



The LexGaze Weekly

NEWSLETTER BROUGHT TO YOU BY LEXGAZE

DELHI IN A CHOKEHOLD: STILL
NOT AN EMERGENCY?

Justice Madan Lokur- A fearless
voice amidst uncertainty

Revisiting International standards
for ambient air: Making the air
around us more breathable

An asphyxiating capital:
The Saga Continues

Divya Bist

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DELHI IN A CHOKEHOLD: STILL NOT AN EMERGENCY?

Mr Ishaan Banerjee, Editor, Environmental Law, LexGaze



Ishaan Banerjee
Editor, Environmental Law,
LexGaze

As I write this editorial, the Air Quality Index for Delhi goes from 'hazardous' to the 'severe' category. I am sure that the rare clean air that Delhi and the whole country once experienced in the early days of lockdown will not return unless the majority of the polluting activities are ceased. It is no secret that Delhi faces one of the most severe air crises every year. Year after year, committees are formed and executive orders are given, but Delhi has yet to form a permanent and effective solution to this predicament. I hope that by reading this edition of the LexGaze Weekly, the precise severity and scale of the problem is made apparent to the reader.

In March 2020, the 2019 World Air Quality Report was released. It revealed that six of the 10 most polluted cities are located in India with Delhi being the most air polluted capital city. During the months of October and November, air pollution tends to reach its highest levels due to a combination of various factors. The onset of winter and the cold air from the Himalayas, combined with industrial and vehicular smoke and pollutants, along with the smoke from stubble burning, makes Delhi 'narak' or 'hell', as once remarked by Justice Arun Mishra.

The Centre and State Governments have taken steps to counter this menace and its effects on health and mortality. They formulated the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP), a long term systematic plan to reduce particulate matter by 20-30 % across five-years from 2019-2024. The programme has kept 2017 as a base year for its measurements and consists of mitigation processes, enforcement, review of actions, maintaining emission inventories, and many other processes. The programme is an ambitious one but on the path to failure. Without any specific goals to be achieved within no time frame given, and no legal mandate behind the action plans other than the one of Delhi, the future of the programme does not look promising. Odd-even and other such schemes are temporary measures and won't provide a lasting and effective solution.

This time, the Centre has promulgated an Ordinance for the formation of the 'Commission for Air Quality Management in National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas' which would have representatives from Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and would be headquartered in Delhi. Moreover, it would have exclusive jurisdiction over any air pollution-related matters and can supersede other bodies working in the same area. Furthermore, it can also issue directions for air quality management and any non-compliance with any direction would be a criminal offence with a jail term of 5 years and a fine of Rs 5 crore. This Commission has been formed keeping in mind the stubble burning that takes place in Punjab, Haryana, and other states and is a dilemma that largely contributes to the choking of Delhi.

This Commission seems to have been formed to focus on stubble burning and seems to have better goals and systems than the NCAP. Furthermore, it has a legal mandate needed for implementation. However, what eventually would matter is the involvement of all the stakeholders: the people, the farmers, government, along with others to get to action. The Commission faces a dire task ahead and will need to plan suitably to save Delhi. With threats of environmental degradation and climate change looming, it is pertinent that people know about these issues and demand action from the government. This edition of the LexGaze Weekly is a small step in that direction to achieving a better future for us all through spreading awareness.

Happy Reading!



An asphyxiating capital: The Saga Continues

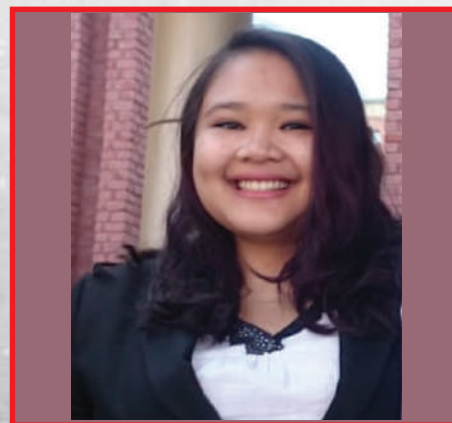
Ms Divya Bist

It was a few weeks ago when Delhi's AQI was within safe limits, although it had peaked in 2017 with over 999 AQI in certain parts of the Capital Region. The pandemic put a halt on all transportation and industrial activities, which allowed residents the opportunity to breathe the cleanest air Delhi has had within the last few decades. I will not get into the negative health effects air pollution can have on the citizens of Delhi because this subject has been addressed numerous times. We all are well aware of it, so I will take this opportunity to explore the concerns within and beyond Delhi's air quality.



