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SYMBIOSIS LAW SCHOOL, NAGPUR

Constituent of Symbiosis International (DEEMED UNIVERSITY), Pune
Re-accredited by NAAC with "A++" Grade (3.56/4) – Awarded Category – I by UGC

CRITERIA 7.2.1_SLS-NGP_Best Practices_2022-2023.

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1. Title of the Practice

Experiential learning

(Activity with practical skill through hands-on experiences)

2. Objectives of the Practice

The primary objective of experiential learning in law colleges is to provide students with practical, hands-on experiences that help them develop essential legal skills, critical thinking abilities, and ethical judgment. Through activities such as Lecture Series on Practical aspect of Law, Filing of Right to Information application, Marriage Registration process, Incorporation of Company and mock trials, students gain a deeper understanding of the legal profession and the application of legal principles in real-world scenarios. This approach not only enhances their readiness for successful legal careers but also fosters a sense of professional responsibility and commitment to justice, ultimately producing competent and ethical legal practitioners.


3. The Context

The dynamic coming together of education and real-world experiences is where experiential learning finds its most relevant context. It is a pedagogical strategy that connects theory and practice by letting students actively participate in problem-solving and decision-making. Experiential learning thrives in contexts that promote active involvement, critical reflection, and hands-on application. Students are encouraged to investigate, ask questions, and work together which promotes conceptual comprehension and instills practical skills. Experiential learning is a relevant and effective educational framework that equips people to thrive in a variety of personal and professional environments in today's quickly expanding world, where adaptation and problem-solving skills are highly valued.

4. The Practice

The **RTI (Right to Information) application** activity undertaken by students serves as a valuable practical experience, allowing them to interact with the government's transparency framework




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firsthand. Through this exercise, students learn about the importance of accountability and access to information in a democratic society. They gain insights into the application process, legal procedures, and the complexities of obtaining public records. This experiential learning not only enhances their research and documentation skills but also instills a sense of civic responsibility.

The **lecture series on practical aspects of law** for law students serves as an invaluable bridge between classroom theory and real-world legal practice. These lectures offer students insights into the pragmatic dimensions of the legal profession.

5. Evidence of Success

The outcome of this experiential learning is profound: students develop a more comprehensive understanding of the practical challenges and nuances involved in legal practice. They gain practical skills, such as drafting legal documents such as Writ Petition, basics of Civil Practice, exploring the nuances for litigation, filing of RTI application which are essential for a successful legal career. Ultimately, the experiential learning equips students with the practical knowledge and confidence needed to transition seamlessly from the academic setting to the dynamic and demanding realm of law practice.

6. Problems Encountered and Resources Required

During experiential learning through RTI application and lecture series on practical aspects of law, students encountered challenges such as bureaucratic hurdles, delays in RTI responses, or the need for expert legal guidance. They required access to RTI application forms, information about legal procedures, and support from faculty or legal professionals to navigate the complexities. Similarly, the lecture series demands access to legal practitioners, courtrooms, and case materials to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of real-world legal scenarios. Adequate resources like legal databases, guest lecturers, and interactive platforms are essential for a successful experiential learning process, ensuring that students can effectively bridge the gap between theory and practical application in the field of law.

Best assignment of RTI Application

Introduction and Background to the Problem

India is a country of paradoxes where the high levels of economic growth of the country persist with high levels of food insecurity and poverty in households. The rising population along with changing consumption patterns in India has increased the demand for food since independence. At the same time a considerable proportion of the Indian population lives in poverty and hunger. To mitigate hunger and to save poor people from volatile market prices of food, a food security programme, the Public Distribution System (PDS), has been operative in the country for a long period. India's Public Distribution System (PDS) seeks to provide a food safety net to poor and vulnerable people living below the poverty line. The coverage and entitlement of food grains in PDS have evolved over time.

In 1997, a Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) was launched, replacing the nearly universal public distribution system. The TPDS sells major food grains, mainly rice and wheat, from Fair Price Shops at significantly lower prices than the market. However, the efficiency and delivery mechanism of the programme is not beyond criticism. The Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) has the disadvantage in the sense that those people who are the right candidates for deserving the subsidy are excluded on the basis of non-ownership of below poverty line (BPL) status, as the criterion for identifying a household as BPL is arbitrary and varies from state to state. The often-inaccurate classification as above poverty line (APL) and below poverty line (BPL) categories had resulted in a big decline in the off take of food grains. Besides this, low quality of grains and the poor service at PDS shops has further added to the problem. The TPDS was functional in almost all the states and UTs until 2012. In 2013, the National Food Security Act (NFSA) was passed and modified the TPDS programme, moving from a welfare approach to a rights-based approach to social protection. Under the NFSA, eligible beneficiaries are legally entitled to receive 5 kg of food grains at highly subsidized prices from the TPDS.

The TDPS are to provide food security to the people of India, Food insecurity per se, exists when all people, at all times, do not have physical and economic access to the sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life (Food and Agriculture Organisation, FAO, 1996)¹. Food insecurity can lead to lower cognitive ability, diminished work performance and substantial productivity losses. All of these can hamper the growth and development of national economy. India has made substantial progress in health determinants over the past decades. The critical indicators of health, including Infant Mortality Rate, maternal mortality ratio, disease prevalence, and morbidity as well as mortality rates have shown consistent decline over the years. India's life expectancy has improved and infant mortality, nearly halved in the last fifty years.²

There has been an impressive economic progress with achievements in the domain of agriculture contributing significantly. India ranks second worldwide in farm output. Agriculture and allied sectors like forestry, logging and fishing accounted for 18.6% of the gross domestic

¹ <http://www.fao.org/docrep/005/y4671e/y4671e06.htm>

² Report of the Committee on: India Vision 2020. Planning Commission, Government of India. New Delhi 2002. p.52. Retrieved from: http://planningcommission.nic.in/reports/genrep/pl_vsn2020.pdf

product (GDP) in 2005 and employed 60% of the total workforce.³ However, the problem of chronic hunger and malnutrition seems to prevail on a large scale. India currently has the largest number of undernourished people in the world i.e., 212 million. The total number of undernourished people was 172.4 million in 1990–92 which rose to 237.7 million in 2005–07 i.e., nearly 38% increase in undernourished people.⁴⁵

Research objectives

Main objective of the study is to carry out a beneficiary-level evaluation along with system evaluation. The specific objectives of the report are given below: -

(i) Beneficiary-level evaluation across APL and BPL categories

- Average quantity received relative to entitlement and price paid for the purchases by the beneficiaries.
- Regularity/predictability in receiving PDS items including aspects like timely opening of Fair Price shops (FPS), availability of ration, etc.
- Access to FPS including distance travelled, transaction time, dealers' attitude, etc. Quality of food grains received from FPS.
- Grievance registration and redressal: availability of avenues for grievance registration, assessment of number of grievances received and redressed, satisfaction of the complainants, etc.
- Overall assessment of beneficiary satisfaction with the TPDS including reasons for dissatisfaction.

(ii) System evaluation of the public distribution mechanism through measuring

- Targeting errors, i.e., inclusion/exclusion errors.
- Extent of diversion/leakage in food grains across beneficiary categories, i.e., APL and BPL

Important question undertaken in the study

1. Do poor people always receive the full quota of food grain from PDS?

The magnitude of entitlement across states evolved over time starting from the inception of the TPDS in 1997. In 2014–15, total grain entitlement for an BPL cardholder household in the states under study was 35 kg per month except in West Bengal. In West Bengal, ration cards are issued per person per household unlike other states. A BPL cardholder in Assam, Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh receives 35 kg of food grains in a month. The scale of entitlement for BPL cardholders is 1 kg of rice and 750 gm wheat per week in West Bengal. However, the food entitlement is lower under the NFSA. The average monthly food grain entitlement for a Priority

³ Sharma S. Indian Capitalism in Directed Economy-Challenges in the path to prosperity.p.16. Retrieved from: http://works.bepress.com/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1002&context=shashi_sharma

⁴ The state of food insecurity in the world. Eradicating world hunger-taking stock ten years after the World Food Summit. FAO corporate documentary repository 2006.p.14

⁵ The State of Food Insecurity in the World: Addressing food insecurity in protracted crisis Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome 2010.p.50

Household (PHH) in Bihar is 5 kg. In Karnataka, the monthly grain entitlements for a single-person PHH family, two person PHH family and PHH families with three or more people are 10 kg, 20kg and 30kg, respectively.⁶

The average monthly take-home of food grain from PDS per BPL/PHH cardholder household per month for Assam, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh are 29.23 kg, 33.81 kg, 27.11 kg and 32.6 kg, respectively, while the per capita per month for Bihar and West Bengal are 4.49 kg and 5.96 kg, respectively. It is evident from the figures that there is a gap between the entitled amount and the take-home amount. A considerable proportion of card holders receive less than the full entitlement. Forty-two per cent of card holders in the PHH and BPL category in Bihar on average receive 1.1 kg and 3kg less than the full entitlement. The proportion of beneficiaries receiving less than their full entitlement is significantly low in Chhattisgarh and moderate for the PHH category in Karnataka. These two states are good performers in PDS. On average, BPL families receive 6 kg and 7 kg less than their quota in Assam and Uttar Pradesh, respectively, while it is 1.6 kg less for a BPL cardholder in West Bengal.

2. Beneficiaries are charged at higher than entitlement price at FPS, though it is significantly lower than the market price.

Grain is sold through the PDS at highly subsidised prices. However, there are many instances when beneficiaries pay more than the entitled price to purchase food grain from an FPS. It varies across different states depending on awareness about price and the efficiency of the delivery mechanism. FPS dealers argue that they are not always reimbursed for the transportation cost incurred to ferry the grain from the nearest FCI go-down to the ration shop. Thus, it is adjusted by charging a higher price for grain from the beneficiaries.

