

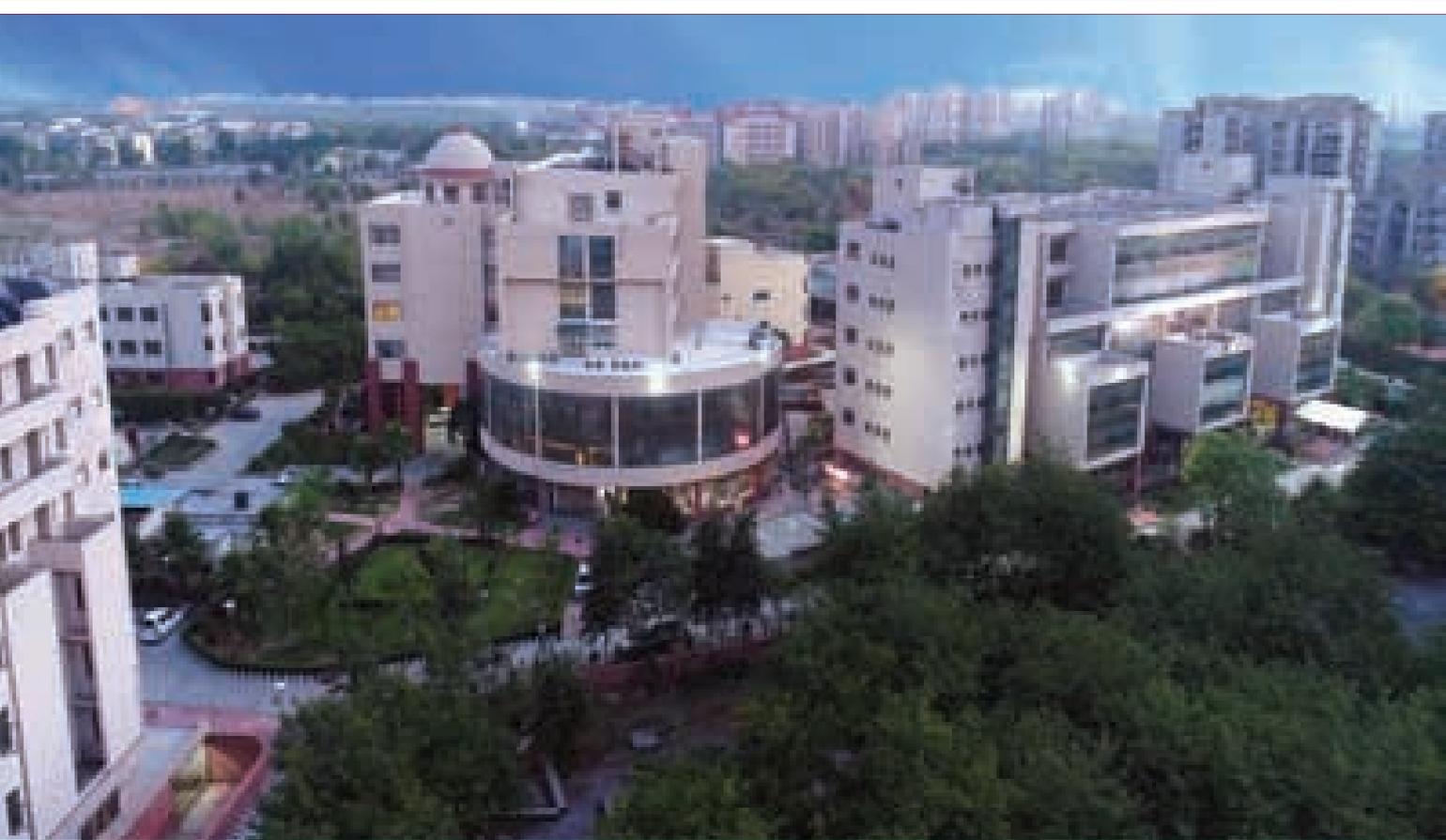
**RESEARCH**  
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॥ न्यायस्तत्र प्रमाणं स्यात् ॥



**NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY DELHI**

Sector-14 Dwarka, New Delhi-110078





॥ न्यायस्तत्र प्रमाणं स्यात् ॥



## OUR L O G O

The logo of National Law University Delhi is composed of 3 elements: n (N), L (L) and U (U) which are interlinked by the second element of L. In its totality, it represents the harmonious confluence of different elements of disciplines and level—a rule that Law and its executive, the judicial system also performs. Individually, the 'N'; and 'U' are downward and upward facing, symbolising polar and complementary outlooks, through which Law threads its way. The extension of 'L'; or Law to beneath the layer, attempts to encapsulate the concerns of equality and social justice. The emphasis is on the 'Rule of Law'; (represented by the second 'L') in promoting social justice, particularly targeting the vulnerable population, that is lowest on the social ladder. Its columnar arrangement suggests an upholding of justice, equality, fraternity, and human rights in all their facets to reach at a secular democracy.



# VISION

The National Law University Delhi established in 2008 by Act No. 1 of 2008 is premier Law University established in the capital city of India. Dynamic in vision and robust in commitment, the University has shown terrific promise to become a world-class institution in a very short span of time. It follows a mandate to transform and redefine the process of legal education.

Our sincere endeavour will be to make legal education as justice education, as an instrument of social, political and economic change, and to prepare Lawyers who will be competent in the art of advocacy both at the trial, appellate level and also skilled in judicial administration. The students of the National Law University, Delhi will be shaped as agents of change as the country mandates to achieve its developmental goals for future generations. The primary mission of the University will be to create Lawyers who will be professionally competent, technically sound and socially relevant, and will not only enter the Bar and the Bench but also be equipped to address the imperatives of the new millennium and uphold the Constitutional values.

The University aims to evolve and impart comprehensive and interdisciplinary legal education which will promote legal and ethical values, while fostering the rule of Law. This education will be an instrument of social, political, and economic change; preparing lawyers who are competent in the art of advocacy both at the trial and appellate level, and skilled judicial administrators.

## OBJECTIVES OF THE UNIVERSITY

- To evolve and impart comprehensive legal education including distance and continuing legal education at all levels to achieve excellence;
- To organise advanced studies and promote research in all branches of law;
- To disseminate legal knowledge and legal processes and their role in national development by organising lectures, seminars, symposia, workshops, and conferences;
- To promote cultural, legal and ethical values with a view to promote and foster the rule of law and the objectives enshrined in the Constitution of India;
- To liaise with institutions of higher learning and research in India and abroad;
- To publish periodicals, treaties, study books, reports, journals, and other literature on all subjects relating to law;
- To undertake study and training projects relating to law, legislation, and judicial institutions;

## MESSAGE FROM VICE-CHANCELLOR

Our endeavour has been to transform legal education into justice education and to be an instrument of social, political and economic change. The primary mission of the University is to create lawyers who will be professionally competent, technically sound and socially relevant. They shall enter the front rows of the Bar and the Bench to address imperatives of the new millennium, uphold the values of Indian Constitution and help strengthen the rule of law in the country. This necessarily means that students at our prestigious Law University shall be the bridge connecting the law with society, economics, and politics.

The lawyers trained here are well equipped with the desirable advocacy skills not only at the trial but at the appellate levels also. They will contribute as agents of change to the country's mandate to achieve its future developmental goals. This institution is nurturing and shaping aspirations of the youth of the country in realizing their dreams to be jurists skilled in judicial administration. Our students are ready to work relentlessly to make this world a better place to live in, in all respects. Dynamic in vision and robust in commitment, the University in a very short span of time has shown terrific promise to become a world-class institution. In the NIRF Rankings 2018 and 2019, NLU Delhi was ranked as second best Law school in the country, with a score of 74.58 and 76.23 out of 100. NLUD has been accredited with 'A' Grade by NAAC, with a benchmark CGPA of 3.59 on a 4 point scale. We have also been granted CAT-1 status by MHRD for graded autonomy and rank at no. 2 in Delhi and no. 8 in the country as per the NAAC score.

These excellent ratings by esteemed Government agencies not only place NLU Delhi amongst few of the top institutions in the country imparting quality legal education but are a reflection at the excellent academic environment at the University for teaching a research. To inculcate the professional skills in budding lawyers, the pedagogy at NLU Delhi comprises of lectures, seminars, group and individual tutorials and simulated exercises like moot courts; client interviewing and mediation/conciliation etc. To facilitate intensive and interactive learning, thoroughly revised and updated study material is prepared in every course by the faculty. In the past few years, the University paced spectacularly and attracted some world-class faculty from some of the best law schools in the world. Thus, the University at present can boast of a unique mix of faculty, which has on the one hand, some very eminent and senior faculty members whose experience is a great asset for the university and, on the other hand, young and talented faculty that brings contemporary and latest approaches to the research and teaching to this University.

We are suitably poised to be known as an institution devoted to significant research. The University has various Research Centres, inter alia, Centre for Communication Governance; Centre on the Death Penalty; Centre for Corporate Governance; Centre for Transparency and Accountability in Governance; Centre for Innovation, Intellectual Property and Competition; Centre for Criminology and Victimology; Centre for Banking and Financial Laws, etc. These centres are committed towards focused research in the contemporary issues and provide consultancy at the behest of Courts and Government bodies in various policy formulations. The University works on sensitive issues like 'Criminal Justice Administration', 'Gender-Sensitization', 'Women empowerment', 'Human Rights', 'Environmental issues'; and 'Corporate Social Responsibility' (CSR) in close association with various Government and Private Agencies. We have a 'Zero Tolerance Zone' for any kind of discrimination on the basis of sex, religion, caste and/or any other parameter in violation of the spirit of Indian Constitution. The lawyers and researchers of tomorrow trained here are expected to be committed to make the manifesto of 'justice to all' and 'equal access to justice' a living reality and help in the speedy dispensation of justice. Visualising the track fared so far; the NLU Delhi is all set to become a University with a difference committed to offer a socially relevant education.



**Prof. (Dr.) Ranbir Singh**

## MESSAGE FROM REGISTRAR

It is a momentous occasion to pen these lines. The year 2018 marked the tenth year of the establishment of National Law University Delhi (NLU). Started with modest facilities, National Law University Delhi reached its zenith in the ten years since its inception, achieving incredible ranking by NAAC (A+ Scoring 3.59). The journey to excellence did not stop here as the University earned the unique distinction of achieving the 2nd Rank in law in India Ranking by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) led National Institute Ranking Framework (NIRF), consecutively for two years in 2018 and 2019. The terrific response to NLU Delhi as an academic institution is visible from receiving 21509 number of applicants appearing for the exam in 2019, for admission to its various programmes.

