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SLS
NAGPUR

SYMBIOSIS LAW SCHOOL

Constituent of

SYMBIOSIS INTERNATIONAL (DEEMED UNIVERSITY), PUNE

(Established under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)

Re-accredited by NAAC with "A++" grade (3.58/4), Awarded Category – I by UGC

CALM HUB PRESENTS **INCUBATOR 2.0**



DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE



Greeting from Symbiosis Law School Nagpur!

Legal education plays a significant role in promoting social justice and carving out next-generation lawyers. Every legal professional has multi-dimensional facets in society as a policymaker, business advisor, negotiator, litigation professional, mediator and law professional.

Law is an adventurous, exciting and dynamic career option due to the ever changing social and economic circumstances making it a popular choice of students these days. Legal education is bridging the gap between choices of medicine, engineering, or commerce for bright and dynamic aspirants. The law profession constantly brings fresh challenges to your career therefore it is essential for legal education in India to cater to the needs of a new brand of legal consumers.

As a young law school, Symbiosis Law School Nagpur envisions a professionally sound and socially relevant legal education. Symbiosis Law School Nagpur has set its sight on contributing to the much desired quality legal education. A group of dedicated academicians in the school are focused to carve a niche for this law school. This is possible with the active participation of a motivated student community who are brimming with energy and are committed to walking the extra mile. Symbiosis Law School Nagpur has the “State of Art Infrastructure” with remarkable facilities for its students. The pollution free premises have abundant open space and abundant open space and an impressive array of academic, sports and cultural facilities. The quality of curriculum for BA.LLB, BBA.LLB and LLM, blended with practical learning ensures that students joining the law programs will have great learning satisfaction and exposure to the challenging complex business issues.

We as a team endeavour to fulfil the noble objectives of our Founder Chancellor, Dr. S.B. Mujumdar in this regard under the able guidance of our Pro-Chancellor, Dr. Vidya Yervadekar by contributing to the progress of society at large. We create a platform of interactions for students with scholars and thinkers of national and international repute.

I am delighted and honoured to present before you the second issue of the e-magazine called INCUBATOR 2.0 (2024)

This magazine is an attempt to secure to our readers an opportunity to look into the innumerable activities undertaken at our splendid campus on daily basis. It is an endeavour to inform the outside world and strengthen our brand by projecting our prolific and dynamic students' activities. The entire team has made an effort to pull out all the stops in order to bring to you virtuous reading. Bringing out this magazine was an exciting experience that filled me up with the favour of learning and being a part of various activities.

The magazine is published with almighty's grace and intends to presents to our reads a canvas of activities painted from a pallet of sheer hard work and perseverance.

I wish all the readers an inspirational read!

Dr. Sukhvinder Singh Dari.

Director,
SLS NAGPUR.



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MENTAL HEALTH : A UNIVERSAL HUMAN RIGHT

With the advent of occupancy and busy schedules what we as individuals tend to compromise upon is our respective Mental Health. The emotional, mental and spiritual health of a person is not paid heed upon. As a community one should be able to foster and inculcate the significance of mental wellness. A man might be in abundance of all the riches in this world but he fails to accumulate the stability of mind, The quintessential veracity of existence is at stake. The world with the insertion of materialism is creating a capitalistic world where people run after money and are confined in a rat-race so as to repeatedly push themselves and to satiate to their hunger of a better lifestyle and In this contest the mental wellbeing of an individual is put to stake. The right to seek help should not be deficient to the rich poor divide. As the Human Rights are globalist in their very premise and do not metamorphose with the boundaries so does Mental Health. Healing is not bounded to meditating, drinking herbal teas, working out, spending time with nature, meeting friends or having a good laugh, these contrivances can be an inclusion. It is the unscrupulous weakness that persists within a person that can be cleansed with the aid of therapy or in colloquial terms, counselling. It is the premonition that needs cure that could be restored to love and affection.

The emotion of affinity and belongingness should be exhibited towards a person who is suffering mentally. The means to acquire assistance should be so uncomplicated that a person does not obtain second thoughts before approaching someone for help. The adamancy of the requisite of mental health should be at par with physical health and should be easily availed by each and every one. The world should presuppose and entail the correct frame of mind of the people before they are employed, schooled or even for the matter exist in this world. We should indispensably create a discernment free world where we pledge to not judge and discern people on the very facet of them being themselves. We should let people be. There is a stigma that persists in the minds of the people who because of social desecration tend to rethink or reconceive their resolution of seeking help. This can be a pragmatic and optimistic approach that people are now more well aware about the irksome nature of depression than people were 50 years ago, The society is steadily progressing and is on its way to attain major ascendancy and we aspire to perceive better aggregate in the future. Little endeavours can leisurely recourse into magnanimous outcomes. Until the world collectively budes off the ungodly advent of mental illness, what we can recourse fully perpetrate is to be kind to each and everyone because inescapably the people we know or might as well not even know are grappling a conflict within themselves.

BY: DEVIKA RAJ
SEM VI, BA.LLB

FACT BYTES

1.

Red Sea crisis could lead to global tanker shortage, Kuwait Petroleum CEO says:

The world could face tanker shortage if the crisis in the Red Sea persists for another six months, according to the CEO of Kuwait Petroleum Corporation. Shaikh Nawaf al-Sabah said KPC maintains a strategic tanker fleet and is delivering on time. Despite the Red Sea crisis, the CEO said he does not see a supply disruption risk in the Middle East.

2.

New-age companies Meesho, Pine Labs and Zepto eyeing shift of base to India:

Payments major Pine Labs and quick commerce firm Zepto are among the startups looking to relocate their headquarters from foreign shores to India, to capitalise on the country's burgeoning tech landscape. Payments player Pine Labs, is seeking approval for a cross-border merger involving its Singapore-based holding company and its Indian operations, as per the report. To this end it has initiated discussions with the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) and regulatory authorities in Singapore.

