



RGNUL Student
Research Review
(RSRR)

Call for Papers
for
Volume 10, Issue 2

From the Margins to the Centre

Exploring Third World Approaches
to International Law



About RGNUL Student Research Review

The RGNUL Student Research Review (“RSRR”) Journal is a bi-annual, student-run, blind peer-reviewed flagship journal based at Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law, Punjab. It has been founded with the objective of facilitating arguments in black and white by promoting legal research skills. The RSRR Journal aims to publish comprehensive treatments of subjects (articles), written by law students and professionals, as well as shorter pieces, commonly called notes and comments. Recently, we released Volume 8 Issue 2 of our Journal on the theme “Unboxing the Legal Potential of the Sports and Gaming Industry: Redesigning India’s Way of Playing” for which we had the honour of receiving the [Foreword](#) from Hon’ble Dr. Justice Mukundakam Sharma. Previously for Volume 7 Issue 2 on “Reassessing the Environmental Rule of Law in India: Bridging Gaps for Survival” we had the privilege of receiving the [Foreword](#) from Hon’ble Dr. Justice D.Y. Chandrachud.

Additionally, RSRR also runs its Blog Series, which deals with specific contemporary issues of law. The RSRR Blog Series was named one of the top 25 Constitutional Law Blogs internationally by [Feedspot](#) consecutively for three years. As a part of the RSRR Blog Series, the Excerpts from Experts Blog Series has been initiated, under which professionals and experts are invited to critically analyse and foster academic discussion on contemporary and unexplored legal issues. We have had the pleasure of receiving notable contributions from luminaries such as [Prof \(Dr.\) Upendra Baxi](#), [Dr. Sairam Bhat](#), [Mr. Ajar Rab](#), [Ms. Shalaka Patil](#), [Mr. Naresh Thacker](#), [Mr Ketan Mukhija](#), [Mr. Abir Lal Dey](#), [Mr. Safir Anand](#) among others.

The upcoming edition of the Journal shall be the 2nd Issue of Volume 10 of the Journal. Previously, we have published journals on the following themes:

- **Volume 1, Issue 1:** “Intellectual Property Rights”
- **Volume 1, Issue 2:** “Competition Laws”
- **Volume 2, Issue 1:** “Public International Law”
- **Volume 2, Issue 2:** “Taxation Laws: Contemporary Issues”
- **Volume 3, Issue 1:** “Contemporary Issues in Alternate Dispute Redressal Mechanisms”
- **Volume 3, Issue 2:** “Constitutionalism: Revisiting the Grundnorm”
- **RSRR Special Edition:** “Law and Technology”
- **Volume 4, Issue 1:** “Into the rabbit hole of Blockchain - legal issues surrounding Internet 2.0 Revolution”

- **Volume 5, Issue 1:** “Metamorphosis: From an extensive to an evolutionary Constitution”
- **Volume 6, Issue 1:** “Healthcare in India: Tracing the Contours of a Transitioning Regime”
- **Volume 7, Issue 1:** “Protecting Consumers in the 21st Century: Broadening the Outlook”
- **Volume 7, Issue 2:** “Reassessing the Environmental Rule of Law in India: Bridging Gaps for Survival”
- **Volume 8, Issue 1:** “Contemporary National and International Legal Issues”
- **Volume 8, Issue 2:** “Unboxing the Legal Potential of the Sports and Gaming Industry: Redesigning India’s Way of Playing”
- **Volume 9, Issue 1:** “The Development and Future of Energy Transition: Analyzing the Legal Landscape”

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About the Theme

The RGNUL Student Research Review ('RSRR') is delighted to invite papers and submissions for Volume 10, Issue 2 from academicians, practitioners, legal luminaries and students on the theme titled:

From the Margins to the Centre: Exploring Third World Approaches to International Law

Third World Approaches to International Law ('TWAIL') is like 'a chorus of voices that blend though not always harmoniously, in attempting to make heard a common set of concerns.'¹ Despite a significant passage of time since decolonization, the world remains shadowed by the enduring influence of Western hegemony. In an era of globalization, international law seems to have taken the role of legitimizing and perpetuating these inequalities, further exacerbating the growing divide between the Global North and South.²

Originally, the term 'Third World' denoted states that maintained neutrality, abstaining from alignment with either NATO or the Warsaw Pact during the Cold War.³ However, it now encompasses the collective experiences of diverse states with varied cultures, histories, and economic structures, bound by a common history of colonial subjugation, which continues to manifest in persistent marginalization and underdevelopment.⁴

Within this context, TWAIL represents both a reactive and proactive response to decolonization, recognizing international law as an imperial project and advocating for internal transformations.⁵ By challenging the Eurocentric assumptions ingrained within international law, particularly concerning racial, social, and cultural distinctions, TWAIL confronts the legacy where European powers dictated norms related to human rights, economic governance, and sovereignty without

¹ Karin Mickelson, 'Taking Stock of TWAIL Histories' (2008) 10 ICLR 355, 360.

