



LEGAL AID SOCIETY

CAMPUS LAW CENTRE

FACULTY OF LAW, UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

Annual Report
(2020- 21)



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<http://www.lasclic.in>



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INTRODUCTION

“THE ESSENCE OF THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF LAW IS EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW, THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL AND THE RIGHT TO FAIR TRIAL. THIS IS ACHIEVED THROUGH ACCESS TO LEGAL AID FOR ALL”

‘Legal Aid’ encompasses a broad range of activities that aim at social advancement by creatively utilizing the instrument of Law. Legal profession, the way it is currently practiced and organized, is primarily concerned with the improvement of the quality of legal services rather than ensuring equitable and even distribution of legal services. That is where the concept of Legal Aid finds its relevance—it strives to make law relevant to the masses that are somehow left out and exist below the visibility line of law in action.

At the Legal Aid Society of Campus Law Centre, University of Delhi (LAS) we want to provide legal aid to those who cannot afford professional legal services and we want to champion those public causes for which support is lacking. For this we have divided the functional areas of LAS into various groups like- Environmental protection, consumer protection, prison reforms, gender sensitization, victims of armed struggle, dramatics, slums, disabled/senior citizen, juvenile justice & child rights, mediation, right to information etc.

LAS has always been a pillar of support for those who require legal assistance. The progress we have achieved in this arena was the result of great work by the law students, the teachers and lawyers who were inspired by the legal aid ideals. Our cherished objectives include work on all the fronts of legal process, i.e. awareness, encouragement and enforcement of law.

VISION

As Robert Ingersoll has rightly said “*The hands that help are better far than lips that pray.*” The LAS, with a vision to extend legal aid or support in all manners needed, is dedicated to promote an inclusive legal system by organizing various activities and programmes pertaining to general public. The far reaching goal of these activities is to extend legal help to the marginalized, disadvantaged and indigent sections of the society.

LAS focus to accelerate the process of providing a platform to spread consciousness about the requirement of legal aid by the indigent litigants. This process involves engaging the student volunteers in organizing of various legal awareness drives, legal aid camps, campaigns, seminars, etc. Also, through these activities the society intends to make the residents of Delhi aware about their legal rights and duties.

The society in order to achieve the goal of establishment of an inclusive legal system facilitates the working of the LSC which functions under the aegis of Delhi State Legal Services Authority ('DSLISA'). The function of LSC is to impart legal aid to the indigent litigants in the procedure of court proceedings and in any additional process for the same. The volunteers of LAS also assist the lawyer and the litigants during the meetings in the LSC.

One such community which is capable of bringing a change in the society is the student community. Therefore, the society is devoted in grooming the student members of the society to become responsible legal practitioners or officers that will be acquainted with the ground realities of the country and will work towards the upliftment of the disadvantaged sections of society by imparting all kind of legal services required by them.

We are open to ideas and we believe that we can learn from the experience of those who are engaged in similar activities. For that we are keen to enter into collaborations with NGOs and governmental organizations. Our key strength, in this regard, is a large body of students who are talented and equally committed.

We do have a dream, a dream to create a society where none is deprived of legal rights.

LEGAL SERVICES CLINIC

The Legal Services Clinic ('LSC') of Campus Law Centre, University of Delhi was inaugurated on the 27th of September, 2014 by Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.K. Sikri (an eminent jurist and former judge of the Supreme Court of India). The activities of the clinic are aimed at organising legal awareness programmes and to facilitate accessibility of legal relief to backward sections of the society in consonance with



the provisions of the Legal Services Authorities Act 1987 (LSA Act). The sole objective of the clinic is to bridge the gap that exists between what the law promises to offer and the harsh realities of the legal world. It is medium for the students to avail the opportunity of not only applying their legal aptitude and judicial mind but also exposes them to the practicalities of the profession.

The LSC works in a close collaboration with DSLSA and is opened regularly on every Saturday from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. A Legal Aid Counsel, appointed by the DSLSA, visits the clinic. There are always at least two PLVs available to assist the Counsel. This academic session, LSC is not functioning physically since the onset of Covid-19 pandemic in March 2020.

AWAAZ-THE BLOG

Literature has the power to mould thought, influence people, and affect change. Recognising the importance of the written word, Legal Aid Society of Campus Law Centre in 2019 launched a blog called “Awaaz” to aid the society achieves its goals of making the law accessible to all persons. 'Awaaz' aims at providing the students with an opportunity to explore the legal arena and shape discussions relating to paramount and critical issues pertaining to legal aid. Awaaz intends to fulfil two purposes; it aims to provide a space to young writers to present novel insights to emerging fields of law and legal aid and simultaneously aims to create a learning platform for all the law students.

Law students are limited in their knowledge and experiences given the range of issues that concern those accessing legal aid. Awaaz seeks to be the platform that bridges the gap between the theoretical imagination of a legal issue and its practical implications on ground.

Awaaz exists as the knowledge centre of the Legal Aid Society where students can learn about various relevant and vital legal issues. As a result of this, the platform limits its selection process to accept only topics related to legal aid and other socio-political and legal concerns. The blog is dedicated to presenting itself as a primary source of information for all students, para-legal volunteers, and lawyers interested in learning about emerging and pertinent questions in the field of legal aid.

Awaaz was inaugurated by the Professor-in-Charge of Campus Law Centre, Dr. (Prof) Usha Tandon on 7th November 2019, which was the final day of Para-legal Volunteer training organised for selected students of Campus Law Centre by Delhi State Legal Services Authority.

The blog invited submissions in the beginning of the year and since then it has received more than 150 submissions from various law colleges around the country. The topics on which submissions were received ranged from diverse themes including gender, politics, economics, sports, cyber laws, labour laws, criminal law, corporate law and various socio-legal issues like same-sex marriage, marital rape as a form of crime, adultery, mental health care in India, and the interaction of COVID-19 lockdown with the courts, and politico-legal issues like abrogation of Article 370 of the Indian Constitution, communalisation of COVID-19.

Month	No. of Submissions	Thematic distribution
September, 2020	05	Constitution, Procedural laws, Labour laws, COVID-19
October, 2020	None	-----
November, 2020	26	Constitution, Gender, Internet, Criminal Law, Environmental Law, Media trials
December, 2020	06	Constitution, Information Technology, Political affairs
January, 2021	12	Gender, Constitution, Animal, Fundamental Rights
February, 2021	14	International Humanitarian Law, Evidence Law, Health Law
March, 2021	01	Election Law
April, 2021	07	Human Rights, Women Rights, Fundamental Rights
May, 2021	02	Women rights and Intellectual Property Rights
June, 2021	03	Environment Law, Fundamental Rights

No. of submissions received (September 2020 to June 2021): 76
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The members of legal aid society participate in various door-to-door campaigns and drives wherein they have to engage with people who are directly affected by the range of topics on which we have received submissions. The blog will equip students and PLVs to contribute holistically when interacting with the community members. Providing insights on such topics would help further the goals and objectives of the Legal Aid Society of Campus Law Centre.