FACT BYTES

3.

Boeing Max crisis forces airlines to cut flights, pause hiring, CEOs say:

Boeing's latest Max crisis is forcing some of its biggest customers to rethink their growth plans this year — and possibly beyond, several airline CEOs said Tuesday.

Boeing's delivery delays are forcing carriers to change their growth plans, CEOs said.

Boeing is struggling to stabilize its supply chain after a host of quality control problems.

Southwest, Alaska and United say they are impacted by the late-arriving aircraft.

4.

INOXGFL Group plans to sell majority stake in C&I business; mandates EY for sale process:

INOXGFL Group has hired EY for a planned majority stake sale in its commercial and industrial (C&I) business, two people aware of the development said, a transaction with a potential equity value of around \$200 million. "It will be a majority stake sale mainly through primary infusion, and the process is at an early stage," one of the two people cited above said, requesting anonymity.

Case Commentary- ROMESH THAPPAR VS STATE OF MADRAS

Court- Supreme Court of India
Petitioner- Romesh Thappar
Respondent - State of Madras
Citation- 1950 SCC 436
Decided on - 26th May 1950

Introduction:

Freedom of speech and expression were at the centre of the historic 1950 Indian court case Romesh Thappar v. State of Madras. A journalist named Romesh Thappar filed a challenge under Section 9(1-A) of the Madras Maintenance of Public Order Act, 1949, against the Madras government for banning his publication, Cross Roads.

The question in the case was whether the prohibition went against his basic rights. The Supreme Court of India ruled that Section 9(1-A) was unconstitutional and maintained Thappar's privilege to petition the Supreme Court directly under Article 32 without first going via the High Court. A significant precedent for India's free speech rights was established by this case.

Facts and Background of the case:

Romesh Thappar the petitioner, was the editor, publisher, and printer of the Cross Roads periodical, which was published and distributed in Bombay. In compliance with the Madras Maintenance of Public Order Act, 1949[2], section 9 (1-A). The prior Madras state banned the journal's transit, distribution, and dissemination. The order, which claimed that the state's "public safety" defence of the prohibition was overly expansive, was published in the Fort St. George newspaper.

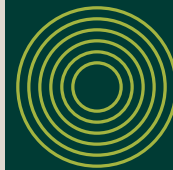
The petitioner filed a writ appeal with the Supreme Court in response to the ban, stating that the Act's powers were an undue limitation on the right to free speech as guaranteed by Article 19 of the Indian Constitution. Thus, it was determined that the respondent State would benefit from the ultimate objective of limit was to uphold public order and safety. This is equivalent to the security of the State, which is seen under Article 19(2) as a reasonable restriction on the right to free speech. Legal provisions referred are-

Romesh Thappar v. State of Madras deals with the Indian Constitution, specifically Article 19, clauses (1)(a) and (2), and Article 32. The petitioner has submitted an application under Article 32 to resolve preliminary objections.

The basic right under consideration is freedom of speech and expression. The dispute focuses around a statute that restricts this basic right to maintain public order and safety. The primary question is whether this law is legitimate.

Additionally, the issue of severability of the Madras Maintenance of Public Order Act (XXIII of 1949), notably Section 9(1-A), is being scrutinized. The court is considering whether some sections of the Act may be isolated from the remainder and proclaimed lawful.





Issues Before the court:

The Court had to decide whether the order issued under Section 9(1-A) of the Madras Maintenance of Public Order Act violated Article 19(1) (a) of the Constitution or fell within the constraints outlined in Article 19(2).

The Court also had to decide whether the challenged provision was unconstitutional under Article 13(1) of the Constitution since it violated the basic right to free speech and expression.

The Advocate General, who testified on behalf of the State of Madras, also raised an additional objection, arguing that the petitioner must first approach the High Court under Article 226 and only after he has exhausted that option, he may present his concerns before the Supreme Court.

Contention of the petitioner:

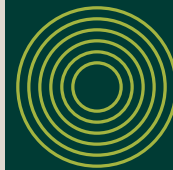
The petitioner in *Romesh Thappar v State of Madras* presented two arguments:

1) The Governor of Madras issued an order prohibiting the entrance, publishing, and distribution of Cross Roads in the State of Madras, which violated the basic right to free speech and expression granted by Article 19(1)(a) of the Indian Constitution.

2) Section 9(1-A) of the Madras Maintenance of Public Order Act, 1949, was contradictory with Section 13(1) of the Constitution since it infringed the petitioner's fundamental right to free speech and expression.

Contentions of the Respondent:

In the present matter, the Advocate General made a preliminary objection to the petitioner's plea for under-claiming relief under Article 32 of the Constitution in the first instance, on behalf of the State of Madras. He said that the petitioner should have exhausted his relief under Article 226 of the Constitution by relying on the High Court of Madras from the outset. Before proceeding to the High Court, a party should seek remedy from the previous court. He cited to *Emperor v. Bisheswar Prasad Sinha*, where such a standard of practice was affirmed in a criminal revision case, and brought our attention to several American decisions, *Urquhart v. Brown* and *Hooney v. Kolohan*, as indicating that because the Supreme Court of the United States has traditionally required that any legal remedies available to the petitioner in federal and state courts be exhausted before the remedy in the Supreme Court — whether habeas corpus or certiorari — might be granted. Second, the respondents relied on *Rex v. Wormwood Scrubbs Prison*, pointing to Section 9(1-A) and the phrases "securing public safety" and "the maintenance of public order" as having distinct intents. And argued that "public safety" meant the protection of the province, which was covered by Article 19(2), which includes the basis of "security of state" as a permissible restriction.