² B.S. Chimni, 'Third World Approaches to International Law: A Manifesto' (2006) 8 ICLR 3.

³ Alfred Sauvy, 'Trois mondes, une planète' (1986) 12 Vingtième Siècle. Revue d'histoire 81; E. Palieraki, 'The Origins of the 'Third World': Alfred Sauvy and the Birth of a Key Global Post-War Concept' (2023) Glob. Intellect. Hist. 1.

⁴ Balakrishnan Rajagopal, *International Law from Below: Development, Social Movements and Third World Resistance* (CUP 2003).

⁵ Makau Mutua and Antony Anghie, 'What is TWAIL?' (2000) 94 Proceedings of the Annual Meeting (ASIL) 31.

due consideration.⁶ TWAIL aims to deconstruct these assumptions, paving the way for a global order that is more just, inclusive, and equitable.

In this pursuit, TWAIL employs a comprehensive methodological strategy. Firstly, central to TWAIL is its emphasis on contextualization, acknowledging the historical, cultural, and socio-political contexts of marginalized communities. This approach involves deconstructing dominant narratives and analysing power dynamics inherent in legal systems.⁷ By prioritizing the experiences of colonized and oppressed groups, TWAIL aims to uncover hidden inequalities and challenge assumptions commonly found in mainstream legal discourse.⁸ Secondly, TWAIL takes an interdisciplinary approach, drawing from disciplines such as postcolonial studies, critical race theory, and political economy. This inclusive perspective enables TWAIL scholars to explore the basis of existing power dynamics and its interactions with law, economics, and other societal frameworks.⁹

Thirdly, scholars are also encouraged to embrace a reflexive and participatory stance, prioritizing voices that have historically been sidelined.¹⁰ This entails actively listening to and integrating the viewpoints of those directly affected by international legal frameworks. Ultimately, TWAIL analysis aims not only to scrutinize and critique existing legal paradigms but also to contribute to the formulation of alternative frameworks that tackle issues of inequality, injustice and oppression on a global scale.¹¹

Originating from the critical legal studies movement, TWAIL scholarship places considerable importance on praxis—the practical implementation of its theoretical foundations.¹² This highlights stakeholders' efforts to address issues within international law, aiming to transform power dynamics and confront entrenched hierarchies within institutions.

⁶ James Thuo Gathii, 'The Agenda of Third World Approaches to International Law (TWAIL)' in Jeffrey L. Dunoff and Mark A. Pollack (eds), *International Legal Theory: Foundations and Frontiers* (CUP 2022).

⁷ James Thuo Gathii, 'TWAIL: A Brief History of Its Origins, Its Decentralized Network, and a Tentative Bibliography' (2011) 3 *Trade L. & Dev.* 26.

⁸ Kwadwo Appieagyei-Atua, 'Ethical Dimensions of Third World Approaches to International Law (TWAIL): A Critical Review' (2015) 8 *AJLS* 209.

⁹ Gathii (n 7).

¹⁰ Antony Anghie, 'Rethinking International Law: A TWAIL Retrospective' (2023) 34 *EJIL* 7.

¹¹ John D. Haskell, 'TRAIL-ing TWAIL: Arguments and Blind Spots in Third World Approaches to International Law' (2015) 27 *CJLJ* 383.

¹² Georges Abi-Saab, 'The Third World intellectual in praxis: confrontation, participation, or operation behind enemy lines?' (2016) 37 *TWQ* 1957.