Climate change is a concern that has been addressed numerous times and yet, has failed to be accurately dealt with. Over recent years, notable scientists, conservationists, businesses, celebrities and on rare occasions, politicians (surprisingly) have reached out to make people more conscientious about their surroundings and the impact their actions have. That said, the collective impact of human development and technology on the environment has been two faceted. Over the last 30 years, humans have seen the greatest technological advancements, while also witnessing rapidly increasing temperatures, catastrophic natural disasters, week long bush-fires, incessant loss of flora & fauna and degradation of essential natural resources like freshwater, riverine pollution, marine pollution, air pollution, soil erosion and degradation, which have all resulted in habitat destruction of wild species that are dependent on these resources for survival. While humans continue to disconnect from nature, we are still completely and inevitably dependent on the Earth's

ABOUT



Ms Divya Bist

Divya Bist is a lawyer with specialization in Corporate law and holds a Masters in Environmental law and Natural resource management. She is also a nature and wildlife enthusiast, avid animal lover, singer, poet and national level swimmer.

Divya has been working with WWF India since 2017 to make an impact on environment and wildlife conservation across several landscapes in India, through corporate engagement and partnerships that drive large-scale projects pan-India. Further, she volunteered with the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau under the Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change since 2018 and has been an active contributor to the ongoing efforts in elimination of illegal wildlife trade. Lastly, she has been a practitioner for sustainable lifestyle choices and deeply believes in the power each individual holds, in making educated decisions as consumers to ensure minimum negative impact to ecological health and balance.



mighty bounty. In November 2015, 197 countries agreed to limit the temperature increase to 1.50C but the individual country targets were not ambitious enough to yield and achieve the terms of the Paris Agreement. India's NDC target is to achieve 40-43% non-fossil fuel generation capacity for electricity by 2030, which will easily be achieved, seeing our current trajectory, which shows that we have opted for unambitious targets, and we could have pledged higher as a nation.

Industrial and vehicular carbon emissions have been the largest contributors to the debilitating air quality of Delhi not just when outdoors, but even the level of pollution indoors has been observed over the years through countless researchers. The "AQI" is something that all Dilli-walas are now well versed with. Despite seeing blue skies and breathing clean air during the pandemic shut-down, Delhi's air quality is back to square one with the harvest season, with large-scale paddy/stubble burning followed by the festive season. With this comes the annual blame game about who is responsible for the condition of Delhi. The Delhi High Court has been actively seeking judicial remedies to reduce the pollution predicament. For example, in 2019, selling of firecrackers was banned, but it showed the shortsighted decision making, which may appease the general public in the name of environmental protection but misses the mark on actually contributing positively to the reduction of air pollution.

Governance in Delhi to reduce pollution has been going on for ages, starting by the introduction of unleaded petrol, BS III and IV standard for car manufacturers, CNG for public as well as private transportation, compulsory PUC with hefty fines on non-compliance, incentivizing EVs, ban on vehicles older than 10 years for diesel, and 15 years for petrol vehicles, were some of the steps taken to reduce air pollution. Since it was apparent that transportation emissions contributed upwards of 12% to the overall ambient air quality, it was addressed seriously.

While the Delhi government has been struggling to tackle the issue, the Central government through an Ordinance has brought into effect 'The Commission for air quality management in National Capital Region and adjoining areas, 2020' to "fix" the air quality of Delhi.

This commission shall hold the authority to regulate water and electricity supply and can shut down operation in case the sites cause air pollution. This ordinance dissolved the pre-existing 'Environment Pollution (prevention & control) Authority' (EPCA), formed in 1998 on the grounds of having failed miserably in the last 20 years.



