

RITU PAUL

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CAREER OBJECTIVE

To pursue a highly rewarding career and currently seeking an opportunity to explore new areas of law within a dynamic and healthy work environment where I can utilize my skills and knowledge efficiently for organizational growth and make it a mutually beneficial experience.

ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS

Year	Course	Name of School/Institute	University/ Board	CGPA/ Percentage
Pursuing (2020-21)	LLM	Galgotias University (School of Law)	Galgotias University	I Trimester: 8.33(SGPA) II Trimester: 8.88 III Trimester: 8.85
2020	B.A. LL.B.	Ideal Institute of Management & Technology (School of Law)	G.G.S.I.P.U.	74.3%
2015	Class 12 th	Sai Memorial Girls School	C.B.S.E.	74.2%
2013	Class 10 th	Sai Memorial Girls School	C.B.S.E	8.6

INTERNSHIPS & EXPERIENCE

1. S.D. Dixit and Associates, Delhi [December, 2018-March, 2020]
2. Yogesh K. Verma & Co., Delhi [May-July, 2018]
3. S.D. Dixit and Associates, Delhi [December-January, 2017-2018]
4. H.L. Tikku, Senior Advocate, New Delhi [May-July, 2017]
5. Vyapaar, The Entrepreneurship Cell, University of Delhi [October-December, 2016]
6. Delhi State Legal Services Authority (DSLISA), Delhi – As a Para-Legal Volunteer

7. Member, Project Sangini, organized by DSLSA in coordination with IMA to spread awareness about menstrual health and hygiene amongst adolescent girls in the schools.

MOOT COURT EXPERIENCES

- Awarded as Winner in the Intra Moot Court Competition, 2018 held at IIMT (School of Law).
- Stood as Winner in 1st Trial Advocacy Intra Moot Court Competition, 2018 held at IIMT (School of Law).
- Participated in 7th Professor V.S. Mani International Moot Court Competition, 2018 held at Jaipur National University, Jaipur, Rajasthan.
- Stood Semi-Finalist (Mooter) in the Intra Moot Court Competition, 2017 held at IIMT (School of Law), Delhi.

SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS AND CONFERENCES

- Participated in International Conference on “Environment” (in 2017) and “Rule of Law for Supporting the 2030 Development Agenda/Sustainable Development Goals” organized by UNEP, NGT, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of India & Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation held at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.
- Participated in Event Socio-Legal Extempore of Gyan Manthan, 2017 held at IIMT & School of Law.
- Participated in World Conference on Environment – 2017 held at NGT, Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.
- Participated in the Legal Aid Clinic, Arya Nagar organized by IIMT & School of Law.
- Participated in International Seminar titled Relationship Between Union & the State: A Constitutional Dilemma (2016).

PUBLISHED WORKS

- Authored two articles titled ‘Brown v. Board of Education’ (<https://indjustice.com/judgements/2019/2/11/brown-v-board-of-education>) and ‘Babulal Parate v. State of Bombay’

(<https://indjustice.com/judgements/2019/2/15/babulal-parate-v-state-of-bombay>)
published on INDJustice (www.indjustice.com)

- Research papers:-
 - “Exploring and Analysing Sports Laws in India” -
<http://doi.one/10.1732/IJLMH.25959>
 - “Separation of Powers: An Indian Perspective” -
<http://doi-ds.org/doilink/05.2021-63127267/supremoamicus/v24/2021/06>
 - “Rule of Majority & its Significance in Corporate Governance” -
<https://burnishedlawjournal.in/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/%E2%80%9CRULE-OF-MAJORITY-ITS-SIGNIFICANCE-IN-CORPORATE-GOVERNANCE%E2%80%9D-by-RITU-PAUL.pdf>
- Presented Research Paper titled as “Role of ODR & its Viability: An Indian Perspective” in The International Conference on ADR and Technology -
<http://knowledgesteez.com/2021/04/international-conference-onadr-technology/>

CORE COMPETENCIES

- Positive attitude towards every problem.
- Ability to change with changing environment.
- Exhibits respect and understand others to maintain professional relationship.

PERSONAL DETAILS

- Name : Ritu Paul
- Father's Name : Mr. Uttam Paul
- Mother's Name : Mrs. Shyamali Paul
- Date of Birth : 22nd July, 1997
- Address : F- 6/12 Krishna Nagar, Delhi-110051.

DECLARATION

I, RITU PAUL, solemnly declare that the information furnished above is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

❖ RECENT PUBLICATIONS

1. “Exploring and Analysing Sports Laws in India”

Page 2003 - 2015

DOI: <http://doi.org/10.17328/IJLMH.25859>

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2. “Separation of Powers: An Indian Perspective”

SEPARATION OF POWERS: AN INDIAN PERSPECTIVE

By Ritu Paul
From Galgotias University, UP

ABSTRACT:

The doctrine of Separation of Power in its true sense is very rigid. The main object as per Montesquieu to originate this doctrine of separation of power is that there should be government of law rather than having willed and whims of the official. Another most important aspect of this doctrine of separation of powers is that there should be independence of judiciary. The judiciary is like a steelyard through which one can measure the actual growth of the state. Therefore, this doctrine does play a vital role in the creation of a fair government and also fair and proper justice is dispensed by the judiciary.