For instance, TWAIL scholarship has consistently aimed to address the Palestinian Question by offering alternative perspectives and potential solutions.¹³ In doing so, the overarching goal is to challenge Western hegemony by examining historical injustices and its contribution to the current state of affairs. These injustices encompass the suppression of indigenous voices evident in the Balfour Declaration,¹⁴ the disregard for Palestinian rights following events such as the Nakba,¹⁵ as well as considerations relating to the laws of armed conflict.¹⁶

Importantly, such investigations aren't restricted to international humanitarian or human rights law. They also extend to a critical examination of the fundamental tenets of the international legal framework. For example, the repeated use of veto by the United States in the United Nations Security Council, often to shield Israel and support its policies, is increasingly scrutinized not only within academic discourse but also at the International Court of Justice.¹⁷ Likewise, the advocacy for Palestinian self-determination and statehood helps challenge traditional Westphalian notions of nation-states.¹⁸

Apart from abstract notions of sovereignty and political fairness, TWAIL also intersects with the practical considerations in economics and social policy. During the COVID-19 pandemic, initiatives by India and South Africa to temporarily suspend the enforcement of intellectual property rights related to vaccines garnered widespread support from the 'Third World.'¹⁹

¹³ Ardi Imseis, *The United Nations and the Question of Palestine: Rule by Law and the Structure of International Legal Subalternity* (CUP 2023); TWAILR (ed), *Third World Approaches to International Law: Writings on Palestine, 2019-2023* (TWAIL Review 2023) <<https://twailr.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/Third-World-Approaches-to-International-Law-Writings-on-Palestine-2019-2023.pdf>> accessed 6 March 2024.

¹⁴ Mohsen al Attar, 'Reimagining Palestine in TWAIL Scholarship' (*Opinio Juris*, 10 October 2023) <<https://opiniojuris.org/2023/10/10/reimagining-palestine-in-twail-scholarship-a-conversation-with-noura-erakat/>> accessed 20 March 2024.

¹⁵ Magid Shihade, 'Not Just a Picnic: Settler Colonialism, Mobility, and Identity among Palestinians in Israel' (2014) 37 *Biography* 451 <<https://muse.jhu.edu/article/576906>> accessed 6 March 2024.

¹⁶ TWAILR (n 12).

¹⁷ *Legal Consequences arising from the Policies and Practices of Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem* (2024) ICJ (Written Statement of the State of Palestine); *Legal Consequences* (2024) ICJ (Verbatim Record 2024/7).

¹⁸ Alonso Gurmendi, 'If Palestine is a State': the Two-State Solution and Palestine's Position in the Westphalian Myth' (*Opinio Juris*, 16 December 2024) <<https://opiniojuris.org/2023/12/16/if-palestine-is-a-state-the-two-state-solution-and-palestines-position-in-the-westphalian-myth/>> accessed 20 March 2024.

¹⁹ Press Trust of India, 'Least Developed Countries Back India, South Africa Request to Waive COVID-19 Vaccine-Related IPR' *The Hindu* (14 April 2021) <<https://www.thehindu.com/news/international/lcds-support-request-made-by-india-south-africa-for-waiving-covid-vaccine-related-ipr/article61915063.ece>> accessed 6 March 2024.

Similarly, three decades have passed since climate change emerged as a critical issue both scientifically and politically. Initially, there was swift acknowledgment of the problem, leading to the adoption of various international conventions.²⁰ However, specific obligations for developed states, typically the largest polluters, remained elusive.²¹ Yet, in the current landscape, there is a noticeable resurgence of interest in environmental concerns.²² As we await the Advisory Opinion by the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea,²³ questions regarding the effectiveness of existing legal mechanisms in addressing global environmental challenges, as well as the viability of incremental changes versus more transformative approaches, are crucial and warrant thorough examination and consideration.²⁴

Reflecting on its historical journey, it becomes evident that TWAAIL's importance goes beyond mere novelty or its emphasis on legal criticality. Its true strength lies in its ability to catalyse real-world impact, whether by shaping educational paradigms or steering policy trajectories. Consequently, scholars engaging with TWAAIL carry a profound responsibility—a dedication to instigate change in the pursuit of justice, whether in laws, perceptions, or prevailing narratives.

In light of these facets, RSRR seeks to delve into the theme “**From the Margins to the Centre: Exploring Third World Approaches to International Law**” to comprehensively review and foster discourse surrounding the ever-changing landscape of international law, with particular regards to Global South perspectives. The primary objective of this theme is to establish a platform for rigorous legal analysis, insightful commentary, and in-depth examination, which can effectively bridge the gap between significant legal developments in the field and their practical implementation, which, in turn, will improve the discourse about such dynamic issues.

