



# **ALL INDIA LEGAL FORUM**

**PRESENTS**

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## FOREWORD

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Dear Readers,

Welcome to the latest edition of the All-India Legal Forum's monthly newsletter. As a team of legal professionals, we understand the importance of staying up-to-date on the latest developments in criminal law and criminal justice. This is why we are dedicated to bringing you high-quality, informative articles on a variety of topics related to different fields of law. In this edition, we are pleased to feature a number of contributions from our talented team of authors at the All India Legal Forum. Their hard work and dedication to legal research has helped to make this newsletter a valuable resource for legal professionals and the general public alike.

All India Legal Forum is a team of more than 1,000 law students across the country to tackle basic problems which a legal researcher faces in day-to-day life, putting forward the basic things needed for researching and drafting. All India Legal forum strives at providing a valuable contribution to contemporary legal issues and development. The organization seeks to bring out a platform to provide resourceful insights on law-related topics for the ever-growing legal fraternity.

We hope that you will find this edition to be informative and insightful, and we encourage you to share it with your colleagues and friends. We also welcome your feedback and suggestions for future editions.

Best Regards,

Mahimashree Kar,

Senior Partner, All India Legal Forum

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# **THE CHANGING FACE OF THE TRANSNATIONAL BUSINESS AND ITS IMPLICATIONS ON THE CONTRACT LAW**

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## **INTRODUCTION**

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The global business landscape has undergone significant changes in recent years, with an increasing number of companies engaging in transnational activities. This trend has led to a more complex and interconnected business environment, which has had a significant impact on contract law.

## **CAUSES OF CHANGES IN TRANSNATIONAL BUSINESS**

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### **USE OF TECHNOLOGY**

One of the most significant changes in transnational business is the increased use of technology. The internet and other digital platforms have made it easier for companies to conduct business across borders, and this has led to a rise in e-commerce and other online transactions. This has had a major impact on contract law, as traditional contract formation and performance requirements may not apply in the same way to digital transactions.

In response to this challenge, the Indian government has taken steps to modernize contract law to better deal with digital transactions. For example, in 2019, the Indian government introduced the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines) Rules, which provide a legal framework for e-commerce transactions in India. The rules define the responsibilities of online intermediaries, such as e-commerce platforms, with regard to contract formation and performance.

In a landmark judgment in 2017, the Indian Supreme Court recognized that electronic records and digital signatures have the same legal validity as paper records and handwritten signatures. This ruling has provided greater legal certainty for digital transactions in India.

### **OUTSOURCING AND OFFSHORING**

Another major change in transnational business is the increased use of outsourcing and offshoring. Many companies are now outsourcing certain aspects of their operations to other countries in order to take advantage of lower labour costs and other benefits. This has led to a greater need for cross-border contracts, which can be complex and challenging to draft and enforce.

The Indian Contract Act of 1872, which governs contract formation and performance in India, does not specifically address cross-border contracts. As a result, Indian courts have had to rely on general principles of contract law and other legal frameworks, such as the United Nations

Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (CISG), to deal with disputes arising from cross-border contracts.

## **EFFECTS OF THE RISE OF TRANSNATIONAL BUSINESS**

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The rise of transnational business has also led to an increase in the number of disputes arising from cross-border transactions. This can be due to differences in laws and regulations, cultural and language barriers, and other factors. As a result, contract law has had to adapt to better deal with these types of disputes, and alternative dispute resolution methods such as arbitration and mediation have become increasingly popular.

The Indian government has also taken steps to modernize contract law by introducing the Indian Contract Act of 1872, which was amended in 2018 to bring it in line with modern business practices. The amendment aimed to provide a more efficient and streamlined legal framework for contract formation, performance, and dispute resolution.

## **LEGAL CHALLENGES FACED BY TRANSLATIONAL BUSINESSES**

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### **JURISDICTION**

One of the biggest challenges facing contract law in the transnational business context is the issue of jurisdiction. Jurisdiction refers to the authority of a court or other legal body to hear a case and make a decision. In the transnational business context, it can be difficult to determine which jurisdiction should apply to a dispute, as multiple countries may have an interest in the case. This can lead to delays and additional costs for the parties involved.