Even though poor people may end up paying some extra money to buy PDS grain, we cannot deny that the price of the grain from FPS is still many times lower than the market price. The ratio of market price to the PDS price of food grain has increased significantly from 2001 (GOI 2005) to 2014–15, and the nominal value of food subsidy has also increased during the same period. The ratio of market price to PDS price is even higher in states that have switched from the TPDS to the NFSA. We observed that beneficiaries in Chhattisgarh and Karnataka gain the most because the PDS price of rice and wheat is even lower than the central issue price under the NFSA. This becomes possible through state subsidy on top of central subsidy. Besides, the gap between the market price and the PDS price is the lowest in Assam, followed by Uttar Pradesh. These two states still follow the TPDS and have a poor track record in PDS functioning.

3. Appropriate identification of target households is a serious concern

The successful implementation of a government programme depends on appropriate targeting of beneficiaries. The identification of poor households for the TDPS was a challenging task. Targeting errors arise due to misclassification or non-classification of poor households. Except

⁶ It was followed until April 2015. From 1 May 2015, it has changed to unit-based distribution on a scale of 5 kg per person.

in Assam, the number of fake cards is considerably high in all the other five states, especially in Uttar Pradesh.

We further estimated exclusion as well as inclusion errors for the states using an analytical framework developed by Cornia and Stewart (1993). This may help in appropriate policy formulation for the respective states. Exclusion error captures the proportion of people that should be included in the PDS programme but are excluded in reality, whereas inclusion error measures the proportion of people that are not eligible to be covered by the PDS programme but get included by mistake/inefficiency. Chhattisgarh, as the best performing state, has the lowest exclusion error, but the inclusion error is quite high. In Bihar, the exclusion error is 30.45%, while the inclusion error is 18.38%. The highest inclusion error was observed in Karnataka among the three NFSA states. The exclusion error in the three non-NFSA states—Assam, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal—is 70.84%, 63.12% and 29.77%, respectively, while the corresponding figures for the inclusion error are 28.49%, 22.16% and 46.6%, respectively. High inclusion error is one of the sources of leakage of food grain from the central pool.

4. Magnitude of leakage of food grain varies across states

Leakages from the PDS refer to the proportion of food grain not reaching the beneficiary households. The magnitude of leakage is the lowest in Chhattisgarh (6.96%) among the states in the study. Leakage has also come down significantly in Bihar (16.28%) during the last couple of years because of a major revamp in the functioning of the PDS in the state. The magnitude of leakage in Karnataka is at 17.34%. Average leakage for the BPL category in Assam, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are 36.76%, 32.87% and 28.19%, respectively.

5. Monitoring mechanism needs to be strengthened for better functioning of PDS

A well-functioning grievance redressal mechanism along with a vigilance committee may monitor the functioning of the PDS at the level of the state, district and village or urban ward to tackle problems like wrong identification of eligible households or leakage of food grain from the supply chain. The Department of Food and Public Distribution, Government of India, in its PDS Control Order, 2001 (GOI 2001) issued a provision for the establishment of a grievance redressal mechanism as well as a monitoring system to oversee the functioning of the PDS. In reality, our survey found that the proportion of respondents aware of the existence of a grievance redressal mechanism was low in all states including the good performers. Awareness about the monitoring mechanism is extremely poor in Assam and low in Karnataka, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh.

In Bihar, a fairly moderate proportion of respondents are aware of the grievance redressal mechanism. In Karnataka, the complaint and grievance redressal system are not being promoted in an appropriate manner and suffers from low usage. Unfortunately, vigilance committees are almost non-functional even after the revamp of the PDS in several states. It is ideally the village counterpart of the monitoring system. A vigilance committee is technically constituted of members from the gram panchayat (or city council) and other representatives from the local village or urban ward. The number of members varies from five to ten. It is expected to monitor the activities of the FPS on a regular basis. According to our field survey;

awareness of vigilance committees is the highest in Chhattisgarh followed by Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

Relevance and significance of the problem

Undernourishment and hunger are fundamental deprivations that significantly lower the quality of life. Additionally, inadequate nutrition is linked to poorer academic performance, increased disease risk, and other limitations of societal and individual potential hence not having access to food or proper nourishment directly affects an individual quality of life hampering their right to life protected under Article 21 of the Constitution of India.

According to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action⁷, all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent, and tied to one another.

Access to proper nourishment covers two types of rights. First is the right to be free from hunger which is protected as a “fundamental right” in the ICESCR meaning thereby that it is the responsibility of the state to take urgent and immediate action to provide safeguards from hunger, whatever the level of development. The second is the “right to adequate food” which has a broader concept and means that people should have physical access to food, Lastly, the food provided to the people for consumption should also be enough in terms of quantity and quality⁸, since access to food is of such prominence it finds its place in the ongoing discussion regarding the obligation of the state and the steps taken by the government to make proper nourishment available to the people, in this backdrop TPDS finds a place as the primary objective of TPDS was to provide food and nourishment to the neediest and marginalized section of the society but the functioning of TPDS is inherently flawed because of multiple issues which are as follows.

Targeting. The major criticism of TPDS is that it has led to the large-scale exclusion of genuinely needy persons from the PDS. The first concern; the definition of the poor; and the second concern; identification of poor in practice; Both these issues are very important and crucial to the working of the TPDS as its very success hinges on the inclusion of genuinely needy persons under the programme.⁹

The benefits intended under the TPDS, however, were large enough to have significantly improved nutritional levels. Despite this, the data reveal that the effect of the TPDS on the caloric intake of the poor was marginal, primarily a consequence of the very small proportion

⁷ (Doc A Conf 157.23, June 1993, online at <http://www.ohchr.org>)

⁸ (FAO, The Right to Food and Access to Justice: Example at National Regional and International Levels, 2009, online at <http://www.fao.org> and Surabhi Chopra, “Holding the State Accountable for Hunger”, Economic and Political Weekly, vol44, no33, 2009, p12)

⁹ (Can Targeted Food Programs Improve Nutrition? An Empirical Analysis of India’s Public Distribution System Author(s): Anjini Kochar Source: Economic Development and Cultural Change, Vol. 54, No. 1 (October 2005), pp. 203- 235 Published by: The University of Chicago Press.)

of the poor who availed themselves of the TPDS and the substantial shortfall in the quantities of subsidized food grains actually purchased relative to entitlements.¹⁰

Another issue was that the TPDS, which was introduced with the objective of providing subsidized foodgrains only to poor families, required the identification of such poor households.

The identification of poor households is fraught with problems. Often, income is used as the basis of identifying the poor. In the absence of reliable data on peoples' incomes, identification of the poor becomes a near impossible task. Even when information on incomes is available, reaching poor households entails another problem: since economic status of households is not static, those who are poor (and therefore in need of PDS grain) will keep changing. An alternative approach is to identify households based on various correlates of poverty such as landlessness, education, etc. This is the approach used by the government of India in the bpl census.

The problem with this approach is that it involves the use of uniform criteria in a country where there are vast diversities in economic as well as in agroclimatic conditions. Even in a particular socio-economic context, it is quite difficult to 'predict' poverty in a reliable manner using observable criteria.

The official guidelines for the selection of bpl households in 1997 have two sections. The first section pertains to those assets and consumer durables, the ownership of which automatically disqualifies households from eligibility for bpl cards. These include television sets, refrigerators, fans, two- or four-wheelers, threshers, tractors, power tillers and more than five acres of operational landholdings. Families in which someone has a regular job or who live in pucca houses are also automatically disqualified. The second section of the questionnaire is for those households that have not been eliminated by the first set of criteria. This section of the questionnaire looks at their consumption expenditures.

These loopholes signify that there is a lot of scope for further research and understanding of the technicalities of TPDS and all the ancillary facets attached to it along with the actions of the government taken towards the same.

Public Authority and the Questions

1st RTI application:

The RTI application is made to the ministry of Consumer affairs Food and Public Distribution, Department of Food and Public Distribution, because the current issue falls under the domain of the Food and Public Distribution moreover the official website of the Ministry of Consumer

¹⁰ Access to the Targeted Public Distribution System: A Case Study in Rajasthan Author(s): Reetika Khera
Source: Economic and Political Weekly, Nov. 1 - 7, 2008, Vol. 43, No. 44 (Nov. 1 - 7, 2008), pp. 51-56
Published by: Economic and Political Weekly

affairs provides all the Information related to TPDS, its origin, the amount of grains designated under TPDS and its success ration etc.

QUESTIONS:

1. Please provide the information on, how many families (in numbers) all over India as well as specifically in the state of Maharashtra and the state of Uttar Pradesh has received the benefit of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) in the year 2021-2022.
2. Please provide the information on how many tons of food grains has been provided all over India and specifically in the state of Maharashtra and the state of Uttar Pradesh under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) in the year 2021-2022.
3. How many Ration Cards have been issued under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) all over India as well as specifically in the state of Maharashtra and the state of Uttar Pradesh?

2nd RTI application

The RTI application is made to the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation as the said ministry maintains the data related to the National Sample Survey

QUESTIONS:

1. Please provide the information under the National Sample Survey of How many people all over India as well as specifically in the state of Maharashtra and the state of Uttar Pradesh are severely undernourished.
2. How many families are under the Below Poverty Line according to the National sample survey all over India as well as in the state of Maharashtra and the state of Uttar Pradesh?

Analysis of the Information Received from Public Authority

The analysis section is divided into two sections, the first section is for the critical analysis of the delay in the transfer of application from one public authority to another and the second is based on the critical analysis of the TPDS.

