
- Book Chapter published in SAHYADRI DIALOGUE: Open Letters to Pakistan "Kashmir in Crossfire: Reconciling National Sovereignty with International Law and Human Rights" 2025 (ISBN: 9789141001732).
- Honoured with an Appreciation Letter and memento by Career Point University, Kota, for serving as a Judge in the Preliminary Rounds of the 2nd CPU National Moot Court Competition, 2026.
- Awarded a Certificate of Appreciation by Apex School of Law, Apex University, Jaipur, in association with Ranka Public Charitable Trust, for serving as a Judge (Preliminary Rounds) in the 3rd Dr. S.M. Jinuval Ranka International Moot Court Competition, 2025.
15th to 17th November 2025.

Dr. Tanmay Agrawal

- Presented the research paper on topic "From Regulation to Responsibility: AI, Crypto, and DeFi Policy Frameworks in Industry 6.0 Governance' in the 4th International Conference on Management Research for Industry 6.0 (ICMRI 2026) organized by IBS, ICFAI University Jaipur.
10 April, 2026
- Was invited as the first speaker of the Juridical Conclave at WBNUJS Kolkata, who spoke on A Constitutional Accountability Framework for Artificial Intelligence in Contemporary India”, setting the intellectual tone for the discussions that followed.
11 January, 2026
- Moderated the panel Discussion on Democratization of AI at ICFAI Jaipur as Pre Summit organized on 11th February 2026 organised by Innovation Club, ICFAI Law School, in collaboration with IIECon topics.
11 February, 2026
- Was invited as a Keynote Speaker in a panel discussion who spoke on “Evaluating Liability of Artificial Intelligence Systems: A Global Comparative Compliance Framework”.He also Published Chapter titled "Governing Immersive AI Ecosystems: A Regulatory Legitimacy Perspective on Sustainable Knowledge Architectures' Proceedings of Seventh International Ethical Hacking Conference AI and Law in the Cyber Era (eHaCON 2026) by UEM Kolkata.
10 January, 2026
- Participated in the India AI Impact Summit 2026 at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi from 18-19 February 2026, focusing on India’s vision to democratize AI for the Global South and make technology inclusive and accessible to all
18-19 February, 2026

Mr. Vijay Chaudhary

- Published a paper on "Human Rights NGOs In India: Guardians Of Rights Or Challenge To State Sovereignty?" conducted by International Journal For Legal Research And Analysis ISSN: 2582-6433
July 2025
- Published a paper on "Exploring The Dynamics of Social and Criminal Psychology: Insights, Intersections, and Applications" conducted by SANGAM International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research E-ISSN: 2584-086X
September, 2025
- Judged Moot Court conducted by Career Point University, Kota
February, 2026
- Presented International Conference on Delimitation in India conducted by the university of Delhi.
27 September, 2025

Mr. Gaurav Kumar Sharma

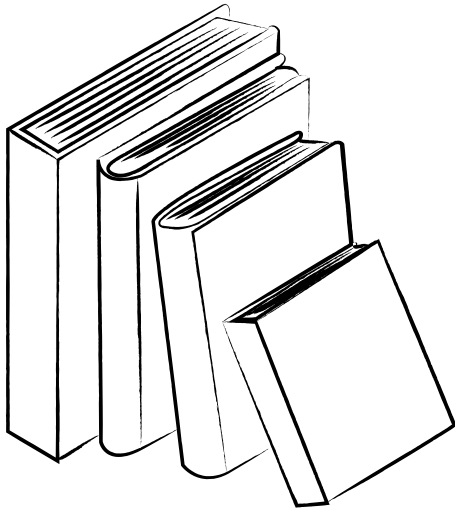
- Presented paper entitled Privacy-Focused AI and Blockchain Frameworks for Secure Data Management in Industry 4.0/5.0 in International Conference on Emerging Trends in Computers Communications (ICETCC 2025) organised by Reva University Bengluru.
21-22 November, 2025

Mr. Ashish Acharya

- Published a paper on "Human Rights NGOs In India: Guardians Of Rights Or Challenge To State Sovereignty?" conducted by International Journal For Legal Research And Analysis ISSN: 2582-6433
July 2025