In India, the Contract Act of 1872 governs the formation and enforcement of contracts. However, with the increasing number of transnational businesses operating in India, there has been a growing need to adapt the country's contract law to better suit the unique needs of these businesses.

### **CHOICE OF LAW**

Another major challenge is the issue of choice of law. Choice of law refers to the law that will be applied to a contract or dispute. In the transnational business context, it can be difficult to determine which law should apply, as different countries may have different laws and regulations that could apply. This can lead to uncertainty and confusion for the parties involved.

This can be achieved through the use of choice of law clauses and choice of forum clauses in contracts. A choice of law clause specifies which country's laws will govern a contract, while a

choice of forum clause specifies which country's courts will have jurisdiction over any disputes arising from the contract.

In India, the Indian Contract Act, 1872, Section 28 allows parties to choose the law that will govern their contract and the Indian Evidence Act 1872, Section 13 allows the parties to choose the jurisdiction where disputes shall be resolved.

## **IMPLICATION OF TRANSNATIONAL BUSINESS ON CONTRACT LAW**

Despite these challenges, the changing face of transnational business has also brought opportunities for innovation and growth. For example, the increased use of technology has led to the development of smart contracts, which are digital contracts that can be automatically executed and enforced using blockchain technology. Smart contracts have the potential to streamline cross-border transactions and reduce the risk of disputes.

### **INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION**

One major implication of the changing face of transnational business on Indian contract law is the increased use of international commercial arbitration. International commercial arbitration is a method of resolving disputes between parties through a neutral third party, known as an arbitrator. It allows transnational businesses to avoid the often-lengthy and complex legal procedures of different countries and instead resolve disputes in a more efficient and cost-effective manner.

In India, the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 governs arbitration. The Act provides for the appointment of arbitrators, the conduct of arbitration proceedings, and the enforcement of arbitral awards. It also allows for the use of international commercial arbitration and recognizes the New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards.

### **ELECTRONIC CONTRACTS**

Another implication is the rise of e-commerce and the use of electronic contracts. With the increasing use of technology in business, the Indian Contract Act has been amended to include provisions for electronic contracts and the legal recognition of digital signatures.

In India, the Information Technology Act, 2000 (IT Act) provides for the legal recognition of electronic contracts and digital signatures. Section 10A of the IT Act states that an electronic contract shall be deemed to be in writing and shall be enforceable under the Indian Contract Act, 1872. This section also lays down the conditions that must be met for an electronic contract to be considered valid, including the use of a secure electronic signature.

In addition to these provisions, the IT Act also lays down rules for the preservation and admissibility of electronic records in legal proceedings, and it establishes the Controller of Certifying Authorities (CCA) as the regulatory authority for certifying authorities.

## **CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, the changing face of transnational business has had a significant impact on contract law. The increased use of technology, outsourcing and offshoring, and cross-border transactions have led to a more complex and interconnected business environment. As a result, contract law has had to adapt to better deal with these changes, including the increased use of alternative dispute resolution methods and the development of new technologies such as smart contracts. While there are challenges to be addressed, the opportunities for innovation and growth in the transnational business context are also significant.



# REIMBURSEMENT AND RATIFICATION IN INDIAN CONTRACT ACT

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## INTRODUCTION

Think of a contract, where one party gets reimbursed or refunded for all the expenses and losses incurred while performing the work as stated in the contract, also gets an additional fee, or a fixed income or percentage share for carrying out the work industriously as per the contract's requirement. Such contracts are called cost-reimbursement. Now another version of the contract is the doctrine of ratification, it comes into play when a person has done something on behalf of another person, without their knowledge. The person on whose behalf the act is done, has the option to either ratification or disown it completely. In this article we will see reimbursement and ratification.

## REIMBURSEMENT

According to Black's Law Dictionary reimbursement means - to make return or restoration of an equivalent for something paid, expended or lost; to indemnify or make whole

**Section 69 in The Indian Contract Act defines as-** reimbursement of person paying money due by another, in payment of which he is interested.

a)—A person who is interested in the payment of money which another is bound by law to pay, and who therefore pays it, is entitled to be reimbursed by the other.

b)—A person who is interested in the payment of money which another is bound by law to pay, and who therefore pays it, is entitled to be reimbursed by the other.

