

#22 | Week 46



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# The LexGaze Weekly

NEWSLETTER BROUGHT TO YOU BY LEXGAZE

Gambling, Gaming, Regulating:  
Regulating Something which  
cannot be stopped

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Justice Indrajit Mahanty and  
Ashok Kumar Gaur - Protecting  
the "Dream" in "Dream 11"

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An innate social affair: History of  
Fantasy Sports and Possible  
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LEGALITY OF FANTASY  
SPORTS IN INDIA - GAME OF  
SKILL OR CHANCE

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Himanjali Gautam

## Gambling, Gaming, Regulating: Regulating Something which cannot be stopped

Ms Vishakha Sharma, Editor, Constitutional law, LexGaze



Ms Vishakha Sharma,  
Editor, Constitutional law,  
LexGaze

Dear readers and gamers,

Taglines such as, “Aap dream11 par team banalo”, “Play with champions”, “Ye Apna game hai” etc.; are now familiar to almost more than half the population of the world. They belong to the various fantasy sports apps such as Dream11 IPL and MPL, which have recently grown in trend. However, the main question that arises is - Are these games legal when they resemble a lot to gambling? They have got all the features — small entry fee, big payouts, a bet on real-life players playing in competitive games. And yet, they are still legal. How? What are the laws in India which look over these aspects of fantasy sports? Do we need a regulation to cover illegal betting and gambling which might take place under the veil of fantasy sports?

Recently, the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in *Gurdeep Singh Sachar v. Union of India* in June 2020 held that “It can be seen that success in Dream 11's fantasy sports depends upon user's exercise of skill based on superior knowledge, judgment and attention, and the result thereof is not dependent on the winning or losing of a particular team in the real-world

game on any particular day. It is undoubtedly a game of skill and not a game of chance.” And thus, the PIL was dismissed.

In India, we have The Public Gambling Act, 1867, which being a colonial legislation is insufficient to deal with games on the Internet. Therefore, we are left with a legislative vacuum in the context of fantasy sports. Now, if these games are considered as based on skill, they would be covered by Article 19 (1)(g) of the Indian Constitution which provides freedom to practise any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business; can be considered as the genesis of the prospective law. However, Article 19 (6) will not be entirely sufficient to cover the “reasonable restrictions” aspect. Moreover, Courts have time and again held that online games will not be considered as trade and commerce under Article 19 (1) (g), so how do we regulate them? Another legislation relevant in this context would be Section 65B (15) of the Finance Act, 1994, which provides the definitions of gambling and betting.

The players of these games will not complain until they are winning, however, once they lose money, they want the law to take over! Fantasy sporting games were under threat in the United States too. Their operations in New York were briefly stopped in 2016 but are now regulated after they legalized betting two years ago. Furthermore, in Australia, fantasy sports are treated by regulators as a form of bookmaking. Additionally, the French Online Gambling Regulation Authority regards it as “elementary best under pool betting”. These games are regulated by the gambling commission in the United Kingdom.

So, with all these dilemmatic questions in mind, LexGaze weekly in this edition welcomes you to the world of fantasy sports, wherein the current legal status of online fantasy sports, their regulation and other aspects would be discussed.

Happy reading!



# LEGALITY OF FANTASY SPORTS IN INDIA - GAME OF SKILL OR CHANCE

Ms Himanjali Gautam, Advocate, Supreme Court of India

*"The concept of 'skill' and 'chance' is not mutually exclusive; they exist in tandem. Every skill-based game has a degree of luck involved."*

*Author- Adv. Himanjali Gautam*

## ABOUT



**Ms Himanjali Gautam,  
Advocate,  
Supreme Court of India**

HimanjaliGautam is an Advocate at the Supreme Court of India. She has been handling cases independently, since 2016 and had worked as Legal Counsel for various notable individuals and organisations including Zoom Developers. She has assisted senior Advocate Mr Pravin H. Parekh in giving legal opinions and representing leading organisations like Reliance Industries Ltd. and people at eminent positions including the President of India and former Chief Ministers. She has been President of Law Centre II, Faculty of Law, University of Delhi and 'Best Student' Daulat Ram College for overall extraordinary performance in extra-curricular activities and academics. Apart from her career as an advocate, Ms Gautam is actively involved in news debates across various channels.

