



THE LEGAL CHRONICLE

Vol. 1 | Edition 1 (2025)



"Building bridges between law, learning, and life."

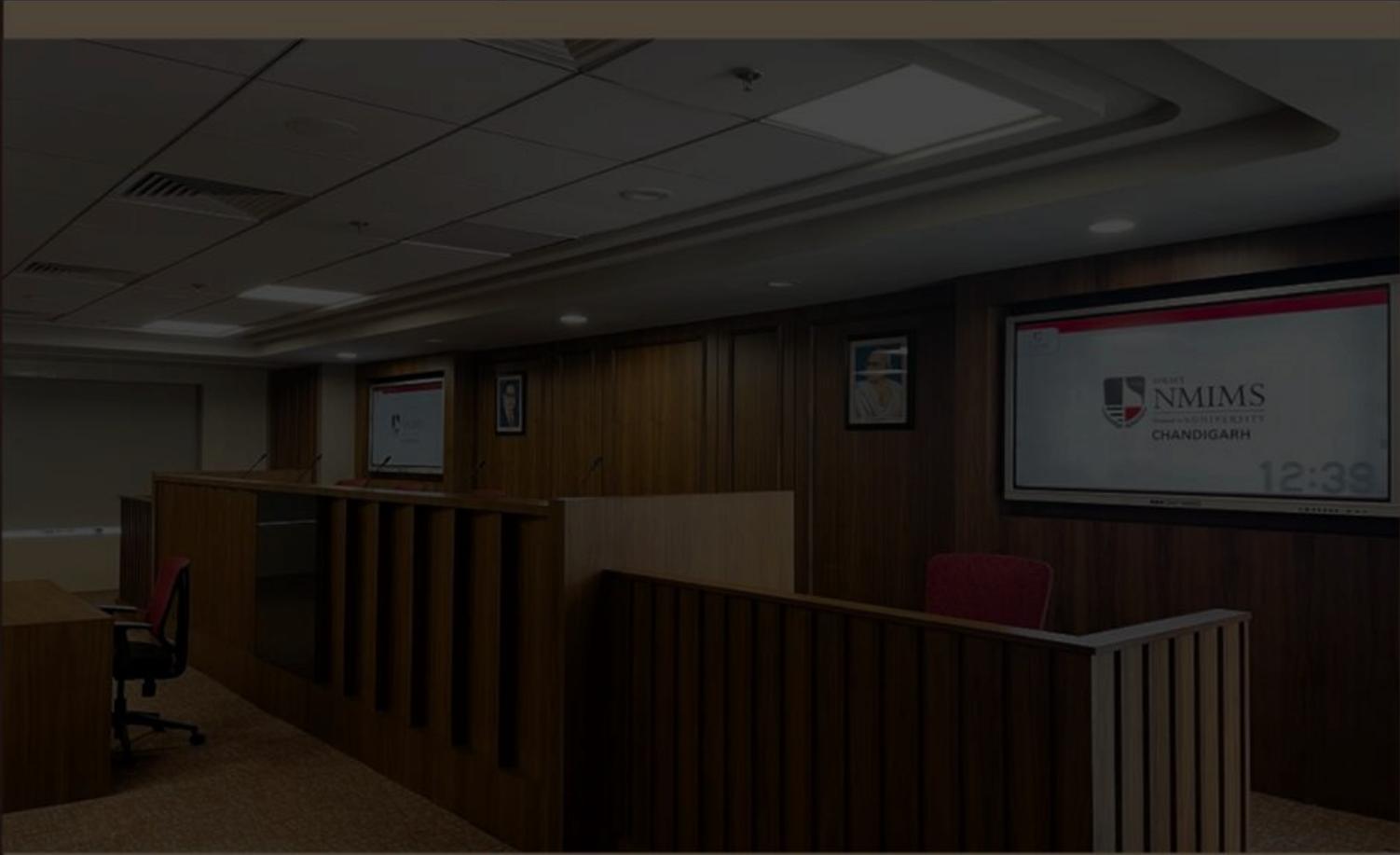


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FROM THE DESK

Guiding reflections to Begin our Journey

DR. JYOTSNA SINGH

Message from the Director



It gives me immense pleasure to share my heartfelt congratulations on the launch of the first edition of the School of Law Newsletter. This wonderful student-led initiative captures the true essence of NMIMS where learning extends beyond classrooms and every student is encouraged to think, express, and lead.

At SVKM's NMIMS, our vision is to nurture socially responsible leaders who are ethical, innovative, and driven by purpose. The newsletter provides a meaningful platform for our law students to share their ideas, showcase their achievements, and engage in thoughtful discourse on contemporary legal and social issues.

What makes this effort truly special is the passion and collaboration behind it. Each article, interview, and story mirrors the curiosity and commitment that define our NMIMS community. I'm proud of how our students are building a culture of expression and engagement that aligns perfectly with our institutional values.

I congratulate the editorial team and all contributors for their creativity, perseverance, and team spirit. May this newsletter continue to grow as a space that inspires dialogue, celebrates excellence, and strengthens the sense of belonging within our School of Law.

DR. DURGAMBINI PATEL

Message from the Dean

It gives me great pleasure to see our students taking meaningful steps toward building a vibrant academic community through initiatives like The Legal Chronicle.

Each contribution stands as a testament to their growing engagement with legal thought and their desire to make a difference beyond the classroom.

At NMIMS School of Law, we strive to create an environment where learning is dynamic, collaborative, and deeply connected with the realities of the legal world. This publication beautifully captures that spirit, blending intellectual exploration with social awareness and teamwork.

I extend my heartfelt appreciation to Dr. Rashmi, Dr. Tanmeet, the Editorial board, and all contributors for their hard work and enthusiasm in bringing this edition to life. I hope this endeavor continues to inspire reflection & dialogue.



DR. RASHMI KHORANA NAGPAL

Message from the Associate Dean



It is with profound satisfaction that I unveil the first edition of The Legal Chronicle, the newsletter of the School of Law, NMIMS Chandigarh. This initiative is a celebration of our students' creativity, intellect, and passion for the law.

In these pages, you will encounter a diverse range of contributions like personal student experiences that inspire, creative works that captivate, insightful legal articles that provoke thought, and highlights of both curricular and extracurricular events that showcase our vibrant campus life. Together, they reflect the energy, talent, and commitment of our law school community.

I congratulate the editorial team for their dedication in bringing this vision to life. I hope The Legal Chronicle will not only inform and engage but also motivate every reader to explore, learn, and contribute to the dynamic world of law.

“Imagination is more important than knowledge. For knowledge is limited whereas imagination embraces the entire world”

- Albert Einstein

DR. TANMEET KAUR SAHIWAL

Message from the Faculty Co-ordinator

It is a matter of honor and pride to present The Legal Chronicle, the bi-annual newsletter of the School of Law, NMIMS Chandigarh - Volume 1, Edition 1.

Envisioned as a vibrant forum capturing ideas and expression, The Legal Chronicle seeks to capture the multifaceted dimensions of life at our law school. Within its pages, readers will find a blend of analytical articles, mooting insights, reflective poems and creative compositions – thoughtfully gathered and presented. The newsletter also highlights the students' experiential learning through educational academic visits, and glimpses into various curricular and co-curricular activities.

This publication stands as an ode to the creativity, intellect, and sincerity of our students, who have brought this vision to life with enthusiasm and commitment. The dynamic academic culture at NMIMS, has been sought to be reflected in the pages of this edition, harmoniously blending creativity and scholarship.

I convey my heartfelt appreciation to the Editorial Board for their diligence and creativity in curating this issue. I further congratulate all contributors for sharing their ideas and experiences. I am confident that The Legal Chronicle will continue to inspire our students to think critically, express freely, and engage meaningfully with the ever-evolving world of law and society.



“The life of the law has not been logic: it has been experience.”

- Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr 2



THE LAWLOG

Insights. Opinions. Judgments.



JUSTICE DENIED AT THE ENTRY GATE? THE IMPACT OF THE 3-YEAR PRACTICE RULE

Mansha Kalra (BA LLB; SEM VII)



THE NEWS

THE JUDICIARY DEFENDING JUSTICE

SUPREME COURT JUDGMENTS OF 2024

In a year of landmark rulings, the Supreme Court upheld justice and equality.