## MEANING

G & H enter into a cost-reimbursement contract, where G is the contractor and H is a company, and the aim of the project is to build a 10-storey building for H, and H has fixed a price cap that the entire cost for this project shouldn't exceed to more than Rs. 100 crores/- and also includes an additional fee for G, Rs 10 crore, with a liability clause stating that if the cost of the project exceeds the limit, then it shall be shared in the ratio of 80:20 by both the parties.

## ESSENTIAL CONDITION

In the case of *Bovis Lend Lease (I) P Ltd vs ITO*, noted the following are essential condition for a payment to be stated as reimbursement:

- The actual liability to pay is of the person who reimburses the money to the original payer.
- The liability should be clearly determined not be an approximate or varying amount.
- The liability should have crystallised.
- There should be a clear discoverable relationship between the paying and reimbursing parties.
- The payment should first be made by someone whose liability it was never and the repayment should then be made to that person to settle off the account.
- Three parties should exist in a case of reimbursement—a payer, a payee and a reimburse (i.e., the person reimbursing the amount).

### WHY DO PARTIES PREFER THESE TYPES OF CONTRACTS?

The main reason why these contracts are preferred over other types of contracts are:

- when the company wants a project to be undertaken but the same involves technicality as well as requires professional assistance,
- the cost of the project can't be predetermined.
- When the company doesn't want the contractor to compromise concerning the resources used while carrying out the project.

### RATIFICATION

#### MEANING

Dictionary meaning is “an act of voting on a decision or signing a written agreement to make it official”.

Legal Meaning -The consent to an act that has already been performed.

#### LEGAL MAXIM

The Latin maxim “**Omnis ratihabitio retrorahitur et mandato priori aequiparatur**”, - means that doctrine of ratification comes into place when a person has done something on behalf of another person without any authority, knowledge or consent, then if such “other person” ratifies the same, then the same outcome would come as if the act was done on his own.

### RATIFICATION UNDER THE INDIAN CONTRACT ACT

- **As per S. 196 of Indian Contract Act, 1872**, A person can choose to ratify or deny the act of another, when such other person performs any act on behalf of him without his authority, knowledge or consent.

- **As per S. 197 of Indian Contract Act, 1872**, Ratification may either be expressed or implied on behalf of that person who has the authority to ratify or disowning the transaction.  
“W” sells good of “B” on credit to “P” without any authority. Then in such a case, “B” accepts the money from “P” after a month. Following is expressed ratification.
- **As per S. 198 of Indian Contract Act, 1872**, A person is ratifying act of another person, then such person must have complete knowledge of facts. Ratification is considered to be invalid if the person ratifying the act with knowledge of the facts of the case is not complete.  
**For Example** – “X” sells good of “P” on credit to “O” without any authority & “X” does not provide the material fact that on what bases the price of goods have been sold, then ratification of transaction by “P” will be invalid.
- **As per S. 199 of Indian Contract Act, 1872**, A person is ratifying a single act of another person of a transaction, then such act of ratification would be considered for whole transaction not for a single act.
- **As per S. 200 of Indian Contract Act, 1872**, An act done by a person on behalf of other person without any authority or consent, and if done with authority would have the effect of oblige a third person to damages, cannot by ratification, be made to have such effect.

#### EVOLUTION OF DOCTRINE OF RATIFICATION

##### ➤ INTENTION AND RATIFICATION

Lakshmi Ratan Cotton Mills Co. v. J.K. Jute Mills Co. held that in order to bind the claimed principal by ratification it must be shown that the ratification has been made by him with complete knowledge of all facts connected with the contract to which it relates.

##### ➤ RATIFICATION FOR ACT WHICH IS NOT LEGAL IN NATURE

in **Gauri Shankar v. Jwala Prasad**, it was determined that ratification and acceptance cannot be made for the transaction which is void or illegal.