²⁰ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 9 May 1992, UNTS 107, 1771 (UNFCCC).

²¹ Jutta Brunnée, ‘The Rule of International (Environmental) Law and Complex Problems’ in Heike Krieger, Georg Nolte, and Andreas Zimmermann (eds), *The International Rule of Law: Rise or Decline?* (Oxford Academic 2019).

²² Usha Natarajan, ‘Third World Approaches to International Law (TWAAIL) and the environment’ in Andreas Philippopoulos-Mihalopoulos and Victoria Brooks (eds), *Research Methods in Environmental Law* (EE 2017).

²³ *Request for an Advisory Opinion submitted by the Commission of Small Island States on Climate Change and International Law* (2022) ITLOS.

²⁴ Natarajan (n 22).

Sub-Themes

1. General International Law

- i. Regional Integration and Cooperation Among Global South States
- ii. Legal Pluralism and the Significance of Regional Customs
- iii. Exploring Evolving Notions of Statehood and the Right to Self-Determination
- iv. Increasing Role of Non-State Actors and Associated Issues of Attributability

2. Humanitarian & Human Rights Law

- i. Laws of Occupation and the Right to Armed Resistance
- ii. Mass Atrocity Crimes and the Balance of Power
- iii. Epistemicide and the Protection of Cultural Heritage during Armed Conflicts
- iv. Innovative Frameworks of Transitional Justice in Post-Conflict Societies
- v. Private Liability for Forced Labour and Human Trafficking
- vi. Refugee Rights and the Issue of Forced Displacement
- vii. Universal Jurisdiction and the Pursuit of Justice for Global South States
- viii. Extraterritorial Application of Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights
- ix. Assessing the Human Rights Fallout of the Counterterrorism Measures

3. Economic & Trade Law

- i. Tariffs, Other Barriers, and the Issue of Increasing Protectionism
- ii. Use and Abuse of Economic Coercion
- iii. Intellectual Property Rights and the Global North-South Divide
- iv. Rights, Exploitation, and the Unequal Burden of Economic Globalisation
- v. Legitimacy of Investor-State Dispute Settlement Mechanisms
- vi. Political Dynamics of Debt Relief and its Developmental Consequences
- vii. Rethinking Neoliberal Premises Underlying Economic Institutions

4. Environmental Law

- i. Contribution to Sustainable Development and Ecological Preservation
- ii. Frameworks of Common but Differentiated Responsibility
- iii. Political and Governmental Challenges in Waste Management
- iv. Climate Change Obligations with a Special Emphasis on Vulnerable States
- v. Legal Frameworks for Biodiversity Conservation

- vi. Impact of Transnational Corporations on Environmental Degradation

5. International Relations

- i. United Nations Reforms and a Crisis of Legitimacy
- ii. Boundaries of International Adjudication and its Role in Political Disputes
- iii. Revival of the Bandung Spirit
- iv. Post-Colonial International Relations with an Emphasis on Cultural Diplomacy

6. Associated Issues

- i. Analysis of the Methodical Approaches Adopted by TWAIL
- ii. Intersection between TWAIL and Other Social Sciences
- iii. Critique of TWAIL as a School of Legal Thought

Note. The above-mentioned sub-themes and sub-points are only illustrative and not exhaustive. The authors are free to write upon any other sub-theme, provided they fall within the broad ambit of this journal's theme.

Guidelines

General Guidelines

- i. Submissions may be made with one author or co-authorship of two authors only.
- ii. Submissions for the Journal must be accompanied by a cover letter specifying the author's name, designation, institute, contact number and e-mail.
- iii. All manuscripts submitted must be original and should not have been published elsewhere to be considered for publication in RSRR.
- iv. All manuscripts will be checked for [plagiarism](#). If plagiarism is detected, the Editorial Board reserves the right of rejection without a review of the manuscript.
- v. The manuscript should not contain the name(s) of the author(s), their institutional affiliations, or any other identity markers. The title of the manuscript should indicate the sub-theme that the author(s) have chosen.
- vi. Upon submission, every manuscript will undergo an internal review by the Board of Editors. If approved by the Board, the manuscript shall be subject to peer review from a panel of experts.
- vii. Authors must note that grammatical and legal accuracy, contribution to literature (originality of content), etc., will be some of the major criteria for analysing the submissions. The responsibility for the accuracy of the facts, opinions, or viewpoints stated in the submitted paper shall rest solely with the author(s)
- viii. Submissions non-compliant with the General Submission Guidelines may be deemed non-responsive and thereby rejected without notice. The RSRR reserves the right to solicit a compliant version before review.