Observation of the Court:

The Court applied the literal rule of construction to the article, saying that the article empowers the Supreme Court to issue writs in cases when citizens' basic rights have been violated. The textualists believe that whatever the legislature's aim was when drafting the legislation has simply been consolidated in the rule, therefore there is no need to go beyond the text. The Federal Court ruled that there is nothing in the Constitution that suggests that a citizen should be denied their right under Article 226 of the Constitution.

The Federal Court ruled that sedition and maintenance of public order are different legislative topics under Entry 3, List III, Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution. The court then invoked the Doctrine of Severability established that the majority of the Court found Section 9(1-A) of the condemned Act to be unconstitutional under Article 13(1) of the Constitution and extra vires since it contradicted the provisions of Part III of the Constitution. In his dissenting judgment, Justice Fazal Ali used the case of *Brij Bhushan v. Anr. V. The State of Delhi* to conclude that preserving peace and tranquillity was an essential component of sustaining state security. He contended that while sedition may threaten the security of the state, so can public disorder and disruption in public safety, and thus that the assailed Act imposed.

Finally, the Court applied the literal rule of interpretation to the article, concluding that the purpose of the terminology employed in legislation should be completely trusted. However, Justice Fazal Ali contended that the challenged Act was not designed to evaluate minor matters, but rather those that undermine the region's peace and serenity.

Judgement

The petition was granted in the 4:1 ratio, with Fazal Ali, J. dismissing it. Justice M Patanjali Sastri wrote the majority decision, while Justice S Fazl Ali argued against it.

The Court ruled that unless a statute restricting freedom of speech and expression is purely intended at undermining the security of the state or overturning the state, it cannot be considered under Article 19(2) of the Indian Constitution.

The Court ruled that Section 9 (1-A) of the Madras Maintenance of Public Order Act, 1949, was unconstitutional and invalid.



Analysis of the Case:

The Supreme Court's decision on press freedom and the scope of reasonable limitations on fundamental rights in Part III of the Constitution, issued during the early stages of post-sacred India, established a solid foundation for ensuring press opportunity and characterizing the scope of reasonable limitations on the rights guaranteed in Part III of the Constitution. As a guarantee and guardian of basic rights, the court cannot consistently refuse to hear applications seeking insurance against infringement of such rights. The court's decision to limit the State's capacity to interfere with individual rights set the way for further rulings that championed the rights of the people against the State, resulting in increasing trust in the integrity of the judicial arm of the government.

Freedom of speech and expression is critical to a functioning democracy, and the media is seen as the fourth pillar of democracy. The Supreme Court found the appropriate balance by not blindly conforming to foreign legislation, notwithstanding the disparities in financial and sociopolitical circles between the two countries. The First Constitutional Amendment Act of 1951 included 'Public Order' as a reasonable constraint under 19(2) on Freedom of Speech and Expression, underlining the significance of open political discourse in a democracy-based government.

Conclusion:

The main issue in Romesh Thappar v. State of Madras concerned whether the State of Madras's prohibition on the magazine Cross Roads infringed the petitioner's right to freedom of speech and expression as stated in Article 19(1)(a). The petitioner's ability to approach the Supreme Court directly under Article 32, without first requesting relief from the High Court under Article 226, was upheld by the court. The Madras Maintenance of Public Order Act's Section 9(1-A), which permitted limitations in the name of public safety and order, was likewise found to be unconstitutional since it went beyond what was acceptable in terms of limiting the right to free speech and expression. In India, this case set a major precedent for defending the right to free expression.

**BY: DEVANSH BANSAL
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FACT BYTES

5.

India's petroleum export earnings drop due to global slowdown:

India's export earnings from petroleum shipments fell steeply during the first 11 months of fiscal year 2024 due to the global economic slowdown, a rise in domestic consumption, and shrinking discounts on Russian oil. During FY2023, India, despite not being a major petroleum producer, expanded its export markets for refined petroleum products helped by the availability of cheap Russian oil and a demand for value-added petroleum products from countries in Europe, West Asia and North Africa.

6.

Lockheed Martin looks to acquire spacecraft maker Terran Orbital for nearly \$600 million:

Lockheed Martin submitted a bid to acquire spacecraft manufacturer Terran Orbital, the defense giant revealed in a securities filing on Friday. The nonbinding proposal would see Lockheed acquire Terran Orbital's outstanding common stock at \$1 a share in cash, as well as pay \$70 million for Terran's outstanding warrants and assume the company's \$313 million in outstanding debt. Together, the offer values Terran Orbital at just below \$600 million. Terran Orbital stock closed at \$1.07 a share on Friday. Terran went public via a SPAC in early 2022 at a \$1.8 billion valuation.

FACT BYTES

7.

US sues Apple, alleges tech giant exploits illegal monopoly:

The US Justice Department sued Apple on Thursday, alleging the tech giant blocked software developers and mobile gaming companies from offering better options on the iPhone, resulting in higher prices for consumers. The government's antitrust complaint, filed in a New Jersey federal court, alleges Apple used its control of the iPhone to prevent competitors from offering innovative services such as digital wallets and limited the functionality of hardware products that compete with Apple's own devices.

8.

Google fined €250 million in France over dispute with news publishers:

France's competition watchdog fined Google 250 million euros (\$271.7 million), saying the search giant breached some commitments it made to negotiate license deals with an array of news publishers in the country. The Alphabet unit has for years been in the cross hairs of the French competition authority over its use of news publishers' content in search results and, in 2022, Google made binding commitments to negotiate license deals fairly, including a pledge to give publishers estimates of indirect revenue it generates when including news content in its search results.