The Chief Minister of Delhi, Arvind Kejriwal has introduced a Green Delhi Mobile App a few days ago for all the residents of Delhi that can report their concerns with respect to pollution in Delhi, which seems to be a welcome step for all. It all boils down to the fact that there is no lack of legal remedies or regulations, but rather a lack of initiative and action. We urgently need to move away from inaction and ignorance and join together as individuals, communities, businesses and governments to ensure visible and viable improvement. Clean power, alternative fuels and sustainable consumption can indeed help increase energy efficiency. This can be observed by significant improvements with technological advancements bringing about energy transition possibilities. It can also be achieved by targeting those particular sectors with major contributions to pollution and encouraging them in adopting cleaner energy practices, which would lead to reduction in pollution and a stable and safe climate for the future.



Ordinance promulgated to fix Air quality- Here only to dash our hopes?

Mr Aishwary Jaiswal, Technical Editor, LexGaze



In a tussle to curb and repress the age-old and persistent problem of air pollution in the National Capital Region (NCR), the Centre has come up with a law through an ordinance.

The law comes a week after US President Donald Trump calls India and its air “filthy” during the final round of the 2020 United States presidential debates. The law has come into force without obtaining the ‘speedy’ blessings of the legislature.

President Kovind signed the ordinance titled ‘The Commission for air quality management in National Capital Region and adjoining areas, 2020’ on Wednesday, and the same was released by the Ministry of Law and Justice on Thursday. The law entails setting up an 18 member-commission with legal powers to keep a check on the disturbing issue of lasting air pollution in the capital region.

The body in question will have jurisdiction over adjoining regions- the states of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, and other neighbouring areas where any source of pollution may be found adversely affecting the air quality in the National Capital Region.

Concerned about the ordinance and the Commission to be established under the same, Sunil Dahiya (a Centre for Research on Energy and Clean Air analyst) said, “EPCA had almost similar powers but failed miserably in cleaning the air even after being in force for more than 20 years. The question of whether it’s a positive move or just a distraction and wasteful exercise will be decided on the fact whether the ordinance changes the status quo when it comes to ground implementation and action on polluters or not.”

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The commission will include a full-time chairperson, who has been a secretary of The Government of India or chief secretary of any state, a secretary, eight associate members from various ministries, two full-time members (who have been joint secretaries to the Central Government), three full-time members (having specific scientific knowledge regarding air pollution), one technical member from the Central Pollution Control Board, one technical member from ISRO, and three members from NGOs experienced in matters concerning air pollution.



The Commission for Air Quality Management in the National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas is likely to replace several pollution-related ad hoc committees including the Environment Pollution (Prevention and

Control) Authority (EPCA) formed in 1998 after a Supreme Court order. The Commission will have three sub-committees –on monitoring and identification, safeguarding and enforcement, and research and development– to help the body tackle the problem of air pollution.

The ordinance comes with punitive provisions, too. Under the law, the Commission will have the authority to seize and search under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, and also issue a warrant. The Commission can also impose a penalty of ₹ 1 crore and/or a five-year jail term to the parties infringing the air pollution norms. Besides having the power to take mitigation measures, issue suo moto orders and directions, and take into consideration complaints under any other existing laws, the Commission will also have the capacity to restrain activities that are likely to cause/increase air pollution in the NCR and adjoining areas.

It would be wrong, however, to conclude that the ordinance is yet another one of those cheap tricks of the government. But, on the other hand, witness to history, a commission with punitive powers has never been enough in any field. What is required is actual political willingness and commitment.

STALWARTS

Justice Madan Lokur - A fearless voice amidst uncertainty

Ms Yamika Khanna, Associate Editor, LexGaze



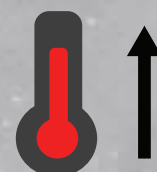
Justice Madan Bhimarao Lokur
Former Judge of Supreme Court of India

Each year the capital turns into a deathbed, choking its population on smog with the arrival of winter. One of the major reasons for such an unparalleled spike in pollution levels has been recognised as the unregulated burning of stubble by farmers of Punjab and Haryana after the harvesting season. In order to prevent the national capital from turning into a smokehouse, the Supreme Court in response to a petition filed to regulate stubble burning has appointed a one member committee consisting of Hon'ble Justice Madan Lokur.