It safeguarded fundamental rights and preserved India's constitutional values

On May 20, 2025, a significant ruling was issued by the Supreme Court that upheld the rule requiring a minimum of three years of legal practice in order to be eligible to appear for an entry-level judicial services exam. This puts an end to a major debate around access to judiciary for candidates especially from underprivileged classes, which arose after a 2002 ruling that allowed new law graduates to appear for judicial services exams without any practice requirement. This decision represents a major departure from the earlier position where one was allowed to directly enter subordinate judiciary immediately after completing law.

The Rationale Behind the Rule

The Court reasoned that anyone who has stepped in a courtroom would appreciate law in action, procedural intricacies as well as professional ethics better than those without such experience, all of which are important for the working-out of the effective judicial system. The judgment enunciates that complex legal issues cannot satisfy themselves solely with knowledge based on theoretical concepts but require real-world knowledge gained through corresponding experience. Hence the Court ordered that there should be a corresponding amendment in the recruitment rules of all High Courts, which appointment must be made within a period of six months from the date of the judgment.

However, this decision has sparked nationwide conversations to bring into focus issues of practical concerns surrounding judicial entry- rights, inclusiveness, and social mobility related to the legal profession. For many aspirants to judgeship, especially those who come from small towns, economically weaker sections, and women law graduates, this mandatory experience period of three years may deter them from a career in the judiciary more than even delay it. At a time when vacancy percentage in the lower courts accounted for nearly 25, such a restriction at the gate may widen the justice gap. Thus, while the objective may be to ensure that with choice is an experienced judiciary, it may impact, in turn, by putting yet more obstacles in the way of those it purports to assist.

Disproportionate Impact on Underprivileged Aspirants

Notwithstanding these intentions aimed at bettering judicial competence, the actualization of the rule presents formidable challenges for candidates hailing from economically poor backgrounds. Most of these aspirants take the judiciary as a route to secured employment and social mobility. The requirement of three years of legal practice without remuneration or with very poor remuneration may deter such people from attempting judicial careers, thus becoming a perpetuating matrix of socio-economic disparity within the legal profession. From the surface, the rule could seem to have sound intentions. The judiciary is the backbone of democracy, and judges coming from the trenches of practice may infuse the judiciary with mature practical wisdom.

But behind this seemingly perfect logic lies a harsh reality: the ruling threatens an uncertain closure of opportunity in front of thousands of young graduates, many of whom come from disadvantaged and small-town backgrounds, while hardly doing anything to remedy the systemic affliction in the judiciary.

The true landscape of legal practice in India is stark. Based on recent surveys from the Bar Council of India, approximately 60%-65% of newly enrolled advocates report an income of less than ₹20,000 per month during the first two years of practice. For many graduates, especially those from economically marginalized communities or tier-2 and tier-3 cities, just thinking about being able to survive for three years (even assuming they could be gainfully employed afterward) and practicing law without other means of income is simply unrealistic.

Let's do the math to see what it takes to survive. A young advocate at a district court will usually spend between ₹15,000-25,000 per month (including rent for their chamber, library fees, travel costs, professional clothing, and meals) and will earn very few fees in the form of brief fees of perhaps ₹8000-15,000 in total monthly fees in the first few years. It is a structural deficit, which must be either subsidized by the wealth of the family or compensated for by alternate sources of income—two options afforded to few clever, talented, or resourceful marginalized students who have graduated with law degrees.

Thus, the 3-year' rule is an invisible class filter. It says to anyone who has graduated from law school, "You might be smart, you might even have a degree, and you might even ace the exams but without some economic means to survive the 3 years of poverty, you cannot consider yourself qualified as a judicial officer."



The Case for Experience and Its Limits

Supporters of the ruling argue that a judge, unlike other civil servants, may not merely rely upon textbooks or classroom learning. The work of a judicial officer is more than merely interpreting statutes; it also involves knowing how litigation works, the dynamics of Bar-Bench relationship, the reality of clients, and the pulse of society. Three years in practice, it is argued, may be a finishing school of sorts before one steps onto the bench.

There is, however, a dilemma with this idea; it is a romanticized concept of legal practice. The reality is that the quality of practice during these formative years is variable. For instance, a new law graduate in a Tier-1 city chamber may be subjected to a rigorous course of training, whereas his/her counterpart in a district town may spend years simply carrying files, fetching adjournments, or waiting endlessly for that first brief.

If it is accepted that the true concern is inadequate training, then judicial academies and ongoing professional education after their selection should solve the problem rather than enforcing young graduates to undergo some sort of compulsory waiting period that may lead to further uncertainty as to whether they gain any relevant learning.



Historical Precedents: Great Judges, Minimal Practice

Keeping in mind that some of India's most eminent judges and legal practitioners arrived at the bench without much or any private practice. Justice H.R. Khanna, who provided us with one of legal history's classic acts of judicial courage and dissent in the ADM Jabalpur case, had only minor and limited practice prior to appointment to the bench. Justice D.Y. Chandrachud had also, prior to joining the bench, reasonably brief practice as a junior to another eminent legal figure. Their abilities and regard as remarkable judicial officers were bestowed, not based on the number of years practicing, but rather from the commitment and devotion replacing even a period of practice—personal intellectualism, constitutional foresight, and moral hindsight – none of which correlates with experience.

The Class Question: Who Loses Out?

This rule will not operate on equal terms for all aspirants, *per se*. The privileged ones, having financial backing, can well afford to spend three years earning a marginal stipend or for some days being an unpaid intern in various chambers until eligibility. So, what about first-generation lawyers, or those attending rural and semi-urban law colleges, for whom the quickest means to economic security is getting a stable job through the examination for civil judicial service?

For many such candidates, the judiciary is not just a career; it is a dream of dignity and upgradation. Making them go three years without any stipend cannot only be a setback for their hopes but could also be a strong disincentive to push them further away from the system altogether. Ironically, the same candidates who would have brought diversity and grassroots awareness to the bench may not qualify under the new parameters.

The Shortage Issue: Small-Town Courts in Jeopardy

The problem of vacancies and backlogged cases in the subordinate judiciary of India is massive. The district and courts in many states lack a sufficient number of judicial officers, and judicial services exams often have insufficient applicants, sometimes resulting in no applicants for a certain number of seats.

The Department of Justice reports that in 2023, the subordinate judiciary vacancy rate was just under 20%. The three-year restriction to practice will reduce the number of available applicants that can take the exam, exacerbating the staffing shortages that exist and causing more delays in the judicial process for communities in rural areas.

The three years of practice before one can enter the subordinate division lowers the number of applicants available. The smaller towns and rural courts where the court system is already over-extended will immediately feel the effects in the medium term. This restriction would not lead to improved quality, but instead create an issue of longer lines of litigants waiting for justice. The way the rule affects women who are unfairly discriminated against

This rule does not affect all candidates equally. Women face systemic obstacles that make this 3-year practice requirement especially unfair.



1. Marital and Societal Pressure

- In many places, a common societal expectant of a woman is to marry by a certain age. Spending the first three years after graduation in low-paid legal practice or unpaid legal practice might conflict with personal timeframes; and put pressure on the woman to make some type of compromise.
- The rule in effect is forcing a young woman into making a choice between a career and the demands society expects of her, a choice men are rarely confronted with.

2. Delays in timeline for career and opportunity cost.

- After 3 years working, now one has to consider the time preparation for the exam will take, which really adds years on until a person can get to a stable judicial career. In the case of women, fewer years spent in the judiciary before retirement can affect promotions, and pension benefits.
- In some situations, the women may even lose momentum toward competitive exams, as managing practice and study with societal or family obligations can be exhausting.



3. Safety and Transportation Concerns

- Practicing in a court most routinely entails a lengthy trip and being in an isolated area. This may be a concern for young lady lawyers, particularly in small towns or rural areas without transportation.
- Working extended hours or returning home at night may present additional barriers for women to complete their required three years of practice.