## Introduction to Fantasy Sports in India

In the world of fantasy sports, where a person has a smartphone can use numerous platforms functioning in India. The features of instant creation of teams, a nominal entry fee charged for participating in tournaments, and start winning cash prizes. Some people earn thousands and lakhs of rupees on this platform and while it might be new in India, it is not abroad. The fantasy sports market is a big empire there. In the United States, this market is worth \$7.8 billion in 2020, says market intelligence firm IBISWorld. In India, a FICCI-EY report indicatd the online gaming segment's cost was worth Rs 6,500 crore in 2019, and by 2022, it would touch Rs 18,700 crore. The IPL fantasy league will be worth \$1 billion, says KPMG. The sector is touching new heights with the years coming. Many reasons and factors are playing behind this rise.

## Legal Position of Fantasy Sports in India

The Bombay High Court, 2019, said that these platforms did not have gambling; hence, they were illegal. It stated that the users have to use their skills to win. The flip side indicates that there is gambling involved too. These fantasy sports games have just named themselves a game of skill; this is not enough to prove that they are a game of skill.







It is the operator's responsibility to prove that their skills play a crucial and predominant role in determining the winning outcome. The entire legality of fantasy sports in India depends on whether the game qualifies for the "Game of skill" or "Game of chance." The game of skills refers to genuine skill gaming, where the user's skill determines the winning. On the contrary, the game of chance points to gambling. The controversy regarding the treatment of Dream 11 in 2019 has been dealt with by courts in cases of *Varun Gumber v. Union Territory of Chandigarh* and *Gurdeep Singh Sachar v. Union*

*of India*. Furthermore, upheld the same as a skill game based on the procedure and rules followed in the game.

On September 29, 2020, Y. S. Jaganmohan Reddy led the Andhra Pradesh government to pass an ordinance intending to amend Andhra Pradesh Gaming Act 1974. The ordinance banned all kinds of fantasy sports. The 132 games and sites include Dream 11, rummy, poker, where monetary transactions are involved. In reply to a question where it was asked about the residents of Andhra Pradesh using Dream 11, the company replied by saying that the users of Andhra Pradesh could no longer use Dream 11 or any such fantasy sports. The ordinance removed the exception on Dream 11 as a game of skill as it has banned both the type of games. It is a significant blow to fantasy sports, especially to the unicorn, Dream 11, who was the sponsor of IPL 2020.

### Configuration and Self-Regularisation

India only had ten fantasy platforms back in 2016. The number has risen to 140. Several start-ups and investors are keen on investing in fantasy sports after realizing the immense potential this industry has. The investment would be more if there would be clarity in the legality of fantasy sports in the country where the game should have more than 50% inclusion of skill to be counted as out of betting and illegal. Courts have not yet analysed some other fantasy gaming formats and have not offered any perspectives, decisions, or investigations of some other fantasy gaming platform's configuration. Whether the game lies in the spectrum of skill or chance depends and varies from case to case and game to game. There are no set of regulations by the government. As a result, fantasy industry standards are regulated by the Federation of Indian Fantasy Sports (FIFS), earlier known as the Indian Federation of Sports Gaming IFSG, which was India's first and only Fantasy Sports self-regulatory industry body that was established in 2017. It would be self-regularising until the government comes out with some regulations, standards, and laws.



### The Road Ahead

Taking into consideration the legality of fantasy sports in India, many of the investors hesitate to invest. The presence of fantasy sports makes them the unicorn. There are various drawbacks related to data protection and privacy that are linked to sports. Such sports have more KYC and the details of the bank accounts of the people than the broadcasters. The legality of fantasy sports will get clearer only through the emergence of sui generis laws of governance. There should be categorical inclusion of "Games of skill" with clear rules specified to avoid wide interpretational confusions.



# Intersecting Fantasy Sports with Intellectual Property Rights: A Conflict in Reality and Virtual world

Ms Aarushi Relan, Editor, LexGaze

Nowadays, the use of applications to play games like football, cricket, golf and tennis instead of playing them, in reality, is an ordinary practice. As Jimmy Fallon once amusingly quoted, *“Thank you, fantasy sports draft application for letting me know that even in my fantasies, I am terrible at sports”*. In fantasy sports, heavy reliance is made on athletes, logos, brands, likeness in the name of players, their nickname, persona, team name, name of leagues, descriptive information pertaining to the team and the similar idea of the sport. In addition to this, the connection also lies with factual information like historical scores, performance metrics, results and other related statistics.