##### ➤ RATIFICATION FOR ACTS OF PUBLIC SERVANTS

Acts done by Govt. Officials can be ratified in the same way as private transactions, by simple declaration or conduct but officer should be acting in terms of duty

##### ➤ RATIFICATION BY MINOR

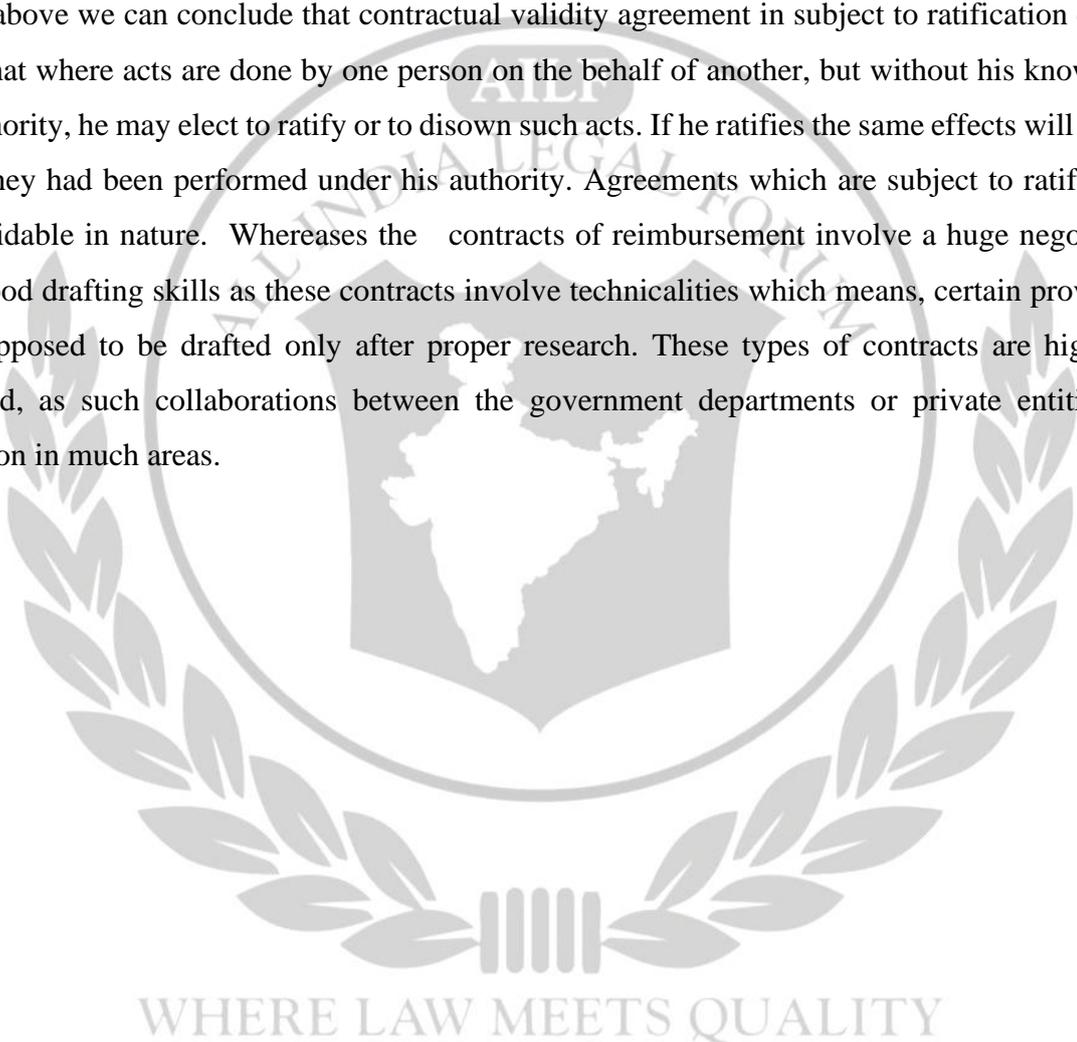
In **Mohori bibi v. Dharmodas Ghose**, Dharmodas (plaintiff) mortgaged his house in favour of a money lender for a loan of Rs.20000. The actual amount of loan received was less than 20000. The plaintiff content that, when he mortgaged his house, he was a minor, therefore the contract with the money lender was void. It was held that contract with a minor is void.