6. Combining Exams with Practice

- The preparation for judicial exams calls for focused study. A woman caught between the act of practice and its preparation, on one side and society's expectations on the other, finds herself facing a triple burden, thereby lessening her opportunities for success compared to their male counterparts, who might have fewer responsibilities outside.

Comparative Lens: What Do Other Countries Do?

Risk of Brain Drain from Judicial Services

Another collateral effect is the risk of talent flight. Some bright graduates from good law schools who would hitherto have regarded the judiciary as a respectable and stable profession may now consider otherwise. Within three years of practice, many will prefer to settle down in big-money corporate law jobs or other professions. This rule, therefore, may cause some of the very best minds to be lost to the judiciary.

5. Networking and Mentorship Opportunities Are Limited

- The legal profession is very male-dominated, especially in smaller towns. Women may find it difficult to access mentorship or assignments that offer worthy exposure, which derogates the basis of valuing the three-year practice.

Concerns Over the Rule's Implementation

Issues with necessitating a three-year term in practice include:

1. **Verification Challenges:** Confirming that practice certificates submitted were in fact genuine could cause a lot of administrative problems, not to mention that forged certificates might be accepted at times.
2. **Delays:** Pursuant to this rule, aspiring judicial officers may witness their career progression delayed, thus infringing upon their means of professional realization and earnings.
3. **Unfair to Non-traditional Candidates:** By virtue of the rule, candidates who have gained considerable legal experience through avenues such as legal research or public interest litigation may be penalized.

A Better Path Forward

One can think of alternative reforms if quality is indeed what the Supreme Court wants to raise:

1. **Strengthening Judicial Academies:** The post-selection training should be strengthened further by making it more intensive and including exposure to the workings of the court, mentorship, and evaluation.
2. **Introduce Probationary and Mentorship Phase:** Allow recognizing fresh graduates as prospective judges subject to a probation period wherein they undergo supervised practice and mentorship from senior judges.
3. **Skill-Oriented Examination:** Reform judicial service exams into assessing not mere memory of laws but all problem-solving skills, ethical knowledge, and practical judgment.
4. **Flexible Eligibility Criteria:** Consider alternatives for candidates' competency to include internships, clerkships, or contributions to legal research.
5. **Incentivize Service in Rural Areas:** Encourage serving in rural assignments by providing extra allowances or career advancement incentives.
6. **Regular Reviews of Recruitment Policies:** Regularly evaluate the recruitment policy impact to ensure that it fits with the ever-changing needs of the judiciary and society.

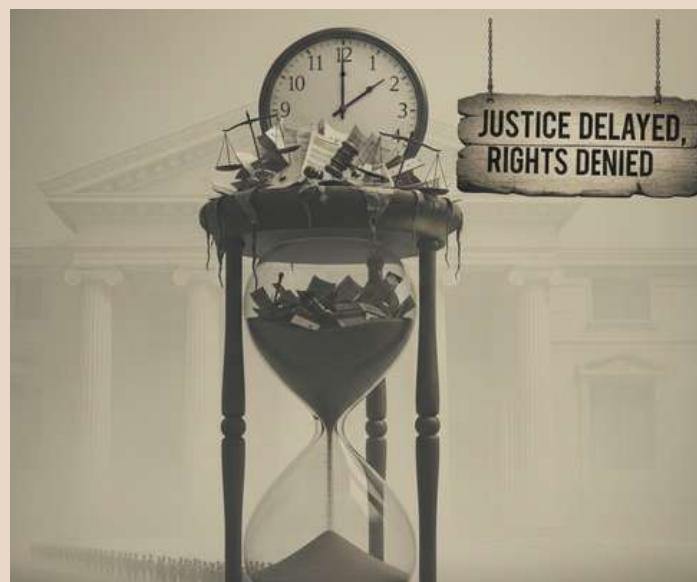
Such measures address the quality concern without shutting the gate on young aspirants at the very entry point.

Conclusion: The Cost of a Barrier

Much in the way the Supreme Court pronounced a three-year legal practice requirement for candidates appearing for judicial services examinations as a pathway to increasing judicial competence, the same requirement also poses many logistical barriers-including those for candidates who hail from disadvantaged backgrounds. Attending to some alternative ways of ensuring judicial competence and access would thus ensure a more inclusive and effective legal system.

The legal circle has been enlarged with yet another splash-a push by the Supreme Court to enforce a regulation that effectively bars fresh law graduates from taking on certain entry-level positions unless they have been actively practicing at the bar for at least three years. Although ostensibly for competence, this administrative hurdle that merely should seem trivial, in actuality, has deep ramifications, with a generation of young legal minds seeing justice denied at the entry gate.

This piece critically examines the given rule, holding that in the present socio-economic context its application is unfair, counterproductive, and inherently exclusionary.



Disclaimer: The views and opinions expressed in this article are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the organization.

ADVOCATES STRIKE: LIMITS SET BY LAW OR FUNDAMENTAL EXPRESSION?

Yashika Abrol (BA LLB; SEM VII)

The abstract figure Cad in stoppage of work, agitation of individual or by community at large, not necessarily a pandemic situation, but calls for suspension of work by members of any particular fraternity, like advocates, doctors, teachers. Here is a topic that needs great attention to resolve a crucial question of whether the system of calling a strike should be abolished or retained as a meaningful voice for the rightful claim of an individual or a community at large. The necessity of calling of strike arises where a victim is helpless for resolution of his grievances before his own department, state or other agencies however not even his own department, agency (police) is listening to him and he is incapacitated and approaches the Honorable court in the lack of even *prima facie* evidences which he is unable to corroborate just because of the inaction taken by the said state agencies. Then the individual relating to any fraternity, body of persons, has no option but to lock down the system in the shape of a strike.

The legal profession is said to be one of the most noble professions; therefore, advocates are expected to act ethically and professionally at all times, upholding the highest integrity and honor. Such ethical conduct of an advocate is laid down in the Advocates Act 1961. The Bar Council of India (BCI) has the sole authority with respect to making rules and regulations for setting standards of conduct, standards of legal education, safeguarding the rights, privileges of advocates, and also setting limitations that govern advocates. The Constitution provides for elaborate rights, duties, powers, and limitations to address every scenario or difficulty in a legalized manner, but in cases where the legalized manner doesn't allow for bringing control of situations, then recourse has to be taken to ways that fall outside the legal bounds laid by the legislature.

The Indian Constitution guarantees freedom of association under Article 19(1) (c), which in its ambit also includes the right to strike. Article 19 being a fundamental right shall be available to all the citizens of country irrespective of any discrimination based on religion, caste, creed, color, residence, sex, etc, however, the article 19(4) also lays down that such freedom of association is subject to certain restrictions such as, it should in no way harm the public order, morality or sovereignty. This gave rise to the question of whether the advocates have the right to strike? The Supreme Court and High Courts have answered the question negatively in the judgments given below and taken measures to prevent the suspension of work. As from time and again, advocates have taken the recourse to strike, which puts use to question that if the advocates who are responsible for administration of justice will not be available then how will people be able to access their right to speedy trial under Article 21(Right to life and personal liberty) of the Indian constitution as guaranteed by case *Hussainara Khatoon vs Home Secretary, State of Bihar*.

Strikes are a resort to a fraternity for safeguarding their rights, but they bring along various impediments such as inefficiency of judicial work, as it is the advocates who ensure that documentational, clerical, and other related works are done properly in the regulation of compliance with norms. It not only increases the pendency of cases to a further extent, causing more backlog of cases, but many times, when some solution is not called for peacefully, the strikes take up a violent or brutal phase, causing harm to advocates, police agencies, media, or anyone else involved, either within or outside the court premises. This leads to increased costs for clients traveling all the way for their hearings, along with the individual freedom, as not all advocates are earning enough to go on strikes often unlike the myth that advocates are hefty earners.

This assumption was shattered when some practicing advocates could not survive the COVID-19 pandemic and financial assistance was sought from Bar council of India also various news of advocates suffering heart attacks arising from hypertension, high blood pressure, depression and suicides surfaced during pandemic so strikes can be barrier for livelihood and most importantly it makes up a negative perception in eyes of public about advocates as self-serving.