Delay in the transfer of the Application

Section 6 (3) lays down the provision, where an RTI application is received by a Public Information (PIO) and the information, pertains to another PIO / Department, the application or any part of the application shall be transferred to the appropriate authority by the PIO. The transfer must be done within 5 days from the date of receipt of the application.

In the RTI application, the mandate of 5 days was not followed, and the PIO took 16 days to transfer the application to the concerned department or another PIO where the information is stored. Now let's look at the judicial precedent on the issue of delay in the transfer of application.

In Ministry of Railways through Secretary & Anr vs. Girish Mittal, W.P.(c) 6088/2014 & CM Nos. 14799/2014, 14800/2014, dated 12.09.2014, the issue was what if a CPIO rather than providing the information merely forwards the RTI Application to another Department?

In this case, the RTI applicant filed the RTI application with the CPIO of the Railway Board seeking information inter alia on the Garb Rath trains in all zones of the Railways. On not getting the requested information, the RTI applicant filed a complaint before the Central Information Commission (CIC). The CIC directed the CPIO Railway Board to provide a reply to the Complainant. The CPIO Railway Board transferred the RTI application under Section 6(3) to RDSO Lucknow. The RTI applicant thereafter filed an appeal before the CIC. During the hearing, it came out that RDSO Lucknow had provided information on point no.3 and other queries pertained to Railway Board. CIC directed the CPI Railway Board to provide the rest of the information to the Applicant. On still not getting information, the applicant filed more complaints on the ground that orders of the CIC were not complied with. CIC imposed a penalty of Rs. 25,000 on the CPIO Railway Board. CPIO Railway Board petitioned Delhi High Court inter alia contending that, the CPIO could not be held liable or responsible for not providing information since he had forwarded the RT Application to the concerned departments.

Delhi High Court held that:

"Section 6(3) of the Act cannot be read to mean that the responsibility of a CPIO is only limited to forwarding the applications to different departments/offices. Forwarding an application by a public authority to another public authority is not the same as a Public Information Officer of a public authority arranging or sourcing information from within its own organisation. In the present case, undisputedly, certain information which was not provided to respondent would be available with the Railway Board and the CPIO was required to furnish the same. He cannot escape his responsibility to provide the information by simply stating that the queries were forwarded to other officials".

In another case, Shambhu Prasad v. PIO, ESIC in CIC/ESICO/A/2017/130089¹¹, Date of Decision - 2.5.2018, the Commission upon submission of the respondent authority and perusal of records finds that the information was provided but that too after a much delay. The RTI application which was received on 14th February, 2017 was transferred on 08th March, 2017 which after 16 days delay excluding the five days mandate as specified under the RTI Act. The information was provided by CPIO, Regional office on 25.05.2017 that is after 67 days from the date of receiving the RTI application. The Commission on this ground imposes penalty of Rs. 16,750/- against the CPIO, Regional Office as on the date of 25.05.2017. The Appellate Authority is directed to recover the amount of Rs. 16,750/- from the salary payable to the CPIO, Regional Office as on the date 25.05.2017 by way of Demand Draft drawn in favour of 'PAO CAT' New Delhi in 5 equal monthly instalments. The first installment should reach the Commission by 27.06.2018 and the last instalment should reach by 26.10.2018. The Demand Draft should be sent to Shri S.P. Beck, Joint Secretary & Addl. Registrar, Room No. 505,

¹¹ RTI foundation of India, access at http://www.rtifoundationofindia.com/cic-rti-application-was-transferred-after-16-days#.ZDa_P3ZBxPZ

Central Information Commission, Room No.313, CIC Bhawan, Baba Gangnath Marg, Munirka, New Delhi-110067.

The Hon'ble Delhi High Court decision in J P Aggarwal v. Union of India (WP (C) no. 7232/2009) it has held that: "*The PIO is expected to apply his / her mind, duly analyse the material before him / her and then either disclose the information sought or give grounds for non-disclosure.*"

In another case, Mr. Virender Singh v. CPIO, Indira Gandhi National Open University¹², Second Appeal No.:- CIC/IGNOU /A/2017/171940-BJ, Date of Decision : 16.11.2018, CIC held that keeping in view the facts of the case and the submissions made by both the parties, it was noted that the Appellant had received the information sought by him after a substantial period of delay which was against the spirit of the RTI Act, 2005. Therefore, the Commission cautions the CPIO to exercise due care in future to ensure that correct and complete information is furnished timely to the RTI applicant(s) as per provisions of the Act failing which penal proceedings under Section 20 shall be initiated.

Therefore from the appraisal of the above statutory requirement and judicial precedents, it is clear that the PIO failed in its duty to transfer application within the stipulated time frame and the deal is against the spirit of right to information.

Analysis of TDPS

The analysis is based on the various factors being considered under the TDPS.

1. Socio-economic Characteristics of respondents

The major group of interest in the present evaluation study is the beneficiaries covered under the PDS scheme. In general, these people are Below Poverty Line (BPL) and the poorest of the poor (AAY) as identified by BPL surveys or state-specific identification criterion under the NFSA.

Family size of a beneficiary household plays a crucial role in determining the amount of grain allocation under PDS in a few states. Grain is allotted per person in Bihar and West Bengal for BPL/PHH. In Karnataka, the entitlement of grain under PDS is a function of household size for PHH, while grain allotment in the remaining three states is determined irrespective of household size for BPL/PHH. Household size does not play any role in grain allotment among AAY families in any of the six states. However, AAY families always have an incentive to convert to BPL families in NFSA states if the family size is larger than 7; they would then gain in terms of grain allotment.

Poor beneficiaries in most of the states are engaged in the unorganised sector with a meagre income. The highest proportion of respondents among BPL/PHH households consists of wage earners in all states except Chhattisgarh. Wage earners include landless casual agricultural labour, non-agricultural skilled and unskilled daily wage labour, etc.

¹² RTI foundation of India, access at http://www.rtifoundationofindia.com/information-respect-reasons-delay-receiving-study#.ZDa_P3ZBxPZ

2. Grain entitlement, purchase and pricing –TPDS/NFSA

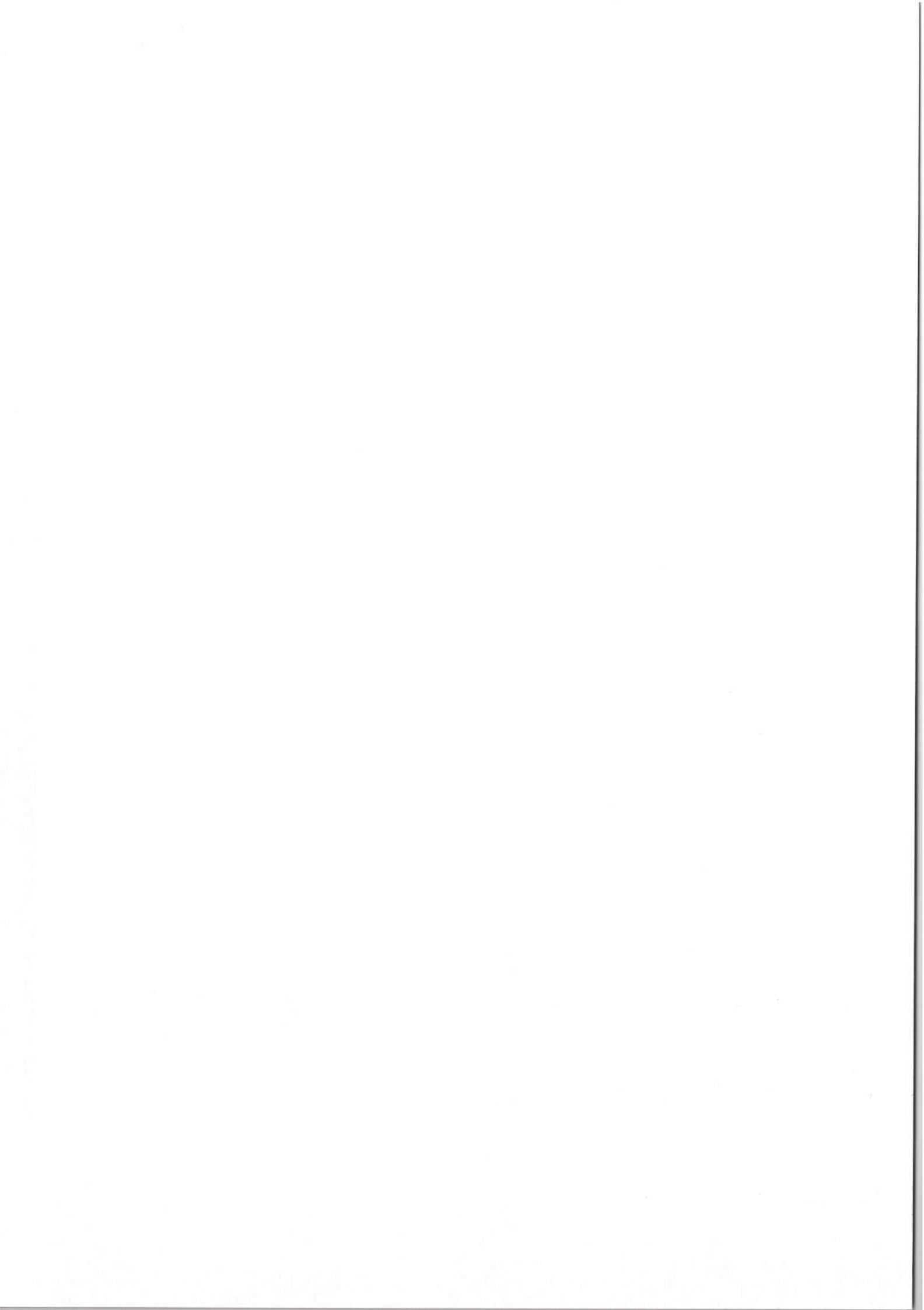
A significant proportion of poor people in India depend on the Public Distribution System to mitigate their hunger. The PDS ideally ensures availability of required food grain to the vulnerable section of the society that lacks the purchasing power to buy the required food grain at market prices. Rice and wheat are mainly sold at cheap prices under the PDS from ration shops.