➤ COMMUNICATION OF RATIFICATION

In **Arunugam v. Dara Singh**, a promissory note given by a person on attaining majority as restitution of another promissory note given by him at the time of minority in consideration to the money he borrowed. It was stated, as the consideration for the promissory note is only the note executed during minority, the fresh promissory note was unenforceable.

CONCLUSION

From above we can conclude that contractual validity agreement in subject to ratification clearly says that where acts are done by one person on the behalf of another, but without his knowledge or authority, he may elect to ratify or to disown such acts. If he ratifies the same effects will follow as if they had been performed under his authority. Agreements which are subject to ratification are voidable in nature. Whereas the contracts of reimbursement involve a huge negotiation and good drafting skills as these contracts involve technicalities which means, certain provisions are supposed to be drafted only after proper research. These types of contracts are highly in demand, as such collaborations between the government departments or private entities are common in much areas.



WHERE LAW MEETS QUALITY

# AN ASSESSMENT TO THE CONTRACT LAW ENFORCEMENT IN PUBLIC SECTOR OF THE EMERGING ECONOMICS

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## INTRODUCTION

Law has its scope in every sphere from societal science to pure science, where human beings give their notable contribution and impact. One such world of this law universe which gives maximum discretion for human beings is private law, and more specifically contract law which enables people to frame rules and conditions as per their convenience subjected to the laws of the land. People basically enter into these contracts with the hope that, there is an adjudicatory body which helps at every last instance for their relief and benefit. Thus, more the hope given for people through adjudication, more the number of contracts that people enter into and more the state gets economically and socially developed. Let's see in brief about the impact and need of contract law enforcement in public sector.

## CONTRACT ENFORCEMENT

As defined under Indian Contract Act, 1872, all agreements are not contracts but those which are legally satisfies all the conditions such as lawful object, lawful consideration, offer, acceptance, competency of the parties, etc., The major characteristics of contracting parties is that, they have a right to commitment and enforceability. Speedy trial, unbiased judgements, right to heard, etc., frames the internal structure of these components of commitment and enforceability. These are the hope giving factors.

### **Public sectors and Public Contracts**

Public sector is literally the economy that is controlled and managed by the state government. They provide a significant contribution towards the National Income of India. Public contracts, literally means the contract between the government undertakings and private body or individuals. Tender is one such public procurement contract in India which is based on the principle of obtaining services and materials in a transparent and non-arbitrary manner. Statutory nature of public sector contracts

All contracts entered with a government body cannot be stated to be a statutory contract and enforced as a public law. Only those which had certain terms and conditions in the contract's provisions which are prescribed under a statute, becomes a statutory contract to that extent.

The Supreme Court also discussed in the concept of statutory contracts in *Kerala SEB*

*v. Kurien E. Kalathil & Ors., [(2000) 6 SCC 293]*, while examining an agreement executed between a contractor and the Kerala State Electricity Board, and held, that a contract would not become statutory simply because it is for construction of a public utility and it has been awarded by a statutory body.

### **Grievance Redressal Mechanism**

Usually, disputes are heard before a Civil Court or Arbitration. There are two tiers followed. In the first tier, the tendering authority can be intimated with the complaint and in the second instance, the aggrieved bidder could move to Indian Courts for further reliefs.

### **Writ Jurisdiction**

When one of the parties become the state, the fundamental right to remedy provided under Article 32, has to be discussed. Thus, there can be writ petition filed against the state, which gives practical framework for the maxim, "*ubi jus ibi remedium*". When all these mechanisms are available for people to obtain the right remedy, the factors which influence while obtaining justice has to be studied, as this would provide ways to improve the existing mechanism.

### **Influential Factors**

- ✓ Time taken for the completion of the trial (Speedy trial)
- ✓ Nepotism, red-tapism and other biases
- ✓ Cost of conducting a suit
- ✓ Proper awareness among people about the existing mechanisms, specifically the party who enters the contract
- ✓ Complexity of the case
- ✓ Legal assistance
- ✓ Hope among people on judiciary
- ✓ The number of cases where justice have been given for aggrieved people
- ✓ Efficient rules and regulations
- ✓ Following of Natural Justice Principles of "*Audi alteram partem*", "*Nemo judex in causa sua*", and "*reasoned decision*".
- ✓ Value of the contract
- ✓ Transparency and accountability

And any other factors which influence the same can also be included. It is still a matter of hot discussion that many cases are still pending before the judiciary either at the stage of pre-trial or trial or post-trial.