View of the judiciary on the advocate's right to strike in India

1. Harish Uppal vs Union of India [2002]
MANU/SC/1141

This case directly dealt with the issue of whether lawyers have the right to call for a strike,

The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in deciding on the matter, gave the judgment that a strike by an advocate is unlawful and they have no right to call for the boycott of the court. It held that advocates are obliged to their commitments and obligations of guaranteeing justice to the public by making the court function smoothly. Also held that strikes by advocates disrupt the smooth functioning of the court and also put the interest of the public aside, and giving this reason court has imposed a ban on strikes. The Court held in clear terms that "strike by lawyers is illegal and unethical. Whatever the circumstances were earlier, now there is absolutely no justification for the continuance of the strike."

In this case, various reasons were submitted as to why strikes have been called in the past by the bar Association, such reasons are as follows:

- Getting into confrontation with the legal administration or police agencies
- Unfairness by the presiding officer
- Injury from legislation
- Objection against the judgment of the court
- Competing interests of advocates or a group of advocates

The judgment also made provision for the rarest of rare cases and leaves it open for individual members to appear before the court without any fear or coercive step.



2. Krishnakant Tamrakar vs State of Madhya Pradesh [2018] SC/3635

The case held that legislative measures to check for uncalled strikes by the Bar Association, as such strikes become an obstruction on the path of justice. It also orders the Ministry to present in front of the court the data or statistics of the strikes or suspension of work caused by the bar associations, the loss of work caused due to the strike, and the action taken against the strike. It advises the court to consider it as in purviews of contempt of court or inherent jurisdiction of court and may restrain the office bearers of such Bar council/ Bar association from appearing for some specific period or till they sign up themselves to some undertaking in extreme of cases they can be removed from the position of office bearers until the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court make them sign an undertaking, this must be an additional action taken for the illegal suspension of work.

Such measures are advised by the High Court as it makes sure to reduce the number of illegal strikes inside or outside the Court premises, as it becomes an obstruction to the way of access to justice for people. Such preventive measures are laid to create a deterrence in the minds of the Bar Council/ Bar Associations, which takes the step of striking for any minor inconvenience or dispute taking place.



3. District bar association Dehradun vs Ishwar Shandilya [2020] SC/1412

The court has held in this case while criticizing the practice of calling for strikes that in situations where members of Bar are genuinely facing some problem, either because of the misconduct of some member or because of some issues caused in procedural changes in listing of the matters in Court or some other case within such ambit must be heard by Forum so as to avoid the strike and to make sure that such grievance is genuine.

The Court suggested that a grievance redressal committee be constituted by the High Court, consisting of:

- Headed by the Chief Justice
- Two senior judges
- Advocate general
- Chairman of Bar Council of the state
- President of High Court Bar Association

A similar GRC shall be constituted at the district level as well.

The Court has been ordered to consider issues related to dissatisfaction with procedural changes in matters, misbehave by some other members, and differences of opinion. Such issues may be addressed if 2 conditions are fulfilled:

1. Grievance is genuine

2. It's not made to keep pressure on any judicial officer

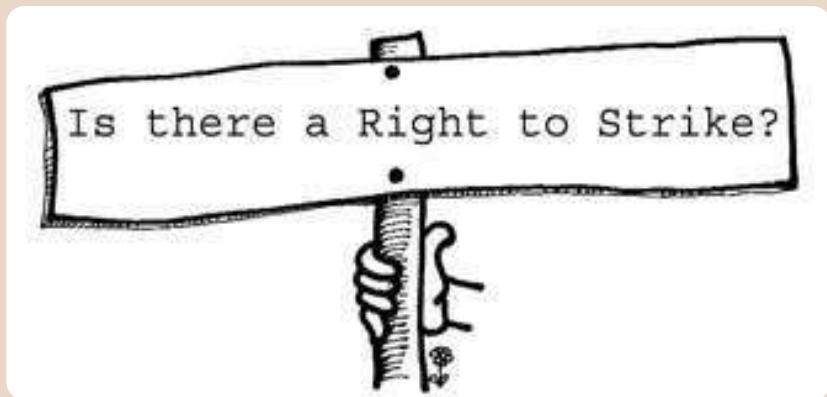
This judgment came to keep a check and control on the association that called for a strike on 18th September 2025.

Recently on 18.09.2025 the Bar Association of Punjab and Haryana, Chandigarh has called for suspension of work for the reason that police officials have not registered FIR under the concerning provisions of the IT Act, Arms act or any other laws applicable at the time against Ms. Ravneet Kaur and Mr. Simran Singh Blassi, because of unfortunate incident that took place in the Court premises, a violent clash took place between advocates and later Blassi was seen roaming in the Court premises with a sword. Despite their serious acts of misconduct, misbehavior, and assault on the Honorary Secretary and other members of the bar. It was further regretted that even court no.1 entertained the request of Ms. Ravneet Kaur to fix her matter for the next day, notwithstanding her conduct being specifically brought to the notice of the Court, and, despite repeated communications and representations made by the Bar Association, no effective or concrete action was initiated. Thus, it was highly and morally considered unjust that no action had been taken to tackle the situation at hand and to remove the objectionable social media posts targeting members of the Bar, especially when the President and the Honorary Secretary, who were themselves posted by Ms. Ravneet Kaur. In the given circumstances where no action was being taken, they observed the strike.

B. Strike by Patna High Court Lawyers on 17 September 2025:

The three major bar associations of the Patna High Court have passed a resolution to "indefinitely abstain

and boycott" the court because of mishandling of a case concerning a violent assault on two of the practicing advocates. The case was related to assault and verbal abuse on the advocates, the cognizance was taken *Suo moto* by the division bench; in the matter of assault on advocate but later case took a different direction, where the question arose whether *Suo moto* cognizance could have been taken, also seeking formal approval of the acting chief justice on the administrative side is correct or not. And it was later said that the order of one bench is going to be interfered with by another bench, which casts a negative light on the Patna HC.



Strike by District Court Bar Association in Delhi on 25th August 2025:

A three-day strike was called by the committee of all district Bar associations of Delhi to withstand a notification issued by the Lieutenant Governor, V K Saxena, while allowing the police to virtually give the evidence. This strike was called against such a notification, whereby the police official was allowed to give evidence from the police station

In virtual form, this is a detriment to the right to a fair hearing guaranteed by the Constitution. Lawyers protested until the notification was withdrawn, as they were of the view that virtual appearance always leaves room for manipulation. The Tis Hazari court, which has a daily footfall of around 40,000, was empty that day, and advocates were using a slogan 'Kala Kanoon Wapas Lo' [meaning to take back the black law signifying that this notification is going to have a very negative impact on the administration of justice in the country. The strike was called off on 28th August 2025.

CONCLUSION

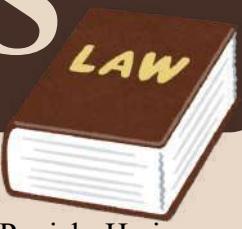
The importance of fundamental rights and duties in preventing the discretionary and arbitrary actions of police officials and the arbitrary actions of state administration bodies is a paramount consideration behind the call for the suspension of work by members of various bar associations throughout the state. Whenever any lawful right of an individual or community at large relating to fraternity of the legal profession is infringed, the rightful voice of the related legal fraternity invokes the action for calling for suspension of work. When we talk about the rights of people, we should not suppress them. The strike, on some occasions, is a sharp-edged weapon to stop and counter the misuse of powers of officials, other governing bodies of state administration, leading to nuisance in the community at large. But at the same time, one should not forget that law is a noble profession and its novelty should be maintained at all costs, otherwise it would just lead the public to lose the credibility of advocates in terms of administrators of justice.



Disclaimer: The views and opinions expressed in this article are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the organization.



MOOTING TIPS



About the Author

Adv. Ravneet Singh Joshi is currently serving as Deputy Advocate General, Punjab. He is an Advocate practicing before the Supreme Court of India and the Punjab and Haryana High Court and a Visiting Faculty at leading institutions including Rayat Bahra University, NMIMS Chandigarh, and Chitkara University. He regularly judges and mentors moot court competitions, guiding students to bridge the gap between academic knowledge and courtroom practice.

