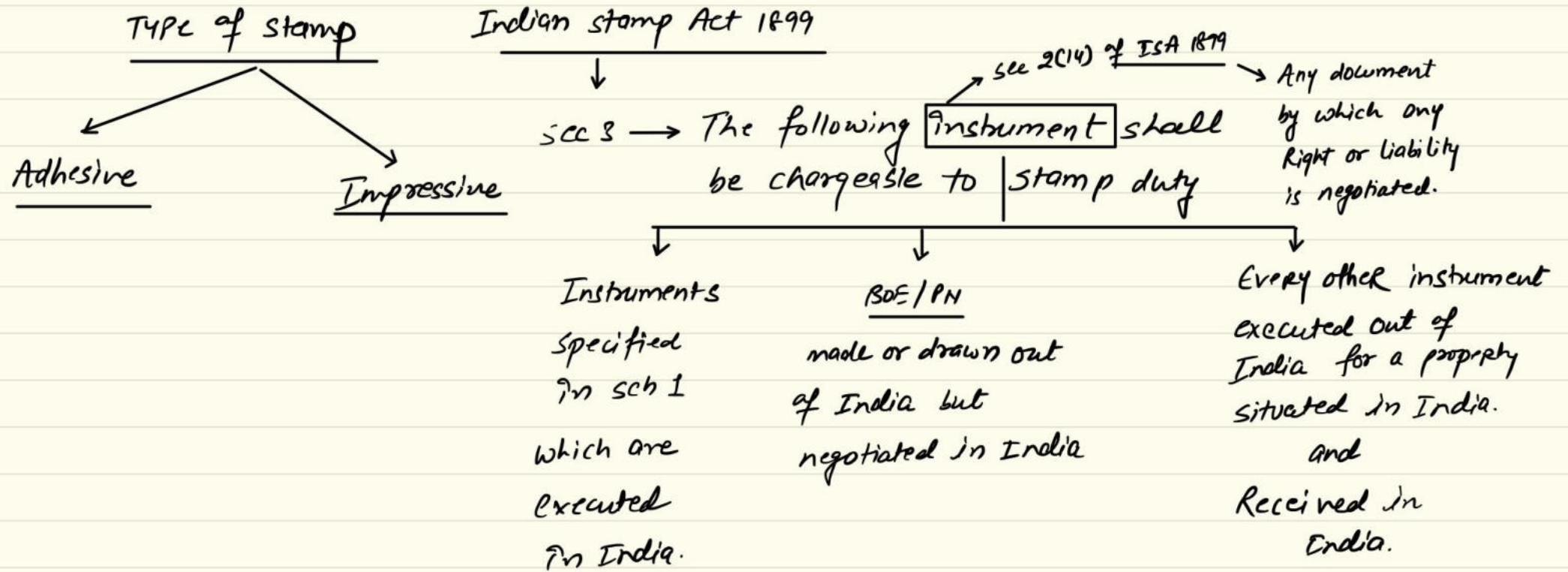




# **CS Executive JIGL & ILGL LIVE Marathon**

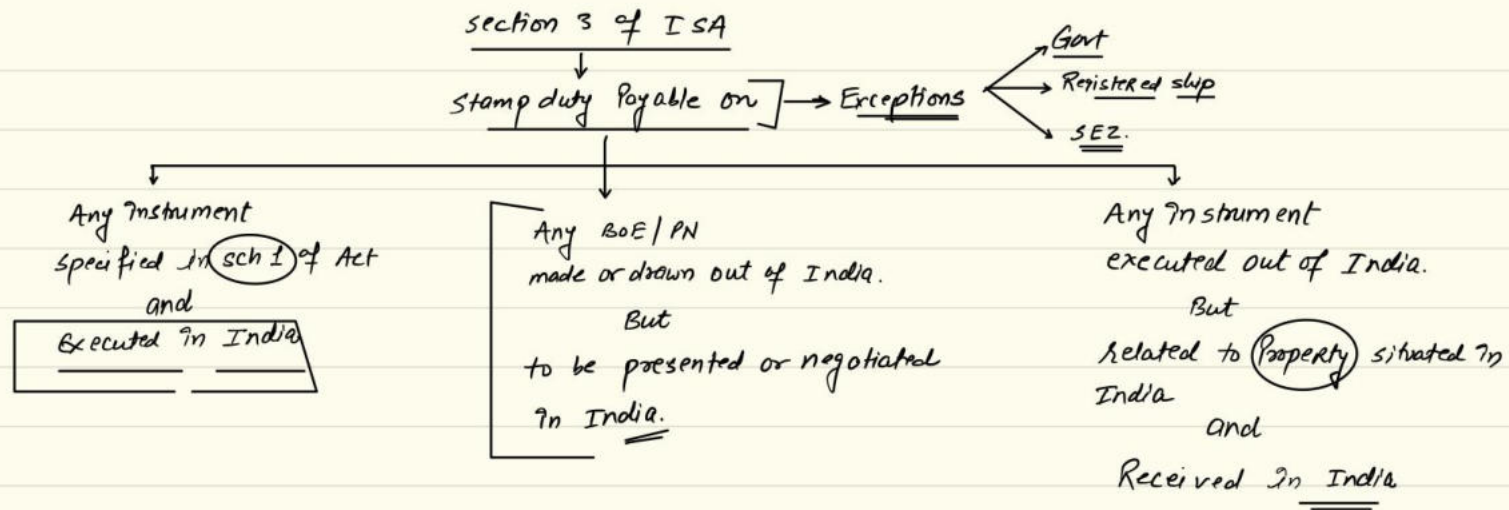
**on CSCARTINDIA Youtube