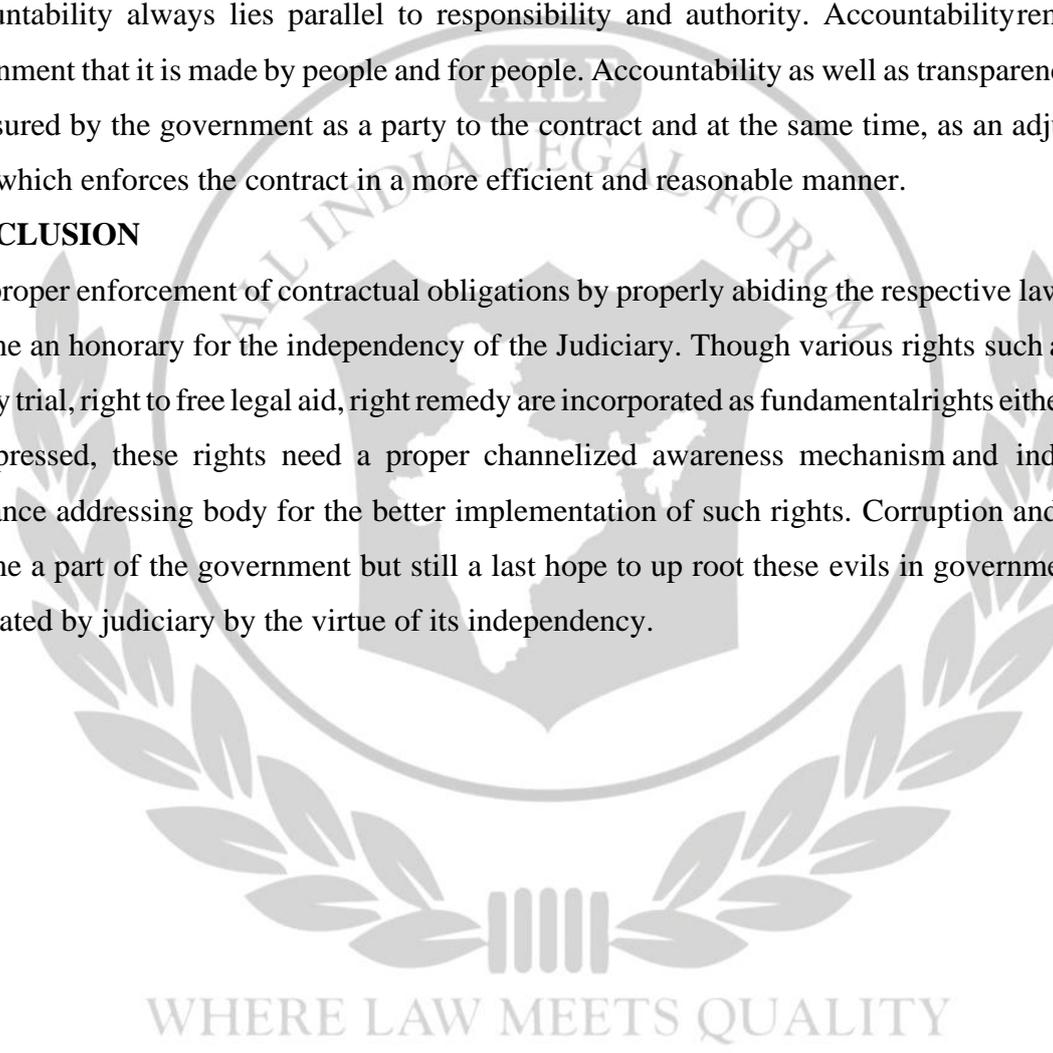
### **Transparency and Accountability**

One the major area, out of which bias and offences such as cheating arise, is lack of transparency and accountability. More the government is transparent in its activities, more effective will be the feedback mechanism. This is because, people and other judicial bodies such as companies obtain the opportunity to be acknowledged about the working mechanism of the government and of course the reliability on the organs of the government get amplified which in turn reflects in the economic development of the country by active participation of people in economic activities.