INTRODUCTION

When we talk about moot court competitions, most of us picture confident teams passionately arguing before a bench of judges. But the real beauty of a moot court lies much deeper. It's not just the participants who learn the volunteers, researchers, and even the judges walk away enriched. A moot court is a miniature courtroom, but its lessons are lifelong. It doesn't just teach you what to argue, it teaches you how to think, how to speak, and, most importantly, how to uphold the dignity of the court.

Understanding the Core Issue

Many students, while preparing for a moot, dive deep into textbooks and case laws but often miss the core issue around which the entire proposition revolves. Every moot problem is built upon a central legal question, often inspired by a landmark case or a matter currently under judicial consideration. The right approach lies in identifying that core and understanding its dimensions.

A good mooter never limits their preparation to what's taught in class. If the moot involves a law you haven't studied yet, consult your seniors, mentors, or faculty members. Read beyond your syllabus. Explore comparative perspectives, scholarly articles, and legislative intent. But remember finding the relevant case law is not the destination; it's merely the beginning. The judges who evaluate you usually come prepared with the same judgments and precedents. What they seek is your original reasoning your ability to analyze the unanswered or debatable aspects within those judgments. That's what distinguishes a participant from a true mooter.

A Lesson from Observation

In one competition, two exceptionally well-prepared teams stood before the judges. Their written submissions were well-drafted, their authorities well-researched. Yet one speaker, though confident, spoke with a tone that was harsh bordering on arrogance. Perhaps he didn't even notice it himself, but everyone in the room could sense the lack of courtesy.

And quietly, within many minds, arose a thought: "This is not how I would have said it."

That, my friends, is the true essence of learning that mooting offers. This inner reflection the ability to evaluate and correct oneself is what makes a lawyer grow. Because even in real courtrooms, it's not only about the law you cite; it's about the grace, respect, and composure with which you present it.

This silent understanding, this instinct to find a better way of expressing a point that is advocacy.

"The Law Is Settled"

A phrase often heard during moots is: "The law on this point is already settled." But mooting is not about repeating settled law; it's about engaging with it. Remember, every settled principle today was once an unsettled question. Every landmark judgment was born out of a dissent, a new argument, or a different interpretation.

In moots, you have the liberty to challenge, reinterpret, or even question the established view provided your reasoning is logical, structured, and well-supported. Who knows, your argument might someday mirror the reasoning of a future dissenting opinion or spark a re-evaluation by a higher bench. That's the true spirit of mooting not to stop where others have stopped, but to think beyond.



DIARY OF A LAW INTERN

A Glimpse into Legal Training



RETD. JUSTICE P.S. DHALIWAL
SENIOR ADVOCATE
SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

DIVYANSHI
BA LLB (HONS) SEM VII

"I had the honor of interning under Retd. Justice P.S. Dhaliwal, a Senior Advocate in the Supreme Court of India and a former Judge in Punjab and Haryana High Court. The experience of institutional litigation came during my internship when I was asked to assist in research and drafting for cases filed on behalf of various institutional litigations such as the Punjab Education Department, the Border Roads Organization (BRO) and other administrative authorities.

The first opportunity I got during the internship was drafting the grounds of Special Leave Petition (SLP) in the case of Nazar Singh Manshahia v. Bhagwant Maan & Ors. , before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India involving a sitting Chief Minister, and refined my understanding of constitutional litigation and the strategies adopted in handling politically sensitive cases.

Drafting, issue framing, record review and legal analysis also encouraged me to adopt an analytical approach to the case. Meanwhile, an observer's view of a seasoned former judge advocate's approach to trial provided me with a perception into how the theory of judicial reasoning manifests in practice, from the judge's perspective, in the courtroom. This experience went beyond an internship and reinforced my commitment to a career in the law, institutional accountability, constitutional morality, and principled advocacy."

"Seek mentors who shape not just your skills, but your values in law."

~ Divyanshi



LAL BAHADUR SHASTRI
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF
ADMINISTRATION
(LBSNAA)

HARNOOR KAUR
BA LLB (HONS) SEM II

"Nestled in the foothills of Mussoorie, the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA) is the heart of India's governance training. After interning at the District Court, Hoshiarpur, I began a transformative stint at LBSNAA under the National Centre for Law & Administration (NCLA).

Working alongside IAS officer-trainees, I attended sessions on new criminal laws, took minutes, and helped develop moot propositions learning not just the law's letter but its spirit. The experience sharpened my legal writing, public speaking, and empathy, while instilling a deep sense of duty and service.

LBSNAA taught me more than law it taught me compassion, clarity, and conviction to serve the public good."

SHARDUL AMARCHAND
MANGALDAS & CO.

MOULIK GOEL
BA LLB (HONS) SEM VII

"Under the direction of Mr. Manish Gupta, I worked with the General Corporate team during my three week internship at Shardul Amarchand Mangaldas & Co. (Gurugram) from November 25 to December 13, 2024. My initial internship period was supposed to be two weeks, but I was lucky enough to get an extension based on my work performance. My responsibilities included drafting due diligence reports from the investor's viewpoint, conducting corporate research, drafting shareholding and transfer agreements, and preparing case summary notes. These tasks greatly helped me to develop strong legal research and drafting skills.

This was my first corporate internship in my legal career; moreover, working for such a reputed law firm made me a little nervous in the starting. However, the support from my mentors quickly boosted my confidence. I greatly appreciated the guidance of mentors like Deepa Ma'am and Adarsh Sir and our HR Dheeraj Sir was always ready to assist or answer my questions. Overall, this internship has been very valuable."



MS. POOJA JAIN
ADD. DISTRICT JUDGE
KARKARDOOMA

DIVJOT KAUR
BA LLB (HONS) SEM VII

"I had the honor of interning under Ms. Pooja Jain, Additional District Judge, Karkardooma Court, Delhi, through a college opportunity. Unlike conventional law office internships, this experience offered a new perspective on case handling. My tasks included legal research, judgment reading, and evidence analysis, along with learning how to draft judgments in civil matters. Observing live proceedings daily improved my understanding of argument presentation and courtroom dynamics.



What made this internship truly special was the mentorship I received from Pooja Ma'am, which continues even today. Her constant guidance, both academic and professional, has greatly shaped my confidence and outlook on the legal profession. This internship was not just a learning experience but a transformative journey that gave me invaluable insight and a lifelong mentor."

GLOBAL CLASSROOMS



INNAYAT BHATTI
BBA LLB (HONS) SEM V

LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS

This summer, I had the privilege to attend the London School Of Economics Summer School. The course in which I enrolled was 'Corporate Law & Governance', which aimed at exploring the relationship between law, economics and business governance. The whole experience helped me evolve as a person holistically; adapt in a new environment, socialise with people of different ethnicities, understand different cultures and gave me a global exposure. Along with the regular lectures and classes which dealt with the course subject in depth the Summer School also provided me with the opportunity to participate in various Spark events, in and around London and Oxford, which were workshops aimed to enable the students develop professional and soft skills. These events helped me enhance my skills of how to build, CV, LinkedIn profile, write an essay, etc. Besides a good academic exposure, the Summer School also gave its students opportunities to connect and network with each other by organising many social events. Attending this Summer School was indeed an eye-opener, which enabled me to grow as an individual in a short span of one month, helping in boosting the confidence, making new friends across the globe and realise my deep interest and potential towards commercial and corporate laws.

SCHOLA EMPIRICA PRAGUE SUMMER SCHOOLS

I attended a one-week summer school on Crime, Law, and Psychology (CLP) in my 4th semester, organised by Schola Empirica Prague Summer Schools from June 29 – July 6, 2024, in Prague. The programme explored the intersection of psychology and criminal law, focusing on the Czech legal framework and how psychological principles influence criminal behaviour and justice processes.

The curriculum covered the Czech legal system, eyewitness memory, forensic science, suspect interrogation, confessions, terrorism psychology, and alibi evidence. Case laws were analysed to understand the application of psychological insights in real-life legal scenarios, including witness testimony and jury decision-making.