In the surge of rise in fantasy sports, the issue of whether the fantasy sports entrepreneurs are legally bound by a contract with such players, leagues and association is essential to be established, as India has become the biggest market for such sports by 2020. Therefore, it becomes pertinent to understand the legal aspects of fantasy sports which shall be legally protected by Intellectual Property Rights of the owners and would be addressed by the Indian judiciary in the upcoming time. With regard to Copyrights, the issue is that usage of facts, statistics, images, photographs, animated photos of the players related to the original game in fantasy sports leads to copyright infringement of the original owner of such facts. Thus, determining the copyright-ability of such facts in light of Indian laws is crucial.



Further, the fantasy sports games vividly use the brands, logos, teams and player's names associated with the game to attract the public attention and fans of the sports. However, the rapid growth of such sports broadcasting industries has led the team players and leagues to acquire a greater reputation which is infringed by such operators. The extent of protection is not solely restricted to the brands, logos or slogans, but the combinations of colour used, colour schemes, fixtures and uniform designs. For instance, a unique colour scheme of green and purple stripes is used in the Wimbledon cup by the tennis players. Such logos and brand names are subjected to passing-off under the Trade Mark Act, 1999, if not registered. Subsequently, in a precedent when International Cricket Council filed a suit seeking an ad-interim injunction against the defendants to restrain them from publishing an advertisement associated with 'Cricket World Cup', it was held by the court it may be a case of passing off.

In addition to copyrights and trademarks, the players are entitled to certain rights which are covered under the arena of 'publicity rights'. Therefore, an integral issue which needs to be addressed is whether the personality rights of a player are infringed by using their names in fantasy sports. The personality rights are elucidated as a broad bundle of rights vested upon an individual's persona which is recognized based on their public image, likeness, name, skills, traits, character and fan-following. In *Star India Private Limited v. Piyush Agarwal*, SCC Del 1030 (2013), the Delhi High Court recognized the publicity rights of a player and recognized that the concept has been adapted from the right to privacy.

An ultimate solution to IP-related problems is the collective licensing arrangement which assigns the third parties a right to use such resources legally and an exclusive right to operate them. This approach is not novel as developed countries like the United States of America and the European Union operate on collective licensing contracts. In the United States of America, the Player Association assigns such rights to Football League Player Association and Baseball tournaments who further assign such rights to interested stakeholders. It is important to protect and harmonize the rights of both ends but acknowledge the real 'proprietors' rights more as they are the rightful first owners.

## Justice Indrajit Mahanty and Ashok Kumar Gaur - Protecting the "Dream" in "Dream 11"

Ms Yamika Khanna, Associate Editor, LexGaze



**Hon'ble Mr Indrajit Mahanty.**  
**Chief Justice of Rajasthan High Court**

A Division Bench of Justice Indrajit Mahanty and Ashok Kumar Gaur shaped the discourse of the debate pertaining to fantasy sports and their legality by penning down one of the initial judgements challenging the validity of Dream 11 and associating the same with gambling.

The Court has dismissed a Public Interest Litigation alleging the online game “Dream 11” of committing offences of betting and gambling.

The Court placed reliance on the directions of the Punjab and High Court decision, Varun Gumber v. Union Territory of Chandigarh 2017 Cri.L.J. 3827 wherein it was decided: “The respondent company’s website and success in Dream 11’s fantasy sports basically arises out of users’ exercise, superior knowledge, judgment and attention.... Equally so, before I conclude, I must express that gambling is not a trade and thus, is not protected by Article 19(1)(g) of Constitution of India and thus, the fantasy games of the respondent-company cannot be said to be falling within the gambling activities as the same involves the substantial skills which is nothing but is a business activity”

The Court also relied on Singh Sachar v. Union of India which upheld the legality of the game and upon challenging the Supreme Court, the same was dismissed.

This judgement has created waves in both the legal as well as the entertainment industry and has brought into light the thin line between a virtual gaming application based on skill or mere luck amounting to gambling. This step is one of the few initial decisions and it would be interesting to see whether the view adopted by the bench would be seconded or overruled in the upcoming years.



## MP High Court comes to the rescue of the accused

Mr Aishwary Jaiswal, Technical Editor, LexGaze



The Madhya Pradesh High Court, in a recent judgment, has held that disclosure of personal information of suspects to the media (of any form), displaying images in newspapers or social media, violates their rights given under Article 21 of the Constitution of India.

The judgment comes after a petition was filed by a wrongly-accused individual earlier this year. On August 14 of this year, the MP Police took the petitioner into custody and got his fully-exposed face photographed and published in newspapers and social media as a “criminal”.