The performance of the students at National Law University Delhi has always been stellar. Notably, in the last two years 13 graduate and post-graduate students cleared the Judicial Service Exams 2017 and 2018, with one graduate student topping the exam at rank one. Other exemplary performances by alumni include remarkably clearing the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) CSE 2017 and 2018 with successful ranks by eight students. These numbers are particularly laudable as the batch size of students is just 80 in a year, for both B.A.LL.B. (Hons.) and LL.M. The placement and employment results for the students of NLU Delhi have shown tremendous results and the students are getting coveted positions in the prestigious law firms, PSUs, Banks and any other organisations. It has almost become a trend to find the students doing convincingly when it comes to admissions and winning scholarships for higher studies in the most reputed Universities.

The confidence of the stakeholders in the University is primarily due to its ability to sustain quality education which is indicated by the presence of a very able faculty body and a terrific faculty-to-students' ratio (1:10), which is rare to find. The University offers efficient pedagogy and state-of-the-art technology and infrastructure to support students and faculty, very efficiently. One of the factors leading to the resounding presence of the University is its ability to transform itself into a research institution carrying out remarkable international projects, policy studies, and training programmes for various stakeholders in the Government. These research centres of the University cater to varied professional and academic needs of the society, making the corpus of research funds reaching over 15 Crores INR. The University incorporates over 50 Researchers, in addition to 50 full-time Faculty and over 35 Research Scholars on campus; the combination providing significant opportunities for students to indulge in research pursuits to build their competence.

The University is fortunate to have access to Ministries, Courts, Bar and Bench, and thereby these resources being mobilised onto the classrooms and for research. NLU Delhi is perhaps the only institution highly altruistic in funding students' activities of all kinds every time, for all the students selected for International mooting and other competitions. NLU Delhi also has several collaborations with prominent law schools abroad and provides opportunities every semester for student exchange programmes, amongst NLUD and Foreign Universities. The library also encompasses an expansive collection of books and e-resources, including remote access feature, with over 50,000 titles that facilitate students in their studies, research and various mooting competitions.

The vision and mission of this University is to enable the young minds to contribute to the National development, and work towards the cause of humanity. We believe "education is not preparation for life, education is life itself".



**Prof. (Dr.) G. S. Bajpai**

## PREFACE

The National Law University Delhi (NLUD) is known for its academic excellence and has always been considered as the pioneer of research work in the legal domain. The University is not only focused on imparting world class legal education but also provides all facilities for interdisciplinary legal research and scholarships. It is always an endeavour of the University to promote and motivate its faculty for legal research and further studies. After its establishment in the year 2008, in these 11 years since NLUD has undertaken myriad integrated and interdisciplinary research projects in law and social sciences. University's commitment to empirical legal research is particularly noteworthy and we have acquired a name in the field of being an institution specialised in this area. NLUD has actively participated in the research studies of various state and central Ministries, Govt. of India, UGC, Law Commission of India, etc.

This booklet 'Research at National Law University Delhi' brings together all the research activities in the University from all departments of law. It helps to understand efforts put by the NLUD faculty in various kinds of research. It also portrays a comprehensive picture of the active affiliations of the NLUD with other Foreign Universities and Government Institutions. All these research activities undertaken by the faculty members of NLUD are indicators of the positive impact on the policy and practice of the governance of law in the country.

In the recent years, University Grant Commission (UGC) has awarded the Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCS) project in law to NLUD. NLUD has also actively worked with the Law Commission of India and Delhi High Court in their reports on various legal issues. The University has veriuos tie-ups with: Beijing Normal University Law School; Centre for Reproductive Rights, New York; University of Chicago; Indian Council of Social Science Research; National Human Rights Commission; Ministry of Women and Child Development; Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative; University of Bergen, Norway; National Commission for Women, etc. in the recent past.

We have immense pleasure to present this compilation of all research projects and activities of undertaken by the University since its inception. The aim is that this collation of legal research highlights the academic and research environment of National Law University Delhi.

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## Research Centres

The University has many illustrious Research Centres established to cater to diverse research and training needs of the society. The corpus of research funds of these centres run into Crores and is generated through aids from Governmental agencies, higher judiciary, and International academia. The centres additionally offer significant opportunities to the students to indulge in research to build their competence.

### Some of the active Research Centres at NLU are:

1. Centre for Banking and Financial Laws
2. Centre for Communication Governance
3. Centre for Comparative Law
4. Centre for Corporate Law and Governance
5. Centre for Constitutional Law, Policy and Governance
6. Centre for Comparative Studies in Personal Laws
7. Centre for Criminology and Victimology
8. Project 39A
9. Centre for Environmental Law, Policy and Research
10. Centre for Human Rights and Subaltern Studies
11. Centre for Innovation, Intellectual Property and Competition
12. Centre for Law, Justice and Development
13. Centre for Linguistic Justice and Endangered Languages
14. Centre for Tax Laws
15. Centre for Transparency and Accountability in Governance
16. Centre for Transnational Commercial Law

# RESEARCH PROJECTS



### **1. Victim Jurisprudence (2019 onwards)**

This is an on-going project taken up by Centre for Criminology and Victimology, where we are identifying the emerging judicial trends in developing of victim jurisprudence. The Supreme Court cases regarding various aspects of victims' issues are being examined to identify the thrust areas shaping a victimological understanding of an adjudicatory process.

### **2. Victim Friendly Prosecution (2019 onwards)**

This study taken up by Centre for Criminology and Victimology is an attempt to understand the state of victims in Criminal Justice System through the lenses of prosecution. Prosecution is the institution that represents the case of crime victims in the court. It therefore becomes extremely crucial in realising the idea of victim justice as a whole. Through selected judgements of the Supreme Court and other materials collected, we'll try to understand the growing need to reshape the performance of prosecution in the interest of victim. The idea is also to develop the ways and means to ensure a victim friendly prosecution.

### **3. SPARC-IITK Research Project with China (2019-21)**

Based on the recommendation of the Apex Committee of SPARC (Scheme for Promotion of Academic and Research Collaboration), MHRD sanctioned a joint research project between National Law University Delhi and Beijing Normal University Law School. The intent of this joint research is to instil areas/principles of reforms in the Indian legal education and research for learning from the best practices followed by the Law Schools/Universities in China. This was for—improving the research ecosystem of India's higher education institutions by facilitating academic and research collaborations; to jointly decipher issues of national and international relevance; submit research proposals on empirical research and education (including teaching, research, publication, moot court competition); and skill development of teachers and students (student exchange to attend classes, classes via video conferencing, publish articles in each other's countries). The project also entails lectures by Chinese professors, course curriculum reforms, skill development programme for law teachers, moot court competitions, joint seminars/workshops, and journal publications. This project has been awarded to Prof. (Dr.) Jeet Singh Mann.

### **4. Study on Legal Barriers to Access Safe Abortion Services in India (2018 onwards)**

Centre for Constitutional Law, Policy and Governance collaborated with the Centre for Reproductive Rights, New York, for a study. This empirical work aims to understand the legal barriers in accessing safe and

comprehensive abortion services. The study will be based on field work; survey of existing literature; and analysis of national, international and comparative norms. Through field work in 4 states in India, the study seeks to—understand, document, and analyse legal restrictions on those seeking and providing abortion services, as well as the harm that these restrictions cause to women. The findings of this study will be published in the form of a report, with the aim of contributing to the legislative and judicial discourse on Abortion Law and Rights in India.

### **5. Prison Projects (2016 onwards)**

Dr. Mrinal and Dr. Aparna, Centre for Constitutional Law, Policy and Governance collaborated with the Delhi High Court Legal Services Committee, for two projects on under-trial incarceration in Delhi. The projects involve preparing periodic reports on the status of each case, documenting the causes of delay (if any), compliance with guidelines and laws, and availability of bail for the incarcerated person. A policy proposal will be prepared based on these cases, highlighting systemic concerns and blockages in the criminal justice system, and providing suggestions for reforms.

### **6. Surrogacy in India: Theory and Practice (2017 onwards)**

This project is based on a course co-taught at NLUD and Cornell Law School in 2017. A core aspect of the course was fieldwork on Law and practice of Commercial Surrogacy in India. This work done by Prof. (Dr.) Mrinal Satish and Dr. Aparna Chandra, from the CLPG, in collaboration with Cornell Law School culminated in a memorandum submitted to the Indian Parliament, and a deposition before the Parliamentary Standing Committee on 'Health and Family Welfare'. The research also formed part of a Report to the New York Legislature, on 'Surrogacy in New York'. The research is being consolidated and updated into a book-length Policy Report on 'Commercial Surrogacy in India'.

### **7. Empirical Analysis of Supreme Court Decisions (2014 onwards)**

This research project, funded by the University of Chicago, is a collaboration between Dr. Aparna Chandra, Research Director, CLPG; Prof. Sital Kalantry, Cornell Law School; and Prof. William Hubbard, University of Chicago Law School. Based on an empirical analysis of all Supreme Court cases 2010-2015, and of other original data on the Supreme Court; the project aims at conducting a critical appraisal of various issues with the functioning of Indian Supreme Court. Apart from various academic papers, this project will also culminate into a book, under contract with Penguin Publishers, titled "The Supreme Court in Crisis."

### **8. Report on Issues of Bail for Women Prisoners (2017 onwards)**

The Delhi High Court, in *Court on Its Own Motion v. State* [Writ Petition (Crl.) 1352/2015] requested Dr. Mrinal Satish and Dr. Aparna Chandra, CLPG, to submit a report on the issues of bail for women prisoners lodged in Tihar Jail, New Delhi. Reports were submitted in 2017 and 2018, based on the Centre for Constitutional, Law, Policy and Governance's work in Tihar Prisons, as well as an examination of Court's records is identified. The Court has issued orders on the basis of the submissions made by the CLPG team. The matter is currently on-going, and further reports and submissions are being made.

### **9. Mental Health and Criminal Law Project (2018-2021)**

Project 39A was granted this project that aims to initiate the process of reforming the judicial and prison systems, which are accountable for the mental health of the accused people; towards building capacity for trial court lawyers and judges. The objectives are to: (a) identify under trial prisoners with a history of mental illness, with the assistance of prison authorities; and to (b) consult with mental health professionals to ensure that the illness has been properly diagnosed and is reflected in the records.