Submission Categories

The RSRR invites papers under the following categories:

- i. **Articles (5,000 to 10,000 words)**
A comprehensive and thorough analysis of issues related to the theme of the Journal.
- ii. **Short Notes (3,500 to 5,000 words)**
A note containing brief, terse and pointed arguments revolving around a specific, current issue or issue of importance which may not have received due research.

iii. **Case Comments (2,000 to 4,000 words)**

An academic writing that analyses or is a critique of a recent case.

iv. **Legislative Comments (2,500 to 4,000 words)**

A comment that analyses the objective of the legislation and analyses the legal impact of the same.

v. **Normative Law Articles (3,000 to 5,000 words)**

These will explore the opinion of students relating to the specific legislations involved in the theme of the Journal. They seek to bring out a student's view on how a particular legislation or provision should have been drafted to bring out clarity into the law. The authors are welcome to draft amendments (or even a law in its entirety) to the existing laws should they believe that the particular legislation requires some amendments. Arguments must be logical and can take into account aspects such as sociological, political, and economic implications of the law.

Note. The aforementioned word counts are exclusive of footnotes.

Technical Submission Guidelines

- i. The final submissions must be in **.doc** or **.docx** form and must bear the subject name as **“RSRR Vol 10.2 Submission - Name of Author”**. All final submissions are to be made via this [Google Form](#).
- ii. The abstracts must be in **.doc** or **.docx** form and must bear the subject name as **“RSRR Vol 10.2 Abstract Submission - Name of Author”**. All abstract submissions are to be made via this [Google Form](#).
- iii. Submissions must be in the EB Garamond font.
- iv. Submissions must be in Font Size 12 and Line Spacing 1.5.
- v. Submissions for the Journal must bear the following margins: Left 1.5 Inch, Right/Top/Bottom 1 Inch.
- vi. Footnotes/endnotes must be in Font Size 10 and Line Spacing 1.0.
- vii. Footnotes/endnotes must follow the Oxford University Standard for Citation of Legal Authorities - [OSCOLA Referencing Style \(4th Edition\)](#).
- viii. All submissions must include an abstract of a maximum of 250 words.

- ix. Submissions non-compliant with the Technical Submission Guidelines may be deemed non-responsive and thereby rejected without notice. The RSRR reserves the right to solicit a compliant version before review.
- x. The author(s) bear sole responsibility for the accuracy of facts, opinions or views stated in the submitted paper.

Submission Deadline

The deadline for the abstract submission is by **25th June 2024**, by 11:59 P.M. (IST). The deadline for the final paper submission is by **31st July 2024**, by 11:59 P.M. (IST).

Copyright Policy

The RSRR Journal shall retain all the copyrights arising out of the publication. All the moral rights shall vest with the author(s). For further details, refer to the [copyright policy](#).

Notable Collaborations of RSRR

RSRR has previously collaborated with firms and organisations for various Blog Series as well as past editions of the RSRR Journal.

Collaborations for RSRR Journal		
Journal	Collaborator/s	About The Collaborator/s
Volume 10, Issue 1: “Evolving Corporate Frontiers: Law and Governance Perspectives”	In association with IndusLaw	IndusLaw is an Indian law firm advising clients worldwide on Indian law, in relation to their transactional goals, business strategies and resolution of disputes. It specializes across all transactional, advisory, regulatory and dispute resolution matters.
Volume 7, Issue 1: “Protecting Consumers in the 21st Century: Broadening the Outlook”	In association with Saikrishna & Associates	Saikrishna & Associates is a Tier-1 full-service Firm having focused Intellectual Property, Telecommunication Media & Technology, Corporate Law & Competition Law verticals backing up the Firm’s other practice areas.
Volume 6, Issue 1: “Healthcare in India: Tracing the Contours of an Transitioning Regime”	In association with Arogya Legal and Medical Students Association of India	Arogya Legal is a firm of specialists who advise on laws that apply to health-focused businesses such as pharma, medical devices, food and cosmetics, which operate in a highly regulated the environment. MSAI-India is India’s first and largest international represented medical students’ organisation, comprising over 20,000 medical students across the country. It is a non-government organisation for and by medical students of India registered in New Delhi under the Societies Act of 2014.