Further developments and proceeding in the matter brought forth that the accused was in no way related to the crime and had been wrongfully detained due to mistaken identity. And so, the detained was acquitted and released.

The police officer who had arrested the petitioner was apparently placed under suspension, but it later came to light that the officer’s suspension was revoked.

Unhappy with the same, the petitioner filed a plea before the HC and questioned the circulation and publication of his photographs. The State (in its defense) submitted a circular issued by the Director-General of Police in 2014. The circular permitted the sharing of information of an accused subject to certain restrictions.

The court observed that the circular was contradictory in itself and said, “on one hand, it speaks about protecting the fundamental rights of an accused, but on the other hand, it gives liberty to the policemen to violate the fundamental rights of the suspects/accused”. After sincerely looking into the matter and considering numerous court decisions on the topic, the court held that the privacy, reputation, and dignity of an Indian citizen are integral parts of Article 21 of the Constitution, and the rights cannot be violated or undermined unless restrictions are imposed by the authority of law.



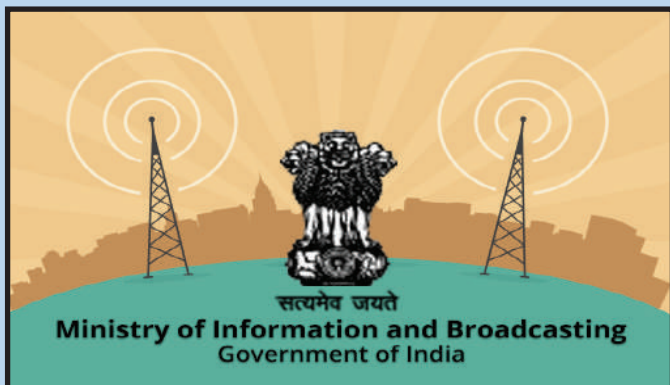




Kerala brings ordinance making cyber defamation/intimidation offences punishable with imprisonment upto 5 years.



The CJI, while expressing his disinclination towards entertaining writ petitions under Article 32 of the Indian Constitution, said, “We are trying to cut down the Article 32 jurisdiction.”



The Supreme Court has expressed its displeasure over the counter-affidavit filed by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in response to a batch of petitions seeking action against the media outlets. The media had indulged in the communal propaganda in light of the Tablighi Jamaat members contracting and spreading COVID-19.



The Supreme Court has asked the petitioner challenging the levy of GST on hand sanitizers under the same tariff heading as insecticides, etc., to approach the High Court.





## An innate social affair: History of Fantasy Sports and Possible Avenues

Ms Prenkesha Menia, Senior Editor, LexGaze

Fantasy sport which is typically played online started in the United States in 1952 and India when ESPN Star Sports decided to follow suit in 2001. It is something concerned with predicting the outcome through online modes, where OFS users assemble a virtual team of real and professional players associated with different sports teams and clubs. These virtual teams compete with each other based on the statistical performance of the respective players in their concerned sport such as cricket, football and rugby. OFS provides a competition space, a chance to own and manage your own team, to indulge in the thrill of victory which demands little investment but can generate huge rewards. The best aspect of OFS is forming a deeper connection between sports enthusiasts and real-time sports. Fantasy sports is alleged to be a game which requires an element of skill, apart from involving a considerable and substantial degree of expertise vis-à-vis player profiles and statistics especially. Skill in the context of fantasy sports has to be construed widely to include not just mathematical adroitness, but prior understanding of team tactic, player skills and managerial decisions amongst others. A byproduct of these elements is that it provides a platform to users to convert their knowledge about the innumerable sports into directly managing an AI powered fantasy team for the sake of points and other rewards.

The High Court of Haryana in Varun Gumber v. Union territory of Chandigarh opined that fantasy sports, being offered by the operator (Dream 11) were games of skill and did not constitute gambling. The Court also specified that it falls within the regime of legitimate business activity as it is protected and safeguarded by the parent law of India and also by Section 12 of the Public Gambling Act 1867. But one of the major concerns of the Court was the protection of the interest of the OFS users. As one of the surveys conducted by the Indian Fantasy Sports revealed that the rise of fantasy

sports in India is creating a strong impact on the sports itself with large number of users spending more time on various sports, OFS users tend to follow sports more than before, investing more of their time in research to develop better strategies. Rise in fantasy sports is paving the way for consumption of online sports content. Thus, it is very important to protect the users from hackers and cybercrimes. Moreover, it is for OFS users to ensure that they remain cautious while dealing with attachments and other applications associated with the games, must monitor app permissions, using strong passwords is one of the safety measures, must use comprehensive security software to ensure their own protection.