Experts such as forensic psychologists and criminal defence lawyers delivered lectures on expert testimony, psychological testing, and criminal profiling, giving us a practical view of careers in this interdisciplinary field. Interactive sessions encouraged networking with international students and professionals, helping us exchange perspectives on different legal systems and career opportunities.

Alongside academics, guided cultural trips introduced us to Prague's history, museums, and heritage, adding a cultural dimension to the learning experience. The programme greatly enhanced my understanding of criminal psychology and law while providing valuable practical exposure and professional connections for my future in this field.



TANYA GARG
BA LLB (HONS) SEM VII

SOL CONNECT

The latest news, opportunities, and insights from our community



I. JOURNEY BEYOND THE CLASS ROOM: DIFFERENT VISITS



UNITED NATIONS ECOSOC YOUTH FORUM 2025

ANSHIKA GOEL

BA LLB (HONS) SEM VII

Organization: United Nations | Duration: 15-17 April 2025 |

Role: Youth Delegate representing India and Mera Aasman NGO

“Standing inside the United Nations Headquarters for the ECOSOC Youth Forum was one of those moments that make you pause and just take it all in. The grandeur of the UN- the flags, the halls echoing with voices from across the world, felt both humbling and empowering. For the first time, I wasn’t watching global discussions from afar; I was a part of them.

Representing Mera Aasman, I spoke about SDG 5 including gender equality, girl child education, and the need to create spaces where women and young girls can thrive without fear or limitation. The discussions weren’t just formal exchanges; they were raw, passionate, and honest. Hearing delegates from different countries share their struggles and solutions made me realise how deeply interconnected our hopes are and how different yet similar our inclinations are.

Meeting youth delegates and officials from various nations, including Mrs. Meeta Rajiv Lochan, Secretary of the Ministry of Youth Affairs, Government of India, was inspiring. It reminded me that diplomacy isn’t abstract, but it’s made up of people who truly care.

ECOSOC was more than a conference. It was a glimpse into how the world listens, debates, and decides its future. Walking out of the UN after those 3 days, I carried not just memories, but a quiet conviction that voices like ours don’t just echo; they can move change.”

Industrial Visit to Kangaroo Industries, Ludhiana

(September 2025)



BBALLB 3rd Semester students had the opportunity to visit Kangaroo Industries, Sahnewal, Ludhiana, **on 24th September 2025**. The visit provided valuable insights into the manufacturing processes of pins, staplers, scissors, and knives, allowing students to witness how theoretical concepts from the classroom translate into real-world industrial practices.

The visit served as an enriching experience, fostering a deeper understanding of production techniques, business operations, and quality control mechanisms.

Educational Visit to RBI and Cyber Cell, Chandigarh

(September 2025)

On **September 25, 2025**, the Third-Year students of B.A.LL.B. (Hons.) and B.B.A.LL.B. (Hons.) from the School of Law, embarked on an insightful educational visit to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Chandigarh, and the Cyber Cell at Police Station, Sector 17.

The visit offered students a deeper understanding of the functions of the RBI, the role of the Banking Ombudsman, as well as key aspects related to banking frauds and the increasing challenges of cybercrime in today's digital era.



Visit to National Lok Adalat

(September 2025)



On **September 13, 2025**, students from the School of Law, had the unique opportunity to witness the National Lok Adalat proceedings, an enriching initiative organized by the Legal Aid Cell. The visit offered firsthand exposure to the functioning of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, allowing students to understand the importance of community-based justice delivery, cost-effective and timely dispute resolution, and legal aid as a means of social empowerment. This experiential learning opportunity also helped bridge the gap between classroom knowledge and real-world legal practice, reinforcing NMIMS Chandigarh's commitment to holistic and practical legal education.

Investor Awareness Seminar on Indian Markets

(September 2025)



The students of the School of Law, had the enriching opportunity to participate in an Investor Awareness Seminar on Indian Markets, jointly organized by the Bar Council of Punjab & Haryana, SEBI, and the NSE under the RISA/IAP initiative on **12 September, 2025**. The seminar offered valuable insights into the structure and functioning of the Indian securities market, the roles and responsibilities of SEBI and NSE, common fraudulent practices in financial markets, and the regulatory safeguards designed to protect investors. This interactive session enhanced students' understanding of the financial and regulatory landscape, bridging academic learning with practical exposure to the workings of India's capital markets.

Educational Visit to the Parliament and Supreme Court of India

(August and

December 2025)



Students from the School of Law, had the enriching opportunity to visit the Parliament of India and witness the live proceedings of the Lok Sabha on **11 August, 2025**, gaining firsthand exposure to the functioning of India's democratic system. The visit provided students with valuable insights into parliamentary debates, legislative processes, and the overall working of the nation's highest law-making body.

Following this, the students visited the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, where they explored the National Judicial Museum and Archives. The experience offered a deeper understanding of the evolution of the Indian Constitution and judicial system, reinforcing the importance of experiential learning in shaping well-rounded legal professionals.

Panel Discussion

"Bar Leadership in the New Age: Technology & AI in Practice" (October 2025)

Punjab and Haryana High Court



NMIMS School of Law, Chandigarh, in collaboration with the Bar Council of Punjab and Haryana, successfully organized an insightful panel discussion on "Bar Leadership in the New Age: Technology & AI in Practice – How AI is Transforming the Legal Profession in the UK and Across the Globe, and Skills for the Future Lawyer" on October 16, 2025 at Le Café, Punjab and Haryana High Court.

The discussion featured a distinguished panel of eminent legal professionals:

- Ms. Barbara Mills KC
- Chair, Bar Council of England & Wales; Deputy High Court Judge
- Mr. Baljinder Bath
- Barrister, 4PB London
- Mr. Gurpreet Singh Kahlon
- Advocate, Punjab & Haryana High Court

The program was conceptualized by Prof. (Dr.) Rashmi K. Nagpal, Associate Dean, School of Law, NMIMS Chandigarh, in collaboration with Mr. Suvir Sidhu, Member, Bar Council of India, with the aim of fostering meaningful international academic and professional exchanges.

The session was coordinated by Mr. Gantav Gupta and Dr. Vivek Shukla, Assistant Professors of Law, and was hosted by Ms. Jasneet Kaur, Advocate.

The panel highlighted how emerging technologies, particularly artificial intelligence, are reshaping advocacy, legal research, dispute resolution, and professional competence worldwide. The speakers emphasized the growing need for lawyers to cultivate technological fluency, adaptability, and cross-jurisdictional awareness to remain effective in a rapidly evolving legal landscape. This significant engagement provided students, academicians, and practitioners with a rare opportunity to interact with global legal leaders and gain critical insights into the future of legal practice in a technology-driven era.

OUR RISING STARS

Shining with dedication, driven by purpose.

We are proud to share that our students secured the **Second Position in Antarnaad 4.0**, a national-level legal competition organized by **Vivekananda Institute of Professional Studies (VIPS), Delhi**, on **4th November**. Competing against several esteemed universities, their performance stood out for its clarity, research depth, and confident presentation. This achievement is a reflection of their dedication, teamwork, and the growing strength of our Legal Aid Cell.

Divjot Kaur (BA LLB Sem VII)
Pragya Singh (BA LLB Sem IX)



Gurnoor Singh Bedi (BA LLB Sem I)

We are pleased to share that our student secured the **Best Delegate** award at **CUMUN Euphoria**, organized by **Chandigarh University on 15–16 October**. Competing with delegates from various reputed institutions, the participant displayed remarkable clarity of thought, persuasive speaking, well-researched arguments, and an impressive command over committee proceedings.



Vedansh Goyal (BA LLB Sem V)

Our student secured the Winner's position in **Justice Spectrum 2025, a PIL Drafting Competition** organized by the Legal Aid Centre, **USLLS, GGSIPU, on 04.11.2025**. The competition, based on Environmental Law, saw 55 teams participating, out of which only 10 advanced after memo evaluation. His well-structured arguments and strong research distinguished his draft in the final round.