### **10. Legal Aid Project (2018-2021)**

Project 39A was granted this project, with the aim to evaluate existing systems, develop a 'Best Practices Model' and incorporate this as part of a code of professional ethics for lawyers. Effective legal representation is essential for a just and equitable system; of which the legal aid system in India is an important part. In order to fully understand the implications of a lack of quality legal aid in criminal cases, a comprehensive audit of public institutions will be conducted, namely: District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs), State Legal Services Authorities (SLSAs) and the Supreme Court Legal Services Committee (SCLSC). These are set up to provide legal aid to prisoners, among other groups.

### **11. Forensics Project (2018-2019)**

Project 39A was granted this project that seeks to collect empirical data from governmental forensic laboratories, regarding: administrative functioning, casework management, laboratory infrastructure, accreditation, quality control, and quality assurance mechanisms. The project will also examine the state of forensic DNA profiling in India.

### **12. Protections Against Torture Project (2018-2021)**

Project 39A was granted this project that aims to unravel the nature of custodial torture and questioning its perpetrators; given its impact on quality of evidence and influence on judicial outcomes. Custodial torture in investigative processes lies within a complex web of—police, judicial and state failures—that leads to botched or faulty evidence. This comes with a real danger of the innocent, being convicted or sentenced to death. The project will rely on interviews as a method of documenting views and collecting data—with prisoners, former police officers, prison officials, and people who have been acquitted on account of innocence.

### **13. Research Project on Mental Health of Death Row Prisoners (Publication in November 2019)**

Project 39A was granted this project, which is an on-going nationwide study on the mental health of prisoners, sentenced to death, in India. It is the first of its kind, empirical and descriptive study, to take a medico-social approach towards the mental health of death row prisoners in India. The project was conceived out of the need to collect accurate data on death row prisoners, in order to broaden the current sphere of knowledge on death penalty. 100 death row prisoners and their families have been interviewed; across prisons in Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Kerala and Karnataka. It seeks to enquire into the existence of mental illnesses and intellectual disability among death row prisoners; and to unearth the relationship between mental health of prisoners and their lived experience of being under the sentence of death. Professors of NIMHANS: Dr. Pratima Murthy and Dr. Sanjeev Jain, along with Asst. Professor of NIMHANS Dr. Gitanjali Narayanan are guiding the project along with research team comprising of mental health professionals and legal researchers formulated the design and protocol for the project.

### **14. Litigation**

A crucial learning from the Death Penalty Research Project was the dearth of quality legal representation for death row prisoners. Hence Project 39A undertook to secure quality pro bono legal representation for indigent death row prisoners; wherein their litigation team comprises of 7 litigation and 1 mitigation associate. It is involved in the cases of over 80 prisoners sentenced to death from across 13 states. The sentences of 7 prisoners who were sentenced to death, whom the Project was representing, were commuted to life imprisonment of different kinds by the Supreme Court. While currently the practice is predominantly in the Supreme Court, yet it is expanding to providing assistance in cases in various High Courts on issues such as, access to prisoners' health records, urging juvenility claims, and improper rejections of mercy petitions. Ensuring equal attention to

arguments on both conviction and sentencing is integral to Project 39A's litigation ethic. This requires conducting robust mitigation investigations through extensive interviews with prisoners and informants in their lives. Advice is sought from experts in various related fields such as social work, psychiatry, and developmental psychology.

#### **15. Trial Court Sentencing Project (Publication in October 2019)**

Project 39A was granted this study, which with its doctrinal roots attempts to understand the compliance to the 'rarest of rare' doctrine by trial courts. It also critically engages with the evolution of the 'doctrine' from its original meaning, assigned to it by the Supreme Court in *Bachan Singh*. Sentencing practices of the trial courts are then juxtaposed with the first principles of criminal law to present an evaluated picture of trial court sentencing in India. Towards fulfilling these objectives, the project looks at three death penalty heavy states of: Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Delhi. It will analyse 214 trial court judgments between 2000-2015, wherein death sentence was imposed.

#### **16. The Fair Trial Fellowship Programme**

Conceptualised and organised by Project 39A, this was for young lawyers and social workers, to assist legal aid lawyers in providing effective legal representation. This was for the under-trial prisoners lodged in Pune and Nagpur Central Prison. The programme trained and mentored a group of young professionals to work in collaboration with the 'State Legal Services Authority', towards ensuring fair trial for these prisoners at both pre-trial and trial stages.

#### **17. IP in Agri-Biotech in India (2018-2019)**

India has been witnessing an on-going boom in the field of biotechnology and the agricultural space. This growth has raised key questions relating to the nature of regulation of such technology by the concerned authorities, the balance between proprietary technology and patent laws, pricing of genetically modified seeds, etc. The project aims to study the abovementioned components as a part of its research by focusing on the Monsanto litigation in India, which raises serious concerns regarding the application of anti-trust theories and the threshold required under the Competition Law of India. Monsanto is charged with alleged abuse of its dominant position and using stipulations in the technology licensing agreements, having an appreciable adverse effect on competition. The Principal Investigator of the project is Mr. Yogesh Pai and Research Fellow is Ms. Khushbu Kumari.

### **18. CIPAM-L2Pro Content Development Project (2018-2019)**

Centre for Innovation, Intellectual Property and Competition (CIIPC) has undertaken the L2Pro (Learn to Protect) content development project in collaboration with Centre for IPR Promotion and Management (CIPAM), a unit of Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP), Government of India and Qualcomm Inc. Generating and disseminating awareness about intellectual property among a new generation of start-ups and SMEs is crucial for encouraging innovation and entrepreneurship. This course aims to simplify IP protection and enforcement, by creating an interactive and engaging learning experience with maximised learning outcomes. The course is divided into three levels (Basic, Intermediate, and Advanced), in terms of difficulty and subject matter. It is a free and open access course, available to anyone with a computer or mobile device and an internet connection. It is designed by considering the advantages of MOOCS (Massive Open Online Courses). To broaden the scope of learning, the course is initially being launched in English, with translation in Hindi. The Principal Investigator is Mr. Yogesh Pai and Research Fellow is Ms. Pragya Chaturvedi.

### **19. Regulation of Digital Markets in the Context of Big Data, AI, and IoT (2018-2019)**

The world is increasingly witnessing a shift to online platforms and online shopping. This can be attributed to the exponential rise in the use of information technology, smartphones, and the proliferation of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and data-driven technologies. While framing policies with regard to regulation of digital markets, even some of the basic concepts like—dominance, abuse of dominance, and collusion between undertakings—may have to be revisited. This project will primarily look at competition issues in two areas: (1) App Store market for mobile devices and (2) Algorithmic bias in online services. This discussion assumes special significance in the light of the recent decisions of the Competition Commission of India (CCI) in the Google case and also the decision of the European Commission in the Android case. Principal Investigator of the project is Dr. Arul George Scaria and Research Fellow is Ms. Devika Agarwal.

### **20. Evaluation of Functioning of Fast Track Courts in India – An Empirical Study (2018-2019)**

The Centre for Criminology has been entrusted with a research project by the Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India. The main premise of this research work is to evaluate the functioning of Fast Track Courts established in 5 States/UT in India (Delhi, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal). These have been identified as having the most number of fast track courts established in them. The NLU Delhi research team along with local field investigators will be collecting data regarding Fast Track Courts through

interview & questionnaire modes from court registries, judges, advocates, and litigants. A total sample number of approximately 700 cases would be sampled across the 5 States/UT (Approximately 150-200 cases from every state/UT). Prof. G. S. Bajpai is the Principal Investigator for this study.

### **21. Hate Crimes – Prejudices and Violence Faced by People from North-Eastern States and Measures to Counter – an Empirical Study (2018 onwards)**

The 'Indian Council of Social Science Research', New Delhi, entrusted this Research Project to Centre for Criminology and Victimology at NLU. The present study premises on the escalating trend of cases of prejudice and violence against people belonging to the Northeast regions; forming what we call 'hate crimes'. This study attempts to map the experiences and vulnerabilities of people from the Northeast through their interactions in educational institutions and work places. It would be based in the following states: Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad, Pune and Bengaluru, with a total sample number of 1200 cases. Prof. G. S. Bajpai is the Principal Investigator for this study.

Cases like the murders of Nido Tania (Arunachal Pradesh), Souloni Akha (Manipur), suspicious death of Richard Loitam (Manipur), and murder and attempted rape upon Ramchanphy Hongray (Nagaland)— are some of the incidents of hate crime in this context.

### **22. Study of Impact Assessment of Electoral Literacy Club in India (2018 onwards)**

NLU has undertaken a research project in collaboration with the Election Commission of India, which initiated a programme of opening Electoral Literacy Clubs in schools, colleges and communities all over the country; in order to spread electoral literacy and awareness among the people. NLU has to study the impact of these clubs, through field surveys and preparing a report of the same. The project is being handled by faculty members: Prof. (Dr.) Anupama Goel and Dr. Ritu Sharma, who are leading a team of research associates and field researchers. The survey is being undertaken in four phases, the field work for the first phase of the project is complete, and currently the report of the same is being prepared.

### **23. The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013: A Study to assess its impact, implementation issues and concerns in various Government/PSUs/Private Sectors in Delhi (NCR) (2018-19)**

Sponsored by National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) in September 2018, objective of the project is an attempt to map the functioning of the 2013 Act, since its implementation same year. The proposed study would

be able to establish a missing link between the desired objectives of the 2013 Act and the current state of affairs in the chosen Government/Semi-Govt./PSUs/Private departments in Delhi (NCR). Research is in progress to identify the need to adopt a model procedure to be complied with, by the Internal Complaints Committees under the Act. The compilation of the results of empirical study and analysis of the result would provide a glimpse about the on-going efforts of the Government to curb the menace of sexual harassment. The Principal Investigator of the project is Prof. (Dr.) Ritu Gupta.

**24. Un-othering the 'Other' in Law and Development Discourse—A Study of Social Movements and Property Rights of Adivasis in Chhattisgarh (2018 onwards)**

The empirical study focuses on the interface between formal law pertaining to property rights of *Adivasis* and informal notions nurtured by the *Adivasis* with regard to the same. The focus is also on their expression in the form of social movements.

**25. Open Science for an Innovative India (2016-19)**

There is no universally accepted definition of open science, it generally refers to creation of an environment, which incentivises stakeholders to challenge and change the current status to make science more open. It includes within its umbrella other open movements such as open access, open data, open lab notes, etc. This project aims to study the crisis in India, understand the reasons restricting the adoption and implementation of open science, and recommend legal and policy changes which can enable a sustainable open science movement in India. Important publications from the project include Arul George Scaria and Rishika Rangarajan, 'Fine-Tuning the IP Approaches for Fostering Open Science: Some Insights from India' (2016) 8 WIPO Journal 109.