Poor people, in general, purchase food grain from the PDS, from the market or consume from other sources, such as home production, especially in rural areas. Since the market price of rice and wheat is generally several times higher than the PDS price, it is assumed that poor people in general exhaust their quota from the PDS and the remaining required quantity is obtained from the market or other sources. On average, the total consumption of food grains, consisting of rice and wheat, varies from 8 to 13 kg per month per capita. While urban families mainly depend on the open market in addition to the PDS to fulfil their demand for food grain, rural families use home-grown produce as a third source of consumption. Land holding plays a crucial role in determining how much a family will consume from home production. A significant proportion of BPL families are marginal farmers and landless casual agricultural labourers. The average operational land holding of BPL households surveyed is high in Chhattisgarh and Karnataka when compared to the other four states. It is the lowest in Assam.

Grain is sold under the PDS at highly subsidised prices so that poor people can buy the required amount from ration shops at prices that are lower than market rates. The price of rice and wheat varies across the different states that follow the TPDS, while the prices of rice and wheat are Rs.3 and Rs 2 per kg, respectively, under the NFSA. Bihar provides grain at the NFSA price, although Karnataka and Chhattisgarh provide a state subsidy and supply food grain at a cheaper rate than the rate fixed by the NFSA. The issue price of rice and wheat is Re1/kg in these two states. From May 1, 2015 Karnataka has started distributing food grain free of cost to BPL and AAY cardholders under the state food subsidy scheme, which is a modified version of the NFSA. There is a difference between the issue price and the actual price paid under the PDS at the time of grain purchase. It varies across states depending on beneficiaries' awareness about prices and the efficiency of the delivery mechanism

3. Performance evaluation of the Public Distribution System

The TPDS was introduced in 1997 as a revamped food security programme in India, replacing the almost universal PDS. The main aim was to identify people below the poverty line and provide food grains at subsidised prices to them across the country. However, from the beginning of the programme, it faced criticism from academics and policy practitioners. The two major criticisms were: (i) wrong identification of target households, the prevalence of ghost cards and unidentified households and (ii) the huge leakage of food grains along with poor accessibility, malpractices in the supply chain, etc. For higher coverage of the



poor and to curb leakages from the supply chain, the NFSA was implemented in India in 2013 as a modified measure of TPDS. Since 2013, a few states have already implemented the NFSA, while the rest are still in transition.

Successful implementation of a government programme depends on appropriate targeting of beneficiaries. The identification of poor households for the TPDS was a challenging task. Targeting errors arise due to misclassification or non-classification of poor households. The state of poverty is dynamic. Therefore, it is difficult to select the parameters by which a household can be identified as poor. The Government of India uses criteria such as income, expenditure, land holding and ownership of assets to identify the target households. There has been a transition in the PDS mechanism from general entitlement under the TPDS to food as a legal right under the NFSA in 2013. The poor have been re-identified following state-specific identification criteria.

Leakage of food grains from the supply chain at various levels is a major concern related to the functioning of the TPDS in India. As a result, poor beneficiaries are deprived of their due and full potential of the PDS programme is not realised yet. The scale of diversion and leakage varies over time and from one state to another. A Planning Commission study conducted in 2004–05 (GOI 2005) indicated that of every Rs.3.65 spent by the Government of India, only Re.1 reaches BPL households. However, the definition of leakage it used to measure differs from the definition used in the PDS literature, which defines it as the proportion of food grain not reaching beneficiary households.

4. Grievance redressal system and monitoring mechanism of the PDS

The Department of Food and Public Distribution, Government of India, has announced through the PDS Control Order, 2001 (GOI 2001) its intention of putting in place a well-functioning grievance redressal system in all states. The central government also directed state authorities to bring about awareness among beneficiaries of the existence of a grievance redressal mechanism. The Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2001 requires state governments to include the following among the duties of the Fair Price Shop (FPS) owners. They need to display a notice at a prominent place in the FPS containing information about the authority for redressal of grievances with respect to quality and quantity of essential commodities under the PDS. The Order further empowers the state government to monitor the implementation of the PDS in the state as well as take necessary action against violations of its provisions by any person under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. The Order also requires state governments to educate ration cardholders about their rights and privileges under the PDS.

The proportion of respondents aware of the existence of a grievance redressal mechanism was low in all states including the good performer ones. Although beneficiaries vaguely know that they have a right to complain, they do not know whom to complain to. In Bihar, a fairly moderate proportion of respondents are aware of the grievance redressal mechanism and of the toll-free helpline number mentioned on the display boards in fair

price shops. It was also suggested that the name and designation of the person to be contacted to lodge a complaint should be clearly mentioned on the display board.

Conclusion and suggestions

conclusion

In spite of the criticism about the functioning of the TPDS, it indisputably plays an important role in covering the food grain requirement of poor families, according to respondents who participated in the field survey. The share of grain purchase from the PDS also increased over the past decade, mainly because of an increase in entitlement. We find that a high share of poor people with BPL/PHH/AAY ration cards withdraw rations on a regular basis if rations are available at the FPS.

The ratio of open market price to the PDS price of food grains has increased significantly during the past decade. While the open market price has increased steadily due to food 94 inflation, the PDS price of grain has been kept low, resulting in an increase in food subsidy. The difference between the open market and PDS prices is one of the most important reasons for the high usage of the PDS among the poor. This ratio is even higher in NFSA states than in the states that still follow the TPDS. It is promising to note that the PDS leads to positive welfare for the beneficiary households.

The Public Distribution System suffers from leakages in the form of diversion of food grain because of a few systemic weaknesses. Inappropriate identification of BPL families and the huge cost of misidentification along with inefficiencies in the supply chain contribute to the high cost of delivery in most states. The supply chain of the PDS is riddled with malpractice at different levels including the administrative level. Since the return from BPL/PHH cards is quite high, there is a rush in every state to get a new card. Eligible people do not always receive ration cards if they are not politically well-connected or are unwilling to pay a bribe.

The main differences between the NFSA and the TPDS are the following. The TPDS used to provide food grain as a general entitlement, while the NFSA confers a legal right to food grain on the poor. The outreach of the NFSA is higher than the TPDS while entitlement became individual specific. It is 5kg per person for priority households (revised BPL group) under the NFSA. It becomes more beneficial for the large households compared to the small families. The entitlement of a small family of 4 members became 20kg per month under NFSA while it was 35kg per month under TPDS.

Suggestions

The identification of target households, modernisation of the delivery system and effective monitoring of the food security programme are the main areas that need attention. Misidentification is a problem that has persisted over the past decade and hindered the successful implementation of the PDS in the country.

Suggested measures to identify target households

· The identification process needs to be state or region-specific since state priorities are different across the country. However, the criteria adopted should help to easily identify the

target group. During the identification survey, questions related to identification should be straightforward and easy to understand.

- In several instances, the respondents' lack of education results in their giving incorrect information. Therefore, interviewers need to be trained rigorously.
- Organisations conducting identification surveys should have a strong local base and proficiency in the local language to get the right information. They must be chosen at the state level.
- Organisations participating in such surveys should be unbiased with no political inclination. The survey will become error-free only when it can be conducted in a non-corrupt environment without interference from any political party.

Suggested measures to improve efficiency in PDS functioning

The success of the PDS programme also depends on the adoption of modern techniques in its functioning. We have suggested a few techniques that could be adopted to improve the functioning of the PDS, some of which have been adopted on a pilot basis in the better performing states.


- Distribution of food coupons may be adopted to stop leakages at the FPS level, especially in poorly performing states like Assam and Uttar Pradesh. Twelve coupons a year may be distributed through village camps. Beneficiaries will exchange one coupon every month when collecting their quota of food grain. Their entitlement and exact issue price of grains should be written clearly on the coupons.
- Ration cards should be digitised. Although several states claim to have completed the process of digitisation, these cards had not been circulated by the time our survey was conducted. West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh are among the states that claimed they had completed the digitisation process. It is important to minimise red tape and distribute the digitised cards at the earliest. The introduction of electronic weighing machines in place of conventional ones may help resolve the problem of beneficiaries receiving less than their entitlement of food grain under the PDS.
- To decrease leakage of food grains, one important step is to authenticate whether the food grain distributed through the PDS is received by an eligible household. Collecting biometric information of all cardholders in a household (head of the family and other members of the household), linking it with their Aadhar number and storing the data may solve the problem. This will also enable any member of a household to collect monthly rations. Karnataka has already collected biometric information of ration cardholders in selected districts. However, our field visits revealed that matching the thumb impression of elderly people becomes a challenge in Karnataka.
- Lack of awareness regarding their entitlement and the issue price among beneficiaries is another challenge. Display boards containing the correct information about entitlement, availability of food grain and issue price should be maintained at all FPSs. Information must be written in the local language so that it is easily read by beneficiaries. Respondents suggested

during our field survey that display boards should be placed at prominent points in the village such as at the local panchayat bhawan and near schools, in addition to those put up at FPSs. A significant proportion of PDS beneficiaries are illiterate and may not be able to read the information on the display board. Hence, information related to the PDS can also be disseminated through awareness campaigns conducted by NGOs and government officials on a regular basis in villages.

- The introduction of an SMS alert at the beneficiary level is an important measure to increase awareness.