IMPACT OF AI ON THE PROFESSIONALS AND THE STUDENTS OF THE CONSTITUTION

ABBREVIATIONS:

1. AI - Artificial Intelligence
2. SUPACE – “Supreme court portal for assistance in court’s efficiency”
3. CJI - Chief justice of India
4. SUVAS – Supreme court Vidhik Anuvaad Software.
5. TERES – Technology Enabled Resolution
6. TAR - Technology-Assisted Review

ABSTRACT:

Artificial intelligence (AI) also known as machine learning describes programmes for computers that are able to carry out problematic tasks that were previously limited to human brain, problems such as thinking, and the decision-making process. AI acts like an umbrella which also includes a wide range of technologies like machine learning, natural language processing and deep learning. Despite of many philosophies AI exists which also helps in our day to day working life. There are many of the examples of AI i.e., Chat GPT, google translate, text editors and auto correctors, E-payments, research and recommendations Algorithms etc. AI helps students and professionals in many ways, which includes the systems which are utilising can effectively enhance online teaching and learning by personalising instructions for each student, automating routine tasks for instructors, and providing adaptive evaluations. Thus, AI began in early 1990’s but the significant changes weren’t made till 1950’s without the earlier expert work in different fields, it won’t be possible. Thus, it also includes the work of professionals and the students. To know the present and future of AI past knowledge is must. In this article, we cover all the major occurrences of AI, from the groundwork laid in the early 19th century, to the major trends happening in the present and the major issue of the article is that what is the impact of AI on the professionals and students. The large amount of data is altered and analysed by AI, which also extract valuable data that boosts-up the innovation and the company productivity. AI has the power to completely transform both, our “Personal and Professional life”, from producing new goods and services to automating monotonous tasks. AI has a wide range of uses, from “Financial analysis and Medical diagnosis” to “Autonomous automobiles and Virtual assistants.”

KEYWORDS: *Artificial intelligence, Umbrella, Algorithms, professionals, company productivity and financial analysis*



INTRODUCTION:

As rightly said by Mr. Richard Susskind an IT advisory to the Lord Chief Justice of England and Wales that “Technology will be the main driver of this change. And, in the long run, we will neither need nor want professionals to work in the way that they did in the twentieth century and before.”

The change here Mr. Susskind is talking about is "Artificial Intelligence". According to him, after the commencement of AI, Professionals and students will not be needed after a specific period of time. In law, there is evidence that machine learning can be applied to legal proceedings in the similar way as legal experts do, but for the use of AI, the professionals and the students need to be thorough with the new technology to use AI, it needs Human Brain to be controlled and that completely depends on the discretion of the human in what way artificial intelligence is to be used, means the use of AI in the judiciary requires caution and humility, as well as a balance between human and machine intelligence is needed, which Mr. Bobde, the former Chief justice of India called the relation as the "perfect blend of human intelligence and machine learning." Throughout his tenure, he emphasised the importance of having artificial intelligence (AI) system in courtrooms that is well-reformed and organised, without limiting or destroying any citizen's legal rights. When artificial intelligence applies on the judiciary in a way that adheres to the morality established by the constitution and is equally guided by legal, ethical, and constitutional principles, it becomes more compatible. Artificial intelligence (AI) is an opportunity to be used in methods that compromise the trust, credibility, or liberty of students and professionals adhering to the constitution. Despite of this positive impacts that AI has, there are some negative impacts of it as well, which can violate the privacy, security, or intellectual property rights of students and professionals adhering to the constitution by gathering, processing, or disclosing their private or sensitive data, including biometric, academic, or professional information, without their knowledge or consent. AI can also be used to exploit, discriminate against, or harm students and professionals by establishing or reinforcing unfair or unjust outcomes, like grading or promotion based on their characteristics such as gender, race or disability.



DIFFERENT “ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE” TOOLS ADOPTED IN APEX COURT

The Apex court Introduced Artificial intelligence (AI) portal Called “SUPACE” in 2021 built by “ManCorp Innovation Labs”. It is a design to make research easier on the judges prospective, also reducing their workload. This project was launched by CJI of India “Mr. Sharad Arvind Bobde”. SUPACE, a tool which collects relevant jurisprudence and facts, which are accessible to judges. Mr. Bobde said that SUPACE an AI is designed in a way that it can’t take decisions, decision-making and judgement passing discretion is still with the judge.

In 2022, the "Ministry of Law and Justice" created an artificial intelligence tool called "SUVAS" that allows legal documents to be translated from traditional language to English language or the other way around.

A company named “TERES”, Prepared an artificial intelligence program that can write up courtroom proceedings as they happen. During the constitutional bench hearing of the political controversy in Maharashtra, the artificial intelligence engine was utilised.

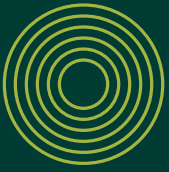
POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

Positive impacts:

1. Through the automation of processes like document review, legal research, transcription, and translation, artificial intelligence (AI) can increase the judicial system's effectiveness and accessibility.
2. Judges and attorneys can concentrate on more strategic and intricate tasks like deal structuring, negotiation, advocacy, and representation with the aid of AI.
3. AI can lessen biases and human error in the legal system, including prejudice, discrimination, corruption, and delays.

Negative impacts:

1. AI may present problems with privacy, accountability, transparency, and fairness, among other ethical and legal issues.
2. Inaccuracies and biases that arise from human oversight, algorithm design, and data quality can also be produced by AI.
3. AI has the potential to violate the autonomy and human dignity of those taking part in the legal system, including victims, witnesses, and litigants.



ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM: IS MORALITY PRESENT?

Legal professionals use AI-based technologies in a number of countries. For example, the first significant use of AI in legal practice is Technology-Assisted Review (TAR). Large data collections are organised, analysed, and searched using TAR mostly for record investigations and e-discovery purposes. In order to improve their legal services, many Indian law firms, such as Cyril Amarchand Mangaldas, have recently begun implementing significant AI applications. In order to implement AI-based solutions, the company is collaborating with a number of start-ups.