Accountability always lies parallel to responsibility and authority. Accountability reminds the government that it is made by people and for people. Accountability as well as transparency should be ensured by the government as a party to the contract and at the same time, as an adjudicatory body which enforces the contract in a more efficient and reasonable manner.

### **CONCLUSION**

This proper enforcement of contractual obligations by properly abiding the respective laws, would become an honorary for the independency of the Judiciary. Though various rights such as right to speedy trial, right to free legal aid, right remedy are incorporated as fundamental rights either implied or expressed, these rights need a proper channelized awareness mechanism and independent grievance addressing body for the better implementation of such rights. Corruption and bias has become a part of the government but still a last hope to up root these evils in government has to be created by judiciary by the virtue of its independency.



WHERE LAW MEETS QUALITY

# **AGREEMENTS BY WAY OF WAGER - SECTION 30 OF INDIAN CONTRACT ACT WITH ITS EXCEPTION AND CONNECTION WITH SECTION 294 A OF IPC**

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## **Introduction**

A wager is anything which is risked on an uncertain or indeterminate event. It can be an agreement or an arrangement between two parties whereby they place a bet on the result of an uncertain event to win money or something of equal worth.

Section 30 mentions wagering agreement. However, it does not define the term “wager”. It expressly states that wagering agreements are void. It also mentions that no suit can be brought to recover anything:

- A) allegedly won on any wager or
- B) which was given to any person to abide the outcome of any game or undetermined event on which the wager was established.

In a wagering contract, two persons have contrary views related to a future undetermined event. They both decide to pay a sum of money or other stake depending on that event. In such contracts, neither party has any interest in the contract other than the sum or stake that they are either going to win or lose. Therefore, there is no other real consideration in such contracts.<sup>1</sup>

## **Essentials**

### **1. Uncertain event**

A wagering agreement depends upon an uncertain event because it is the result of that event which forms the reason why people enter into such agreements. A wager is generally placed on a future incident, but it can also be placed on some incident which has already occurred in the past, but the parties did not know the outcome or the time of its occurrence.

Illustration: X and Y enter into an agreement that X will pay Rs. 200 to Y if C is the winner of a wrestling match between C and D or Y will pay Rs. 200 to X if D wins. This is a wagering agreement.

### **2. Mutual Chances of gain or loss**

In these agreements, each party stands to win or lose as per the outcome of the contemplated incident. Illustration: A football match is going to take place between Argentina and France. If

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<sup>1</sup> Carlill v Carbolic Smoke Ball Co, (1893) 1 QB 256 (CA).

Argentina wins, C agrees to pay D Rs. 200 and if France wins D agrees to pay Rs. 200 to C. This would be a wagering agreement as each party has the mutual chance to win or lose.

In **Babasaheb v Rajaram**<sup>2</sup>, two wrestlers entered into an agreement on the condition that they would wrestle on a particular day and the party not appearing on that day would give Rs 500 to the other wrestler. Also, the winner would gain Rs. 1125 from the gate money. The defendant was not able to appear on that day and therefore, the plaintiff sued him for Rs 500. However, there was no wagering agreement between the wrestlers as neither party stood to lose as per the outcome of the wrestling match. According to the agreement the loser would get nothing but he would also not pay anything out of his pocket as the prize for the winner was to be paid from the gate money provided by the public.

Accordingly, the agreement between parties in **Diggle v Higgs**<sup>3</sup> was considered a wagering agreement. In this case, each party deposited £200 with the stakeholder and the loser agreed to forfeit his £200 as per the result of a walking match. Here, the loser would lose money that was contributed by him.

### 3. No control over the event

In these types of agreements, parties have no control over the happening of the contemplated event. If they had control, then the transaction would not be considered as wager.<sup>4</sup>

Illustration: C and D enter into an agreement that D will pay Rs 5000 to C if C does not show up for a wrestling match and C will pay Rs. 5000 to D if he shows up for the match. Here, C has control over the outcome of the contemplated event and therefore will not be considered a wagering agreement.

### 4. No other interest in the event

Parties enter into wagering agreements because of the amount of money or stake that they may win or lose. Other than that, they have no interest in the result of the incident. This essential element distinguishes it from the contract of insurance. In a contract of insurance, the insurable interest is essential for its validity.