TIMELINE OF LEGAL AID SOCIETY 2020-21


The following are the activities undertaken by the society in the **academic year August 2020-June 2021**:

Date	Activities/ Programmes	Location	Page No.
June 24 th , 2020 to September 13 th , 2020	Helpdesks for Construction Workers for Online Registration	New Delhi	11
August 22 nd , 2020 to August 25, 2020	Shelter Home Visit	Central District, Delhi	12
20 th September, 2020	Webinar on Judicial Responsibility in Enforcing Second and Third Generation Rights	Virtual	13
22 nd October, 2020	Webinar On Copyright Law and the Feminist Gaze	Virtual	16
30 th October, 2020	Webinar on 'Graffiti and Copyright'	Virtual	20
09 th November, 2020	Award for outstanding contribution as "corona warrior" to student co-convenor of LAS	DSL SA Office	23
26 th November, 2020	Article Writing Competition, Constitution Day, 2020	Online	24
05 th February 2021	Orientation Programme for first year students	Virtual	09
20 th March 2021	Online panel discussion to mark the launch of report on 'Caste and Gender Violence' written in collaboration with Legal Aid Clinic, NLIU Bhopal	Virtual	25
20 th March 2021	Report on Caste and Gender Violence' – written by Legal Aid Society of CLC in collaboration with Legal Aid Clinic, NLIU Bhopal	Online	26
26 th April, 2021	Webinar on SMEs- A Driver of Innovation and Economic Growth	Virtual	27
April-May 2021	Covid-19 relief assistance for Delhi during the second wave of the pandemic	Online	28
May 2021	Covid-19 Legal Assistance	Online	29
May 2021	Financial Aid to Transgender Persons- Registration Process Assistance	Online	29
22 nd April, 2021	Earth Day Campaign	Online	30
May 2021(delayed)	Launch of Handbook on Domestic Violence	-	32

ACTIVITIES

ORIENTATION PROGRAMME

Owing to the Covid-19 Pandemic, the Legal Aid Society organized the Orientation Programme for the academic year 2020-21 virtually for the first-year students on 05th February 2021. The programme witnessed a turnout of more than 100 students. The purpose of the programme was to enlighten the first-year students about various activities of the society and the opportunities it endeavours to provide to the students. Though PLV examination could not be conducted for the academic year 2020-21 due to the pandemic, the society has inducted students from all three years as registered members of the society for their participation and contribution to the legal aid work of the society. The registration link for membership to the society was opened after the programme. More than 500 students registered for membership in the first round.



LEGAL AID SOCIETY
CAMPUS LAW CENTRE
UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

Date: 02-02-2021

NOTICE

ORIENTATION PROGRAMME

This is to inform all the interested first year students of Campus Law Centre that Legal Aid Society of Campus Law Centre will conduct an orientation programme on **05.02.2021, Friday at 4:30 PM** via Facebook live.

Interested students may join through the Campus Law Centre's Facebook page:
<https://www.facebook.com/CampusLawCentre.FacultyOfLaw.UniversityOfDelhi/>

The session will also be uploaded on Campus Law Centre's official YouTube channel:
<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCW5McrvGWstWFYv6SWVC6qA>

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GENERAL RULES

- * It is important to fill the Legal Aid Society Membership Registration Form. All information given to the Society must be **only true and accurate information**, as the same would be verified.
- * For Society registration and events registration, only completely filled forms will be accepted.
- * Legal Aid Society will not disclose the information received from any member of the society to any another person except to authorities including the society, NALSA/DSLSD/LSA and the institution as required by the rules.
- * There is no REGISTRATION FEE to be paid by the members willing to register themselves with the society.
- * For activities, selection is mostly based on First Come First Serve basis. There are other modes of selection, depending on the activity.






ACTIVITIES OF THE LEGAL AID SOCIETY


- * Legal Awareness Drive Timarpur (including Indira Batti and Sarjay Batti)
- * March cum Legal Awareness Drive SKV Malka Garj
- * Clean and Green March Daryaganj
- * Screening of Documentary "The Price of Free" Seminar Hall, CLC
- * Drug De-addiction Awareness Drive Christian Colony, Patel Chest
- * Constitution Day Campaign Tis Hazari Court
- * Legal Awareness Drive on Fundamental Duties Majnu ka Tila
- * Traffic Awareness Programme Malka Garj Chowk to Ghanta Ghar, Shakti Nagar
- * Legal Awareness Drive on Fundamental Duties Chandrawal




REGISTRATION LINK FOR THE SOCIETY




"Legal Aid Society, Campus Law Centre"




"legalaidocietyclc"



LAS_CLC





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Follow our pages to stay updated about the recent activities and notifications.

 **Shuchita Tripathi** 23:41
how do we prepare for the plv exam 1

 **Pallavee Prakriti** 23:42
How to apply for the legal aid society 1



COMMUNITY OUTREACH PROGRAMMES AND AWARENESS DRIVES

Introduction: The LAS in association with DLSA organizes various kinds of Community Outreach programmes which are also called Legal Awareness Drives. These are majorly conducted in the slums, *jhuggi jhopris* and various unorganized settlements of Delhi. The volunteers contribute minimum of 2 hours in every drive which extends to 3.5 hours depending upon the prescribed area to be covered.

Objective: The major objective of a drive is to spread legal literacy and awareness about free legal services. The awareness drives come across as a fresh insight into relevant legal issues and problems faced by the public. Through these drives the students are made to look into ground realities of various social problems of the people.

Approach: Prior to the on-site visits, the volunteers are briefed about the purpose of the drive and are acquainted with the basic information and all the precautionary measures to be taken. Prior police intimation of conducting the drive in the concerned area is mandatory to ensure safety and security of the volunteers during the programme.

On the day, the volunteers go from door-to-door creating awareness about the legal aid services provided by DSLSA for the various sections of the society. The people in the neighborhoods are informed when and where they can avail these services and are explained the procedure in the simplest way as possible. The volunteers make sure that they interact with the people in vernacular in the friendliest way so as to not intimidate them in any manner. The information regarding the LSC of Campus Law Centre which operates on every Saturday is also brought to their knowledge. The volunteers are required to fill-in a response sheet wherein they write the details of the persons in the need of free legal services and ask them to come to the Legal Services Clinic or to approach the concerned DLSA. The volunteers distribute the address of the Legal Service Clinic and as well as of the concerned DLSA office.

HELPPESKS FOR CONSTRUCTION WORKERS FOR ONLINE REGISTRATION

Date:	June 24, 2020 to September 13, 2020
Site / Geographical Area Covered:	New Delhi.
Team Leaders:	Sumit, Akash Sachan, Komal Rajput
Number of Volunteers:	5 PLVs
Target Audience:	100+ Construction Workers and labourers

The Legal Aid Society, Campus Law Centre in association with Central-DLSA, organized a campaign from 24 June, 2020 to 13 September, 2020 wherein it assisted in the implementation of a scheme of the Delhi Government for the benefit of construction workers.

Objective: The aim of the activity was to help the construction workers to register for as well as renew their Construction Worker ID.