However, with the pandemic changing the course of things in our lives, it might be time for governments across various states in India, to consider the aspect of Gambling Tourism, something prevalent in Las Vegas. Gambling is largely banned in India and even if it is present in subtle forms, it has been regulated by the governments of the concerned state and the Union Territory. Therefore, if the concerned governments are to give this venture a chance, it might bring some respite to the economy showing recessionary trends lately. Speaking of Gambling Tourism, it may be understood as an act of travelling to a different nation or province, in instances where different provinces/regions in a given



country have different laws with respect to gambling, for the purpose of gambling either directly or through intranet facilities [Tourism & Gambling, Neil Leiper]. Considered as a significant contributor to the economy, if regulated, the casino industry in particular has attracted more tourists between 2005 to 2018 [ETN] as compared to tourists visiting for purposes like work-stay, vacation and studies.



Sikkim, a North-Eastern state of India is one of the places to allow regulated operation of casinos apart from centrally administered Daman & Diu. Considering the impact, it has had on the hospitality sector in particular, as compared to tourism for other purposes is immense, and provides an incentive to other states having suitable avenues of tourism to implement something similar. Moreover, with the pandemic affecting our way of life and leaving most of what we do to the recourse of the internet, the states might want to take the laws prevailing in Sikkim allowing for intranet gambling within the geographical boundaries of the states. However, the ability to legislate on the said issue being shared by the union and the states, there is bound to be some confusion and even disagreement between the concerned parties which might jeopardise the entire prospect even before the same is initiated. Thus, considering the overall benefits and negative aspects of the said industry, a dedicated commission is a desired way to move forward with the same, which would leave ample ground for proposals of the governments from every level concerned and pave the way for a suitable and agreeable outcome with respect to the industry.



## CIVIL LAW

[1] High Court not required to frame substantial questions of law while dismissing second appeal.

Supreme Court, **Kirpa Ram (Deceased) v. Surendra Deo Gaur**, Civil Appeal No. 8971 of 2010

[2] Document is presumed to be genuine if registered – onus to prove otherwise on the person who challenged the stated registered document.

Supreme Court, **Rattan Singh v. Nirmal Gill**, C.A. Nos. 3681-3682 of 2020

[3] Show cause notice must clearly mention intention to blacklist the Noticee.

Supreme Court, **UMC Technologies Pvt. Ltd. v. Food Corporation of India**, C.A. No. 3687 of 2020

[4] DNA Test is the most legitimate and scientifically perfect means which the husband could use to establish his assertion of infidelity.

All. HC, **Neelam v. Ram Asrey**, Matters Under Article 227 No. 7442 of 2019

[5] No violation of right to privacy when matter already in public domain – release of movie “Murder” allowed.

Tel. HC, **Civil Misc. Appeal No. 351 of 2020**

[6] Divorce plea as an objection would not dis-entitle wife to interim maintenance.

**J&K HC, Mushtaq Ahmad Badyari v. Ruqaya Akhter**

[7] No limitation period for filing motor accident claim petition – amendment introducing six months cap yet to be notified.

All. HC, **Shailendra Tripathi & Anr. v. Dharmendra Yadav & Ors.**, First Appeal from Order No. 1563 of 2020

[8] Wife can seek information about husband's income under right to information act.

CIC, **Rahmat Bao v. The CPIO, O/o the Income Tax**, Second Appeal No. CIC/CCITJ/A/2019/108747

## COMMERCIAL LAW

[9] Order – Fin. Min. – Laxmi Vilas Bank put under moratorium – draft amalgamation scheme with DBS Bank India Ltd. announced.

Order **S.O. 4127(E).**, [Click Here](#)

[10] Circular – SEBI – Guidelines for preferential issue and institutional placement of units by a listed InvIT amended – preferential issue of units shall not be made to any person who has sold or transferred any units of the issuer during the six months preceding the relevant date.

Circular No. **SEBI/HO/DDHS/DDHS/CIR/P/2020/232**, [Click Here](#)

[11] Notification – RBI – Net owned fund of twenty crore rupees specified for housing finance institution which is a company to commence housing finance.

Notification No. **DOR.048/ED(SS)–2020.**, [Click Here](#)

[12] Standard Operating Procedure for processing FDI proposals issued – Inter-ministerial panel for delayed proposals, strong review mechanism, crisp timelines notified.