The major findings and recommendations will be released in the form of a report. Principal Investigator is Dr. Arul George Scaria, and Research Fellows are Ms. Shreyashi Ray and Mr. Satheesh Menon.

**26. Open Innovation (2017-19)**

The term 'Open Innovation' (OI) has received considerable attention from scholars and innovation managers across the world. Scholars categorise OI into three types, based on the direction of knowledge flows. Further, this diversity in the understanding of the term is reflected in different intellectual property (IP) models that can be adopted by firms while practising OI. In this context, through a mixed methods approach, this project aims to examine how the term 'open innovation' is perceived by different stakeholders. The project further examines the

resulting diversity in the intellectual property models adopted by looking at firms in three industries – (i) Automobiles, (ii) Information and Communication Technology (ICT), and (iii) Pharmaceuticals. Through this mapping, the project also aims to provide some policy recommendations in this area. Principal Investigator was Dr. Arul George Scaria and Research Fellow was Ms. Priyanka Choudhary.

### **27. Open Access Textbook on Competition Law (2016-2019)**

This three year project is aimed at preparing an open access textbook on Competition Law, useful for students, researchers, and practitioners who are interested in the subject. Using cases and materials on Indian competition law, the book aims to explain fundamental concepts necessary for understanding competition law and policy. The book will highlight topics like horizontal and vertical restrictions, mergers, and anti-competitive practices by dominant firms. Primary focus is cases and materials from India but will provide insights from other jurisdictions from Europe and USA, wherever relevant. CIIPC intends to publish both online and print versions of this book. Principal Investigators are Dr. Arul George Scaria and Mr. Yogesh Pai and Research Fellow is Swarnim Rai Shrivastava.

### **28. Open Access Textbook on Intellectual Property (2016-19)**

Presently many textbooks on different facets of Intellectual Property Rights are available; yet most of them suffer from different shortcomings. While some focus just on one facet of Intellectual Property Rights, like Patents, Trademark or Copyright; others focus on one set of target audience, such as practitioners or students. Also, most textbooks focus on foreign, rather than Indian precedents, and are mostly not accessible to a large number of students due to the costs associated with them. This project is an attempt to create a textbook on Intellectual Property which can be used as a reference by academicians, students, practitioners, or anyone else. The book would be focussed on Indian precedents and most importantly, open access so that it would be accessible to all.

### **29. Intellectual Property and Startups (2016-2019)**

Startup India is a flagship initiative of the Government of India, designed along with Make in India, Skill India, Digital India and Ease of Doing Business in India. Startup India aims to build a strong ecosystem to nurture innovation and entrepreneurial traits among the youth. This research project aims at gathering micro-level evidence on IP behaviour and priorities of Indian startups, and with their help steps up to policy analysis. Whilst the behavioural question investigates whether Indian startups are IP producers or consumers, the policy question will examine whether Startup India Action Plan 2016 sufficiently addresses the identified priorities and

behaviour. A primary survey covering over 8000 startups in India is in progress, gathering quantitative and qualitative data on demographic features of entrepreneurs as well as firms, startups' innovation activities, IP behaviour and strategies, finance and policy support startups received. Dr. Arul George Scaria and Mr. Yogesh Pai are the Principal Investigators and Mr. Satheesh Menon is Research Fellow for the Project. The project aims at producing different papers corresponding to each of the major objectives of the research.

### **30. Practising Patents (2017-19)**

The modern patent system has evolved over centuries to require textual disclosure as the quid pro quo for awarding of patent protection. However, many jurisdictions have historically encumbered patent rights with the requirement to work the invention. This requirement has meant different things- from manufacturing (including a licence to manufacture), or to simply import the product into a country. However, whether the patentee practices the invention itself or licences it has remained central to the discourse. With the emergence of certain Non-Practicing Entities (NPEs) and Patent Assertion Entities (PAEs), mostly in the US, the issue of working requirements has emerged with new vigour. The argument against the behaviour of these entities is that they enforce patents against practising entities, without practising it themselves. Some patents are declared invalid when challenged and hence some litigations and enforcements have nuisance value. However, scholars have argued that not all activities of NPEs and PAEs are questionable since they provide useful business models and tools for securing patent enforcement. With the increasing NPE/PAE activity, the courts have been reluctant in granting injunctions to NPEs and PAEs. This further has implications on antitrust law and therefore the agencies have closely monitored and studied the behaviour of NPEs and PAEs. The situation is different in India as the law casts an obligation on the patentee to provide statements of 'working'. Patents that are insufficiently worked can lead to grant of compulsory license and revocation in some cases. However, the term “working” has not been defined by law. Therefore, the exact requirements that need to be fulfilled by the patentee are not clear. Similarly, there have been cases where injunctions have been refused by considering the practising status of a patentee. The project given to CIIPC thus analyses the concept of working requirement of patents in India in the light of the activities of NPE/PAE and the implications of such business models for patent law and competition law in India.

### **31. Patents & Competition (2016-19)**

The relationship between patents and competition law is that both areas of law complement each other, and share a common goal of maximising innovation. While competition law operates by regulating the market in order to maximize static and dynamic efficiency, patent rights focus primarily on dynamic efficiency by serving as

an incentive for firms to innovate. Competition law in India is relatively still in its infancy, as the new Competition Act was enacted only in 2002. It replaced the erstwhile Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, and adopted the concepts of abuse of dominance and regulation of anti-competitive agreements. While the Competition Commission has initiated investigation into a fair number of cases, there is still a lack of clarity on the best approach to dealing with allegations of anti-competitive or monopolistic conduct in the market.

This project given to CIIPC aims to find the ideal approach that ought to be adopted by the Competition Commission while dealing with patent related matters. In doing so, we will distinguish between various forms of the exercise of patent rights that may raise competition concerns, and evolve a set of detailed recommendations that may guide the Commission's approach while dealing with such conduct.

### **32. Exploring Critical Criminal Procedural Law (2017 onwards)**

The Centre for Criminology & Victimology undertook this research that aims to develop the notions of critical criminal law. This study is conscious of the fact that the conventional expositions in criminal law in India does not offer causal, critical, functional and radical insights into the manner in which the law is conceived, designed, applied and interpreted. This study relies on assumption that the interaction of criminal law with its stakeholders in India now require to answer many issues which are emerging in complexities. The plain implementation and interpretation will not be able to answer these issues. The idea is to identify and document the critical perspectives which are relevant to criminal procedural law. It may be located in the policy critique by the thinkers and activists, critique by the judges in their judgements and critique by jurists about the institutions of criminal law. The objective is to develop normative, institutional and social critiques of criminal procedural law. The systematic analysis of all these categories is to be collated and combined to prepare a set of prepositions leading to the development of a robust theory of criminal law. Prof. G. S. Bajpai is the Project supervisor for this study.

## **COMPLETED PROJECTS**

### **33. An Empirical Study to Examine the Impact of the Legal Aid Services provided by the Legal Aid Counsels (LACs) on the Quality of the Legal Aid System in India, (Sponsored) (2017-19)**

Prof. (Dr.) Jeet Singh Mann, is conferred with this Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) Research Project; objective of which is to take cognisance of the hindrances in legal aid services, provided by the Legal Aid Counsels (LACs), and submit a viable solution to promote quality legal aid services in India. To attain the objective

of the research, competency and commitment of the LACs have been taken as two independent variables—to analyse their efficiency. This empirical research required a study of 36 District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) from the North, South, East, West, Centre and North-East Zones of India. In order to collect authentic and representative data, the stratified sampling method was employed. The project formulated five questionnaires based on each stakeholder involved in legal aid services. The categories of respondents from which data was collected includes: the beneficiaries of legal aid services, the empanelled legal practitioners under the legal aid program, regulators of legal services authorities, judicial & non-judicial authorities at the District courts, and Women who were entitled to free legal aid services but willingly opted for paid services of private practitioners. In total, primary data from 3029 legal aid beneficiaries, 609 judicial officers, 1007 empanelled legal aid advocates, 33 regulators/secretaries, and 3120 women respondent, who were aware of free legal aid services and yet opted for private advocated, was collected. The report has been submitted.

#### **34. Compendium on Reproductive Justice in India (2017-2019)**

Centre for Constitutional Law, Policy and Governance (CLPG) collaborated with the Centre for Reproductive Rights, New York, on conceptualising, researching, and producing a manual on—Reproductive Rights in India. This compendium will serve as a reference book for judges, legal practitioners and students on Reproductive Justice Case Law in India, International Human Rights Laws, and best practices. The Centre also intends on organizing a judicial colloquium to release this manual. The research undertaken for the compendium is also the basis for an Elective Course, titled 'Reproductive Justice in India: Theory and Practice', at NLU Delhi.

#### **35. Report on Women in Detention (2018)**

Centre for Constitutional Law, Policy and Governance collaborated with the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, undertaking a study focusing on the needs of women prisoners and their children. This report examined the extant legal regime on the incarceration of women, from the perspective of the rights, entitlements, and needs of women prisoners. It also incorporated perspectives gleaned from—the work conducted by the Centre in Jail No. 6, Tihar Prisons, New Delhi; and a study of National and International norms, standards, and courts' decisions. The Report, which was submitted to the Ministry, recommended revisions in the National Model Prison Manual. The Ministry substantially relied upon, and acknowledged, this report in preparing its own submission to the Supreme Court in an on-going matter.

### **36. Exploring Court's Role in Facilitating Women's Right to Maintenance (2018-2019)**

This research project was commissioned in 2017 by the Ministry of Women & Child Development, Government of India, in order to understand the maintenance rights comprehensively. The study ascertained how effective courts are in ensuring execution of maintenance orders awarded by them to women applicants, and the problems judges face in its execution process. The research was based on an empirical study using questionnaires and cases and tried to know the perspectives of litigants, civil society members, advocates, and judges. A round-table discussion/workshop was conducted with family court judges, litigants, advocates, NGOs, and noted academicians; discussing the scope and implementation gaps concerning maintenance and overlapping. This Research can be viewed as a major initiative bringing a legislative reform, as well as a handy reference for the bar and bench in the conduct of maintenance cases. Principal investigators completing this project were Prof. Dr. Anju Tyagi and Dr. Bharti Kumar.

### **37. Fair Trial Manual (2015-2019)**

Centre for Constitutional Law, Policy and Governance's Prof. Dr. Mrinal, Executive Director, CLPG, and Dr. Aparna Chandra, Research Director, collaborated with the Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI), to revise and update the 2010 edition of CHRI's "Fair Trial Manual: A Handbook for Judges and Magistrates".