Channel**



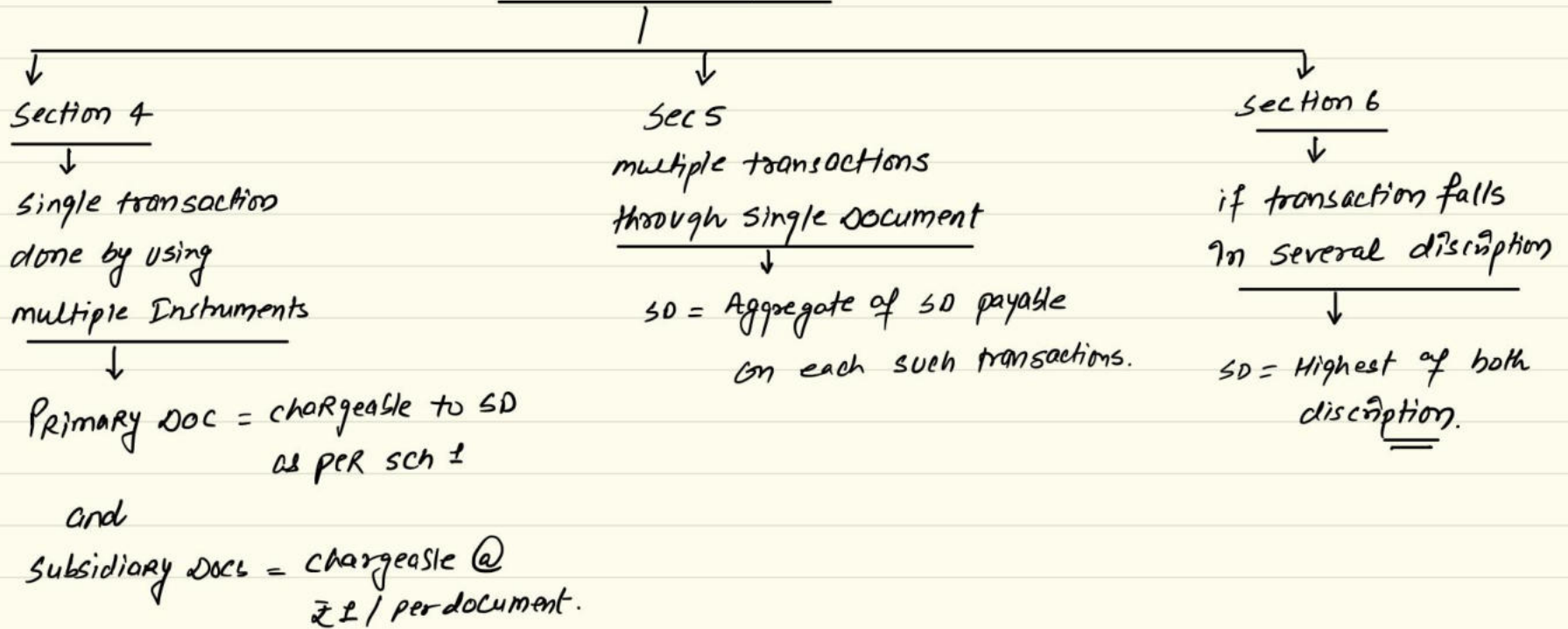
Document shall be duly stamped otherwise such document shall be valid but inadmissible for evidence.