Collaborations for RSRR Blog Series		
Blog Series	Collaborator/s	About The Collaborator/s
Emerging Technologies: Addressing Issues of Law and Policy	In association with Ikigai Law	Ikigai Law is an award-winning law firm. They have a market-leading regulatory, policy and commercial-law practice for technology and innovation-led business.
Right to Privacy and the Legality of Surveillance	In association with The Centre for Internet & Society	The Centre for Internet & Society is a leading non-profit organisation that undertakes interdisciplinary research on the Internet and digital technologies from policy and academic perspectives. The areas of focus include digital accessibility for persons with disabilities, access to knowledge, intellectual property rights, and openness.
Regulating E-Sports: Paving the Road Ahead	In association with Ikigai Law	Ikigai Law is an award-winning law firm. They have a market-leading regulatory, policy and commercial-law practice for technology and innovation-led businesses.
Digital Healthcare in India	In association with Nishith Desai Associates	Nishith Desai Associates has earned the reputation of being Asia's most Innovative Law Firm – and the go-to specialist for companies around the world looking to conduct business in India and for Indian companies considering business expansion abroad. They have conceptualised and created state-of-the-art Blue-Sky Thinking. They are a research and strategy-driven international firm.

<p>Addressing the Legal Concerns of AI: A Clarion Call</p>	<p>In association with Mishi Choudhary & Associates</p>	<p>Mishi Choudhary Associates is a law firm comprising of senior and experienced advocates practising law in various courts, tribunals, forums and commissions. Some of their prime areas of focus include technology law, intellectual property, policy and regulatory advisory, general corporate advisory, arbitration and litigation.</p>
<p>Corporate Governance: Is India Ready?</p>	<p>In association with Argus Partners (Solicitors & Advocates)</p>	<p>Argus Partners is an Indian law firm with offices in Mumbai, Delhi, Bengaluru, Kolkata and Ahmedabad. The Firm, the Partners and the associates have a rich domestic and international experience and have been recognised and awarded by several publications.</p>
<p>Emerging Trends in Indian Approach to Trade and Investment: Trends and Treatise</p>	<p>In association with Centre for Trade and Investment Law</p>	<p>Centre for Trade and Investment Law is one of the leading think tanks and advisory centres in the field of international trade and investment laws. The Centre advises the Government of India and has consistently aimed at enhancing India's participation in international trade and investment negotiations through knowledge creation and marshalling legal resources.</p>

Collaborations for RSRR Events		
Blog Series	Collaborator/s	About The Collaborator/s
Lecture Series on “Decoding Forensics: Interplay of Law & Science”	In association with Project 39A	Project 39A is a research and policy initiative inspired by Indian Constitution Article 39-A. Based at NLU Delhi, it focuses on criminal justice policy, legal aid, and forensics. The honourable speakers were Ms. Shreya Rastogi , Director (Forensics & Death Penalty Legislation), Ms. Maria Sahayaselvan , Associate (Research Forensics), and Ms. Saloni Ambastha , Associate (Research Forensics).
Practicum Series on “Understanding the Functioning of Parliament, Law Making and the Career Avenues in Public Policy”	In association with PRS Legislative Research	PRS Legislative Research is a leading non-profit organisation that conducts independent research to inform policy making while enhancing legislative transparency. RSRR had the opportunity to host Mr. Jayraj Pandya , Manager, LAMP Fellowship and Ms. Mitisha Sharma , Programme Associate in the Citizen Outreach Team.
Webinar on “Citizen Police Interactions and Policing in the Pandemic”	In association with Common Cause India	Common Cause is dedicated to championing public causes. It is especially known for the difference it has made through a large number of PILs filed in the Supreme Court and the High Courts, and quite a few cases taken to the National Commission established under the Consumer Protection Act. Distinguished speakers at the event included Mr. N. Ramachandran , President of the Indian Police Foundation, Dr. Vipul Mudgal , Director & Chief Executive of Common Cause & IM4Change, and Dr. Ruchi Sinha , Associate Professor at TISS.