CAMPUS BUZZ

“Highlights of Knowledge in Action.”



The School of Law recently organized an enriching workshop on **29th September 2025**. The session was conducted by **Dr. Surya Narayan Bahadur**, who shared valuable insights on the importance of teamwork, inner drive, and a positive professional attitude in the legal field.

“Synergy in learning creates the spirit to lead.”



The workshop focused on building confidence, improving communication skills, and nurturing a mindset aligned with the responsibilities of legal professionals. Students were encouraged to reflect on their personal goals and how collaboration and determination can help them succeed in the ever-evolving world of law.



The School of Law organized an insightful workshop on Communication Skills on **9th October 2025**, conducted by **Dr. Neha Soi**. The session focused on strengthening the fundamentals of language, particularly the correct use of sentence structure and word formation — essential tools for every aspiring legal professional. Dr. Soi emphasized how the ability to express thoughts clearly and confidently forms the backbone of legal practice.

“Good communication doesn't just convey ideas — it convinces.”



Through engaging activities and practical exercises, students learned the significance of precision in language and how effective communication enhances advocacy and academic performance. The workshop proved especially valuable for first-year law students, helping them build a strong foundation as they embark on their legal education journey.

LEGAL 66bytes



New Income Tax Bill Introduced
A new Income Tax Bill, 2025 has been introduced to replace the Income Tax Act of 1961. The proposed legislation aims to simplify tax compliance and reduce the complexity of existing tax laws by nearly 60%, marking a major reform in India's taxation framework.



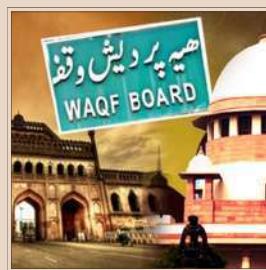
Supreme Court Suspends Key Provisions of the Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2025
The Supreme Court of India has suspended certain provisions of the Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2025, following petitions filed by Muslim groups and opposition parties. Petitioners argued that the amendments infringed upon the rights of Muslims, while the government maintained that the law was intended to ensure greater transparency in the management of Waqf properties.

CONSTITUTIONAL VALIDITY 33rd AMENDMENT ACT



Constitution (One Hundred and Thirtieth Amendment) Bill, 2025 (Proposed)

Introduced on 20 August 2025, this Bill seeks to amend the Constitution to provide that if the Prime Minister, Chief Minister, or any Minister is detained in custody for 30 consecutive days on charges punishable by five years or more, they may be removed from office, even without conviction. Status: Under committee scrutiny.



All India Judges Association v. Union of India (W.P.(C) No. 1022/1989)
Decided on 20 May 2025

The Supreme Court clarified that candidates seeking to appear for the Civil Judge (Junior Division) examination must have a minimum of three years of legal practice. This condition has been recognized as a standard eligibility requirement for entry into the subordinate judiciary.



State of Tamil Nadu v. Governor of Tamil Nadu (2025)
Decided on 8 April 2025
The Supreme Court held that a State Governor cannot exercise an "absolute veto" or "pocket veto" over bills duly passed by the State legislature. The Court emphasized the importance and the constitutional nature of the accountability and the discretionary powers under Article 200. Governor's limited

CAMPUS LIFE BEYOND BOOKS

For the cheers, the beats, and the memories.



Festin O Beats 3.0: An Evening of Rhythm, Glamour & Vibes

Festin O Beats returned in its third edition, raising the bar even higher. The evening lit up with energetic cultural performances, a glamorous ramp walk, and a power-packed DJ session that turned the campus into a dance floor. From spotlight moments to loud cheers, the event truly brought everyone together in celebration and spirit.

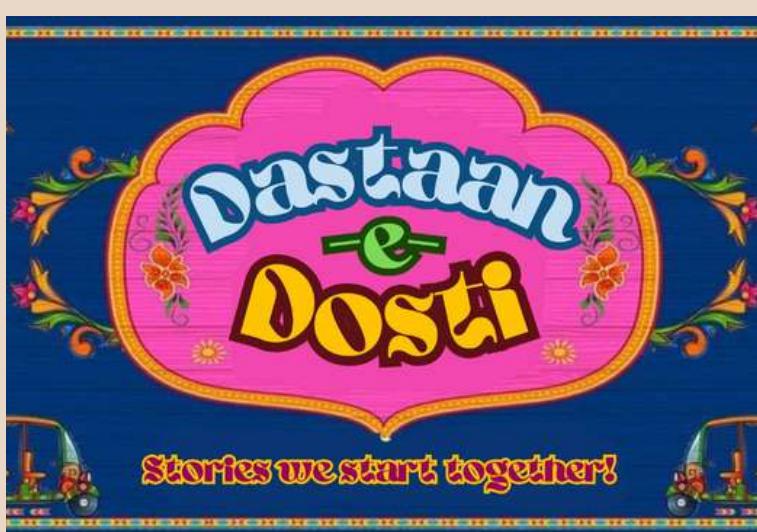
Student-Led Stalls: Creativity Meets Entrepreneurship

The campus courtyard transformed into a buzzing hub of innovation as students set up self-curated stalls ranging from handmade crafts and artwork to quirky accessories and interactive activity booths. It was more than just an exhibition, it was a platform where students showcased not only their talents but also their entrepreneurial spirit and teamwork.



Dastaan e Dosti: Freshers Step Into New Beginnings

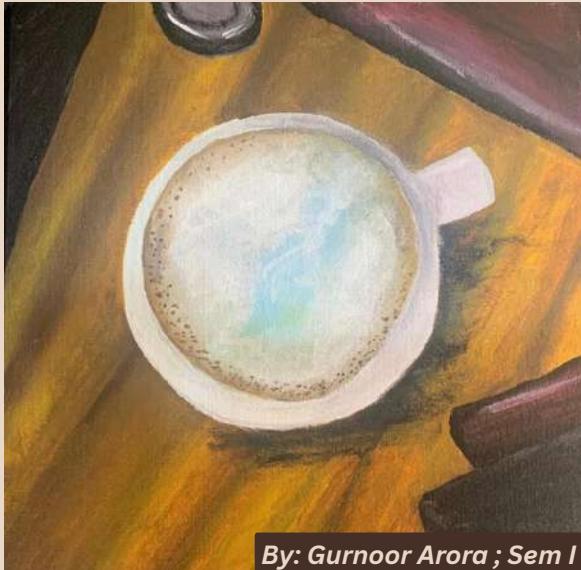
To make our new batch feel right at home, an interactive ice-breaking session was organized featuring fun team games, challenges, and laughter-filled interactions. It wasn't just an activity it was the first step towards new friendships, unforgettable stories, and a sense of belonging on campus.



MOMENTS THAT MADE THE CAMPUS DANCE



WHERE WORDS Paint



By: Gurnoor Arora ; Sem I

ਦੇ ਬਿਸਕੁਟ ਤੇ ਚਾਹ

ਚਾਹ ਦਾ ਬਾਹਨਾ ਹੈ
ਰਾਹ ਦਾ ਬਾਹਨਾ ਹੈ
ਦੇ ਬਿਸਕੁਟ ਨੇ ਪਏ
ਤੇਰੇ ਨਾਲ ਜੋ ਪਏ
ਵਾਹ ਦਾ ਬਾਹਨਾ ਹੈ ।

ਤੂੰ ਮੌਸਮ ਦੀ ਕੋਈ ਗੱਲ ਛੇੜ
ਮੈਂ ਕਿਸਮਤ ਦੀ ਖੇਡ,
ਲਫਜ਼ਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਸਮਝਾਉਣੀ ਆ,
ਮੁਸਾਫ਼ਿਰ ਹੈ ਤੂੰ
ਮੁੰਤਾਜ਼ਿਰ ਦਿੱਖ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਮੈਨੂੰ ।

ਹੁਣ ਤੂੰ ਵੀ ਸੋਚੋਂਗਾ,
ਕਿਸੇ ਦੀ ਛੱਡੀ ਹੋਈ ਆ,
ਜਾਂ ਧੋਖੇ ਨਾਲ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਦੇ ਕੱਢੀ ਹੋਈ ਆ ,
ਪਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਪਰਧਾਨ !
ਮੈਂ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਨਾਲ ਹੰਢੀ ਹੋਈ ਆ ।