Justice Lokur is a former acting Chief Justice of the High Court of Delhi, former Chief Justice of the High Court of Justice Lokur is a former acting Chief Justice of the High Court of Delhi, former Chief Justice of the High Court of Gauhati and Andhra Pradesh

and was subsequently elevated as a judge at the Supreme Court. He was appointed as a one-man committee to suggest improvements in the working of the homes and organization under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection and Children) Act, 2000 and the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Rules, 2007.

The Supreme Court recently appointed a one-man Committee of Justice (Retd.) Madan B. Lokur to monitor and take steps to prevent stubble burning in the states of Punjab, Haryana & Uttar Pradesh.



The Supreme Court further stated that "We trust that the authorities in charge shall place them at the disposal of the "Lokur Committee" for this purpose. In addition, we direct that the teams already in existence in Punjab & Haryana meant for preventing stubble burning shall report to and take instructions from the Lokur Committee. We direct that the States shall provide adequate facilities to the Committee for carrying out its job including secretarial assistance and transportation if necessary".The Supreme Court after objection by the Central Government kept the order passed by it on October 16 to appoint Justice(Retired) Madan B Lokur, former Supreme Court judge, as a one-man panel to coordinate and monitor the steps taken to tackle the problem of stubble-burning in abeyance.

It is speculated by certain groups that the government had reservations with regards to the committee due to the fierce nature of Justice Lokur post his retirement as a Supreme Court Judge. Justice Lokur has been fiercely vocal in criticizing the Supreme Court on many issues such as the handling of the migrant crisis and the delay in hearing of important constitutional cases. Lastly, he expressed disapproval of the Supreme Court punishing Advocate Prashant Bhushan for contempt of court , expressed his concerns at the increasing use of sedition law, UAPA and preventive detention against dissidents of the government.

It will be interesting to see how the chain of events will unfold in the near future and whether Justice Lokur will be successful in leading this one member committee and make changes that would affirmatively impact the lives of every individual residing in Delhi.

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The Supreme Court issues notice to Telugu Desam Party, Andhra Pradesh Govt. over construction of the party head's office in violation of Environmental norms..



Karnataka High Court recommends Capital Punishment in the NLSIU-student-rape case.



Karnataka High Court issues notice on Public Interest Litigation asking State Government . to provide laptops and tablets to EWS category students for online education.



Delhi High Court directs that Indian Army's 'Rule of Spousal Posting' is not mandatory, rather it is subject to availability of vacancies.



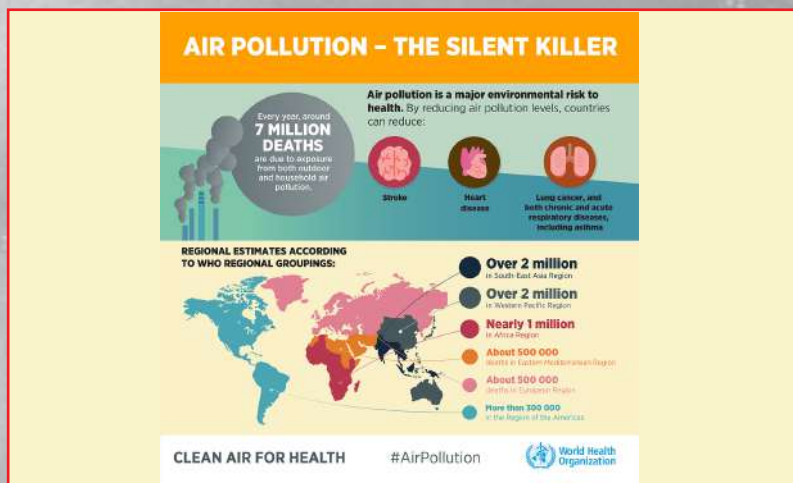
Revisiting International standards for ambient air: Making the air around us more breathable

Mr Arijit Sanyal, Associate Editor, LexGaze

Climate change has proved to be the Achilles heel for developing and developed countries alike, and surprisingly the governments have been inclined towards pointing fingers at one another, instead of working towards a policy for making the environment around us more sustainable. While the world looks to recover from a pandemic that has killed millions, it has exposed the lack of global efforts to tackle climate change which approximately kills a million people globally every year [UNDP]. In a densely populated country like India, climate change has been catalysed by increasing vehicular pollution which has harmed ambient air, and played a role in increasing cases of acute respiratory diseases, heart attacks, lung cancer and other illnesses. [Lancet Commission]. The same report suggests that a considerable number of Indians have been living or working in places that do not meet the WHO air quality guidelines. However, considering the same in light of ground realities in India, it leads us to addressing the primary problem concerning the highlighted problem viz, awareness.