### **38. Indo-Norwegian Collaboration Programme (INCP – 2015 to 2018)**

Sponsored by UGC and SIU (Norway); this was a joint project between National Law University Delhi and Faculty of Law, University of Bergen, Norway (UiB). The objective of this programme was to initiate and build relationships between NLUD and UiB, including student and Faculty mobility programme and joint workshops for researchers and PhD scholars. The Project Coordinator is Prof. (Dr.) Harpreet Kaur. Under this two NLUD faculty members, Prof. (Dr.) Harpreet Kaur and Dr. Arul George Scaria visited UiB as visiting professors in 2016. Prof. (Dr.) Bjornar Borvik from UiB visited NLUD in February 2018, and offered a certificate course on 'European Civil and Political Human Rights' for NLUD students. Prof. (Dr.) Harpreet Kaur co-taught the course on 'Private International Law' with Prof. (Dr.) Gianmaria Ajani, Professor and Rector, University of Torino, Italy at UiB in 2018.

### **39. Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) Law (2017-2018)**

The University was entrusted to develop MOOCs in various subjects of Law. As many as 10 subject courses were developed in modules and launched. Almost every course attracted over 10,000 students. Hence NLUD catered to over 1,00,000 students, free of cost, online access. This is a programme initiated by the Government of India,

and these courses can be accessed by anyone, anywhere and at any time. The Programme enabled students to virtually attend the courses, access high quality reading resources, participate in discussion forums, take tests and earn credits as per UGC Regulation 2016 (Credit Framework for Online Courses through Swayam). Prof. (Dr.) Ranbir Singh is Principal Investigator and Prof. (Dr.) G. S. Bajpai is Co-Principal Investigator in this Project.

NLU Delhi offered the following nine courses for the academic session of July-December 2018:

1. Access to Justice, 2. Advanced Constitutional Law-I, 3. Corporate Law, 4. Criminal Justice Administration, 5. Environmental Law, 6. Information and Communication Technology, 7. Intellectual Property, 8. Research Methodology, and 9. Substantive Criminal Law.

#### **40. UPR-III Report (2017)**

National Law University Delhi assisted the Government of India, in drafting the Universal Periodic Review-III. This was submitted to the UN Human Rights Council.

#### **41. Submission and Consultancy for the Law Commission's 268<sup>th</sup> Report on Amendments to Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 – Provisions Relating to Bail (2017)**

Dr. Aparna Chandra, Centre for Constitutional Law, Policy and Governance, submitted a detailed report to the Law Commission of India for its report on Bail Law Reform, and provided consultancy to the Law Commission on this issue. Many of the Centre's suggestions were accepted by the Law Commission and found place in the final report.

#### **42. Deposition before the Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare relating to the Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2016 (2017)**

Prof. (Dr.) Mrinal Satish, Executive Director, CLPG and Dr. Aparna Chandra, Assistant Professor, Law and Research Director, CLPG; in collaboration with Cornell Law School, submitted a memorandum to the Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare on the Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill 2016. The Centre Directors were invited for a deposition before the Committee. These recommendations have been accepted by the Parliamentary Standing Committee, in its Report tabled in Parliament.

**43. Study of the preparedness and level of enforcement of hospitals in the NCT of Delhi in implementing the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 (2017-18)**

This is a National Commission for Women (NCW) funded project, under which an empirical research is being conducted to ascertain the preparedness of hospitals, in terms of institutional mechanism and capacity building in—implementing the above Act in hospitals of NCT of Delhi. Prof. (Dr.) G. S. Bajpai is the Project Director and Dr. Sushila is Project Coordinator.

**44. Matters of Judgment (Published December 2017)**

It is an opinion study with 60 former Judges of Supreme Court of India on the death penalty and the criminal justice system. The study, through in-depth interviews with the participant judges offers—a better and in-depth understanding of judicial thought processes. These views are on the death penalty, while locating it within the broader context of India's criminal justice system.

Link, soft copy of the report: <https://issuu.com/p39a/docs/combined231117>

**45. Monitoring and Evaluation of the Implementation of the “Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2006” (2016)**

Centre for Constitutional Law, Policy and Governance (CLPG) collaborated with the Lawyers Collective Women's Rights Initiative on—An Empirical Study Analysing the Working of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2006. The project involved an analysis of orders passed under the Act, by courts across the country. The report on results of this study have been published in a book titled “Conflict in the Shared Household” (OUP, 2019).

**46. Legal Awareness and Counselling Sessions at Jail No. 6, Tihar Prisons (2017-2018)**

The Centre for Constitutional Law, Policy and Governance (CLPG) was requested by the Superintendent of the Women's Prison, Tihar Jail, New Delhi, to address issues faced by prisoners on access to legal aid/legal information. Thereafter, the Centre has been conducting weekly legal counselling sessions for women prisoners.

**47. Consultancy for Law Commission's 273<sup>rd</sup> Report on “Implementation of UN Convention against Torture through Legislation” (2017)**

The Centre for Constitutional Law, Policy and Governance was requested by the Law Commission of India to provide inputs for its report on the domestic implementation of the UN Convention against Torture. The task

involved examining the draft legislation on torture shared by the Commission, researching domestic case laws on the issue of torture, an in-depth study of UN Convention against Torture, international laws and guidelines on torture, and recommending changes in the draft legislation to make it consistent with UN standards and practices.

**48. Deposition before the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare relating to the Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2016 (2017)**

Prof (Dr.) Mrinal Satish and Dr. Aparna Chandra in collaboration with Prof. Sital Kalantry, Cornell Law School, taught a seminar course in the Even Semester (January-June 2017) on “Transnational Human Rights Law,” the focus of which was on the issue of surrogacy. The course was listed both at NLU Delhi and Cornell Law School and weekly classes were held using videoconferencing facilities. Students and the faculty members also conducted week-long field work in Delhi and Anand, Gujarat in April 2017. The course culminated in two policy reports – one for the New York legislature which is currently debating a bill to legalise commercial surrogacy, and the second, on the Surrogacy Regulation (Bill), 2016 that is pending before the Indian Parliament. Prof. (Dr.) Mrinal Satish and Dr. Aparna Chandra were invited by the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare to make a presentation on the Bill before them. The recommendations made by the CLPG and Cornell team in its report, and in Prof. (Dr.) Mrinal Satish's deposition before the Committee in July 2017, have been accepted by the Parliamentary Standing Committee, in its Report tabled in Parliament.

**49. e-PGPathshala Project of UGC in Criminology (2017-18)**

UGC and MHRD entrusted National Law University Delhi, under its National Mission on Education to develop online courses. Prof. (Dr.) G. S. Bajpai as Principle Investigator of the project developed 15 courses with over 500 modules. These modules consisted of four quadrants: E-text, self-learning videos, learn more, and self-assessment. The project was undertaken by the Centre for Criminology and Victimology.

**50. e-Pathshala of UGC Law (2017)**

The MHRD, under its National Mission on Education through ICT (NME-ICT), assigned work to the UGC for development of e-content in 71 subjects at postgraduate level. The content and its quality is the key component of education system. High quality, curriculum-based, interactive content in different subjects across all disciplines of social sciences, arts, fine arts & humanities, natural & mathematical sciences, linguistics and languages is being developed under this initiative named e-PG Pathshala. E-PG Pathshala project aims to prepare and upload an

open access study material for post graduate students in different subjects. For the preparation of study material in the field of Law, the UGC assigned the responsibility to National Law University, Delhi. There are sixteen papers in the subject of Law. Each paper is divided into approximately 25-30 modules. Therefore, NLU, Delhi prepared course material for approximately 400 modules in law. The Course content for every module is divided into four quadrants viz: the E-text, Self-Learning (Video/Audio recording of the lecture), Self-Assessment and Learn More. The development team of e-pathshala at NLUD includes: Principal Investigator- Vice Chancellor, Prof. (Dr.) Ranbir Singh; Co-Principal Investigator- Registrar, Prof. (Dr.) G. S. Bajpai; Paper Coordinators- 15; Content Writers; and Reviewers.

The sixteen law papers include the following subjects: Access to Justice, Advanced Constitutional Law, Advanced Jurisprudence, Comparative Constitutional Law, Competition Law, Corporate Law, Criminal Law, Criminal Justice Administration, Environment Law, Intellectual Property Law, International Human Rights Law, International Trade Law, Information and Communication Technology, Judicial Process and Administration, Research Methodology, and Substantive Criminal Law.

### **51. Right to Water and Sanitation for Urban poor in Delhi (2017)**

The right to water has been recognised in a wide range of international documents including treaties, declarations and other standards. Among other social goods, water and sanitation are an absolute must for a dignified human existence. National Law University in collaboration with the Law and Development Research group of Faculty of Law, University of Antwerp, Belgium; completed a joint study on the: “Right to Water and Sanitation for Urban Poor in Delhi”. The study is published by University of Antwerp, Belgium. This research examined the ways in which Human Rights’ concerns related to water and sanitation rights, are formulated and claimed by the people in Delhi. The work builds on the socio-legal survey conducted by a joint team of researchers from Belgium & India, and was for one year, in four slums of Delhi. It presented a comprehensive perspective on the subject by integrating the normative knowledge on the subject with that of the data generated from socio-legal research from the field. Respondents included people inhabiting slums, human rights’ NGOs dealing with slum issues, Delhi government officials, and some elected representatives. The principal investigator and project director was Dr. Maheswar Singh. The research is financially supported by the Belgian Science Policy Office and remains a significant component in their overall funding of The Global Challenge of Human Rights Integration: Towards a User’s Perspective. The details of the programme can be reached at [www.hrintegration.be](http://www.hrintegration.be)

**52. Status of Crime against Women & Gender Justice in Northern Regions of India (2015)**

Entrusted as major project by the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi; this empirical study to be conducted on a sample of some one thousand five hundred respondents to assess the status of crime against women (CAW) in the northern regions of the country. The idea is to ascertain the prevalence of reported and unreported incidence of CAW in the selected regions. Further, the study also proposes to develop the profiles of victims and offenders based on their personal and behavioural traits. The factors responsible for this for this menace would be ascertained in this study in the context of societal, familial, cultural and legal perspectives. The peculiar combinations prone to cause criminality against women would be identified in a manner so that the existing theoretical understanding on the subject could be invigorated. Besides, the lacunae in the existing laws, procedure, enforcement and functioning of the agencies primarily responsible to the control and prevention of CAW would be critically examined in the frame of 'impact assessment' so that effective recommendations and workable solutions applicable in the specific context of the problem could be offered. Prof. (Dr.) G. S. Bajpai is the Project Director for this study.