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2	DOEPD/R/1/23/00601	Sudeshna Dutta	15/03/2023	REQUEST TRANSFERRED TO OTHER CPIO (10/04/2023)
3	DOEPD/R/1/23/00602	Sudeshna Dutta	15/03/2023	RTI REQUEST RECEIVED (06/04/2023)
4	DOEPD/R/1/23/00600	Sudeshna Dutta	15/03/2023	REQUEST DISPOSED OF (06/04/2023)
5	DDCAF/R/E/23/00180	Sudeshna Dutta	14/03/2023	REQUEST TRANSFERRED TO OTHER PUBLIC AUTHORITY (15/03/2023)
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F.No. 8-3/2023-BP.III (e-382700)
Government of India
Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution
Department of Food and Public Distribution

Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi
Dated: 12/04/2023

To

Ms. Sudeshna Dutta
Plot no. 19/b, Vena Nagar, Dattawadi, Nagpur,
Email: sudeshnamsp88@gmail.com

Subject: RTI application dated 15/03/2023 (registration no. DOFPD/R/T/23/00060/2) under RTI Act, 2005

Sir,

Kindly refer to your RTI application dated 15/03/2023 under registration no. DOFPD/R/T/23/00060/2

2. As far as BP-III Section of Department is concerned, it is informed that point no. 2 is concerned with BP-III Section. In this regard, state wise details of foodgrains allocation under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) in the year 2021-2022 is enclosed

3.. You may prefer an appeal, if any, within 30 days from the receipt of the reply before the First Appellate Authority in the Department of Food & Public Distribution as per details given below:-

Shri Lalan Prasad Sharma,
Deputy Secretary & Appellate Authority
Department of Food & Public Distribution,
Room No. 280-A, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi - 110001
Email: dsbp.fpd@nic.in

Yours faithfully,

(Subrata Sanyal)

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India & CPIO
Email: usbp.fpd@nic.in

TOTAL ALLOCATIONS OF FOODGRAINS UNDER TPDS/NFSA DURING 2021-22

In thousand tons

SNO	STATE/UT	NFSA AAY	NFSA PHH	NFSA Tide Over	2021-22
					GRAND TOTAL
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	381.557	1468.219	22.068	1871.844
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	15.918	41.416	31.661	88.996
3	ASSAM	290.447	1337.553	66.726	1694.726
4	BIHAR	1050.420	4476.680	0.000	5527.100
5	CHHATTISGARH	301.980	1082.076	0.000	1384.056
6	DELHI	28.861	419.821	0.000	448.682
7	GOA	5.243	29.155	24.647	59.045
8	GUJARAT	339.101	1836.641	0.000	2175.742
9	HARYANA	110.880	684.120	0.000	795.000
10	HIMACHAL PRADESH	76.413	125.877	305.730	508.020
11	JHARKHAND	385.283	1339.616	0.000	1724.899
12	KARNATAKA	461.004	2147.816	0.000	2608.820
13	KERALA	250.236	775.283	399.530	1425.049
14	MADHYA PRADESH	619.162	2546.676	0.000	3165.838
15	MAHARASHTRA	1052.232	3552.960	0.000	4605.192
16	MANIPUR	26.516	104.478	0.000	130.994
17	MEGHALAYA	29.483	111.249	35.565	176.298
18	MIZORAM	10.747	35.189	19.823	65.758
19	NAGALAND	19.950	71.635	46.473	138.058
20	ORISSA	528.348	1715.883	0.000	2244.231
21	PUNJAB	75.180	794.940	0.000	870.120
22	RAJASTHAN	264.237	2506.347	0.000	2770.584
23	SIKKIM	6.930	19.445	17.949	44.324
24	TAMIL NADU	783.132	1776.574	1118.046	3677.752
25	TELANGANA	238.059	1057.991	41.949	1338.000
26	TRIPURA	47.502	116.180	107.549	271.231
27	UTTARAKHAND	77.328	324.129	101.542	502.999
28	UTTAR PRADESH	1715.332	8065.231	0.000	9780.562
29	WEST BENGAL	689.536	3281.084	0.000	3970.620
30	A & N ISLANDS	1.588	2.786	25.184	29.558
31	CHANDIGARH (DBT)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
32	D & N H and D & DIU	2.191	13.229	0.000	15.421
33	JAMMU & KASHMIR	97.971	370.825	265.857	734.654
34	LADAKH	2.562	6.881	6.983	16.427
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0.441	1.081	3.098	4.620
36	PUDUCHERRY(DBT)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total		9985.773	42239.068	2640.380	54865.222

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REPORT

Guest Lecture on Drafting of Criminal Appeal and Reply to Appeal

1st October 2022

Symbiosis Law School, Nagpur has always been striving hard to provide its students a holistic development of students and dedicated to bring overall development of its students. For this purpose, we seek to draw a fine balance between theoretical knowledge and practical approach, which is essential for understanding any field of law.

In order to achieve capacity-building support in areas of Advocacy and organizational development and as part of its ongoing efforts, Symbiosis Centre for Advocacy Skills and Litigation (SCASL) under Symbiosis Law School-Nagpur launched a Lecture series on Advocacy Skills. This lecture series aims at helping and creating skills in its students, for effective writing, persuasive and confident presentation, and the ability to anticipate an opponent's arguments, which are valuable skills to have, regardless of the career path, a student chooses.

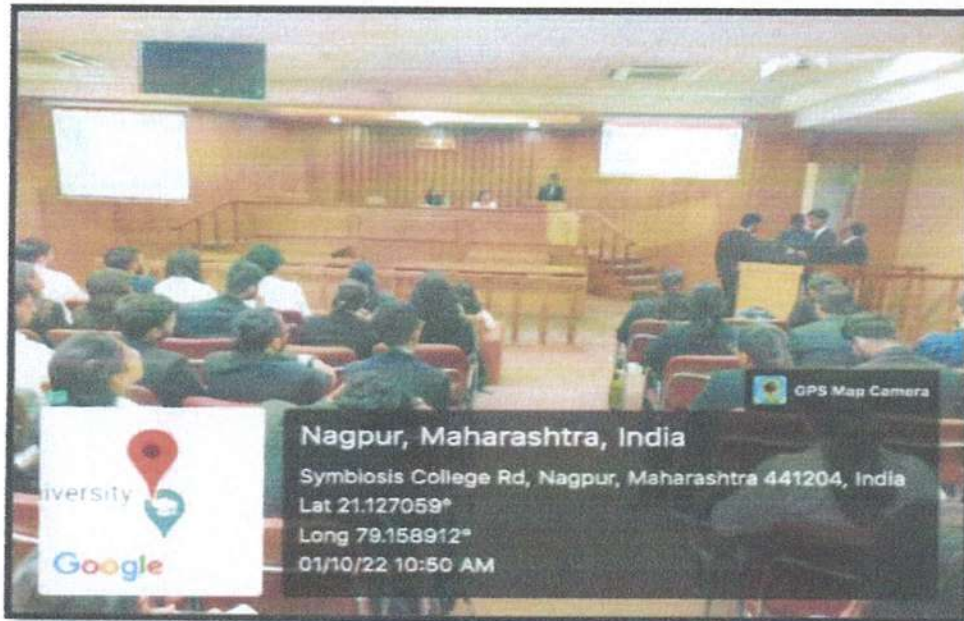
This series is an initiative by Dr. Sukhvinder Singh Dari, Director of Symbiosis Law School, Nagpur and our faculty in-charge Dr Deepti Khubalkar, Faculty at SLS, Nagpur to give a holistic growth to the student in various areas of law which are difficult to be covered in an academic curriculum. The main aim of these guest lecture series is to educate the students on the techniques which are truly required for practical knowledge of an Advocate.

On 1st October 2022, SLS Nagpur invited Adv. Shaad Firdos Mirza as the resource person to grace the Lecture Series. She is currently a practicing Lawyer at Bombay High Court, Nagpur Bench. working with Firdos Mirza Adv. & Associates. She graduated and obtained her BA.LLB degree from ILS Law College in 2020. The master of ceremony was Ms. Aparna Bajpai, member of SCASL and student at SLS-Nagpur. During the lecture which began at 10::30 a.m. sharp, the resource person provided an overview and brief on Sections of Appeal under CR.P.C. and how to draft a Criminal Appeal and Reply to Criminal Appeal, as well as the form, particulars and structure of a Reply Application, using live examples.

The session ended with the vote of thanks which was proposed by Ms. Sneha Bansal, a member of SCASL. It was an overall fruitful and resourceful session in the form of a Lecture Series which received a huge response and wonderful feedback from the students of SLS Nagpur.



Adv. Shaad Firdos Mirza Addressing the Students



Students Attending the lecture on Drafting of Criminal Appeal.



Director
Symbiosis Law School
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Report on

Practical Aspects of Litigation in High Court

28 January 2023

Symbiosis Law School, Nagpur as a part of its Lecture Series Programme organized a Lecture on the "Practical Aspects of Litigation in High Court" on the 28th of January, 2023.

At the inception of the lecture, the guest was introduced by Anwita Bhattacharyya, 4th year B.A. LLB student of SLS, Nagpur. The guest was felicitated by Mr. Parth Sharma, Assistant Professor, SLS, Nagpur.

The distinguished speaker for the lecture was Advocate Abhijit Deshpande with over 3 decades of commendable experience in litigation before the Bombay High Court, Nagpur Bench. Owing to his wide expertise in the practice of law wherein he has represented notable entities such as the Maharashtra Medical Council, Bar Council of Maharashtra and Goa, etc., he had immense knowledge to impart with the students regarding the practical and procedural aspects all litigants are expected to acquaint themselves with.