demographic and industrial pattern of a given geographic area. A report shows that the WHO proscribes ozone particles higher than 50/ppb which rises to 80/ppb in the United States [aeroqual]. Though it might be argued that being a sovereign nation and one of the heavily industrialised countries, the United States has every right to regulate their AAQS. Here, a glaring defect in their parameters is highlighted when a comparison is made between the amount of sulphur dioxide allowed by the WHO and the US. While the WHO maintains an upper limit of 8/ppb, the same extends to 140/ppb in the United States, which is way above from what can be categorised as a safe limit [WHO]. These country specific parameters allow them to evade liability for inaction over degrading quality of air solely because of the higher upper limit their legislature has set in the first place.

While we move our focus to India, where people might be fighting a two-front war, viz against COVID and air pollution, we often notice how narrowly the term “air pollution” has been construed by policymakers. This has led to premature deaths owing to poor air quality which has played a significant role in increasing the share of acute respiratory and heart ailments [WHO]. This has increased drastically with vertical industrialisation and mass migration, coupled with stubble burning in remote areas in the neighbouring regions of densely populated cities. This is something the governments at central and state levels have jointly failed to address. While India has moved on to cleaner fuel before their targeted air, this is not sufficient in a densely populated country where air pollution isn't just caused by vehicular emissions. Though this might play a part in reducing the Air Quality Index, it is expected to stay at a level which is still considered harmful. Despite India playing an acknowledgeable role as far as International Solar

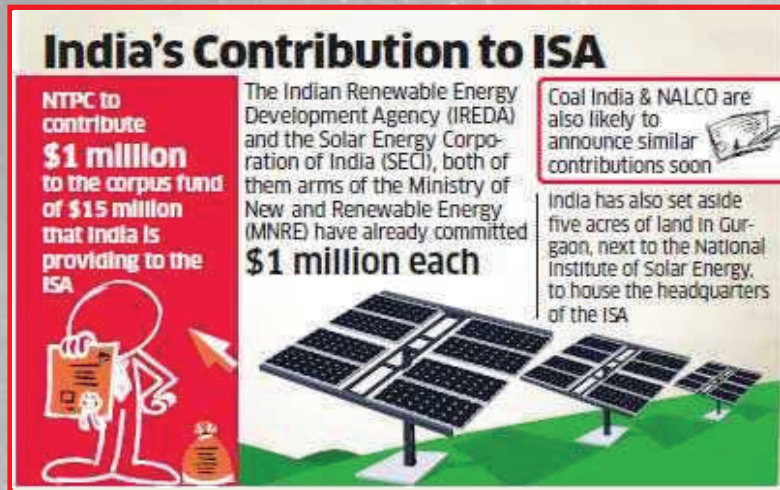


The quality of air around us is determined by Ambient Air Quality Standard which lays down the maximum amount of certain pollutants in the air, to determine the quality of ambient air. The indicators used to calculate AAQS include ozone particles, sulphur dioxide, nitrogen and other carbon particles, which are not uniform as per the different international standards considering the

13 CLIMATE ACTION



Alliance is concerned, and has taken steps to encourage the use of solar power on its soil, it is not expected to reap dividends anytime soon. The focus, therefore, should be on coal powered railway engines, factories using fossil fuels as their primary source of power generation, stubble burning and weak public transport amongst others.



While power related issues need a definite roadmap, the menace of stubble burning has endangered lives across northern and central India and over the recent years has become a recurring event especially during the months of winter. To deal with stubble burning and projects requiring environmental clearance, the government at the centre needs to part ways with its paralysed division of powers and set up a specific body dedicated to the two above issues. Moreover, strategic funding could be adopted for rewarding farmers who refrain from stubble burning and they could be considered for cheap or interest free loans to procure such equipment which would allow them to dispose of their stubble without endangering the environment [WEF]. Though a significant move, the government of India is expected to carry out parallel awareness drives in order to allow a greater number of farmers the benefits of the said prospective policy. However, this is not something which can be expected to be met with public outrage as people overwhelmingly supported stricter air quality regulation in a recently concluded survey [NY Times].