Notification No. **1/8/2016-FDI Policy**, [Click Here](#)

[13] Any creditor of a company in liquidation can seek transfer of winding up proceedings in HC to NCLT.

Supreme Court, **M/S Kaledonia Jute and Fibres Pvt. Ltd. v. M/S Axis Nirman and Industries Ltd.**, Civil Appeal No. 3735 of 2020

## CRIMINAL LAW

[14] Lack of prior consent from State Govt. would not vitiate CBI investigation if no prejudice is caused to accused.

Supreme Court, **Fertico Marketing and Investment Pvt. Ltd. v. CBI**, Criminal Appeal No. 760-764 of 2020

[15] When death takes place inside privacy of house, onus is on residents to give explanation.

Supreme Court, **Jayantilal Verma v. State of M.P. (Now Chhattisgarh)**, Criminal Appeal No. 590 of 2015

[16] Default bail granted can be cancelled by High Court u/s 439(2) CrPC.





Supreme Court, **Venkatesan Balasubramanian v. The Intelligence Officer, D.R.I. Bangalore**, Criminal Appeal No. 801 of 2020

[17] Mere registration of multiple cases not a ground to cancel bail.

Kar. HC, **Ms. X v. State of Karnataka**, Criminal Petition No. 4598 of 2020

[18] Providing information regarding an ongoing investigation in an income tax case to the informer is not only inappropriate, but also injurious to the investigation.

Del. HC, **Principal Director, Income Tax (Investigation-2) v. Rajiv Yaduvanshi & Ors.**, CRL. MC. No. 2140/2020

[19] Common order for summoning in different cases cannot be passed when parties are unrelated.

Del. HC, **Vikas Bajaj & Anr. v. M/S Kanika Investments Ltd.**, Crl.M.C. No. 1522/2020

## INSOLVENCY & BANKRUPTCY

[20] Notification – IBBI - Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Liquidation Process) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2020 notified – corporate debtor's "not readily realisable" assets to be transferred to third parties .

Notification No.  
**IBBI/2020-21/GN/REG067.**,  
[Click Here](#)

[21] Notification – IBBI – IBBI (Insolvency Resolution Process for

Corporate Persons) (Fifth Amendment) Regulations, 2020 notified.

Notification No.  
**IBBI/2020-21/GN/REG 066.**,  
[Click Here](#)

[22] Notification – IBBI – Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Information Utilities) (Amendment) Regulations, 2020 notified – information utilities required to disseminate a public announcement to its registered users, who are creditors of the corporate debtor undergoing insolvency proceedings.

Notification No.  
**IBBI/2020-21/GN/REG065.**,  
[Click Here](#)

## INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

[23] Bakery restrained from restrained using the mark 'Facebake' in a trademark suit filed by Facebook.

Del. HC, **Facebook Inc. v. Mr. Noufel Malol**, CS (Comm) 499/2020

## LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT

[24] Notification – Min. of Lab. Emp. – Draft Rules under the Code on Social Security 2020 notified – objections and suggestions invited within 45 days.

Notification **G.S.R. 713 (E).**,  
[Click Here](#)

## PUBLIC POLICY

[25] Right to Education under Article 21A envisages that teachers

must be meritorious and the best of the lot.

Supreme Court, **Ram Sharan Maurya and Ors. v. State of U.P.**, Civil Appeal No. 3707 of 2020

[26] Condition imposed by HC on travel restrictions to India not to be considered in future visa applications of Tablighi members.

Supreme Court, **Toichubek Uulu Bakytbek v. The State of Karnataka**, Criminal Appeal No. 754 of 2020

[27] Man accused of killing wife not entitled to custody of children until competent court acquits him.

All. HC, **Shaurya Gautam (Minor) v. State of U.P.**, Habeas Corpus Writ Petition No. 140 of 2020

[28] Press has right to publish news item with its necessary comments and views – defamation case against Editors quashed.

Ker. HC, **Philip Mathew v. State of Kerala**, Crl. MC. No. 7758 of 2016

[29] Continued inaction of state to make colleges functional is against principles of welfare state and rule of law.

H.P. HC, **Ashok Negi v. State of Himachal Pradesh**, CWP Nos. 2232 of 2018

[30] Successive reservation to offices of Chairpersons/Presidents of local authorities illegal.

Ker. HC, **Aboobacker Kanniyan v. Kerala State Election Comm.**, W.P.(C). No.24044/2020



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