He took the students through a chronological journey into the practicalities encountered during the preparation, institution and adjudication of a suit in a court of law. The insight into the minute details involved, skills required and procedures observed as a practicing lawyer for each and every case was a new lesson learnt by all students; one that is indeed difficult to obtain from a theoretical learning of the procedural codes and legislations. Initially, he discussed the stages of preparation that precedes the registration of a case. Therein, he enlisted the requisite documents to be prepared and elaborated upon the importance of "Vakalatnama". Other aspects of preparation, as discussed by him, was the computation of court fees, research into the applicable limitation period in each case, the obtainment of authentic and updated information from the client etc. He also deliberated upon the crucial aspect of drafting by placing special emphasis on the impleadment of necessary parties and the practical importance of the prayer clause.

Subsequent to the preparation of a case and drafting of a plaint, he naturally proceeded towards a discussion regarding the filing of the case in the registry. Therein, he emphasized upon the need for the appropriate ascertainment of the Bench-single judge or Division Bench-on the basis of respective High Court Rules in which a particular case would be eligible for admission. He also elaborated upon minute but absolutely crucial steps involved in the process of litigation-a singular

example of which is the stage for removal of objections enlisted by the Registry subsequent to the presentation of the case before it. He then spoke at length regarding the subsequent listing of the matter before the court, the obtainment of circulation in urgent matters, and finally the hearing of the case.

After guiding the students through a methodical and nuanced journey from the perspective of a litigating lawyer on behalf of a plaintiff, he also elaborated upon the practical procedures involved in litigation on behalf of a respondent and the differences between the two.

As is quite evident from the report itself, the students had the honour of being privy to the nuances and ground realities of litigation while sitting in their own classroom. Advocate Abhijit Deshpande also stressed upon the need for running physical internships for every aspiring litigant and motivated and inspired the students with various personal anecdotes from his glorious long career as a litigant.


The session also involved two Q&A sessions wherein the students enthusiastically posed their questions and the distinguished speaker beautifully answered each inquisitive question.

To mark the closure of the lecture, Mr. Parth Sharma, Assistant Professor proposed the vote of thanks.

The lecture was indeed a great learning opportunity for the students under the able guidance of our Director, Dr. Sukhvinder Singh Dari.

**Lecture Series on
Practical Aspects of Law**

Topic:
**"Practical Aspects
of Litigation in
High Court"**


Saturday, 28 January 2023
Time: 10:00 am

Distinguished Speaker
Adv. Abhijit Deshpande
Advocate, Bombay High Court,
Nagpur Bench, Nagpur.

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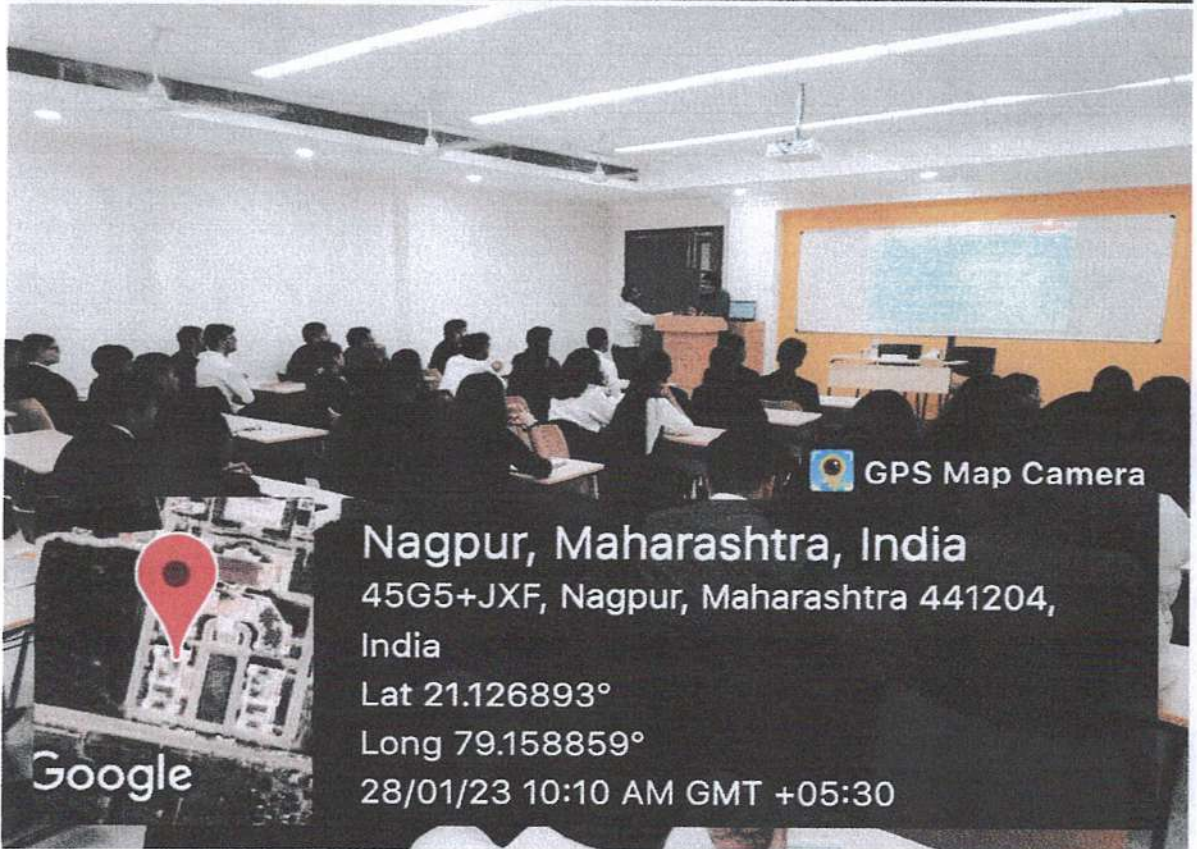
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Parthabha



[Signature]

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Symbiosis Law School, Nagpur organized Lecture on "Writ Practice in High Court"

Date: 4th February, 2023

Symbiosis Law School, Nagpur organized a lecture on "Writ Jurisdiction in High Court" on February 4, 2023. The lecture was the second lecture of the Lecture series on Practical Aspects of Law Lectures Series. The lectures are aimed at facilitating the sharing of the expertise and experience of Legal professionals and help them gain a practical perspective over the theoretical concepts studied by them in classroom. The resource person for the lecture was Advocate Nahush Khubalkar, Practicing Advocate, Bombay High Court Nagpur Bench, Nagpur. Advocate Khubalkar is highly experienced in the writ jurisdiction and has a practice ranging over thirty years. The guest was welcomed and felicitate by Dr. Sukhvinder Singh Dari, Director, Symbiosis Law School, Nagpur.

In his lecture, Advocate Khubalkar explained the intricacies of the writ jurisdiction and also shared with the students the nuances of filing a writ. The resource person delved into the constitutional provisions and the interpretation of the same to provide remedy for the violation of fundamental and other legal rights. The practical aspects of the writ practice was discussed covering the legal requirements for making a writ petition. The same was further elaborated with a few incident from his professional experience.

A brief Question and Answer Session followed after the completion of the lecture. Students posed their doubts quite enthusiastically which were replied with the insights of Advocate Khubalkar helped the students gain more knowledge. Lastly, a vote of thanks was delivered which brought an end to the session.

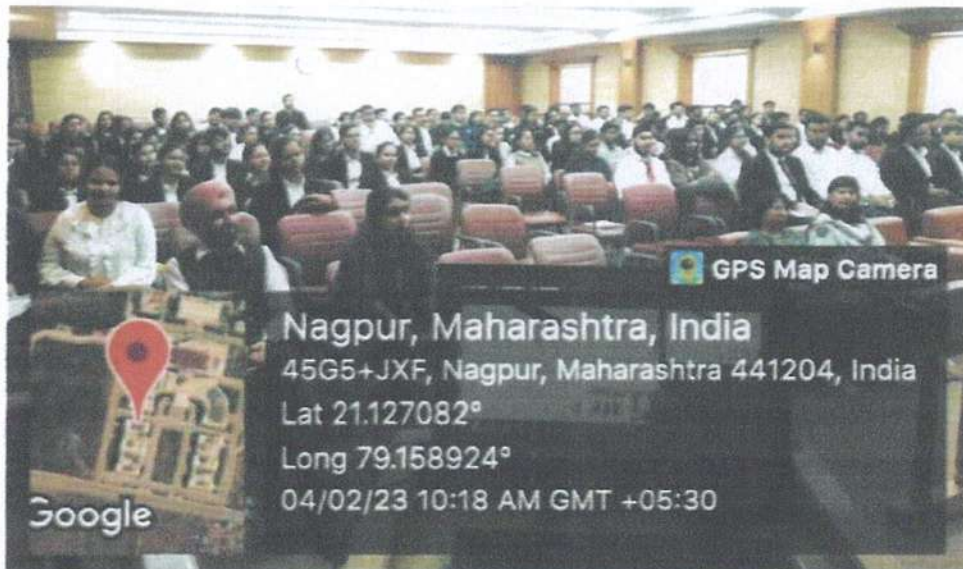
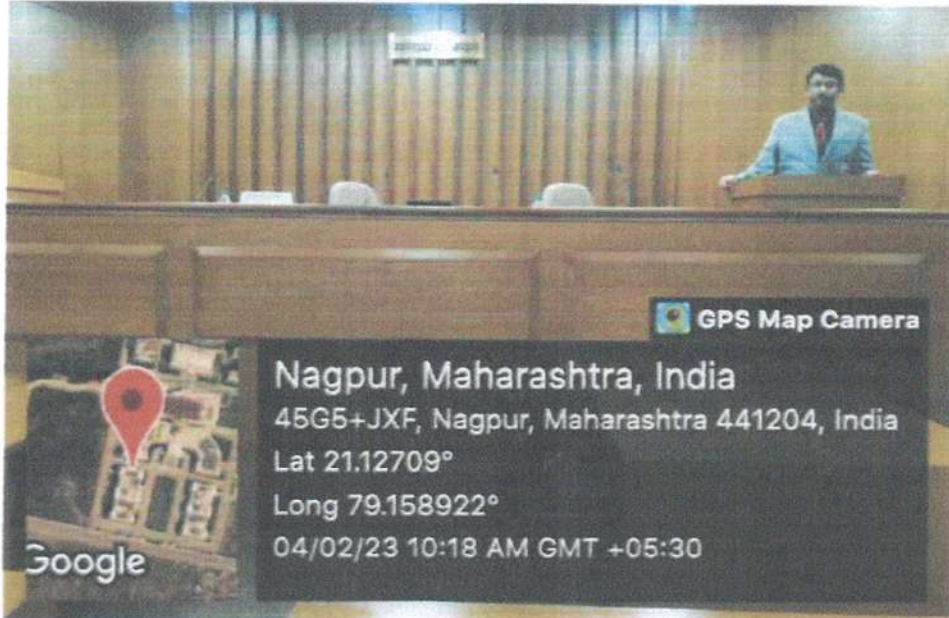
The session was quite informative and more than 100 students participated in the lecture.



