Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University,

Post Graduate Teaching Department of Law

Organized a National Webinar

on

"DOCTRINAL AND INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH IN LEGAL RESEARCH"



RTMNU LINK:- https://forms.gle/yBv297KLCzULuP719

BRIEF REPORT OF WEBINAR

DOCTRINAL AND INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH IN LEGAL

RESEARCH

On 21st MARCH 2022 at 11:00 AM Cisco WebEx:

https://rtmnunagpur.webex.com/rtmnunagpur/j.php?MTID=mb26b79d1294f7ba52ae5

Webinar on the topic "DOCTRINAL AND INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH IN LEGAL RESEARCH" was organized by the Post Graduate Teaching Department of Law, Rashtrasant Tukdoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur under the supervision of Mrs. Padma Ghatame, Assistant Professor, PGTD of Law, RTMNU and Dr. Payal Thaorey, HOD & Assistant Professor PGTD of Law, RTMNU and the resource person for the webinar was Hon'ble Prof.Dr Azimkhan B. Pathan, HOD, School of Law, GD Goenka University, Sohna Gurugram on 21 st March 2022 at 11: A.M.

In the beginning of the webinar the Host of the Webinar Mrs. Padma Ghatame, Assistant Professor, PGTD Of LAW, RTMNU and Co-convener Dr.Payal Thaorey, Head and Assistant Professor, PGTD of Law RTMNU welcomed the Hon'ble Resource Person Prof Prof. Dr Azimkhan B. Pathan and all the participants.

Mrs. Padma Ghatame shared her precious and valuable knowledge about the topic in the welcoming speech. A brief review of the same is as follows:

- 1. Research is something that everyone can do and everyone ought to do. It is simply collecting the information and thinking systematically about it.
- 2. Law whether codified or uncodified is a dynamic process. Law is the key foundation of the society and therefore legal research serve the purposes like to suggest the reform in the existing laws, to establish the relationship between law and other disciplines effecting human activities, etc.
- 3. Doctrinal research is a research that has been carried out on a legal proposition or propositions by analyzing the existing statutory provisions and cases by applying the reasoning power.

4. Interdisciplinary research is a research in more than one discipline. In the legal world, interdisciplinary research for example be undertaken by someone qualified in both like economics and law, history and law,

Prof. Dr. Payal Thaorey mentioned an important article published in the Times of India 21 st March 2022 edition where Justice Chandrachud mentioned that while framing the law the lawmakers]should consider the technological advancements. Considering this the Post Graduate Teaching Department of Law thought that we should have an enlightening webinar wherein Prof. Dr. Azimklhsan Patel will guide all the participants about how to move forward where doctrinal and interdisciplinary approaches will be taken into consideration.

Prof. Dr Azimkhan B. Pathan is an esteemed alumni of the Department during 2008- 2009. He has over 16 years of academic and professional experience. He is a passionate learner of law and social sciences. His doctorial work is based on climate changes. We have been blessed to have him to share his experience and knowledge on the topic of this Webinar i.e. "DOCTRINAL AND INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH IN LEGAL RESEARCH". The brief outline of his session are as follows:

- 1. In this 21 st century, legal research more specifically research domain is changing with the change of technological advancements. Technology is ultimately impacting to the legal research in such a way that everywhere it is prevailing. Law is growing with the growth of society. In the earlier centuries like 17th to 20th century, it has been stated as necessity is the mother of invention but now in the 21st century, innovations or inventions are the mother of necessity. Technological impact is there in each and every domain of human life.
- 2. In 2019, a very important judgment in Fahima Shirin V. State of Kerala, Justice Asha held that restrictions on using mobile, laptop, internet by hostel authorities is a violation on Right to Education guaranteed under the Constitution of India. She specifically stated that access to internet is one of the fundamental facets of human life and right to education. Hon'ble speaker have emphasized that this is a clear application of doctrinal and interdisciplinary approach by any Judge including Justice Asha.
- 3. In K.S Puttaswami V. Union of India, fundamental rights are not absolute but the restriction on the fundamental rights should be based on legality, necessity and proportionality. Hon'ble

speaker attracted the attention towards the case of Swapnil Tripathi v. Supreme Court of India. The case has given a new perspective to the Justice system of India where the Swapnil Tripathi, a student of Law School contended that the Supreme Court proceedings should be live streamed throughout the country which shall help the young lawyers to see how judges and more specifically the advocates are arguing the cases involving public interest. The supreme court of India agreed that the cases involving the public interest should be shown live throughout India so as to show how justice administration is done by the apex court in India.

After the informative session a Q&A session was conducted. Some of the interesting questions addressed by Sir are as follow:-

Q. How can legal research assist in resolving the mountainous pending cases across the Indian Law courts?

The legal research play a wide and important role in achieving the goal of speedy trial. Technological advancement can also be used in speedy justice administration. Technology is continuously growing. Artificial intelligence like speech recognizance software will help in recording the statement of the witness and judgments which will in return enhance.