CIVIL LAW

[1] Courts should take a lenient view when an application is made by a defendant for production of a document which he was not able to produce along with a written statement.

Supreme Court, **Sugandhi (Dead) v. P. Rajkumar**, C.A. No. 3427 of 2020

[2] In transnational child custody cases, 'mirror orders' from foreign courts ensure welfare of minors – custody of child to a man located in Kenya allowed.

Supreme Court, **Smriti Madan Kansagra v. Perry Kansagra**, Civil Appeal No. 3559/2020

[3] Revision petition before NCDRC against an SCDRC order in execution proceedings not maintainable.

Supreme Court, **Shashikant Raghunath Patil v. Putubai Narsinh Naik**, Special Leave to Appeal (C) No(s).5793/2020

[4] Court order, that might be favourable to any person's case, does not give him a cause of action – cannot be used to revive a case.

J&K HC, **Subash Chandra & Ors. v. Commissioner State Road Transport Corporation Jammu**, WP(C) 1599 of 2020 (O&M)

COMMERCIAL LAW

[5] Notification – Fin. Min/CBDT – Equalisation levy (Amendment) Rules, 2020 notified – extends the scope of equalisation levy to almost all digital e-commerce transactions.

Notification No. 87/2020, [Click Here](#)

[6] Notification – Min. of Comm. - Special Economic Zones (Amendment) Rules, 2020 notified.

Notification G.S.R. 678(E), [Click Here](#)

[7] Proceedings initiated under SARFAESI Act by Secured Creditors cannot be nullified merely on the ground of technical defects unless substantial prejudice was caused to the borrower.

Supreme Court, **M/S L&T Housing Finance Ltd. v. M/S Trishul Developers & Anr.**, C.A. No. 3413 of 2020

CRIMINAL LAW

[8] In NDPS cases, lack of independent witnesses is not fatal to the prosecution cases.

Supreme Court, **Raveen Kumar v. State of Himachal Pradesh**, Criminal Appeal No. 218788 of 2011

[9] Officers designated u/s 53 NDPS Act can exercise all investigative powers under CrPC including power to file charge-sheet.

Supreme Court, **Tofan Singh v. State of Tamil Nadu**, Criminal Appeal No. 152 of 2013

[10] Courts should inform the accused of the availability of their indefeasible right to avail 'default bail' once it accrues to them.

Supreme Court, **M. Ravindran v. The Intelligence Officer**, Criminal Appeal No. 699 of 2020

[11] Mere deficiencies in investigation or chinks in the prosecution case cannot be the sole basis for concluding bias – conviction of accused in NDPS case upheld.

Supreme Court, **Rajesh Dhiman v. State of Himachal Pradesh**, Criminal Appeal No. 1032 of 2013

[12] Right to default bail is enforceable even if a charge sheet/report seeking extension of time is subsequently filed.

Supreme Court, **M. Ravindran v. The Intelligence Officer**, Criminal Appeal No. 699 of 2020

[13] Power u/s 41A CrPC cannot be used to intimidate, threaten or harass – police summons to Delhi residents for social media post against West Bengal Govt. stayed.

Supreme Court, **Roshni Biswas v. State of West Bengal**, S.L.P. (Crl.) 4937/2020

[14] Officers authorised to investigate NDPS cases are 'police officers' and confessional statements made to them are not admissible.

Supreme Court, **Tofan Singh v. State of Tamil Nadu**, Criminal Appeal No. 152 of 2013

[15] In criminal law, there is only one remedy of appeal – the said remedy cannot be allowed to be defeated on technical grounds.

P&H HC, **Vipin Sharma v. State of Punjab**, Criminal Revision No.1085 of 2020 (O&M)



PUBLIC POLICY

[16] While deciding whether to discharge an accused person under Section 245 of CrPC, the Court must examine if there is a "prima facie case" made out against him.

All. HC, *M/S Daurala Sugar Works v. State of UP & Anr.*, No. 1954 of 2020

[17] No blanket order should be passed u/s 438 CrPC to prevent arrest of accused when no crime is registered against him.