**53. Impact & Implementation of Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 (2015)**

Assigned as a major project by the University Grants Commission, this research is an impact study. It intends to make an assessment of the impact of the Juvenile Justice Act (Care & Protection), 2000 in chosen states. The investigation would attempt to study the issues and problems in the enforcement of this Act. The appraisal would be made on the basis of selected performance indicators so that an index of enforcement and performance could be evolved. This would give an idea about the relative enforcement of the Act in selected states. Prof. G. S. Bajpai is the Principal Investigator for this study.

**54. Research Project on Internet Policy (2015)**

The Centre is undertaking this project pursuant to a grant from the Department of Electronics and Information Technology, Ministry of Communications and IT, Government of India. The project seeks to direct the Centre's research expertise at filling the knowledge gaps in information policy sphere, with a view to build capacity and inform policymaking among Indian stakeholders.

**55. Research Project on Harmful Speech Online (2015)**

The Centre for Communication Governance at National Law University, Delhi along with the Berkman Centre for Internet & Society has launched a research, policy analysis, and network building effort devoted to the study of

hate speech, in close collaboration the Digitally Connected network, and in conjunction with Network of Centres (NoC). This effort aims to develop research methods and protocols to enable and support robust cross-country comparisons; study and document country experiences, including the policies and practices of governments and private companies, as well as civic society initiatives and responses; and build and expand research, advocacy, and support networks. This research will evaluate the impact of hate speech online and its capacity to catalyse violence and social exclusion.

#### **56. Lumen Project (2015)**

The Centre for Communication Governance at National Law University, Delhi is partnering with the Berkman Centre for Internet Society at Harvard University as a Regional Hub for its Internet censorship database *Lumen* (formerly *chilling effect*). The project seeks to: (a) map the copyright takedown, private and government takedowns and the website and content blocking landscape by tracking requests for content removal; and (b) offer researchers a rich source of data and encourage cutting-edge investigation into the ways in which online intermediaries decide which content to host and which to remove.

#### **57. Law Commission of India 255th Report on Electoral Reforms (2015)**

The National Law University Delhi, received a research grant from Tide Foundation to engage with policy making on cutting edge telecommunication, regulatory, legal frame work for the internet, and issues of convergence and critical issues of cross-media ownership. This research grant enabled the University to create the Research Centre for Communication and Governance (CCG). The Centre has worked on a project in collaboration with the Programme for Comparative Media Law and Policy, which is a part of the Law Department at the University of Oxford; and is currently working on the Global Network of Centres' collaborative Intermediary Liability research project which is being led by the Berkman Centre at Harvard University. The Research Director of CCG represents National Law University Delhi on the Government of India's Multi-Stakeholder Advisory Group for the India Internet Governance Forum.

CCG has also offered detailed responses to several Govt. consultations (including subjects like media ownership, pornographic content on the Internet, the International Telecommunication Regulations, enhanced co-operation in the context of the Internet, and the Indian government response to Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers consultations), trained legislative assistants to members of parliament on key Internet governance issues, co-hosted an international summer school on Freedom of Expression.

**58. Food Safety & Standards Law: A Study of Enforcement Experience in National Capital Region (2015-2018)**

Dr. Sushila, the principal investigator, completed the project sponsored by University Grants Commission. The research undertook a detailed examination of the regulatory architecture under the new converged system provided under the Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006. This was to determine whether the avowed objectives of an integrated Food Safety and Standards Law have been attained, and if so, to what extent.

**59. Custodial Death in Delhi Prison (2015)**

Director General, Delhi Prison, requested National Law University Delhi to conduct this study. There has been a substantial rise in custodial death at Delhi Prison over the past few years. The object of the study was to understand and analyse the reasons for rise in custodial deaths. This involved the study of all the custodial death cases in the year 2014, CCTV footage, interviewing jail administrators, doctors, assisting staff and the prisoners. The report has been successfully submitted. The study was undertaken by Dr. Bharti Yadav.

**60 262nd Report on the “Death Penalty” (2015)**

Dr. Mrinal Satish and Dr. Aparna Chandra were both members of the Sub-Committee formed by the Commission to undertake a comprehensive study of the death penalty in India and to formulate drafts of the Report.

**61. Law Commission of India Report on Review of the Criminal Justice System (2015)**

The Law Commission of India is undertaking an exercise to identify reforms in the criminal justice system. The Law Commission has constituted an expert committee of about 15 persons to undertake this exercise, and has invited Dr. Aparna Chandra and Dr. Mrinal Satish to be part of the expert committee, as well as the core-coordination committee for the exercise.

**62. Prisoners' Rights Manual (2015)**

The Centre for Constitutional Law, Policy and Governance is collaborating with Human Rights Law Network to revise and update HRLN's Prisoners' Rights Manual. These manuals provide ready reference material for lawyers and civil society organizations working on the issue of prisoners' rights.

**63. Monitoring and Evaluation of Implementation of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2006 (2015)**

The Lawyers Collective Women's Rights Initiative and the Centre for Constitutional Law Policy and Governance are collaborating on an empirical study analysing the working of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2006. The project involves an analysis of orders passed under the Act, by courts across the country.

**64. Institutional Peer Reviewer For India Exclusion Report (2015)**

The Centre for Constitutional Law, Policy and Governance has been requested to be an institutional peer reviewer for the India Exclusion Report, 2015 being brought out by the Centre for Equity Studies.

**65. The Daksh-Nlud Rule of Law Project (2015)**

NLU Delhi, through the Centre for Constitutional Law, Policy and Governance (CLPG) is collaborating with DAKSH's Rule of Law Project which studies the problem of judicial delay, particularly the pendency of cases within the Indian legal system. This project uses data pertaining to cases brought before the courts in India which is available in the public domain through cause lists, to build a user friendly data base enabling further research and public debate on the topic of pendency. Through its scientific study, the ROLP seeks to identify meaningful and sustainable solutions to tackle the issue of judicial delays. DAKSH and CLPG are collaborating on analysis of data available with DAKSH as well as other publicly available data on the Indian judiciary. CLPG and DAKSH seek to provide data driven inputs into debates and discourses around judicial reform in India.

**66. Law Commission Report (259th) on Right to Education and Care for Children under Six (2015)**

The research committee was constituted comprising of NLU team Dr. Bharti, Dr. Sophy K. J., and Ms. Neha Singhal to prepare policy document on Legal Entitlements of Children under six. The project started in February 2015, and the 259th Report titled, "Early Childhood Development and Legal Entitlements" was published in August 2015. The report highlights the issues relating to the rights of children under the age of six years. The representatives of Alliance for Rights to Early Childhood Care and Development and Mobile Creches, Jindal Global School Research team were part of this extensive research. The Commission focuses its research on the children up to the age of six years as this period is considered as a 'window of opportunity', i.e., if the child receives favourable environmental inputs of health, nutrition, learning and psychosocial development, the chances of the child's brain developing to its full potential are considerably enhanced. Three Constitutional amendments have been recommended by the LCI. A new Article 24A has been suggested to be inserted to Part III

of the Constitution of India, to ensure that the child's right to basic care and assistance becomes an enforceable right. It has also suggested an amendment to Article 21A of the Constitution of India, which deals with the Right to Education. Lastly, the Fundamental duty of the parent or the guardian to provide education has been recommended to be extended to children between the ages of six and fourteen, by amending Article 51 A (k).

#### **67. Impact Assessment of Reformation and Rehabilitation Program at Delhi Prison (2014)**

Director General, Delhi Prison requested National Law University Delhi to conduct an empirical research on “Impact Assessment of Reformation and Rehabilitation Program at Delhi Prison”. The object of the study was to understand the efficiency of reformation and rehabilitation program of Delhi Prison and how it can be improved. As part of the survey, information from 8,100 prisoners who had been in prison for more than three months was collected. Prisoners who had resided in the prison for more than three months were deliberately chosen for reasons of statistical accuracy, since a prisoners who have spent more than three months in prison are more likely to objectively view and judge the standards of the prison reformation and rehabilitation program. The data was collected by interviewing prisoners and prison staff. The report has been submitted and many of the recommendations have been successfully implemented by Delhi Prison. The research work was undertaken by Dr. Bharti Yadav.

#### **68. Open Jails at Delhi Prison (2014)**

Director General, Delhi Prison requested National Law University Delhi to conduct a study on establishing open jails at Delhi Prison. The object of the study was to see the viability of establishing Open Jails at Delhi Prison and to draft model Open Jail Rules for Delhi Prison. The report has been submitted to Delhi Prison. The Study was undertaken by Dr. Bharti Yadav, Assistant Professor of Law, National Law University Delhi.

#### **69. Law Commission of India Report on Process Re-engineering in Civil and Criminal Courts (2014)**

The E-Committee of the Supreme Court of India has requested the Law Commission to prepare a report on changes required in High Court rules governing civil and criminal trial processes in the subordinate judiciary, particularly for introducing technology in the trial process in order to make the trial process more litigant friendly, effective and efficient. All High Courts have submitted reports suggesting changes in their various processes. The Law Commission has asked the Centre for Constitutional Law, Policy and Governance at NLU, Delhi to assist with compiling the reports and making additional suggestions for reform in the civil and criminal trial processes. Dr. Aparna Chandra and Dr. Mrinal Satish are working on this project.

**70. The Online Intermediaries in India report for the Project on Online Intermediaries lead by the Berkman Centre for Internet & Society at Harvard University and Global Network of Centres Research (2014)**

The project outputs were eight research papers explaining intermediary liability in eight jurisdictions and a synthesis paper examining the rapidly changing landscape of online intermediary governance at the intersection of law, technology, norms, and markets. This Indian paper mapped and analysed online intermediary liability in India. It attempted to map in detail the governance mechanisms applicable to online intermediaries in India and included the licensing system used for Internet service providers, the Information Technology Act, and the Copyright Act. The likelihood of generally applicable criminal law in India as a potential source of intermediary liability is also discussed briefly. The final part of the paper assessed the impact of the governance framework. It also considers whether the governance framework for online intermediaries treats online speech in a manner that is consistent with the Indian constitution. The paper concluded that the serious flaws in the systems followed in India are apparent and the lack of transparency and accountability suggest that over-regulation of constitutionally protected speech is likely to result in very little protection of primary speakers' rights. The paper was subsequently placed before the Indian Supreme Court in the case of *Shreya Singhal v. Union of India* which was the first case in India to deal with right to freedom of expression over the Internet.