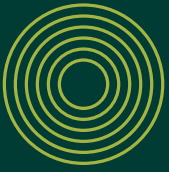
AI is being marketed as a useful tool for legal practice in India. Legal professionals are finding it easier to operate effectively in the realm of intellectual property disputes thanks to a number of programmes like Lex Machina, owned by LexisNexis. Comparably, another LexisNexis tool called Ravel Law is presently being utilised to offer legal analytics of judicial opinions in order to forecast the possible ruling of a particular judge in a case.

Artificial intelligence has the potential to transform the way lawyers practice law, think about their work, and communicate with their clients. In an effort to transform the legal profession, a number of foreign courts are implementing artificial intelligence (AI) into the legal system. For instance, the American Bar Association added a section to its model standards of professional conduct that states that attorneys must be knowledgeable of changes in the law and legal practice, including the advantages and disadvantages of any applicable technology. Thus, it is possible to view the introduction of technology into the legal field as a significant step in the direction of reducing access to the justice gap.

CHINA: The Shanghai High People's Court has created "THE 206 SYSTEM," an intelligent assistive case handling the system for criminal cases that facilitates the full criminal case handling process in Shanghai. This technology covers online form filling, judicial trials, investigations, and the approval of arrests, parole, and other related processes.

BRAZIL: The Brazilian Supreme Court deployed "VICTOR", a cutting-edge artificial intelligence system, in 2020. The Supreme Court has benefited greatly from this programme in clearing its backlog of cases. The software shortened the first analysis time of hearing the petitioned case from 40 minutes to just a few seconds, which allowed the court to hear the petition in less time.

COLUMBIA: The Colombian Constitutional Court adopted artificial intelligence (AI) the programme "PROMETEA" in 2019 in an effort to address the court's inefficiencies and case backlog. With a 96% success rate, the software has achieved a significant milestone by answering a case in less than 20 seconds.



CONCLUSION:

AI is developing very quickly and is known as an extensive amount of assets. Educating the current and future staff is becoming more and more essential in order to successfully implement AI in the judicial sector. A variety of internet tools for settling disputes are currently being developed that wholly avoid going through the legal system. AI helps the students and professionals in many various aspects. The impact of AI on students and the professionals of the constitution can be positive and negative, both are based on the manner in which it is planned out, carried out, and controlled. On the other hand, AI can also enhance the prospects of career and learning outcomes for the students as well as for the professionals. On the contrary, Artificial intelligence (AI) might present certain risks and challenges to students and the professionals of the constitution, including privacy, security, accountability, bias, and ethical concerns. AI might effect the social and emotional aspects of teaching and learning. Therefore, it is important to ensure that AI should be transparent, human-centric in nature which can provide knowledge, skills, structure and other benefits to the students and the professionals. AI cannot be humans, because AI lacks strategic thinking and creativity in the same ways that humans do, humans must help them in some areas of work. Humans must adopt a well-balanced approach that guarantees AI's involvement because, in addition to establishing an efficient regulatory framework outlining the roles and responsibilities of this rational machine, data privacy must be protected. Therefore, the solution is to embrace developments in technology and to use AI which protects the interests of the students and professionals of the constitution.

**BY: VIDHI KAPOOR AND ABHINAV JINDAL
SEM II AND SEM VI**

FACT BYTES

9.

ATC to get 2.9% in Vodafone Idea, converts OCDs worth ₹1,440 cr to equity:

Debt-laden Vodafone Idea will allot equity shares worth ₹1,440 crore from optionally convertible debentures, or OCDs, to ATC Telecom Infrastructure, the loss-making carrier told the Bombay Stock Exchange on Tuesday. ATC will hold 2.9% of the revised shareholding after conversion, the company told Mint. "As per the terms of the OCDs, on March 18, 2024, ATC has requested VIL for conversion of 14,400 OCDs amounting to ₹1,440 crore into 1.44 billion fully paid-up equity shares of face value of ₹10 each. VIL will take necessary actions to allot the equity shares to ATC pursuant to the conversion of the said OCDs, as per the terms of the OCDs," the carrier said in the exchange filing.

10.

Oister Global to invest ₹4,500 crore in PE/VC funds in next two years

Oister Global, which invests in PE and VC funds, is looking to deploy ₹4,500 crore in private market funds in the next two years, a top executive said. The Gurugram-based firm, which is also an investor in Blume Ventures, will deploy close to ₹1,000 crore by the end of this year, and ₹3,500 on top of that in the next year, said Rohit Bhayana, co-CEO & co-founder, Oister Global.

FACT BYTES

11.

“No one can hide”: Elon Musk's SpaceX is building hundreds of spy satellites for US government:

Elon Musk-led SpaceX is developing hundreds of spy satellites for a US intelligence agency under a secret \$1.8 billion contract, Reuters reported, citing various unnamed sources. The contract, which was signed in 2021, aims to develop a powerful spy system that includes hundreds of satellites with Earth-imaging capabilities that can operate in low orbit. The spy satellite network will be built by SpaceX's Starshield business, and the Reuters report also signals a deeper engagement with the Pentagon. The \$1.8 billion contract also indicates the intelligence community's growing confidence in SpaceX, despite Musk's clashes with the Biden administration over many issues, including the use of Starlink satellites in Ukraine.

12.

US probing Adani Group over potential bribery, company denies foul:

US prosecutors have escalated their investigation into India's Adani Group, focusing on potential bribery and the conduct of billionaire founder Gautam Adani, according to sources familiar with the matter, as per a report by Bloomberg. The investigation, led by the US Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of New York and the Justice Department's fraud unit in Washington, is examining whether an Adani entity or individuals linked to the company were involved in paying officials in India for favourable treatment on an energy project. The probe also extends to Indian renewable energy company Azure Power Global Ltd, the report added.