<p>Webinar on “Law and Artificial Intelligence: A Primer”</p>	<p>In association with Mishi Choudhary & Associates and powered by Lawctopus</p>	<p>Mishi Choudhary Associates is a law firm comprising of senior and experienced advocates practising law in various courts, tribunals, forums and commissions. Some of their prime areas of focus include technology law, intellectual property, policy and regulatory advisory. Lawctopus is an online platform that provides resources, internships, articles, blogs, and legal event information to law students and professionals. The speakers on the occasion were Mr. Kabir Darshan Singh Choudhary, Technology Attorney based in New York and Ms. Apurva Singh, Associate at Mishi Choudhary & Associates.</p>
<p>Panel discussion on “Traversing the Contours of AI: Looking at a Just Future”</p>	<p>In association with Mishi Choudhary & Associates, powered by Lawctopus</p>	<p>Mishi Choudhary Associates is a law firm comprising of senior and experienced advocates practising law in various courts, tribunals, forums and commissions. Some of their prime areas of focus include technology law, intellectual property, policy and regulatory advisory. The notable speakers were Mr. Prasanth Sugathan, Legal Director of SFLC India; Mr. Abhayraj Naik, visiting faculty at Azim Premji University; Ms. Smriti Parsheera, policy researcher with the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy; and Mr. Ameen Jauhar, Senior Resident Fellow at the Vidhi Centre for Legal Policy,</p>

Additionally, we have previously published our Blog Series on the following themes:

Academic Year 2017-18

- International Law and Espionage
- Right to Privacy: Addressing the Concerns
- Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Academic Year 2018-19

- Data Protection Laws: A Cross Jurisdictional Analysis
- An Analysis of Standard Clauses Related to Data Protection
- Regulating the E-Commerce Sector in India: A Work in Progress

Academic Year 2019-2020

- Regulating E-Sports: Paving the Road Ahead | In association with [Ikigai Law](#)
- Deferring the Environmental Exigency: A Rebellion to Begin?
- Challenging the Regime of National Security Laws
- Digital Healthcare in India | In association with [Nishith Desai Associates](#)

Academic Year 2020-2021

- Addressing the Legal Concerns of AI: A Clarion Call | In association with [Mishi Choudhary & Associates](#)
- A Year after Catastrophe: Looking into the Budget Session, 2021
- Corporate Governance: Is India Ready? | In association with [Argus Partners \(Solicitors & Advocates\)](#)
- Emerging Technologies: Addressing Issues of Law and Policy | In association with [Ikigai Law](#)

Academic Year 2021-2022

- Right to Privacy and the Legality of Surveillance | In association with the [Centre for Internet & Society](#)

Academic Year 2022-2023

- Emerging Trends in the Indian Approach to Trade and Investment: Treaties and Agreements | In association with the [Centre for Trade and Investment Law](#)

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About Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law

Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law (“RGNUL”), Punjab, was established by the State Legislature of Punjab by passing the Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law, Punjab Act, 2006 (Punjab Act No. 12 of 2006). The Act incorporated a University of Law of national stature in Punjab, thereby fulfilling the need for a Centre of Excellence in legal education in the modern era of globalisation and liberalisation. The University acquired approval from the Bar Council of India (“BCI”) in July 2006. In May 2015, the University became the first and the only National Law University (“NLU”) to get accreditation by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (“NAAC”) with an ‘A’ grade. In 2018, RGNUL was among the four NLUs granted autonomous status by the University Grants Commission. The University has been ranked among the top 10 law schools in India under the National Institutional Ranking Framework (“NIRF”) by the Union Ministry of Human Resource Development.

RGNUL is a member of a number of professional organisations of national and international stature like the Asian Law Institute (“ASLI”), Singapore; Commonwealth Legal Education Association (“CLEA”); Forum of South Asian Clinical Law Teachers (“FSACLCTL”), Goa; Indian Economic Association (“IEA”); Indian Institute of Comparative Law (“IICL”), Jaipur; Indian Institute of Public Administration (“IIPA”), New Delhi; Indian Law Institute (“ILI”), New Delhi; Indian Political Science Association (“IPSA”); Indian Society of Criminology (“ISC”), Madras; Indian Society of International Law (“ISIL”), New Delhi; Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies (“ICPS”), New Delhi; International Association of Law Schools (IALS), and International Law Students Association (“ILSA”), Legal Information Institute of India (LII of India), Shastri Indo Canadian Institute (“SICI”).