**71. Impact Analysis of the Legal Aid Services Provided By the Empanelled Legal Practitioners on the Legal Aid System in the City Of Delhi (2014)**

This project has received grant from UGC under UGC Research Award Project 2014. This is an empirical research which evaluates legal aid services provided by the empanelled legal practitioners. The study has following objectives: a) To study the existing law relating to the legal aid system; b) To examine the functioning of the legal aid services provided by the empanelled legal practitioners; c) To evaluate the effectiveness of the services provided by the empanelled legal practitioners; and d) To enhance the quality of services of empanelled legal practitioners provided under the scheme.

The study proposed to cover opinions and experiences of beneficiaries of legal aid services, empanelled legal practitioners, members/ secretaries of district legal services authorities, Delhi state legal service authorities, Delhi High Court legal services authority, the Supreme Court legal services authority and National legal services authority. This study will not only examine the existing legal framework pertaining to legal aid programme but also practical relevance of the law. The proposed field study shall highlight the difficulties in the operation of the

legal aid scheme, which will help all stake holders to examine the utility of the existing law. This research intends to highlight the hindrances in legal aid services of empanelled practitioners and makes remedial measures to promote the interest of beneficiaries and ultimately the national interest. Dr. Jeet Singh Mann, Associate Professor, NLUD is principal investigator of this research project.

### **72. Study of Preservation and Promotion of Indigenous and Endangered Languages (2014)**

UGC funded a major research project titled 'Indigenous and Endangered Languages' to pay a greater attention to the marginal languages, non-scheduled languages, languages of tribal and nomadic communities and the languages that deserve a measure of social sympathy and academic attention. Dr. Prasannanshu, Associate Professor, NLUD is a principal investigator for this project.

The project has several objectives: a) To census the marginal languages, non-scheduled languages, languages of tribal and nomadic communities in the vicinity of the National Law University, Delhi. That is in Delhi, NCR and if need be in the adjoining states of Rajasthan, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. b) To undertake inter departmental and inter disciplinary research related to indigenous and endangered languages; c) To undertake fieldwork, research, analysis, archiving and documentation of smaller indigenous/endangered languages; d) To produce and publish monographs, grammars, grammatical sketches, dictionaries and lexicon, ethno-linguistic and theoretical descriptions, collection of oral and folk literature and scholarly books on endangered languages; e) To produce language and dialect atlases with special reference to minority and endangered languages; f) To organise workshops and seminars aimed towards promoting advanced research related to endangered languages; g) To train teachers and students from other departments in Field Linguistics, Lexicography and techniques for data management and documentation; and h) To promote and foster various domains of endangered languages to help minority/ endangered language communities in maintaining and preserving language vitality, including the development of orthographical resources like scripts, and primers.

### **73. Law Commission of India Report on Fatal Accidents Act, 1855 (2014)**

National Law University Delhi is assisting Law Commission of India in to prepare report on Fatal Accidents Act, 1855. A discussion paper, leading to a report, on reforming laws relating to liability and compensation for fatal accidents in India, in light of various problems with the Fatal Accidents Act, 1855 and other laws governing redressal for fatal accidents. For this purpose, the paper surveys the current legal regime for compensating the loss of life in fatal accidents, and analyses the inadequacies of this framework. In light of this discussion, the paper

makes specific proposals for reforming the law relating to compensation for fatal accidents. The paper locates the liability and compensation regime within the framework of the state's constitutional obligations to ensure social justice and welfare, and to enable citizens to live their lives with dignity. In light of this constitutional orientation, and keeping in mind the existing statutory compensation mechanisms, the paper proposes reforms to the existing law. In this project a team comprising of (in alphabetical order): Ms. Akila R. S., Visiting Faculty, Prof. Anil Kumar Rai, Professor, and Dr. Aparna Chandra, Assistant Professor of Law and Research Director, Centre for Constitutional Law, Policy and Governance is assisting Law Commission of India.

#### **74. The Prison Advocacy Project (2014)**

The objective of the project was initially to document and identify under trial prisoners who are eligible to be released under Section 436A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. The project has now been broadened to include research on extended pre-trial and under trial detention of prisoners in Tihar Prisons, New Delhi. Dr. Aparna Chandra, Assistant Professor of Law and Research Director, Centre for Constitutional Law, Policy and Governance; and Dr. Mrinal Satish, Associate Professor of Law and Executive Director, Centre for Constitutional Law, Policy and Governance are principal investigators of the project.

#### **75. Tihar Plea Bargaining Project (2013)**

NLU Delhi along with Delhi Legal Services Authority (DLSA) has undertaken a project on plea bargaining in Tihar Jail. As a part of this project, the LSC will help accused through providing awareness regarding their rights and provide legal counsel. The LSC will train the students to aid the accused persons through the process of plea bargaining. The University will prepare a detailed report regarding the students, scope and feasibility of plea bargaining in India.

#### **76. The Death Penalty Research Project (2013)**

The Death Penalty Research Project is being carried out by National Law University, Delhi in collaboration with the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA), and was approved by Honourable Justice Sathasivam in his capacity as the Executive Chairman of NALSA. The Project seeks to create a socioeconomic profile of death row prisoners across India as well as map their interaction with the criminal justice system at different levels. The project, spearheaded by Dr. Anup Surendranath (Director) and Ms. Neha Singhal (Deputy Director), comprises over fifty researchers and seeks to achieve a deeper understanding of how the socioeconomic background of these prisoners influences their access to the criminal justice system, and how the system itself impoverishes those

who seek access to it. Given the tremendous social and economic disparity in our country, the criminal justice system, with its deeply entrenched systemic flaws such as investigative arbitrariness, multiple 'getaways', inordinate delay during trial, and the all-pervasive, capricious element of chance, impoverishes the already impoverished. It is a matter of serious interrogation as to whether our criminal justice system can be relied upon to mete out a sentence of such a grave nature, not only in terms of the enormous impact it has on the psyche of the condemned prisoner, but in terms of the financial and social implications of the sentence on the families of the prisoner.

The project seeks to achieve an understanding not only of the extent of the impact of the sentence on the prisoner and his family, but also the various factors impinging upon his access to justice, which include but are not limited to his socioeconomic condition, through interviews with the prisoners, their families and their trial court lawyers. The project also entails analysing judgments so as to ascertain whether judicial practices reflect the change in legal philosophy on sentencing. The Supreme Court of India in *Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab* and *Santosh Kumar Bariyar v. State of Maharashtra* has lamented the lack of empirical research on the death penalty in India. The Death Penalty Research project aims at filling that gap by tracing the journey of the convict through the bewildering labyrinth of the criminal justice system, including the difficulty in accessing legal aid as well as the consequences of its structural limitations. The project, which commenced in June 2013, is expected to culminate in a report that will be published by August 2014. So far nearly 300 prisoners, their families and lawyers have been interviewed in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Delhi, West Bengal, Assam, Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan. The current student coordinator of the project is CV Aradhana and the former student coordinators are Ishita Sharma and Devansh Arya.

#### **77. E-Justice: Building Courts of Tomorrow for the State of Madhya Pradesh (2013)**

The Office of the Advisor to the Prime Minister of India requested NLU Delhi to conduct a pilot study on the working of the criminal justice system in the State of Madhya Pradesh, to understand how and where technological enhancements could be used to make the system more efficient and effective. This involved studying the working of the police, prisons, and courts. The life cycle of a criminal case, documents generated, and the process involved were extensively studied in six districts of Madhya Pradesh. Police officers, prison officials, court staff, and judges were interviewed. It is observed that the usage of technology will certainly assist in making the criminal justice system more effective and efficient. There is an urgent need for digitizing certain documents and parts of the process, to reduce an inordinate amount time currently spent by staff in preparing

multiple copies of a document in original (such as a FIR). However, there is also a need for effective safeguards to ensure that the rights of the accused are not compromised. NLUD research team comprising (in alphabetical order) Ms. Akila R. S., Visiting Faculty, NLU Delhi; Dr. Aparna Chandra, Assistant Professor of Law and Research Director, Centre for Constitutional Law, Policy and Governance; Dr. Mrinal Satish, Associate Professor of Law and Executive Director, Centre for Constitutional Law, Policy and Governance; and Dr. Sitharamam Kakarala, Visiting Professor, NLU Delhi; Mr. Manish, Full-time Researcher worked on the research project.

#### **78. UGC-UKERI Project (2013)**

NLU Delhi in partnership with School of Oriental and African Studies, London (SOAS) has been granted a UGC-UKIERI project titled, "Climate Change and Groundwater Management: An Indian Law and Society Comparative Study." The project aims to analyse the extent to which existing groundwater law in India has contributed to addressing climate change and the extent to which more effective implementation could contribute further to the same. It aims to evaluate the water law instruments that effectively address climate change, especially through a comparative analysis of efforts in other parts of world.

#### **79. INSAAF (2013)**

INSAAF is a student driven legal aid project initiated by National Law University, Delhi, as part of its commitment to social justice and furthering the rule of law. INSAAF is supervised by Dr. Anup Surendranath and is staffed by twenty students of the B.A.LL.B. (Hons.) course. The aim is to create a framework within which students can be exposed to the working of various institutions delivering justice and those responsible for the care and protection of vulnerable groups and provide for legal aid intervention in these institutions. In pursuance of this, INSAAF has been involved in three projects since its inception in February, 2013 – a study of the Railways Magistrate's Court at the Old Delhi Railway Station; a study on the Child Welfare Committees and Observation Homes established under the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000, wherein students have conducted frequent visits to the seven Child Welfare Committees across Delhi; and on the issue of manual scavenging in India, wherein students visited the railway stations and Delhi Jal Board offices across Delhi in order to acquire a realistic understanding of the problems faced, and the students submitted a comprehensive Draft Rules to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment responding to the Draft Rules released by the Ministry, analysing and suggesting changes to the Act and Draft Rules prepared by the Ministry.

### **80. Reforming Delhi's Beggary Law (2013)**

The criminalization of beggary is perhaps one of the most draconian measures across different states in India. A powerful critique has developed calling for the de-criminalization of beggary along with the need to adopt a more inclusive and empowering approach to address beggary. Dr. Anup Surendranath is coordinating the project with a team of students under the guidance and supervision of Dr. Usha Ramanathan (independent Law Researcher) and Mr. Mohammad Tarique (Ashoka Fellow and Founder of 'Koshish'), in preparing a draft legislation for Delhi to replace the Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959 which currently operates in Delhi. The draft is currently being considered by the Ministry of Social Welfare, Govt. of NCT of Delhi.