THE 1773 REGULATING ACT AND EIC PRECARIOUS HOLD IN 1773.

INTRODUCTION:

The British Parliament enacted the Regulating Act of 1773 as a legislative measure to control the East India Company's (EIC) operations in India. The Act, which Frederick North, Lord North, introduced, was intended to alleviate the financial situation of the financially distressed EIC by decreasing the surplus of tea that it owned. The Act's main provisions included the establishment of a Supreme Court in Calcutta, the subsumption of the presidencies of Madras and Bombay under Bengal's authority, and the appointment of a Governor-General of Bengal. The Act did not completely address the EIC's issues, despite early expectations, which prompted further actions like the Pitt's India Act of 1784.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The British Parliament enacted the Regulating Act of 1773 as a legislative measure to control the East India Company's (EIC) operations in India. Its goal was to improve the financially ailing EIC's situation and lessen the excess tea it kept. Among the important historical background details are:

- 1) Financial Crisis: The government had to step in since the EIC was experiencing a severe financial crisis.
- 2) Corruption: The EIC was known for its pervasive corruption, which prompted calls for reform.
- 3) Bengal Famine: During this period, a terrible famine struck Bengal, underscoring the need for better government.
- 4) Loss Against Mysore: In 1769, the EIC was defeated by Hyder Ali of Mysore, highlighting the necessity for more capable leadership.
- 5) Formation of the Governor-General: By virtue of the Act, a Governor-General of Bengal, establishing dominance over India.
- 6) Centralization: By placing the Governors of Bombay and Madras under Bengal's jurisdiction, the Act consolidated power.
- 7) Supreme Court: In order to manage the British legal system in India, British judges were transferred to Calcutta to form a Supreme Court.



ENACTMENT OF THE REGULATING ACT 1773:

The British government passed the Regulating Act of 1773 in order to deal with the problems facing the East India Company in India. For the people, Robert Clive's two-tiered governance system in India was perplexing and challenging. In Bengal, the company possessed Nizamat powers in along with Diwani privileges, which allowed the Nawabs and the company to take advantage of the people. The severe famine that struck Bengal brought attention to the plight of the people. The Act's enactment was largely spurred by the corporation's financial predicament by 1773 and its 1772 request to the British government for a one-million-pound loan. The company felt that it was imperative that the Crown take control of some regions since the British Parliament was not ready to accept this position. To limit its proclivity to wield political power for economic gain. At the time, India had three presidencies: Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, each of which had to operate independently. Harmonizing the management of these municipalities was important, therefore the Regulating Act of 1773 was enacted to provide guidelines for the British East India Company.

PROVISIONS OF THE ACT:

The regulatory legislation sought to improve the administration of the East India Company's operations in India and Europe. It made two key modifications to the company's constitution: it increased directors' terms from one to four years and elected a quarter of directors in rotation each year. This was done to assure continuity in the company's direction and to strengthen the board of directors. The legislation also restricted voting power to shareholders who owned 1000 pounds or more of stock, with the goal of improving the quality of shareholders and directors.

The British government strengthened control over the corporation, forcing directors to share all information regarding India with the treasury and state secretary. The legislation reorganised the Calcutta government system, installing a Governor-General and a four-member council, with the authority to oversee and control all territorial conquests and income in Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa. Warren Hastings was appointed as the first Governor-General, who served for five years and may be dismissed at any moment. Decisions were determined by majority vote, with the Governor-General casting just one vote and voting only when the council's vote was tied.



FLAWS IN THE REGULATING ACT 1773:

The Regulating Act of 1773, which regulated the East India Company (EIC) in India, had a number of problems. It did not solve the concerns of the Indian people that paid taxes to the EIC. The Supreme Court's powers were unclear, creating uncertainty. Parliamentary oversight was ineffectual due to the absence of a system for investigating reports sent by the Governor-General in Council. The Governor-General's veto power was insufficient, restricting their decision-making capacity. Furthermore, the Act failed to successfully combat corruption among EIC officials, causing problems inside the firm.

CONCLUSION:

The British Parliament made a major effort to resolve issues regarding the management and control of the East India Company's Indian holdings in 1773 with the Regulating Act. The Act sought to assure stronger monitoring from London and to prevent abuses of power by establishing a more regulated and responsible system. Nevertheless, there were many difficulties in putting it into practice, and the desired changes were not always translated into efficient local government. The unstable grip that the East India Company had on India at this time was a reflection of the complicated sociopolitical environment of the day, which included internal corruption, disputes with regional leaders, and opposition from the Indian populace. The Act intensified already-existing conflicts while introducing new bureaucratic obstacles. The 1773 Regulating Act, in spite of its shortcomings, set the stage for further governmental interventions in British India, laying the groundwork for later changes in governmental systems and the introduction of direct Crown control in 1858. The purpose of this research article is to clarify the complex relationships between imperial goals, economic concerns, and colonial governance, as well as to throw light on the subtle changes that occurred this historical period. Looking back, the Regulating Act of 1773 marks a turning point in the history of British colonial control in India by drawing attention to the ambiguities and complexity that were part of the colonial endeavour.

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FACT BYTES

13.

Google in trouble with CCI again, this time for violating fair pricing rules:

Google found itself in deeper trouble in India after the country's antitrust watchdog ordered an investigation into the tech giant's pricing methods, saying the company had implemented its policies in a "discriminatory manner". The Competition Commission of India on Friday said it will probe Google's pricing model within 60 days, without immediately passing a verdict or enforcing penalties. CCI's decision has wider implications for Google, the dominant mobile operating platform in India, given the watchdog's earlier rulings as well as the company's run-ins with the domestic app ecosystem.