Procedure and Impact: As many as 70 helpdesks were set-up in all the 70 constituencies of Delhi. Six PLVs from LAS were positioned at different helpdesks in various constituencies, where they interacted with more than 100 construction workers and labourers about their rights and helped them with online registration for their Construction Worker ID as well as renewal of such IDs.

SHELTER HOME VISIT

Date	August 22, 2020 to August 25, 2020
Site / Geographical Area Covered:	Central District, New Delhi
Team Leaders:	Akash Sachan
Number of Volunteers:	2 PLVs
Target Audience:	100+ People

The Legal Aid Society, Campus Law Centre conducted a survey in collaboration with Central DSLSA from 22 August, 2020- 25 August, 2020.

Objective: To gather information of various shelter homes across the country in pursuance of a Delhi High Court Order which sought material on the conditions of such shelter homes all over Delhi so that a final report could be submitted.



Procedure & Impact: Two PLVs of the LAS, considering the directions issued by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in the writ petition *Delhi Rozi Roti Adhikar Abhiyan v. Union of India and Ors.*, participated in conducting the survey and visited night shelters to assess whether there was any shortage of food or any other problems being faced by the people staying in such shelters. The visits were made between 6 PM to 10 PM. The final report was submitted to Central-DSLISA, Tis Hazari Court, New Delhi.

WEBINAR ON JUDICIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN ENFORCING SECOND AND THIRD GENERATION RIGHTS

20 September, 2020

A National Webinar was held by Awaaz on 20 September, 2020, on the topic, “Judicial Responsibility in Enforcing Second and Third Generation Rights”.



(Clockwise from top) Hon'ble Justice Geeta Mittal, ASG Ms. Aishwarya Bhati and Senior Advocate Mr. Prashanto Chandra Sen.

INTRODUCTION

In the late 1970s, Czech-French jurist and academician Karel Vasak propagated his seminal views on what he called termed the ‘three generations of rights’ which he believed every modern nation-state should aspire towards, gradually. The first generation referred to negative rights corresponding to civil and political liberties. The second generation beseeched affirmative state action to ensure social, economic, and cultural rights, whereas the third generation of human rights, Vasak called “rights of solidarity” imploring collective action of individuals, states and other political units.

Awaaz decided to approach this understanding from the perspective of the higher judiciary in India. The discussion was held in the august presence of Hon'ble Chief Justice Gita Mittal of the High Court of Jammu & Kashmir, Ms. Aishwarya Bhati, Senior Advocate and Additional

Solicitor General of India and Mr. Prashanto Chandra Sen, Senior Advocate, Supreme Court of India. The Introductory Address was delivered by Dr. Kshitij Kumar Singh, Teacher Convenor of the LAS and was followed by the Welcome Address delivered by Prof. (Dr.) Raman Mittal, Professor-in-Charge of CLC.

DISCUSSION

Additional Solicitor General of India, Ms. Aishwarya Bhati opened the session by quoting Dr. Ambedkar on his aspirations for equality in social and economic life. She underlined the significance of second-generation rights in providing a life of dignity for all and traced the journey of constitutional rights jurisprudence by the Supreme Court of India that led to the seamless transition of first-generation rights to second and third-generation rights. She pointed out that the development of the right to privacy over the decades is a perfect example of the dynamic evolution of fundamental rights. Discussing how the *Puttaswamy* judgment led to Section 377 of the IPC being struck down, Ms. Bhati demonstrated how rights are interconnected. She concluded by explicating that the Constitution is a living document meant to be interpreted according to the times, with a golden thread of equality, liberty and justice running through its entirety.

Distinguished senior advocate Mr. Prashanto Chandra Sen spoke next. He began his address with a look at the critiques of Karel Vasak's categorization of human rights and observed that a rigid categorization may lead to legal formalism. The primary function of the judiciary is to implement human rights without getting overly vexed about which generation the said right belongs to. While the Indian legal system missed the opportunity to be the torchbearer of LGBTQ rights despite a rich history, it paved the way in several other fields. The concept of continuing mandamus in environmental issues, the role of High Courts in developing the Right to Information regime, and the *Navtej Singh Johar* and *NALSA* judgments were a few watershed moments in Indian rights jurisprudence that Mr. Sen elucidated. He concluded by emphasizing the importance of fraternity and affirmed that tolerance and diversity have always been deeply cherished ideals of our nation.

Hon'ble Ms. Justice Gita Mittal gave an enlightening introduction to the topic of second and third generation rights, after which she regaled the audience with her experiences of upholding these rights as a judge, first in the Delhi High Court and then as Chief Justice of the High Court of Jammu & Kashmir. She spoke about striking down legislations prohibiting begging both in Delhi and Jammu & Kashmir. In addition to begging being protected under the right to life and livelihood, she had also held that a beggar conveying his plight is part of his freedom of expression. She recalled that when the government of Delhi had enhanced court fees

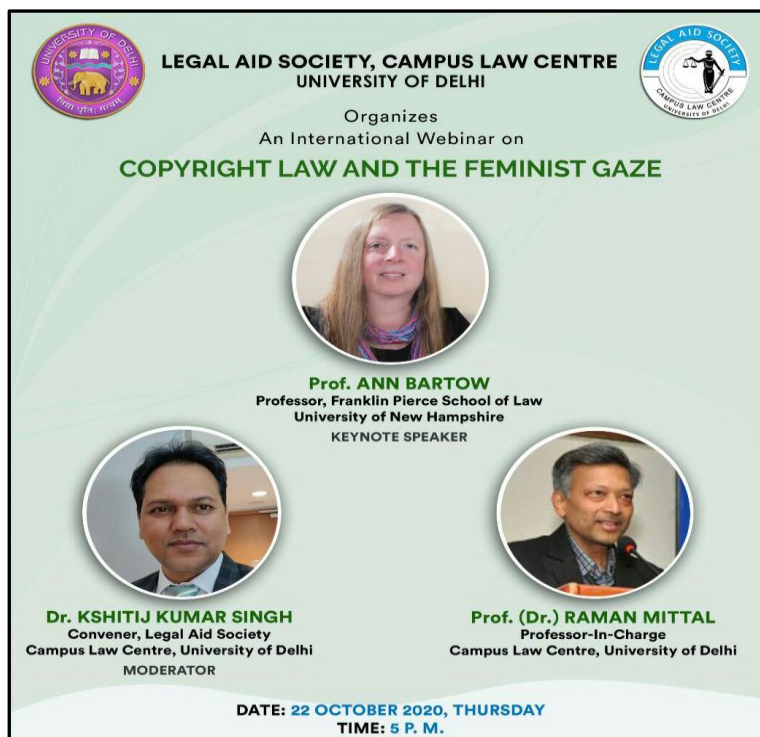
exponentially, she undertook an exercise to understand this hike's disproportionate impact on various sections of society, especially women. Justice Mittal reiterated that access to justice is not synonymous to access to courts and articulated how enforcement of rights comes much later than their recognition, citing the example of transgender persons, whose rights have only recently been recognized. Her personal engagement with marginalized sections of society and pursuit of justice for them beyond the call of duty was inspiring and stirring to witness.