Example: C takes car insurance for his car and pays insurance premium for the same. Here, C has interest in his car and will not gain anything if his car is damaged in a future accident. Therefore, it will not be considered as a wagering agreement.

## **Effect of Section 30**

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<sup>2</sup> AIR 1931 Bom 264

<sup>3</sup> (1877) LR 2 Ex D 422.

<sup>4</sup> Dayabhai Tribhovandas v Lakshmichand, ILR (1885) 9 Bom 358,363.

In **Badridas Kothari v Meghraj Kothari**<sup>5</sup> two persons had dealings in the share market and engaged in wagering transactions in shares. In these dealings, the defendant became indebted to the plaintiff and a promissory note was executed by the defendant for settlement of the debt. This note was considered unenforceable by the court as a promise to pay money won on wager is also equally void.

However, wagering agreements are not considered illegal. They are merely void which means they cannot be enforced in any court of law. These agreements are against public policy as they encourage gambling among people.

In **Gherulal Parakh v Mahadeodas**<sup>6</sup>, the Court laid down that “though a wager is void and unenforceable, it is not forbidden by law.” This means that wagering agreements are not unlawful under section 23 and transactions which are collateral to the main transactions would be enforceable in a court of law.

### **Exceptions to Sec 30**

#### 1) Horse Race Competition

This section does not render horse race competitions invalid. A subscription or donation whose value is Rs 500 or above can be made to any plate, prize or a sum of money which is given to the winner or winners of the horse race.

Horse race competitions are excluded from this section as these races are primarily dependent on the horse’s ability and its proper training and not just on luck or chance.

It should also be noted that section 30 does not give validity to any transaction which is related to horse racing to which the provisions of section 294 A of IPC apply.

#### 2) Skill based competitions

These competitions do not come under section 30 as it is the skills of an individual which play an important role in the outcome of a competition and not mere chance. Therefore, the prizes are awarded to the winners according to their merit.

Lotteries are not skill-based competitions as their result is completely dependent on luck and chance and are considered wager. In **Subhash Kumar Manwani v State of MP**<sup>7</sup>, the High Court held that the lotteries come under the category of wagering agreements as there is an agreement to give prize money on a lottery coupon.

### **Conclusion**

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<sup>5</sup> AIR 1967 Cal 25.

<sup>6</sup> (1959) 2 SCR 406.

<sup>7</sup> AIR 2000 MP 109.

Since the “Indian Contract Act of 1872” do not specifically describe what constitutes a wager, the courts encounter significant difficulty when attempting to determine what genuinely constitutes a wager and what does not.



# ABOUT ALL INDIA LEGAL FORUM

All India Legal Forum (AILF), the brainchild of several legal luminaries and eminent personalities across the country and the globe, is a dream online platform which aims at proliferating legal knowledge and providing an ingenious understanding and cognizance of various fields of law, simultaneously aiming to generate diverse social, political, legal and constitutional discourse on law-related topics, making sure that legal knowledge penetrates to every nook and corner of the ever-growing legal fraternity. AILF also houses a blog that addresses contemporary issues in any field of law. We at AILF don't just publish blogs but we also guide the authors when their research paper is not up to the mark.

## AIM OF AILF

Legal Education is regarded central in providing access to justice by ensuring equality before the law, the right to counsel and the right to a fair trial. All India legal Forum aims to bring out a platform to provide resourceful insight on law-related topics for the ever-growing legal fraternity. Through ambitious and studious legal brains across the country, AILF aims at providing valuable contributions on developments in the legal field and contemporary assessment of issues, putting forward quality legal content for the masses. We provide constant legal updates and make quality law notes available for law students across the country.

## PEOPLE BEHIND AILF

The biggest asset of AILF is our team of more than 400 law students across the country to tackle basic problems which a legal researcher encounters in day to day life. Putting forward the basic tools and ideas needed for researching and drafting, AILF seeks to help and encourage people to write research papers efficiently and effectively. AILF is not just a blog but a platform to make legal research effortless and undemanding. We at AILF consider dedication and determination as ultimate requisition to be a good researcher and we thrive to instill these values.



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