Speaking about India constitutional history, certain provisions of the Constitution of India may incline to infer that this doctrine is accepted in India, as the legislative powers are with Parliament, executive powers with the President and judicial powers with the Judiciary, i.e. Supreme Court, High Courts and the subordinate Courts.

This paper revolves around the applicability of the doctrine of Separation of Powers in India so it attempts to throw light upon whether this doctrine applies in its strict sense in India or not. The President's function and powers are enumerated in the Constitution itself. Parliament has the power to make any law subject to the provisions of the Constitution. The Judiciary is independent in its sphere and there can be no interference with its functions by any of the other to

organs. The Supreme Court and High Courts are competent to exercise the power of judicial review and they can declare any law passed by the Parliament or the Legislature ultra vires. By considering all the above mentioned aspects, some jurists are of the opinion that this doctrine has been accepted in the Constitution of India.

KEYWORDS

India, powers, legislature, executive, judiciary

INTRODUCTION:

The Separation of powers is a model for the governance of both federative and democratic states. The doctrine of separation of powers was originated in the writings of Montesquieu in the “Spirit of Laws” where he refers to the division of government responsibilities into three separate branches to limit any one branch from encroaching into the domain of another. This doctrine has emerged in several forms at different periods. The doctrine of separation of powers contemplates the idea that the governmental functions must be based on a tripartite division of legislature, executive and judiciary. These three organs must be distinct and separate and must be sovereign in their own sphere. None of the three organs should trespass the territory of one another. At this note it is significant to quote Cooley who emphasizes the importance of the doctrine of separation of powers as:

“This arrangement gives each department a certain independence, which operates as a restraint upon such action of others as might encroach on the rights and liberties of the people, and makes it possible to establish and enforce guarantees against attempts at tyranny.”

3. “Rule of Majority & its Significance in Corporate Governance”

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“RULE OF MAJORITY & ITS SIGNIFICANCE IN CORPORATE GOVERNANCE”

***RITU PAUL¹**

ABSTRACT

The corporate world is witnessing that the democratic decisions and the management of the company affairs are majorly in the hands of the majority shareholders which seems to be fair and justified. The majority shareholders have a great significance in the working of the company and the Courts try to avoid interfering between the matters related to the shareholders vis-à-vis internal management of the company.


Courts do not intervene with the management of any corporation until the members act within the powers that are conferred to them in the articles of the corporation. However, the corporate world has been witnessing legal battles between the shareholders for a long time, so, here comes the concept of ‘corporate democracy’ which acts as a crucial mainstay for good corporate governance. In order to get an improved implementation of corporate democracy, it is necessary to make the members of the company participate in the process of making a decision, irrespective of the group he/she belongs to. In India, the Companies Act (1956 or 2013) has majorly focussed upon corporate governance and not on the model of corporate democracy as much as it is needed for the implementation of good corporate governance in the corporate world.

Therefore, through this paper the researcher will explore the whole concept of the principle of Rule of Majority along with its pros and cons and its impact upon the minority group. Further, in the later part the significance of this rule in corporate governance will be briefly discussed concerning corporate democracy. Moreover, the continued influence of this principle in India will also be weighed up.

KEYWORDS: *shareholders, majority, corporate, governance, democracy*

¹ Student (Pursuing LLM), School of Law, Galgotias University, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh, India.

4. “Intellectual Property Rights: A Utilitarian Perspective



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Intellectual Property Rights: A Utilitarian Perspective

20 Pages • Posted: 12 May 2021

RITU PAUL
GAUGOTHAS UNIVERSITY
Date Written: May 9, 2021

Abstract

Intellectual property is characterized as a set of intangible assets which is a product of human intellect and needs to be protected by having similar protective rights that apply to physical/tangible assets. Considering the utilitarian perspective upon this, it can be said that Jeremy Bentham being the founder of utilitarian theory, he had opined with regards to intellectual property that the authors, inventors and the artists should enjoy exclusive rights to their writings and discoveries for a limited period of time and be provided with absolute privilege over their work and to ensure that they get properly remunerated for the same.

The utilitarian institution proposes that the creators of intellectual property must be given adequate incentive and so it is also known as the incentive theory. Bentham opined that trade barriers to foreign imports restrict the increase of trade and commerce of a nation. He applied this concept with the intellectual property rights and believed that the creator must be given absolute privilege in order to recover the amount invested during the inventive process. The monopoly stems are defended and encouraged by the utilitarian theory but only for a limited period of time and a balance should strike between monopoly rights of the creators and giving access of the inventions to the population by the legislators.

Therefore, the present research explores the utilitarian theory and its interplay with the intellectual property rights.

Keywords: IPR, utilitarianism, inventors, monopoly, rights

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