The Webinar was attended by academicians and students from across disciplines and from different parts of the country. The distinguished speakers enlightened the attendees on how the three generations of rights have developed in India and how they continue to evolve with the help of progressive and affirmative judicial intervention and what the path towards the future looks like.

WEBINAR ON COPYRIGHT LAW AND THE FEMINIST GAZE

22 October, 2020

LAS organized an international webinar on **Copyright Law and the Feminist Gaze** on 22 October, 2020 at 5 p.m. (IST).



INTRODUCTION

The keynote speaker was eminent Professor Ann Bartow (Professor, Franklin Pierce School of Law, University of New Hampshire). Her areas of expertise are copyright law, trademark law, survey of intellectual property law, art law and torts. Her scholarship focuses on the intersection between intellectual property laws and public policy concerns, privacy and technology law, and feminist legal theory.

The session was moderated by Dr. Kshitij Kumar Singh, Teacher Convenor of the LAS and closing remarks were delivered by Professor (Dr.) Raman Mittal, Professor-In-Charge, CLC. Dr. Kshitij introduced the topic of discussion and emphasized its uniqueness. He said that the conversation could include two aspects. The first was the exclusive rights granted over intellectual property and whether it forgoes inclusive rights with regard to the participation of people. The second was a reflection on the subject matters under copyright law covering various segments of people.



Prof. Ann Bartow, Franklin Pierce School of Law, University of New Hampshire.

DISCUSSION

Prof. Ann Bartow started by elaborating on the Male Gaze Theory in pictorial form, showing how women are portrayed in visual cinema as passive objects of male desire and the audiences are forced to view them in the same way. She then discussed the Feminist Gaze and how women are affected by these processes and outcomes. Male dominance over females in every sphere of work is expressly described in Simone de Beauvoir's *The Second Sex*. She also elaborated on how men oppress woman by characterization, will, power, and acts. Beauvoir discussed the economical and logistical hurdles a woman faces in pursuing her goals. The famous quote, "One is not born a woman, but becomes one." from the book exemplifies this. Prof. Bartow emphasized the role of nature and nurture based upon which a woman can achieve a form of liberation- cultural and economic freedom. She further cited Ms. Laura Mulvey, a feminist film theorist best known for her essay "Visual Pleasure and Narrative Cinema" in which she discussed the male gaze and patriarchal ideologies and discourses in the cinema. According to her, men are the target audience in the cinema whereas women are just bearers and not the makers.

While talking about Basic Feminist Legal Theory, Prof. Bartow discussed the scenario wherein women are either underrepresented or overrepresented in certain areas of intellectual property.

Using statistics, she showed that patent law, copyright law and trademark law are the areas in which women are underrepresented. Looking at the progress pyramid, the topmost positions and consequently, the vast majority of the profitable positions, are held exclusively by men. The areas dominated by women were referred to as ‘negative’ areas of creativity, which are often ineligible for copyrights- such as cooking, makeup, hairstyling, clothing, quilting, gardens, interior designing, etc.

Prof. Bartow shed light on the view of the Supreme Court of the United States with regards to copyright in the light of *Star Athletica v. Varsity Brands, Inc.* 580 US (2017). The dispute in the case was related to the copyrightability of chevrons, zig-zags, and stripes, simple symmetric flourishes decorating cheerleading uniforms. In this case, the court observed certain provisions of the Copyright Act and held that the Act was applicable to simple ornamentation only. The differences in the uniform of men and women subject to the dispute were brought out, in that the uniform of men are intended to be comfortable and make them less conscious about their body. On the other hand, the uniform of women is made to look attractive in a sexualized manner. Going further, she highlighted Section 2 of the Lanham Act, also known as the US Trademark Act, 1946, that bars those trademarks that are offensive to women.

In support of her arguments on gender disparity in trademark law, Prof. Bartow talked about the advent of Artificial Intelligent and robotics, which has made the covert perception behind ‘male’ robots and ‘female’ robots conspicuous. Male robots are meant to be used as soldiers, war machines, drones, weapons and cars as males are considered smarter. Meanwhile, females are considered more emotional and female robots are confined to caretaking, kitchen appliances, child-related accessories, cleaning equipment, the voice of Siri, Alexa, Google Smart Speaker, GPS, etc. Prof. Bartow ended the discussion with a remarkable question - would gender fluidity in robots be acceptable and useful to humans?

QUESTION - ANSWER SESSION

Questions were put up by Prof. (Dr.) Alka Chawla and a few students about the consequences of admitting negative areas of creativity under copyright and trademarks. Prof. Bartow replied that if the negative areas are converted to positive ones by providing copyright and trademark to women, it will lower the barriers faced by women in accomplishing their goals. It will also boost equality and cultural and economic freedom among women. She added that intellectual rights would be more helpful if provided on a gender-neutral basis.

CLOSING REMARKS

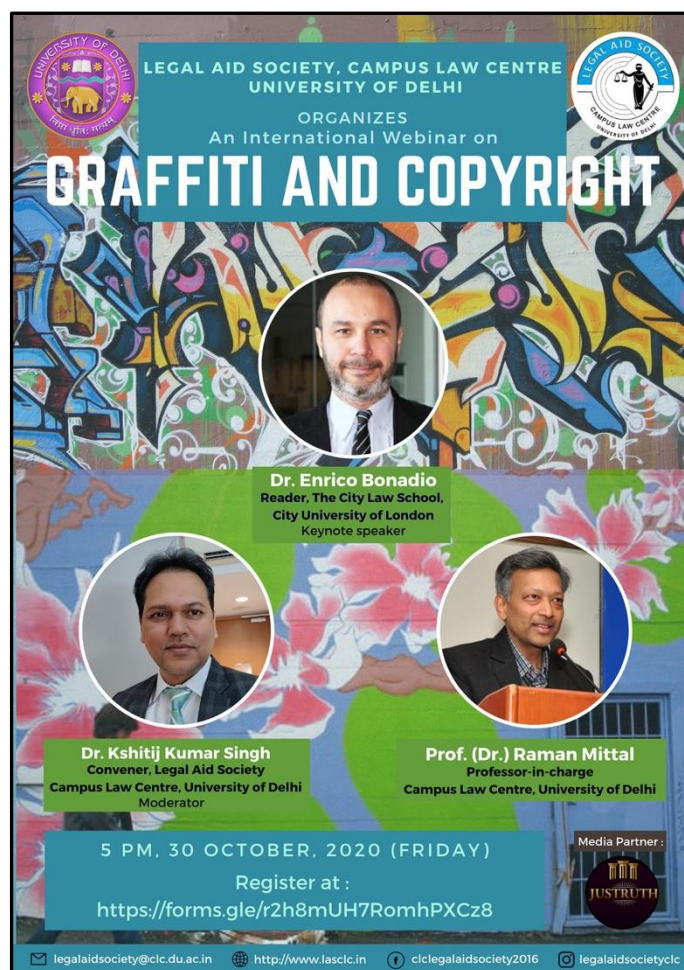
Prof. (Dr.) Raman Mittal presented his views on feminism and creativity. He mentioned the position of women and their efforts from ancient times to the current century. He gave the reference to Chinese philosopher Lao Tzu, who compared the environment with a woman. He described the relationship between feminism and copyright. He also expressed gratitude to Prof. Ann Bartow for the interesting session taken by her.