14.

Disney-owned Star India begins arbitration against Zee Entertainment:

Zee Entertainment Enterprises, on Wednesday, said that Star India, owned by Walt Disney, has initiated arbitration proceedings against the broadcaster. The dispute arises from an alleged breach of the terms outlined in a cricket broadcasting agreement between the two companies. This development follows the termination of the Zee-Sony deal. Zee opted to terminate the agreement for broadcasting ICC men's and under-19 tournaments, a pact that was initially inked in 2022.

FACT BYTES

15.

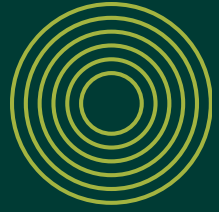
Govt approves 16% hike in wages for LIC employees: Report

The government has approved a 16 per cent increase in basic wages for the employees of Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), starting from August 2022, which means that LIC employees will receive arrears for the past two years, according to a report by CNBC-TV18. With the allowances included, the overall raise could go up to 22 per cent, the report added. The development comes as a relief to more than 1 lakh employees and 30,000 pensioners associated with LIC. This hike is set to have a substantial financial impact, with an estimated annual implication of over ₹4,000 crore for LIC. After the hike, LIC's wage bill is expected to rise to more than ₹29,000 crore. The approval of the wage hike will also benefit 30,000 pensioners of the insurance firm.

16.

McDonald's forced to shut multiple restaurants across world for hours after system failure:

Chicago-based McDonald's faced a worldwide system failure on Friday, that led to the closure of its multiple restaurants for hours." The issue came to light after hungry customers of the fast food chain faced difficulty in ordering at stores, on phones and at electronic kiosks on Friday because of a system outage.



AN OVERVIEW ON: - GAMBLING AND THE GOA, DAMAN & DIU PUBLIC GAMBLING ACT 1976.

OVERVIEW:

Before documented history, at least, gambling existed in the Paleolithic era. During the first millennium BCE, gambling establishments were common in China, and betting on animals to fight was a frequent practice.

Records show that gambling dates as least to the 14th century in Japan, and playing cards first emerged in China in the 9th century CE. The most widely played gambling game, poker, originated in the United States at least in the seventeenth century. In Venice, Italy, The Ridotto, the first casino, opened for business in 1638.

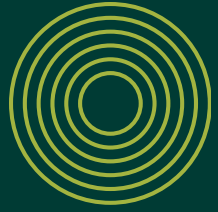
For a very long time, people from all cultures and continents have been enthralled with the thrill, excitement, and possible rewards of gambling. Navigating the world of gambling may be challenging, though, because cultural attitudes and legal frameworks differ greatly

A Scale of Legality:

Strictly Prohibited: Nations that include Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Lebanon, Cuba, and many more firmly ban any form of gambling for cultural and religious reasons.

State-Sanctioned: Countries like China, Japan, and Britain, amid others, have granted permission for state-sanctioned gambling games, such as pachinko parlors in Japan and the national lottery in the UK.

Open markets: - Cities like Macau, China, Las Vegas, USA, Monte Carlo, Monaco, and others are open markets where there is high stream of revenue and can lead to an increase of government revenue. This is because gambling generates taxing on the winnings of people.



A Patchwork of Laws:

National Level: Some countries have centralized gambling laws, while other delegate regulations to individual states, provinces, creating a patchwork of legal frameworks.

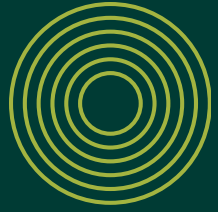
Age Restrictions: Minimum gambling ages vary widely, typically ranging from 18 to 21 years, exceptions depending on the game and jurisdiction.

Licensing and Taxation: Governments often license and tax gambling operators to responsible practices and generate revenue.

Gambling's global reach extends to India, where it boasts of rich historical tapestry. While the game unfolds differently across the world, India's unique story deserves a closer look. Let's delve into the fascinating history of gambling in the nation.

Pinpointing the exact origin in India is tricky but as historical references suggest that it dates around 7300 to 300 BCE. In traditional reference Mahabharata it started around 430 BCE. In modern times in 1867 The public gambling Act was enacted, laying restrictions but was open for interpretations. Prior to this law gambling in India was regulated under the Gaming Act 1845 and The Betting Act 1853. These laws were enforced by the parliament of United Kingdom. After the promulgation of constitution gambling was inserted into (list II of the Seventh Schedule) which gave the state legislature to make independent laws about gambling and betting and this made Goa in 1975 the first state to legalize and regulate casinos under state specified law The Goa, daman& Diu public gambling act 1976. Simultaneously Daman also in 1976 technically legalized gambling because it followed The Goa, Daman& Diu public gambling Act and not the centralized act that was followed by the rest of the states in India.

There are Different laws that govern. The gambling rules in India. Some of them are. The public gambling act of 1867 and The Goa Daman and Diu public Gambling Act 1976. Our main focus would be only on the law that governs gambling in Goa and Daman& Diu.



Analysis of The Goa, Daman & Diu Public Gambling Act:

This act was passed and implemented on 30th July 1976 this law provides punishment for public gambling and keeping of common gaming houses in the union territories of Goa, Daman & Diu.

This act was also amended in the year 2021. The amendments were made in section 3,4,11 of this act.

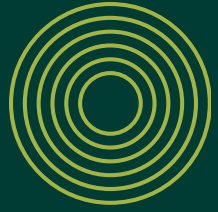
Under section 2 of this act, it defines common gaming house. According to this section common gaming houses are any house, room or any place whatsoever in which such gaming takes place or in which instruments of gaming are kept or used for such gaming.

1) In the case of any other sort of gaming, any house, room, or place whereby gaming instruments are kept or used for the profit or gain of the person owning, occupying, using, or maintaining such house, room, or place, regardless of whether such house, room, or place or instrument is charged for use.