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Some Glimpses from the Lecture:



Director
Symbiosis Law School,
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Symbiosis Law School, Nagpur organized Lecture on "Basics of Civil Practice"

Date: 11th February, 2023

Symbiosis Law School, Nagpur organized a lecture on "Basics of Civil Practice" on February 11, 2023. The lecture was the third lecture of the Lecture series on Practical Aspects of Law Lectures Series. The lectures are aimed at facilitating the sharing of the expertise and experience of Legal professionals and help them gain a practical perspective over the theoretical concepts studied by them in classroom. The resource person for the lecture was Advocate Dilip Dani, Practicing Advocate, Bombay High Court Nagpur Bench, Nagpur. Advocate Dani is highly experienced in the civil matters and has a practice ranging over thirty years. The guest was welcomed and felicitate by Dr. Sukhvinder Singh Dari, Director, Symbiosis Law School, Nagpur.

In his lecture, Advocate Dani explained the intricacies of the civil practice and also shared with the students the nuances of filing and drafting a petition in relation to civil matters. The resource person delved into the practical aspects of a litigating lawyer and how shall one start his journey in this profession and also talked about the key-values one needs to abide by in order to become an able litigant. The resource person also gave an understanding as to how should one set-up an office in the field of litigation and further elaborated with a few incidents from his professional experience as well.

A brief Question and Answer Session followed after the completion of the lecture. Students posed their doubts quite enthusiastically which were replied with the insights of Advocate Dani helped the students gain more knowledge. Lastly, a vote of thanks was delivered which brought an end to the session.

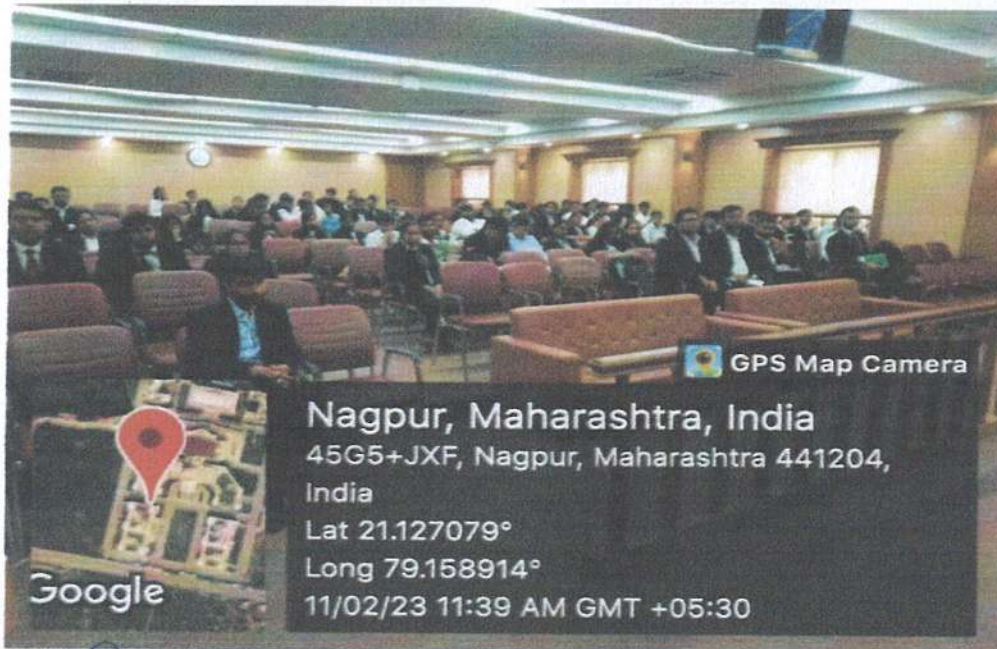
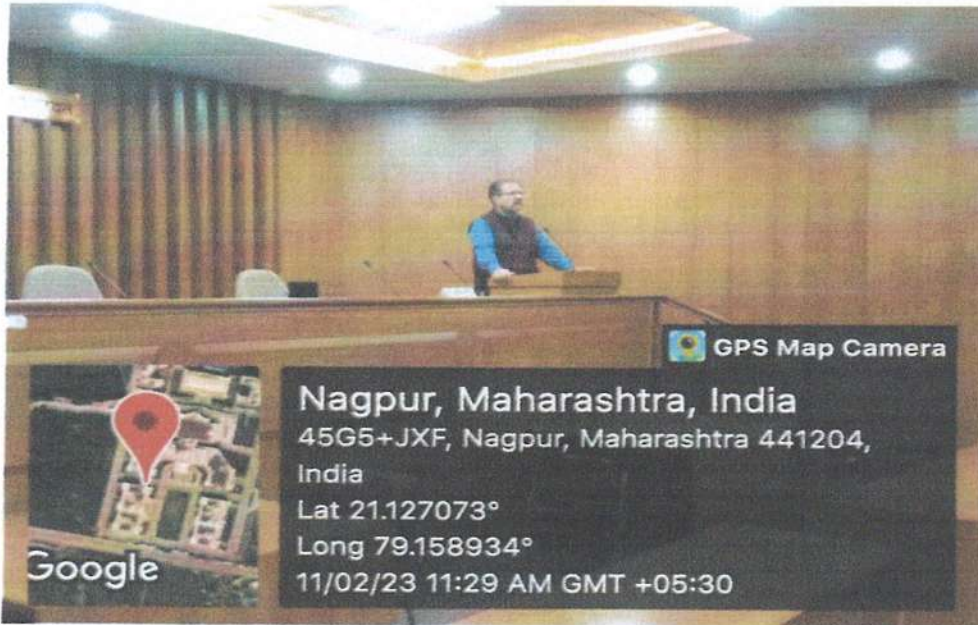
The session was quite informative and more than 100 students participated in the lecture.



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Some Glimpses from the Lecture:



Director
Symbiosis Law School
Nagpur



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Founder: Dr. S.B. Mujumdar, M.Sc. Ph.D.

REPORT

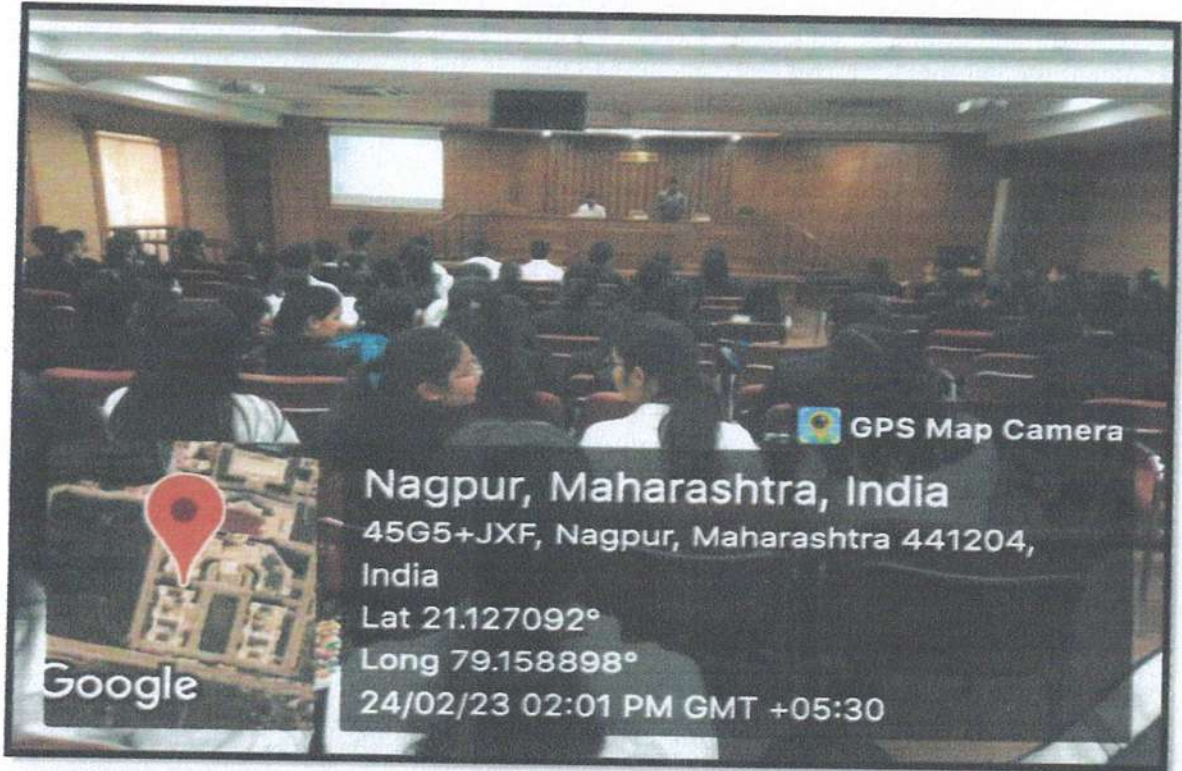
GUEST LECTURE ON "WRIT PETITION UNDER ARTICLE 32 AND 226 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA"

24th February, 2023

On 24th February, 2023 Symbiosis Law School, Nagpur organized a guest lecture on 'Writ Petition under Article 32 and 226 of the Constitution of India' for the students of II Semester BA/BBA LL.B. law programme. The resource person for the guest lecture was Adv. Rohit Agarwal, an advocate practicing at the Delhi High Court, New Delhi.