In conclusion, Dr. Kshitij presented his views on IP laws. He also talked about the developments in IP laws from time to time, when the situation and requirements were different from the present. Lastly, the vote of thanks was delivered by him expressing gratitude for an enlightening session.

WEBINAR ON ‘GRAFFITI AND COPYRIGHT’

30 October, 2020

The LAS in collaboration with Dr Enrico Bonadio, Reader, The City Law School, City University of London conducted a webinar on the topic of **Graffiti and Copyright** on 30 October, 2020.



INTRODUCTION

Graffiti ranges from simple written words to elaborate wall paintings and has existed since ancient times. A rapidly developing art form, it remains a subject of controversy. In most countries, making or painting property without permission is considered by property owners and civic authorities as defacement and vandalism which, at times, is punished. Graffiti's legal status as a form of art has not been universally accepted and established. As the art is often incorporated by corporations in their advertisements or copied by others without authorisation from, or acknowledgement of, their makers, the important question is how to protect these art

forms under the copyright laws, especially in cases where many graffiti makers choose not to reveal their identity.

The distinguished speaker for the day was Dr. Enrico Bonadio, who is a Reader at the City Law School, City University of London and teaches various modules of Intellectual Property law. The session was moderated by Dr Kshitij Kumar Singh, Teacher Convenor of the LAS. The session commenced with Prof. (Dr.) Raman Mittal, Professor-in-Charge of CLC, reciting a mesmerising poem on graffiti titled 'Hello I am graffiti'. He further deliberated on various aspects of graffiti and copyright issues in India.

DISCUSSION

Dr. Enrico Bonadio began the discussion by highlighting his research in the area of copyright in street art and graffiti. He went on to explain the difference between wall writing and graffiti, and how the corporate appropriation of street art and graffiti has given rise to some of the most famous copyright issues. He enumerated cases such as the *Tals cru – Fiat 2011* case, *Bronk* case, *Cali killa* case, etc. and discussed the diverse views expressed by courts in these matters. Dr. Bonadio referred to the case of *Itoffer R. Gayle v. Home Box Office Inc.*, No. 1:2017cv05867 - Document 35 (S.D.N.Y. 2018) and explained the 'De minimis' rule, which contemplates that there cannot be an infringement of a copyright if the work was used for only a few minutes. The concept of 'fixation' requires graffiti to last for some time to be allowed to be perceived, reproduced or communicated. Further, he talked about originality in this art form and its importance in securing copyright. He explained that in the US, copyright subsists only in works fixed in any tangible medium of expression. He proposed photography as a solution to the problem of lack of fixation due to the peculiar medium of street art and graffiti.

Dr. Bonadio further explained the 'unclean hands' doctrine and why it becomes unsafe for a graffiti artist to initiate legal actions for copyright infringement. This means that if the artist has committed a crime, he shouldn't ask for copyright protection of his work or protection under any other law. He referred to the landmark case of *Villa v. Pearson Education* in 2011 where it was adjudged that it is important to determine whether the artwork has been created legally or illegally to decide whether copyright subsists. A discussion was held on various methods to prevent the destruction of illegal street art. In the landmark case of *Cohen v. G and M Realty L.P.* 2013, 2014, ("5 Pointz Case"), the right to prevent destruction was successfully enforced in the US by 21 writers and artists.

Dr. Bonadio proposed solutions to protect the artists against corporations. He said that copyright rules should conform with social norms which see graffiti and street art as an accepted sub-culture. He suggested that to tackle the conflict between artist and property

owners, their rights should be balanced and taken up on a case-to-case basis. There can be an agreement that would specify the time an artwork is allowed to remain on a property. This would prevent the destruction of street art as well as the rights of the property owner. The graffiti artists do not want to be associated with consumerist messages, yet their artworks are being used by corporations. Thus, relying on copyright would give them the option of injunction vis-à-vis the appropriator. In a nutshell, Dr. Bonadio explained how copyright can prevent corporations from appropriating the artwork of graffiti artists for branding and advertisement.

Dr. Bonadio concluded by saying that through his research, he is trying to raise awareness about copyright to make it helpful for the artists to understand its relevance for their artistic career. As graffiti or street art subcultures are experiencing an evolution, more artists are taking an interest to familiarize themselves with the concept of copyright. Copyright should be neutral and flexible so that it can complement social norms. Furthermore, the rights of the property owners and artists should be balanced so that the creativity of the artists is not compromised.

AWARD FOR OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTION AS “CORONA WARRIOR” TO STUDENT CO-CONVENER OF LAS

Student Co-convenor of Legal Aid Society and Para-Legal Volunteer, Mr. Sumit has been awarded by Delhi State Legal Services Authority (DSLISA) for his outstanding contribution as "Corona Warrior" during the lockdown period 2020.

IMPACT: Mr. Sumit dedicatedly worked throughout the pandemic during the first wave and the lockdown period 2020. He contributed for the betterment of the condition of migrant labourers and helped them with their food ration. He has also helped many patients suffering from Covid-19 in many ways acting as “Corona Warrior” during the lockdown period of 2020. His dedication and services during such unprecedented times have impacted many people in need of assistance.



ARTICLE WRITING COMPETITION, CONSTITUTION DAY, 2020

Date:	November 26, 2020
Site / Geographical Area Covered:	India
Team Leaders:	Sagar Soni and Puja Raghavan
Number of Volunteers:	10 members of LAS & Awaaz
Target Audience:	100+ people

Awaaz and The Legal Aid Society, Campus Law Centre organised an Article Writing Competition for students of all disciplines across universities in India on the occasion of the Constitution Day on November 26, 2020.

Objective: The objective of the competition was to create discourse and awareness on issues flanking and involving the Constitution of India. The competition aimed to encourage deliberation and original writings on constitutional issues.

Procedure: Participants were given the choice of choosing any contemporary issue or any of the four topics namely, “Is the Tablighi Jamaat controversy indicative of a change in the concept of secularism?”, “Article 32 and the Right to Constitutional Remedies”, “Is the freedom of speech an antithesis when used in the critique of court?” and “Constitutional Values and The Role of Media”.

Impact: The Competition received more than 100 entries from students across the country belonging to various disciplines at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. The three winning articles were felicitated. The first-ranked article was published on Awaaz, and successfully marked the 71st anniversary of the adoption of the Indian Constitution.



Article Writing Competition

Organized by
Legal Aid Society and Awaaz: The Blog of LAS
Campus Law Centre


WINNERS

First Prize:
YASHDEEP LAKRA
(University School of Law and Legal Studies, GGSIPU, New Delhi)
Title: Indian Constitution and the Role of Media: Evolving Notions of Freedom of Press and Media Trial

Second Prize:
ASHWIN PANDEY
(NUJS Kolkata)
Title: A Closer Look at the Farm Bills, 2020

Third Prize:
VIBHUTI SHARMA & CHHAVI
(Miranda House, New Delhi)
Title: News: Antithesis to Journalism

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Awaaz - The Blog
and
The Legal Aid Society, Campus Law Centre
Faculty of Law, University of Delhi
Presents
An Article Writing Competition
On the Occasion of the
Constitution Day of India

The Last Date for Submission: 06 December 2020, 11:59pm IST

TOPICS

1. Is the Tablighi Jamaat controversy indicative of a change in the concept of secularism?
2. Article 32, the Right to Constitutional Remedies and the Freedom of Speech.
3. Constitutional Values and The Role of Media.
4. Any contemporary issue.