2) place includes a tent, enclosure, space, vehicle and vessel.

This section also defines gaming according to this section gaming includes: -

wagering or betting and includes wagering or betting on the digits of a numerical figure arrived at by manipulation in any manner whatsoever, or on the order of the digits, or on the digits themselves or on pictorial representations, any transaction by which a person in any capacity whatever employs another person in any capacity whatever or engages for another in any capacity whatever, to wager or bet with any other person, the collection or soliciting of bets, receipts or distribution of winnings or prizes in money or otherwise in respect of wagering or betting or any act which is intended to aid or facilitate wagering or betting or such collection, soliciting, receipt or distribution, instrument of gaming, includes any article used or intended to be used as a subject, an accessory or means of gaming, any document used or intended to be used as a register or record or evidence of any gaming, the proceeds of any gaming, and any winnings or prizes in money or otherwise distributed or intended to be distributed in respect of any gaming.



Section 4 provides for the punishment of gaming in gaming houses it states that whosoever is found in common gaming houses or is caught playing in the gaming houses is liable for punishment with imprisonment to the extent of 3 years or with fine up to seven thousand or both. But there are some conditions that are: -

If it is the first offence then the imprisonment would not be less than 3 months and fine cannot be less than four thousand.

If it is the second offence then the imprisonment would not be less than 6 months and the fine shall not be less than five thousand five hundred.

For the third and subsequent offence the imprisonment shall not be less than 1 year and fine shall not be less than seven thousand.

The section 13 of this act says that nothing in this act shall apply to games that are of mere skill wherever they are played. But to describe what constitutes game of mere skill is very tricky and leaves room for interpretation on the side of courts. Like in the case of State of Andra Pradesh Vs K Satyanarayana the apex court went to the extent that games like rummy and cards are based upon games of skill.

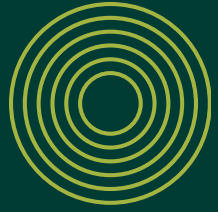
Section 13A- (Authorised Games)- Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the Government may authorise any game of electronic amusement/slot machines in Five Star Hotels 27{and such table games and gaming on board in vessels offshore as may be notified} subject to such conditions, including payment of such recurring and non-recurring fees, as may be prescribed.

Conclusion:

The gambling regulations outlined in the Goa, Daman & Diu Public Gambling Act, 1976 present a nuanced landscape. While it outright prohibits many forms of public gambling, certain exceptions, such as state-operated casinos, online lotteries, and traditional village games, are allowed. This intricate framework results in a coexistence of legal and illegal gambling activities, complicating enforcement efforts and giving rise to apprehensions about potential social and economic consequences.

Crucial considerations for the future include finding a delicate equilibrium between reaping economic benefits from casinos for tourism and addressing potential social costs such as addiction and criminal activities.

With the increasing popularity of online gambling, there is a pressing need for clear and effective regulations to manage emerging challenges and promote responsible practices.



Building public trust and combating illegal gambling activities can be achieved by enhancing enforcement mechanisms and ensuring transparency in licensing processes.

Empowering individuals to make informed choices requires initiatives focused on raising public awareness about the risks associated with gambling and encouraging responsible practices.

Successfully navigating the intricacies of gambling in Goa, Daman & Diu demands a comprehensive approach that takes into account economic, social, and regulatory considerations. The effective implementation of the Public Gambling Act, coupled with proactive measures to address evolving challenges, is essential for establishing a sustainable and responsible gambling environment in these territories.

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FACT BYTES

17.

LTTS lands \$100-million cybersecurity project from Maharashtra govt:

L&T Technology Services Ltd (LTTS) will set up a cybersecurity and cybercrime prevention centre for the Maharashtra government to tackle cybercrime incidents and aid in investigations, the company said. In September 2023 the Maharashtra cabinet had approved a ₹837-crore (about \$100 million) project to curb cyber crimes in the state. As part of a \$100-million deal with the Maharashtra State Cyber Department, LTTS will also design a cybersecurity system for the state, with KPMG Assurance and Consulting Services LLP as its forensics partner.

18.

Neuralink Achieves 'Telepathy': Elon Musk Reacts To Paralyzed Man Playing Chess With His Mind:

Neuralink CEO Elon Musk has reacted to a live stream of a quadriplegic man, the company's first brain implant patient, playing video games and online chess using only his mind. Earlier this year, without giving many details, Musk revealed that Neuralink had implanted its first human brain chip after receiving approval from the US FDA.

FACT BYTES

19.

Reliance, Disney announce \$8.5bn merger to create Indian media powerhouse:

India's Reliance Industries and Walt Disney of the United States have announced the merger of their India TV and streaming media assets, creating an \$8.5bn entertainment powerhouse far ahead of rivals in the world's most populous nation. Reliance, led by Asia's richest man Mukesh Ambani, will inject \$1.4bn in the merged entity, with the company and its affiliates holding a more than 63 percent stake. Disney will hold about 37 percent.

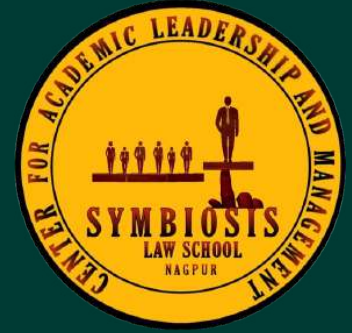
20.

SP Group sells data centre construction business for Rs 700 crore:

Shapoorji Pallonji Group is exiting the data centre construction business that it pioneered in the country. SP Group has sold the business to a group of investors including as many as 30 individuals - making it a rare M&A deal - for Rs. 700 crore. Typically, in buyout deals, acquirers are limited in numbers.



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