Ker. HC, *State of Kerala v. Ansar M.C.*, CrI.MC.No.4051 OF 2020(F)

[18] Even though registration of FIR is mandatory when a complaint discloses commission of a cognizable offence – the arrest of the accused is not automatic on registration of FIR.

P&H HC, *Hitesh Bhardwaj v. State of Punjab & Ors.*, CRM-M No.26794 of 2020 (O&M)

INSOLVENCY & BANKRUPTCY

[19] Circular – IBBI – Format for serving a Copy of Application for Initiation of CIRP notified.

Circular No. IBBI/LAD/35/2020, [Click Here](#)

[20] Financiers cannot claim status of 'secured creditor' if hypothecation charge is not registered under Companies Act 2013 & IBC.

NCLAT, *Volkswagen Finance Private Ltd v. Shree Balaki Printopack Pvt Ltd*, Company Appeal (AT)(Insolvency) No.02 of 2002

[21] States should facilitate establishment of private schools to fructify the right to education – Govt. directed to consider afresh an application made by a trust seeking permission to start a school.

Kar. HC, *Nexen Education Trust v. State of Karnataka*, W.P. 6058 of 2020

[22] State Govt. does not have the power to frame a law or issue notification regulating rates chargeable by private hospitals to non-COVID patients.

Bom. HC, *Hospitals' Association, Nagpur & Ors. v. Govt. of Maharashtra*, W.P. No. 1936 of 2020

[23] BCI has power to frame further rules laying down conditions before permitting a person to practice as an Advocate.

M.P. HC, *Chanchal Tiwari & Ors. v. Union of India*, W.P. No. 14013/2020

[24] Courts cannot assume the role of super guardian – women entitled to make their own choices after attaining majority.

P&H HC, *Usman Khan v. State of Haryana & Ors.*, CRWP-5891-2020

[25] Social media platforms directed to take all effective measures against child porn content on the platform.

Del. HC, *Ms. X v. State & Ors.*, W.P. (CRL.) 1080/2020

[26] Complicated matters involving bulky records can also be heard through video conferencing.

Kar. HC, *SEBI v. Franklin Templeton Trustees Services Pvt. Ltd & Ors.*, Writ Appeal No. 399 of 2020 (GM-RES)

[27] Indian Army's Rule on "Spousal Postings" not mandatory – subject to availability of vacancies for both spouses at the same station.

Del. HC, Col. *Amit Kumar v. Union of India & Ors.*, W.P. (C) 6408/2020

[28] An alcoholic person who is otherwise of sound mind cannot be kept in Rehab Centre against his/her will and wish.

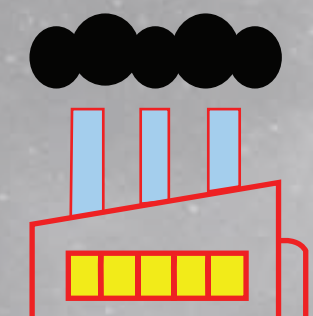
All. HC, *Ankur Kumar v. State of U.P.*, Habeas Corpus W.P. No. 523 of 2020

[29] Reservation of VIP vehicle numbers is an exception to the general procedure of assignment in serial order – subject to conditions.

All. HC, *Rajesh Gaur v. State of U.P.*, WRIT A. No. 7938 of 2020

[30] Suo-moto case to monitor expeditious disposal of criminal proceedings pending against sitting/former MPs and MLAs initiated.

Guj. HC, *Suo moto v. Union of India*, R/Writ Petition (PIL) No. 164 of 2020



Winners

Constitutional Law

1st Prize: Madhvi Wadhawan,
Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law,
Patiala

2nd Prize: Ruhi Thakkar,
ABACL Law Faculty,
University of Mumbai

Criminal Law

1st Prize: Sarabjit Kaur,
Lloyd Law College

2nd Prize: Neha Thomas,
School of Law, Christ
(Deemed to be University)

The Law of Arbitration

1st Prize: Neha Koppu and Rohan Gulati,
Symbiosis Law School,
Hyderabad

2nd Prize: Drasti Jain and Aryan Deshmuk,
Government Law College,
Mumbai

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