Dr. Yogita Upadhyay

- Judged the Preliminary Rounds of MAIMS 6th National Moot Court Competition, 2025 in Collaboration with the Bar Council of Delhi organized by the Department of Law, Maharaja Agrasen Institute of Management Studies
7 November, 2025
- Awarded Ph.D. Degree from Banasthali Vidyapith on the topic of "LEGAL Implications of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in National Security Sector: A Comparative Study
September, 2025



Dr. Hans Kumar Sharma

- Glimpses of Expert Dialogue with Shri Pradeep Mohan Sharma (IPS), DIG Intelligence, Rajasthan Police, on "Role of Police Intelligence in Prevention of Crime and Maintenance of Law & Order."
25 August, 2025
- Had graciously and expertly served as a Judge for the Semi Final Round of the International Client Counselling Competition 2.0 (2025), organized by the Department of Law, Manipal University Jaipur in association with the Green Horizon Club.
25 August, 2025
- Invited as a Judge at the Business School of ICFAI for the event EXCELENCIA'25.
- Had the privilege of chairing a session at the International Conference organized by Techno University, West Bengal.
- Was invited as a Speaker at the Business School of the ICFAI for MOOC Parliament-2025.



ILS EVENTS

MOOT COURT COMMITTEE



- Training Program on Art of Mooting and Case Analysis Competition. (Exclusively for First Year)
03rd September, 2025.
- THE VERDICT: 1st Intra Judgment Writing Competition. (For 2nd to 5th Year)
03rd September, 2025.
- Shri N J Yasaswy 4th Memorial Moot Court Competition.
30th - 31st January, 2026, (Online Round)
21st - 22nd February, 2026, (Advanced Rounds)



- THE VERDICT: 2nd Intra Judgment Writing Competition. (For 2nd to 5th Year)
18th March, 2026.
- LEX CINE: Let's examine the Reel
5th Fictional Movie Review Competition. (Exclusively for first year)
18th March, 2026.

CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL LAW AND POLICY



- Workshop on blog writing by Adv. (P.I).S. Paritesh Royal - 3rd November, 2025.
- Intra Blog Writing Competition - 5th November, 2025.

UBA CELL



- National Girl Child Day - visit in vijayapura village primary school - 28th January, 2026.
- Menstrual hygiene and awareness program - 20th February, 2026.



ADR COMMITTEE



- Expert Lecture on Arbitration Through Litigator's Lens Fundamentals and Practical Aspects. - 8th April, 2026.
- Intra Negotiation Competition - 28th October, 2025.

LITERARY COMMITTEE



- An expert session on “The Role of Hindi in National Integrity and Cultural Identity” on the occasion of Hindi Diwas was delivered by International Poet Mr. Siddharth Kumar.
- An expert session on “Preventing Road Accidents: Causes, Consequences, and Solutions” was delivered by Inspector Praveen Kumar (PK Mast).

CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS



- Poster making Competition - 27th August, 2025.
- Rally and Poster Making Competition.
- Sumel Village Human Rights survey - 21st January, 2026.

CENTRE FOR PUBLIC LAW AND POLICY



- Group Discussion for first year on the topic 'Online Gaming in India: Is regulation a solution?' - 19th September, 2025.
- Visit to RLSA - 6th November, 2025.
- Visit to Constitution Park - 4th February, 2026.
- Guest lecture on Social Justice - 18th February, 2026.

CENTRE FOR CRIMINAL LAW & CRIMINOLOGY

- Expert dialogue on Role Of Intelligence In Crime Prevention And Maintenance Of Law And Order - Guest of honour, Shri Pradeep Mohan Sharma Sir, IPS.



INNOVATION CLUB



- Pre Summit Panel Discussion on "Democratization of AI and related IP Regulations".

SANGAM - THE NEXUS OF CULTURE



- Teacher's day 2025
- Badge Distribution Ceremony - 15th October
- 5th Convocation 2025
- Bollywood Day - 15th April 2026

We'll miss the chaos more than the

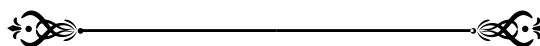
PASSING OUT BATCH



2026



OUR PROMINENT RECRUITERS



LEXPRESS

APRIL

2026





"Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere."

— Martin Luther King Jr.

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