The resource person started the discussion with the basics on the Constitutional Law and also spoke about the importance of Fundamental Rights enshrined under the Constitution. He then proceeded to the topic of 'Writs' and began by explaining the difference between Article 32 and 226 of the Constitution, its relation to the aforementioned articles and discussed briefly various case laws relating to the enforcement of writs and Public Interest Litigation that would be studied by students further into the subject.

The lecture also included a Q&A session wherein the resource person answered all the questions of the students were posing by giving contemporary examples for the same and the students were also asked many questions to test their knowledge and understanding of the subject. The lecture concluded with the vote of thanks which was delivered by the Mr. Parth Sharma, Assistant Professor, Symbiosis Law School, Nagpur. The lecture was quite informative and was attended by almost 200 students from the II Semester.



Nagpur, Maharashtra, India

45G5+JXF, Nagpur, Maharashtra 441204,
India

Lat 21.127092°

Long 79.158898°

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Nagpur, Maharashtra, India

45G5+JXF, Nagpur, Maharashtra 441204,
India

Lat 21.127073°

Long 79.15893°

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Parthala



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Director
Symbiosis Law School
Nagpur



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SYMBIOSIS LAW SCHOOL, NAGPUR ORGANIZED LECTURE ON 'EXPLORING THE NUANCES OF LITIGATION'

25th February 2023

Symbiosis Law School, Nagpur organized a Lecture on 'Exploring the Nuances of Litigation' on 25th February 2023. The lecture was organized as part of the Practical Aspects of Law Lecture series. The Guest speaker for the lecture was Adv. Uday Dastane, Practicing Advocate at Bombay High Court Nagpur Bench. The lecture was conceived with the objective to acquaint the students with the concepts and intricacies of practical aspects of law, particularly on exploring the nuances of litigation.

The lecture was initiated by the Ms. Naina Poddar and Ms. Shruti Khatri, students of Fourth-year BBA LL.B. who introduced the Guest speaker. Dr. Aditee Godbole, Assistant Professor welcomed and felicitated the Guest.

Adv. Uday Dastane began with exploring various aspects of fundamental rights mentioned under the Constitution of India. Thereafter, he dealt with the interpretation of statutes and further he dealt with how to read a particular statute by taking reference of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. His practical insights supported with examples of cases he dealt as an Advocate, not only gave an insight to students but highlighted the avenues and prospects in litigation.

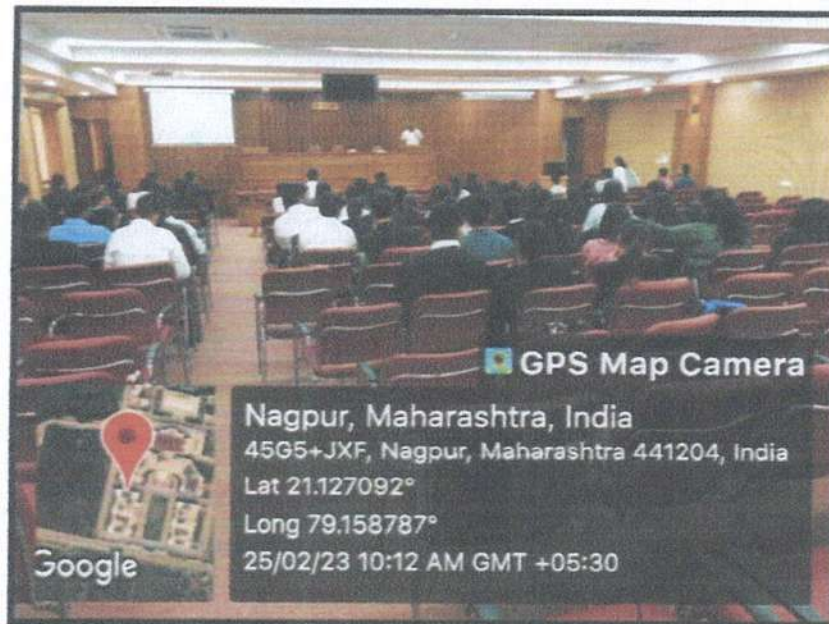
The workshop was planned and executed with the constant guidance and support of Dr. Sukhvinder Singh Dari, Director; Dr. Shilpa Sharma, Assistant Professor; and Dr. Aditee Godbole Assistant Professor. More than 100 students attended and enthusiastically participated in the lecture.



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Some Glimpses from the Lecture:



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Director
Symbiosis Law School
Nagpur



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SYMBIOSIS LAW SCHOOL, NAGPUR ORGANIZED LECTURE ON 'PRACTICAL ASPECTS OF RESIDENTIAL STATUS OF COMPANIES'

Symbiosis Law School, Nagpur organized a Lecture on **"Practical Aspects of Residential status of companies in International Taxation"**. The lecture was organized on 15th March, 2023. The Guest speaker for the lecture was Adv. Abhishek Jajoo, Practicing Advocate at Nagpur. The lecture was conceived with the objective to acquaint the students with the concepts and intricacies of practical aspects of International taxation law.

The lecture was initiated by Assistant Professor Prateek Sikchi, Course Instructor for Taxation Law course in LL.M.. The Welcome address was delivered by Ms. Sneha Sharma, student, LL.M..

The Expert began with exploring the concept of residence and its importance in International taxation, he then shifted the attention to issues with regards to residence for Multinational Corporations. He discussed the concepts of permanent establishment, place of effective management and arm's length principle.

The lecture was concluded by a vote of thanks delivered by the course instructor while chalking out the highlights of the lecture.

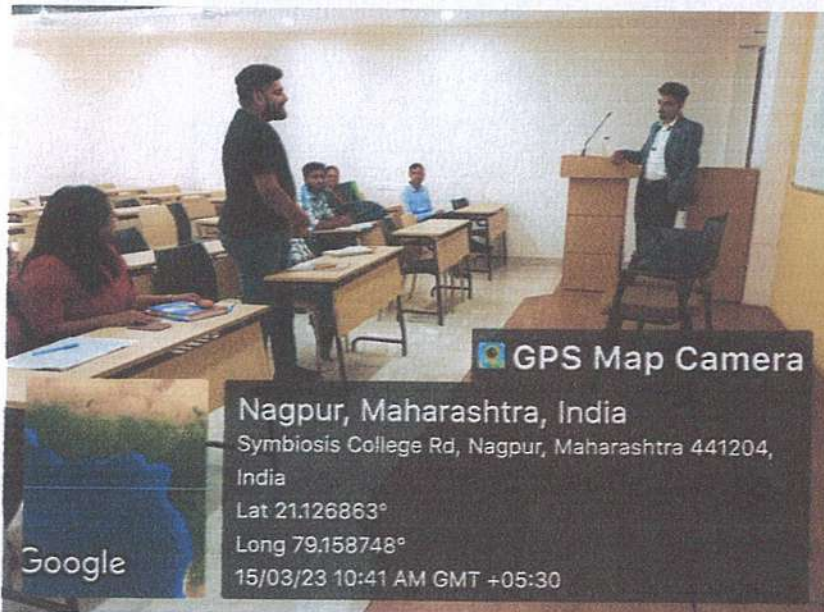
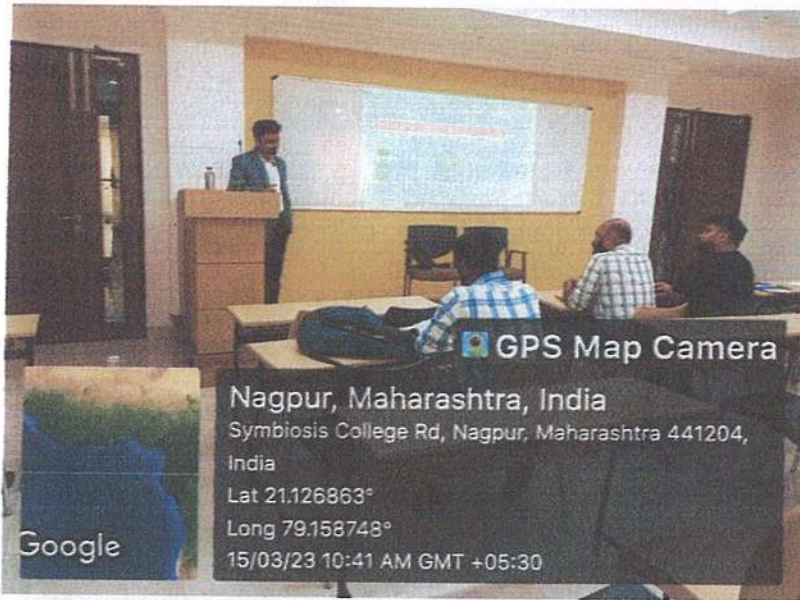
The Expert Lecture was planned and executed with the constant guidance and support of Dr. Sukhvinder Singh Dari, Director; Dr. Aarti Kalnawat, Assistant Professor



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Some glimpses from the Lecture:



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Director
Symbiosis Law School
Nagpur