Q. Is there any research done on appointment of judges of High courts regarding nepotism?

The Supreme Court of India back in 2015 has agreed that there is to some extend nepotism of favoritism in appointment of judges of high courts and supreme courts. But at the same time it was also admitted by Supreme Court of the new avenues which has to be carved out. Preparing the rules and regulations of appointment of judge's vest in the hands of executive. This was in contrary to the basic principle of Independence of Judiciary. But now, apart from this, factors like judgments ratio and quality of the judgments and the case disposal rate of the judges are also taken into consideration while appointment of judges of Supreme Court and High Courts.

The National Webinar was ended by the formal vote of thanks proposed by Ms. Padma Ghatame.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

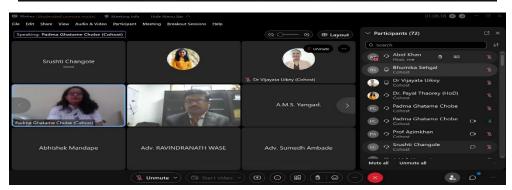
SR. NO.	NAME OF STUDENTS
1.	Vidhi V. Bharne
2.	Shruti R. Waghade
3.	Vishnu Venugopal Kaimal
4.	SHOYAB SHEIKH
5.	Gopal R. Mantri
6.	Sanjivani Marathe
7.	Sagar Kumar shahare
8.	Shreyash Bhardwaj
9.	Pratik Dhatrak
10.	Priyanka Sunil Bansod
11.	Ashish Bhattacharya
12.	Nishant Jagre
13.	VINAY ABHIMANYU RAUT
14.	Priyanka Siddharth Dongre
15.	Rohini Yadav
16.	Soni Narayandas Hariyani
17.	Anjum Dadasha Shaha
18.	Narendra Ramesh Lalwani
19.	Pallavi Purushottam Chaudhari
20.	RIDA ANWAR
21.	Chinmay Singewar
22.	MADHUSUDAN RAMESH MARATHE
23.	Megha Arun Kusram
24.	Deepa Nair
25.	Ram Prabhakar Aurangabadkar
26.	MOHD QASIM
27.	Pratibha Laxmanprasad Gupta
28.	Abhishek Moreshwar Mandape
29.	Sagar Fating
30.	Moni Vijay Bhaisare
31.	Manohar Jaganrao Gajbhiye
32.	kapil sharadrao barsagade
33.	Kiran Santprasad Verma
34.	Kulin Bajpai
35.	PREETI VINOD SIRIYA
36.	Arpeeta Tiwari
37.	Prashik Suresh Tagade
38.	RAVINDRANATH WASE

20	Ojas Kamthikar
39.	
40.	Syeda Aqsa Ahmad
41.	Sumedh S. Ambade
42.	Ayushi Madhusudan kose
43.	Sagar Raghunath Kotkar
44.	Vidyasagar Dalpatprasad Tripathi
45.	Mahendra D Nandeshwar
46.	Anusha Patre
47.	DEEPAK ABHIMANYU RAUT
48.	Virendra Mandaokar
49.	KAJAL RAJESH BHAGAT
50.	Vinay vasantrao vaidya
51.	Priyanka Dilip Akare
52.	Srushti Dilip Changole
53.	Nareshchandra Bakaram Khandate
54.	Mrunalini Gajbhiye
55.	Makrand Acharya
56.	Tariq Akhtar Khan
57.	Bhumika Suresh Sehgal
58.	SAURABH KUMAR SINGH
59.	Ashwini B. Biradar
60.	Santosh Tiwari
61.	Akshay Naresh Darunde
62.	Sagar Premlal Shriwas
63.	Prachi vinod
64.	Dinesh B. Kolte
65.	Cholaraja Mudimannan
66.	Harshada Walke
67.	Mule Jayram Baban
68.	Aniket Vitthal Rathod
69.	Pranita Chavan
70.	SHIVANI KHANDATE
71.	Vajadali liyakatali sayyed
72.	Lata Tiple
73.	Rajiv Shriram Ghirnikar
74.	Raman Bhardwaj
75.	Nilesh Gulabrao Gaikwad
76.	SHAZIA SYED AZIZUDDIN BARI
77.	Apurva Anil Vithalkar
78.	Bhushan Hari Naik
79.	Tarique Mahmood Sheikh
80.	Praneet Dipankar Mandpe
81.	Deveshri G Tembhare
82.	Ashwini A. Tamgadge
83.	Abdud Darrar Hafiz Sheikh
05.	Troduct Darrai Tranz Silcikii

84.	Rajendra Dadaji Maraskolhe
85.	Vinod Kumar









CO-CONVNER PADMA CHOBE