AWARDS

1. The top 3 articles will get 'Certificate of Excellence'.
2. The best article will be Published on Awaaz the Blog.
3. All participants will be awarded an E-Certificate of participation.

ELIGIBILITY

Students pursuing any recognized course from any recognized college/University in India are eligible to participate.

CONTACT US

Puja Raghavan: +91-9899527114
(Managing Editor, Awaaz: The Blog)

Sagar Soni: +91-9465420052
(Student Co-Convenor, Legal Aid Society)

FOR FURTHER DETAILS AND UPDATES REGARDING THE COMPETITION, CONNECT WITH US ON

clclegalsociety2016@gmail.com | http://www.lasc.in | legalaidsocietyclc | clclegalsociety2016

ONLINE PANEL DISCUSSION TO MARK THE LAUNCH OF REPORT ON ‘CASTE AND GENDER VIOLENCE’

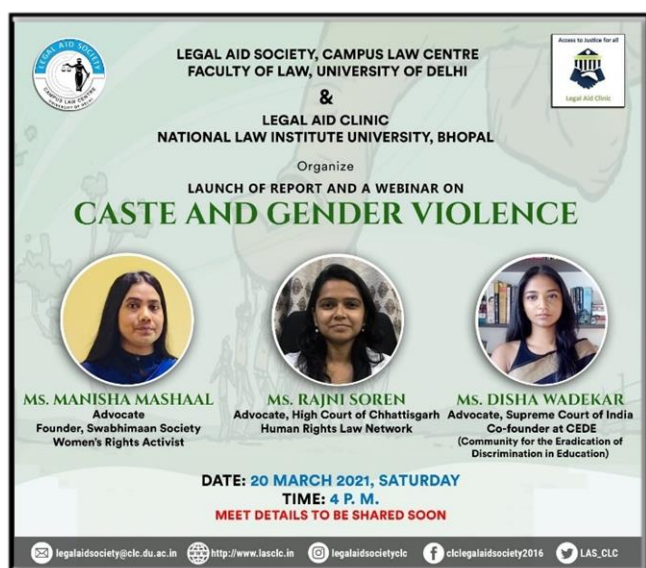
A report on ‘Caste and Gender Violence’ was written in collaboration with Legal Aid Clinic, NLIU Bhopal. After the Hathras incident, the collaborative effort by the two Legal Aid Societies was undertaken to create more awareness on the issue of caste and gender in the legal realm.

PARTICIPATION: More than 200 students from various disciplines, lawyers, and academicians participated in the panel discussion.

The speakers of the event were –

- **Ms. Manisha Mashaal** - Advocate and Founder of Swabhimaan Society and a Women's Rights Activist.
- **Ms. Rajni Soren** - Advocate, High Court of Chhattisgarh, Human Rights Law Network.
- **Ms. Disha Wadekar** - Advocate, Supreme Court of India, Co-founder at CEDE (Community for the Eradication of Discrimination in Education)

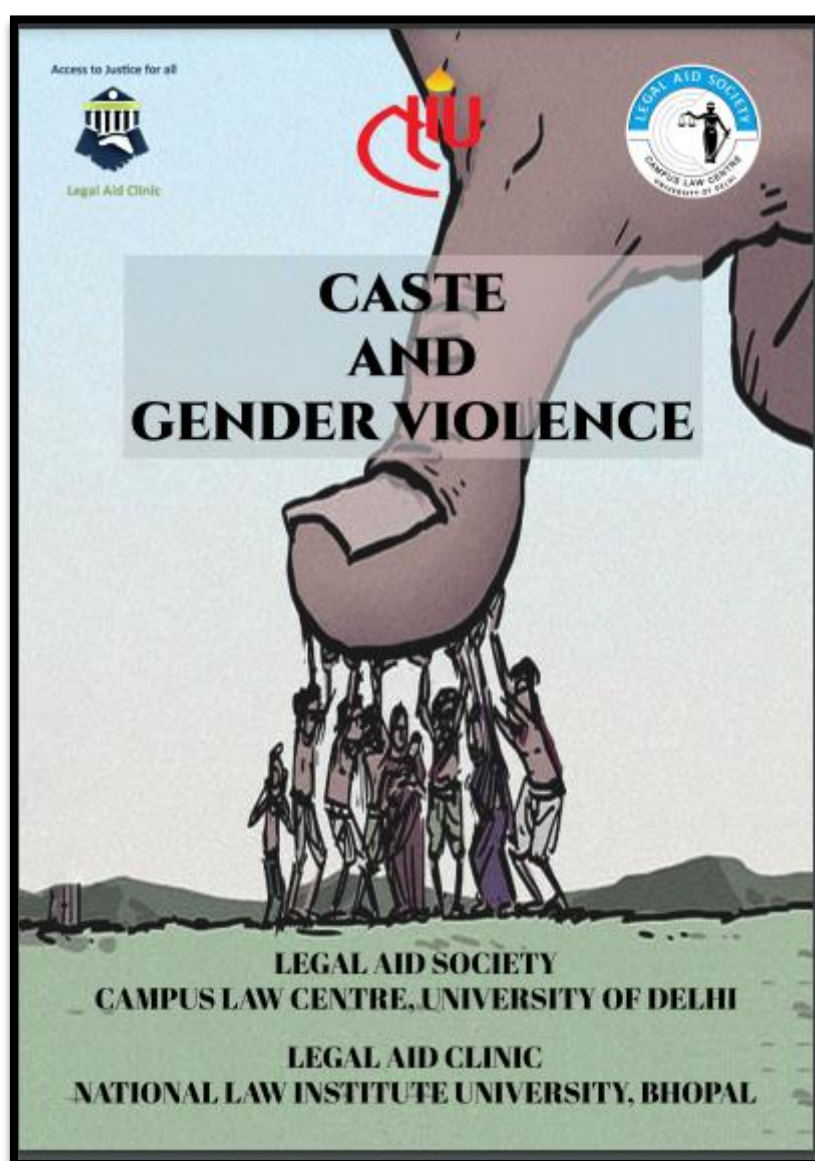
They gave insights into the ways in which systems of justice work against marginalised communities like Dalits and Adivasis.



REPORT ON CASTE AND GENDER VIOLENCE

The report on 'Caste and Gender Violence' focused on the intersecting marginalities of Dalit and Adivasi women that made them more vulnerable to caste-based violence and crimes. This report was prepared by Legal Aid Society of CLC in collaboration with Legal Aid Clinic, NLIU Bhopal. After the Hathras incident, the collaborative effort by the two Legal Aid Societies was undertaken to create more awareness on the issue of caste and gender in the legal realm.