### **81. Law Commission of India report on “Arrears and Backlog: Creating Additional Judicial (Wo)manpower.”(2013)**

National Law University Delhi research team, consisting of Dr. Aparna Chandra, Assistant Professor of Law and Research Director, Centre for Constitutional Law, Policy and Governance, Mr. Madhav Mallya, Research Associate, and Ms. Vrinda Bhandari, Consultant, NLU, Delhi, worked with the Law Commission of India on its 245<sup>th</sup> report on “Arrears and Backlog: Creating Additional Judicial (Wo)manpower.” This report was initially prepared on the directions of the Supreme Court in *Imtiyaz Ahmad v. State of UP*, AIR 2012 SC 642. The report focuses on determining the number of judges required for reducing backlog of cases in the district judiciary. The NLU team worked on collating and analysing data, as well as drafting the report.

### **82. Drafting of Rules for the Bonded Labour System Abolition Act with NHRC, Civil Society Organisations and Ministry of Labour and Employment (2013)**

The process of drafting of Rules under the Bonded Labour System Abolition Act, 1976 began as an initiative of JEEVIKA in collaboration with Prof. Babu Mathew, Dr. Sophy K. J. and student team of NLU (National Law University Delhi) from April, 2013. From 24 June 2013, JEEVIKA merged with CEBoLI - Coalition for Eradication of Bonded Labour in India, a platform of grass root organisations on bonded labour. After series of consultations and deliberations, CEBoLI and NLU have now come out with a final version of the Draft Rules on 11 February 2014. These draft rules have already presented to the NHRC (National Human Rights Commission) and the MoLE (Central Ministry for Labour and Employment) for further action. Both the agencies have fully acknowledged the need for having a totally new set of rules in place of the existing ones. We have suggested NHRC and MoLE for a nationwide consultation involving all the governments in the states and union territories and the civil society organisations working on bonded labour before taking a final decision on the Rules and then notify them in the official gazette at the earliest.

**83. Drafting of policy for welfare of migrant Domestic Workers from State of Jharkhand with SEWA (2012)**

The process of drafting policy for welfare of migrant Domestic workers started on the request of Government of Jharkhand to SEWA who approached for collaboration with National Law University, Delhi. The research team comprising of Prof. Babu Mathew, Dr. Sophy K. J. and student team assisted the drafting process that started from August, 2012 and completed by March, 2013. This project required field surveys in Delhi and Jharkhand and also meeting with Government officials of both the states of Delhi and Jharkhand. The policy suggested for establishment of commission office in various host states by the Jharkhand government to arrest exploitation of workers by placement agencies and middlemen and to provide protection. These commission offices would also act as social security board. This board, which would be based at the home state, should make it mandatory for the workers to be registered. The registered workers should be provided an identity card from these boards. The role of this board (which may involve help from the Panchayats as well resident welfare association and NGOs) would be to negotiate with the placement agencies. At these boards, both the employers of the workers and the placement agencies/middlemen should be required to contribute into a social security fund, which should be utilised to provide various social security benefits to the workers or their families as a right.

**84. Prisoner's Right to Liberty (2012)**

Director General, Delhi Prison requested National Law University Delhi to conduct a study on effective implementation of section 436 Code of Criminal Procedure so that prisoners entitled for benefit provided under the section could be released and their right to liberty could be ensured. The study requires the identification of such prisoners through prison records and interviewing prisoners and finally producing their cases before the concerned court for their release. Many prisoners could be benefitted from the initiatives of National Law University Delhi in this regard. The project was undertaken by Dr. Bharti Yadav.

**85. Effective Implementation of the RTI Act (2012)**

The University has undertaken this project to analyse RTI Applications submitted in three ministries namely, the Ministry of Human Resource Development, the Ministry of Urban Development and the Department of Personal and Training and the Ministry of Personal, Public Grievances and Pensions, Government of India. The study will document the successes and constraints in implementation, identify areas that require more attention, address the gap areas and improve efficiency and effectiveness of the Right to Information. This study was initiated in January 2012 and will be continued with more Ministries and Departments joining the study in June/July, 2012.

### **86. Second Universal Periodic Review Process (2011)**

NLUD played an important role in relation to the Second Universal Periodic Review process of the UN relating to India. NLUD with a select group of young scholars helped the Government of India prepare the Report on Universal Periodic Review in partnership with 15 Ministries and the Ministry of External Affairs. NLUD took a major initiative under the leadership of the Working Group on Human Rights (WGHR) and held several consultations; the National Consultation on the UPR was held at NLU Delhi from 11-12 October, 2011. The contribution of NLU Delhi to the human rights discourses in the country will benefit studies in the University at graduate and post graduate levels in the field of human rights.

### **87. Drafting of Policy for livelihood promotion of Street Vendors with NASVI (2011)**

The collaboration with NASVI for drafting policy document and legislation for promotion of livelihood started in February, 2011 and completed by August, 2012. The research team of NLUD comprising of Prof. Babu Mathew, Dr. Sophy K. J. and student team actively participated in research, meetings, consultations and general body meetings to frame the documents. The draft legislation provided that anyone over 18 years can apply and register as street vendor with respective Town Vending Committee (TVC) on payment of one-time fee. Once registered, they will be given identity cards entitling them to sell their wares in specified vending zones. The decision of making vending zones would be taken up by the respective TVC. Every TVC would have at least 40 per cent members from the street vendors (one-third of which shall be women vendors). Besides, the Bill contains provisions to protect and promote natural markets, weekly markets and night bazaars where vendors and hawkers can sell their wares. This draft also provided for Grievance Redressal Mechanisms. The laid out provisions and mechanisms protect vendors from confiscation of their goods and forced eviction by authorities. An arrangement of appellate system also has been put in the proposed law wherein local authorities have been empowered to set up a permanent committee consisting of a person who has been a sub-judge or a judicial magistrate to redress vendors' grievances. This central legislation was notified in 5th March, 2014.

### **88. UNDP Project on Access to Justice for Marginalized People (2010)**

National Law University Delhi is the lead project partner with the Department of Justice, Government of India, and the United Nations Development Programme—on Access to Justice for Marginalized People in the area of construction workers. The primary aim of the project is empowerment of the marginalized sections of society and the secondary objective is to sensitize and educate law students about these issues. This was a two years project started from November 2010. The project also focuses on legal empowerment of construction workers,

which has been possible through direct interaction of the student volunteers with workers on the site, distribution of posters and pamphlets, and organizing legal aid camps with the State Legal Services Authority, Uttar Pradesh.

**89. Conflict Resolution for Rural India (2010)**

The National Law University Delhi has undertaken a pilot project on Conflict Resolution for Rural India with the National Council of Rural Institutes (NCRI). It aims to design and develop curricula and modules of community conflict resolution in India. It reviews Gandhian approaches and the efforts of historical peacemakers, saints, and negotiators from Indian history. The University organised the Rural Peacemakers Workshop at Manaklao village, near Jodhpur in Rajasthan, from 12-14 November, 2010. The purpose of the workshop was to empower the villagers and enable them to resolve their conflicts on their own. The workshop used Rajasthani artists including puppeteers, dancers, and musicians.

**90. Research Study on Mining and Human Rights (2010)**

National Law University Delhi in association with the Faculty of Law, University of Antwerp, Belgium; Middlesex University, United Kingdom; and Xavier Institute of Social Service, Ranchi are engaged in a research project based on intensive fieldwork on mining and human rights in Jharkhand. The findings of the research will be presented in an International Conference to be organised by National Law University Delhi, tentatively from August 29-30, 2011.

**91. Pre-Legislative Scrutiny**

This project studied and analyses the pre-legislative process in three states in India, namely Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Delhi, as well as the Indian Parliament. The findings of the study will be placed before the working group of the National Advisory Council on Transparency, Accountability and Governance for enhancing broad based consultations in the formulation of laws in India.

**92. Drafting Of the Limitation Law of Bhutan**

During his visit to National Law University Delhi, the Chief Justice of Bhutan sought the assistance of the University in drafting the Limitation Law of Bhutan. Dr. Ruhi Paul took up this project assisted by students of the Class of 2013. Laws of limitation of various common law jurisdictions were looked into, which culminated in a draft legislation which was presented to the Govt. of Bhutan.



# PUBLICATIONS

The National Law University Delhi, India was established in 2008 by the Act no.1 of 2009 of National Capital Territory of Delhi under the aegis of High Court of Delhi. It was created with a vision to create a global legal institution for preparing socially responsible lawyers competing with an International legal community. The University supports clinical legal education along with course curriculum prescribed by the Bar Council of India. The research findings and contribution of the many research centres of National Law University Delhi have been recognised worldwide. National Law University Delhi is widely engaged in facilitation of advanced trainings to law teachers, National and International conference, workshops, seminars, and lecture series for greater visibility and discussion of variety of social and legal issues around the globe.

National Law University Delhi publishes its research scholarship and intellectual outcomes for greater visibility among the legal fraternity. Over 30 publications including academic journals, books, research reports, conference proceedings, project reports, government reports tabled with research inputs of National Law University Delhi, and numerous training manuals have been published. The publication of the National Law University Delhi Press is available for sales and can be purchased directly from the University Publication Division by sending a Demand Draft in favour of Registrar, National Law University Delhi payable at Delhi/New Delhi.



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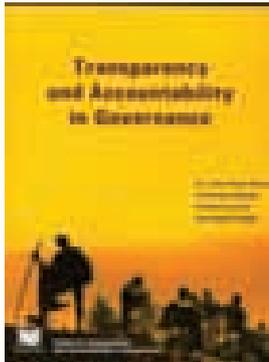
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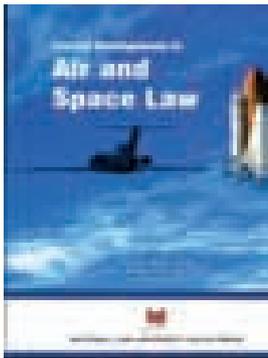
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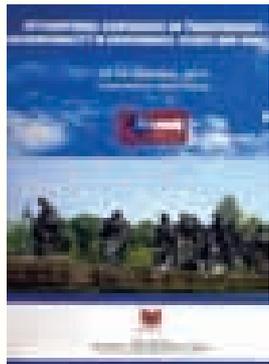
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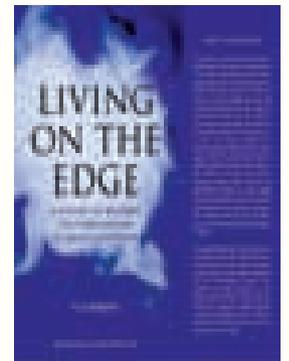
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