ਨਾਂ ਡਿਡਿਆ ਕਿਸੇ ਨੇ
ਨਾਂ ਕੱਚਿਆ ਕਿਸੇ ਨੇ,
ਬੱਸ ਓਵੇਂ ਹੀ ਲਿਖਣ ਦੀ ਆਦੀ ਆ ।

ਹਰ ਕਿਸੇ ਨੂੰ ਸੋਹਣੀ ਲੱਗਾ
ਮੈਂ ਕਿਹੜਾ ਕਸ਼ਮੀਰ ਦੀ ਕੋਈ ਵਾਰੀ ਹਾਂ
ਮੈਂ ਤੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਰਗੀ ਹਾਂ,

ਬੜਾ ਸੇਹ ਕੇ,
ਬੜਾ ਕਿਹ ਕੇ,
ਹੁਣ ਚੁੱਪ ਜਹੀ ਹਾਂ ।
ਚੱਲ ਛੱਡ ਤੂੰ !
ਮੇਰੀ ਰਮਜ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਪੜ੍ਹੋਨੀ,
ਅਸੀਂ ਚਾਅ ਪੀਨੇ ਆ
ਠੰਡ ਬਹੁਤ ਆ ।

ਤੂੰ ਵੀ ਅਪਣਾ ਕਿੱਸਾ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕਰ,
ਤੇਰੇ ਹਿੱਸੇ ਵੀ ਆਵੇ ਕੁਛ ਬੋਲਣ,
ਤੂੰ ਅਪਣੀ ਵੀ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਦਾ,
ਹਿੱਸਾ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕਰ ।

ਚਾਅ ਦਾ ਸਵਾਦ ਵੀ
ਤਦ ਹੀ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ,
ਜਦੋਂ ਕੋਈ ਨਾਲ ਬੈਠਾ ਵੀ
ਗੱਲ ਸੁਣਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ ।

ਚਾਹ ਦਾ ਬਾਹਨਾ ਹੈ,
ਰਾਹ ਦਾ ਬਾਹਨਾ ਹੈ,
ਦੇ ਬਿਸਕੁਟ ਨੇ ਪਏ,
ਤੇਰੇ ਨਾਲ ਜੋ ਪਏ,
ਵਾਹ ਦਾ ਬਾਹਨਾ ਹੈ ।

~ Harnoor Kaur
BA LLB (Hons) Sem II

ਯਾਦਾਂ ਦਾ ਘਰ

ਯਾਦਾਂ ਦਾ ਵੀ ਘਰ ਹੁੰਦਾ (ਦਿਲ)
ਯਾਦਾਂ ਬਚਪਨ ਵਾਂਗ ਬੇਫਿਕਰੀਆਂ ਵੀ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਨੇ!
ਯਾਦਾਂ ਜਵਾਨੀ ਵਾਂਗ ਫਿਕਰ ਭਰੀਆਂ ਵੀ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਨੇ!
ਯਾਦਾਂ ਬੁਢਾਪੇ ਵਾਂਗ ਸ਼ਾਂਤ ਵੀ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਨੇ!
ਯਾਦਾਂ ਇਕ ਦਿਨ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਵਾਂਗ ਮਰ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਨੇ!
ਯਾਦਾਂ ਵੀ ਫਿਰ ਸਿਰਫ ਯਾਦਾਂ ਬਨਕੇ ਰੀਹ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਨੇ!
ਯਾਦਾਂ ਦਾ ਵੀ ਘਰ ਹੁੰਦਾ(ਦਿਲ)!

~ Navtej Singh Virk
BA LLB (Hons) Sem V



By: Arpita ; Sem I

Donoghue v. Stevenson

In a vessel sealed,
There existed life beneath,
In the essence of ginger beer,
In the presence of a snail's lair.
Sip by sip, ingredient by ingredient,
A snail made its way into a glass,
A tale brewed in a café's flask,
A case in court, but the manufacturer
denied his indulgence
One might say the café birthed both
coffee and negligence

~ Asmi
BA LLB (Hons) Sem III



EVENT RADAR

TRACK. COMPETE. CONQUER!



FEB 10

- National Article Writing Competition 2026 by WhiteHouse Advisory & Liaison (WAL)
- Cash Prizes of Rs. 10k + Internship Opportunity
- Last Date to Submit: 10 Feb 2026

FEB 15

- National Article Writing Competition on Electoral Rights of Persons with Disabilities by CHRDS, HPNLU Shimla, in collaboration with the ADR
- Cash Prizes of Rs. 6k
- Last Date to Submit: 15 Feb 2026

MAR 14-15

- Senior Advocate Late Shri P.M. Shah National Client Counselling Competition 2026 at MNLU Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar
- Mode: Offline
- Cash Prizes Upto Rs. 75k
- Last Date to Register 15 Feb 2026

FEB 12-13

- 5th NUJS International Client Counselling Competition 2026
- Mode: Offline
- Provisional Registration: 25 Jan 2026
- Final Registration: 30 Jan 2026
- Prize / Awards: Total Rs. 50,000 and Internship opportunity with Cadre ODR

FEB 27-28

- 2nd MNLU-M National Corporate Client Counselling Competition (NCCCC) 2026
- Mode: Online (Prelims) and Offline (Finals)
- Cash Prizes of Rs. 40k + Internship Opportunity
- Last Date to Register: 15 Feb 2026

MAR 21-22

- 7th GNLU Annual Legal Services Forum (GALSF)
- Mode: Offline
- Events: Mediation Competition, Paper Presentation Competition, Debating, Nukkad Nataks, Legislative Drafting Workshop, Legal Quiz, Round Table Discussion, Lok Manch and Podcast
- Last Date to Register: 13 Feb 2026

FEB 15

- Online Logo Designing Competition 2026 by The Chair on Consumer Research and Policy, NUSRL, Ranchi
- Cash Prizes of Rs. 5k
- Last Date to Submit: 15 Feb 2026

FEB 28

- 4th TNNLU National Tamil Trial Advocacy Competition, 2026
- Mode: Offline
- Cash Prizes of Rs. 40,000
- Final Registration: 6 Feb 2026

MAR 27-29

- 2nd Symbiosis Moot Court Competition 2026
- Mode: Offline
- Prize / Awards: Cash prizes worth ₹1.2 Lakhs (total)
- Last Date for Provisional Registration: 31 Jan 2026
- Last Date for Final Registration: 5 Feb 2026

As we close our first Chapter,

we do so with pride, gratitude, and a renewed sense of purpose. This inaugural edition of the Legal Chronicle by the School of Law, NMIMS Chandigarh stands as a testament to what collaboration, creativity, and a shared vision can achieve. It marks not just the publication of a newsletter, but the beginning of a tradition, a platform through which the voices, ideas, and expressions of our student community will continue to find space and recognition.

This edition reflects our belief that a law school is more than classrooms and casebooks; it is a dynamic space where thought meets expression, where legal reasoning coexists with creativity, and where every student has a perspective worth sharing. With every article written, every poem penned, and every idea shaped, we have taken a collective step toward building a culture of academic dialogue and intellectual engagement.

To everyone who contributed, supported, and believed in this vision - thank you for helping us turn the first page of what we hope will be a long and meaningful journey. Your participation has laid the foundation, and with each upcoming edition, we aspire to grow, evolve, and represent the spirit of our law fraternity even more strongly.

As we close this chapter, we open the door to many more.



Warm Regards,

**EDITORIAL BOARD
SCHOOL OF LAW, NMIMS CHANDIGARH**

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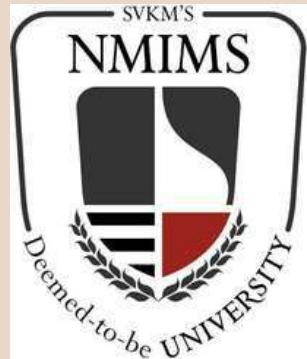


Priyanshi Grover
Student Mentor

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