IMPACT: A research outcome, this report has helped create awareness on the issue and provide a base for all legal awareness trainings and campaigns of the Society related to this particular issue.



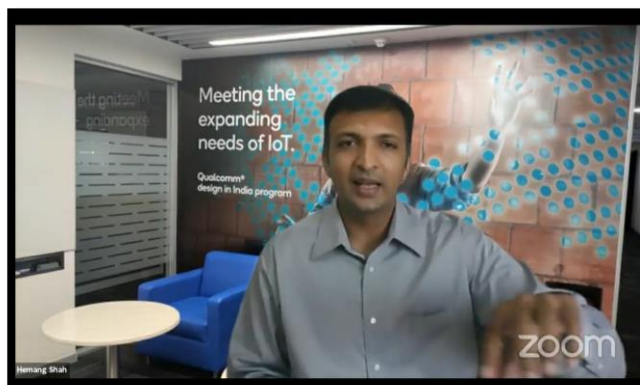
WEBINAR ON SMEs- A DRIVER OF INNOVATION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH (26th April, 2021)

On the occasion of World Intellectual Property Day, the Legal Aid Society of Campus Law Centre organized a lecture on the topic, "SMEs - A Driver of Innovation and Economic Growth". The lecture was held on 26 April 2021, Monday at 11:00 AM (IST).

About the speaker: Dr. Hemang Shah works with Qualcomm Technology Licensing in India. Currently, he leads their engineering engagements in India including the Qualcomm Design in India Program. Dr. Shah has experience in IP portfolio projects working on a wide range of matters for key

technical areas. He has served on patent review boards for different technical areas and frequently engages with inventors. Dr. Shah holds a Doctorate in Electrical Engineering from Drexel University. The session was moderated by Dr. Kshitij Singh, Teacher Convener of the Legal Aid Society, Campus Law Centre.

Impact: More than 50 students actively participated in the webinar and contributed to the discussion on the topic.



LEGAL AID SOCIETY, CAMPUS LAW CENTRE
UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

On the Occasion of
World Intellectual Property Day
APRIL 26

Organizes
A Webinar on
**SMEs - A Driver of Innovation
and Economic Growth**

Dr. HEMANG SHAH
India Engineering Lead (Startups, Innovation)
Qualcomm Technology Licensing, India
KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Dr. KSHITIJ KUMAR SINGH
Convener, Legal Aid Society
Campus Law Centre, University of Delhi
MODERATOR

Prof. (Dr.) RAMAN MITTAL
Professor-In-Charge
Campus Law Centre, University of Delhi

DATE: 26 APRIL 2021, MONDAY
TIME: 11 A. M.
REGISTER AT: tinyurl.com/las26apr

legalaid.society@clc.du.ac.in | http://www.lascllc.in | legalaid.society | clclegalaid.society2016 | LAS, CLC

Role of Intellectual Property in Growing Your Business

In today's world driven by innovation, creativity, and technology; IP is an important asset for any business. It can help you and your business in more than one way. There are numerous benefits of IPRs. Some of them are:

- Stops your competitors from copying your innovations and ideas so that you can gain higher market share or higher profit margin.
- Investors, especially venture capitalists, want to know that your technology and competitive advantage is protected by patents. So, getting patents can help you attract money from outside investors to grow your business.
- Patents can improve a company's reputation and product image.
- When collaborating with other companies, patents and copyrights can help protect your innovations and ideas that you developed outside of the collaboration.
- Gives you the right to take legal action against anyone who makes unauthorized use of your intellectual property by stopping the unauthorized use by others and/or by allowing you to seek damages.
- Allows you to monetize your IP and earn revenue by transacting it through an assignment/license.

Invention for what's next

in the increasingly smart and connected world

- Leadership in advanced computing, connectivity, and systems design
- \$62 billion cumulative investment in R&D
- Over 140k patents

The slide also features a grid of icons representing various technologies: Power management, Location, Security, Biometrics, Authentication, Sensors, IoT, Machine Learning, Peer to peer, 5G, BT, 4G, CPU, DSP, GPU, and Voice.

COVID-19 RELIEF ASSISTANCE FOR DELHI DURING THE SECOND WAVE OF THE PANDEMIC

PURPOSE: Deadly second wave of Covid-19 peaked during this period leaving hospitals struggling to cope short supply of critical drugs and oxygen. The purpose of this initiative was to assist and connect people in need of hospital beds, critical drugs and oxygen to the hospitals and vendors; and to provide verified leads.

PARTICIPATION: 72 volunteers from CLC participated in Covid relief work. A separate team of 8 members was formed and a poster containing their mobile numbers and other details were circulated in public via different online platforms. The team of 72 volunteers was further divided into Oxygen leads, Home ICU leads, Ambulance Leads, Medicine leads and Teleconsultant team. Student Co-conveners of the society were leading each of these teams.

IMPACT: The society received more than 100 calls within 24 hours of circulating the


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COVID-19 RELIEF ASSISTANCE FOR DELHI

In view of the growing need for COVID-19 related resources, the Legal Aid Society is collating a list of verified resources. If you are in need of any of the following:

- Oxygen (Equipment, Refiller, Supply)
- Home Care (Testing, Food, ICU, Equipment)
- Medicines
- Ambulance
- Tele-consultations

PLEASE CONTACT ANY OF THE FOLLOWING PERSONS:

Akash Sachan – 8448363609
 Shahbaz Shah – 8686658382
 Lovika Jaiswal – 9582922122
 Vinayak Goyal – 9888241895

 legalaid@clc.du.ac.in
  http://www.lasclc.in
  legalaid@clc
  clclegalaid2016
  LAS_CLC


**लीगल ऐड सोसाइटी
विधि केंद्र परिसर
दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय**


कोविड-19 सहायता - दिल्ली

कोविड-19 से संबंधित संसाधनों की बढ़ती आवश्यकता को देखते हुए लीगल ऐड सोसाइटी निम्नलिखित संसाधनों की एक सत्यापित सूची तैयार कर रही है:

- ऑक्सीजन (उपकरण, रिफिलर, सप्लाई)
- घरेलू देखभाल (जांच, खाना, आईसीयू, उपकरण)
- दवाई
- एम्बुलेंस
- फ़ोन पर डॉक्टर से परामर्श

आवश्यकता होने पर निम्नलिखित में से किसी को संपर्क करें:

आकाश सचान – 8448363609
 शाहबाज़ शाह – 8686658382
 लविका जैसवाल – 9582922122
 विनायक गोयल – 9888241895

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  legalaid@clc
  clclegalaid2016
  LAS_CLC

poster. The society and the volunteers actively worked over the period of these two months until the situation in Delhi was better. The society received more than 200 calls and could directly provide assistance to 50+ patients by connecting them to a proper channel. The volunteers gained first-hand awareness about the situation on the ground and learned how one could be of assistance during such testing times.

COVID-19 LEGAL ASSISTANCE

PURPOSE: The society started an initiative to provide legal help to the persons and families who have been cheated or defrauded while procuring Covid-19 related drugs and resources.

PROCESS: Two volunteers of the society were assigned the task of answering the calls and concerns

IMPACT: Two people approached the society with the issue of black marketing of essential medicines during second wave of Covid-19 pandemic in India. The same has been directed to the empaneled advocate who was looking into Covid-19 legal assistance.

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COVID-19 LEGAL ASSISTANCE

Legal Aid Society of Campus Law Centre is providing legal help to the persons and families who have been cheated or defrauded while procuring Covid-19 related drugs and resources.

Those who need assistance and help in filing complaint or seeking legal remedy may contact following persons:

Bhuwan Raj Seth: +91-9151550105
Hari Arora: +91-7082833357

legalaidociety@clc.du.ac.in
<http://www.lasccl.in>
[legalaidocietyclc](https://www.instagram.com/legalaidocietyclc)
[clclegalaidociety2016](https://www.facebook.com/clclegalaidociety2016)
[LAS_CLC](https://twitter.com/LAS_CLC)

FINANCIAL AID TO TRANSGENDER PERSONS- REGISTRATION

PROCESS ASSISTANCE

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FINANCIAL AID TO TRANSGENDER PERSONS

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment will provide a One-Time Financial assistance of **Rs. 1500** as an Immediate Subsistence Assistance to Transgender Persons.

For Receiving the Aid, beneficiaries are required to register with National Institute of Social Defence.

ELIGIBILITY

All transgender persons are eligible to apply for this aid.

Transgender person means a person whose gender does not match with the gender assigned to that person at birth and includes trans-man or trans-woman (whether or not such person has undergone Sex Reassignment Surgery or hormone therapy or laser therapy or such other therapy), person with intersex variations and genderqueer.

HOW TO APPLY

1. Open the link for application <https://forms.gle/pJr3JFr9Hd6PKucR9/>
Link is also available on NISD website <http://www.nisd.gov.in/>
2. Fill the relevant details: Name, Address, Contact Number, Bank Details and Aadhar Card Number (if Available).
3. Check the details and then submit the form.

For any help regarding registration process, contact:
Priyank Rawat: +91-84391 23495
Shashank Rai: +91-96436 80750

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[clclegalaidociety2016](https://www.facebook.com/clclegalaidociety2016)
[LAS_CLC](https://twitter.com/LAS_CLC)

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment introduced a scheme to provide a One-Time Financial assistance of Rs. 1500 as an Immediate Subsistence Assistance to Transgender Persons at a time that livelihoods were affected due to the COVID-19 pandemic. For Receiving the Aid, beneficiaries were required to register with National Institute of Social Defence through a google link or NISD website.

Procedure: The society circulated a poster with contact details of two student members of LAS stating that any person in need of assistance

regarding registration process can contact the society and the point of contacts in the poster. The society did not receive any request regarding the assistance for registration process.

“EARTH DAY CAMPAIGN”


(On the occasion of Earth Day 2021)

PURPOSE: On the occasion of Earth Day 2021, an online campaign titled "**Raising Climate Literacy Through Countering Misinformation**" was organized exclusively for the members of the society to spread awareness among the members about our environment and to increase Climate Literacy.


PARTICIPATION: The society received 12 entries from the members. The members of the society were asked to send their entries containing any misconception related to the environment protection which people believe to be true, or the rights and duties enshrined in law related to our environment of which people are mostly unaware of, or anything fascinating about the environment and our planet which you think is important for us to know.

IMPACT: The society **published top 4 entries consisting of interesting facts and law about our environment** which were published on all our social media platforms raising awareness among the members and students of Campus Law Centre.






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TOP ENTRIES OF THE EARTH DAY CAMPAIGN




GARGI BHATTACHARYA

"Polluter Pays Principle (PPP) and Precautionary Principle (PP) are two major principles of Private International Law and Environmental Law. PPP is concerned with repairing Ecological Damage. It favours a curative approach, wherein the polluting party pays for the damage caused to the natural environment. PP fosters Sustainable Development. These principles were pivotal in the evolution of the Right to a Pollution Free Environment."


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TOP ENTRIES OF THE EARTH DAY CAMPAIGN




SHASHANK RAI


*"O Captain, My captain,
The Ship is Sinking.
More than water outside,
The reason lies inside.
For them, it is green vs growth,
But this is no growth.
Melting glaciers and rising seas scare,
Floods and cyclones will not spare.
If the growth is green,
It won't lose its sheen.
It will not only last long,
But will also take everyone along!"*

The conventional belief is that being climate conscious will compromise growth, but the melting Greenland, rising seas, floods like Hyderabad - shore that brown growth at best is short term. Green growth is both sustainable and inclusive."


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TOP ENTRIES OF THE EARTH DAY CAMPAIGN



KSHIPRA

"Climate literacy is indeed an important aspect of awareness that should be imparted to people."

For instance, switching off the vehicle engine if you are stopping somewhere for more than 10 seconds, be it traffic or taking something from any shop, etc. is more efficient. Thinking that restraining the engine will consume more fuel so better let it be on for that duration is a misconception. If the traffic lights are showing considerable time to get a green signal, it is better to turn off the vehicle."

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TOP ENTRIES OF THE EARTH DAY CAMPAIGN



SHWETA PATEL

"On the Odisha coast, after sunset, Olive Ridley turtles come to the sea coast. When the turtles see lights coming from the cities which is the light pollution due to improper use of LEDs and other lights, they believe it to be sunrise and start moving towards the city. The next morning when the sun rises coast becomes too hot for turtles to return to the sea, as a result, numerous turtles die due to the heat."

The solution lies in using LEDs and other lights in a planned manner so that they don't lose their environment-friendly nature by being a contributor to light pollution."

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THE ROAD AHEAD

- 1) The society plans to resume the community outreach program once the university opens physically and conduct **extensive follow-ups** in the on-going and future cases of LSC.
- 2) In the academic session 2021-22, the society has a vision to focus on providing legal assistance and bridging a gap of access to legal aid which has been created due to the ongoing pandemic situation. The society will also focus on research on various issues which have arisen related to legal aid during the last academic year and the changes in socio-political aspects of the society affecting access to legal aid during and after Covid-19 pandemic. This vision will broadly be achieved through the following projects:
 - a) **Launch of Domestic Violence Handbook-** Violence against women during Covid-19 was declared as “Shadow Pandemic” by UNWomen organization. The society has worked on Domestic Violence (DV) Handbook during the academic session 2020-21. The launch of the handbook was put on hold due to the pandemic situation during April-June 2021 in Delhi. The society will make efforts to launch DV handbook in collaboration with DSLSA during the academic year 2021-22.
 - b) **Digital Literacy Project-** The field of digital rights is nascent and growing. At this juncture in legal history, we believe that creating this Project will provide the platform to have important discussions on digital rights amongst students, scholars, and practitioners. Working towards our goal of access to justice for all, this Project will be a step in that direction and a dive into the development of the right.
 - c) **Collaboration-** The society plans to collaborate with legal aid cells of other law schools, DSLSA and various other organizations to collectively work for our goal of access to justice for all. With such collaborative effort, the society would be able to provide legal aid and assistance effectively and reach out to a larger number of people in need of legal aid.

The society shall always strive towards its vision and innovate to create legal awareness and provide legal assistance.