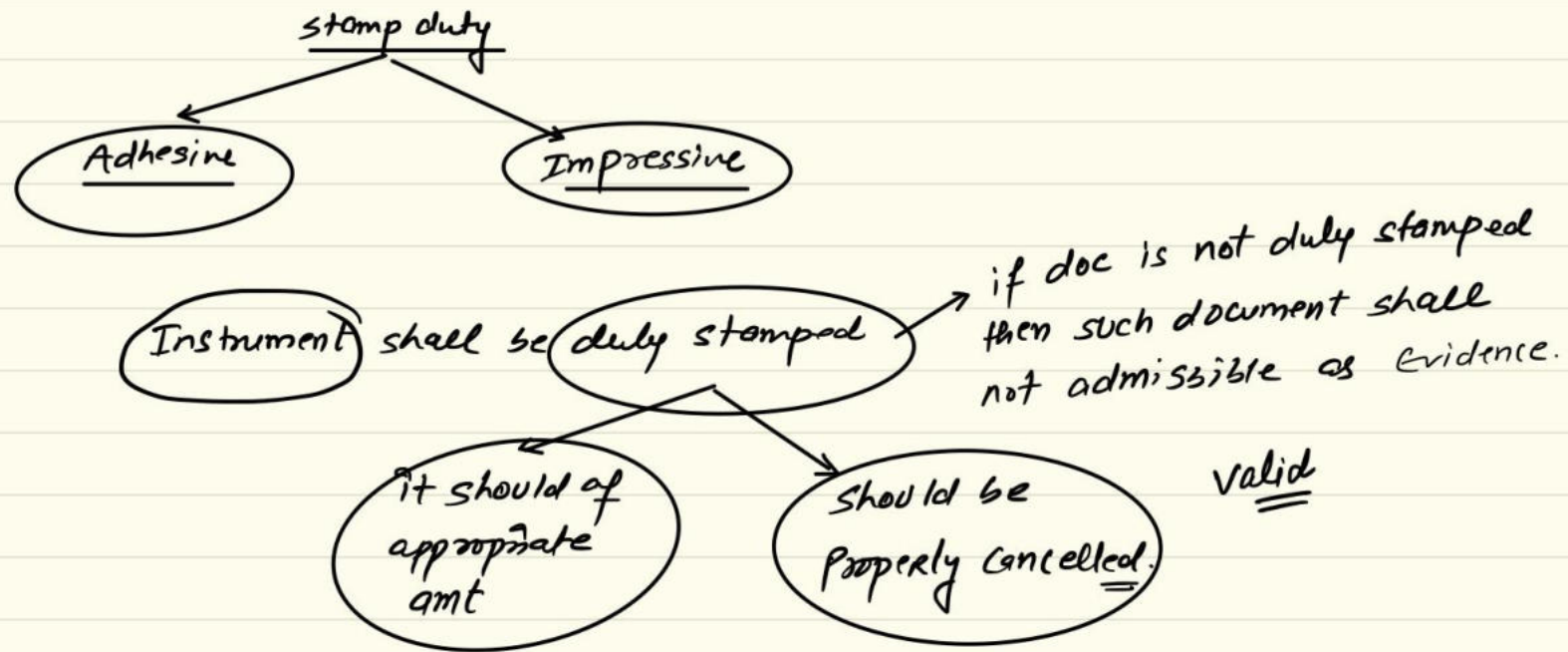
appropriate amount → Properly cancelled

Stamp duty → Objective → TO Earn Revenue for Govt.

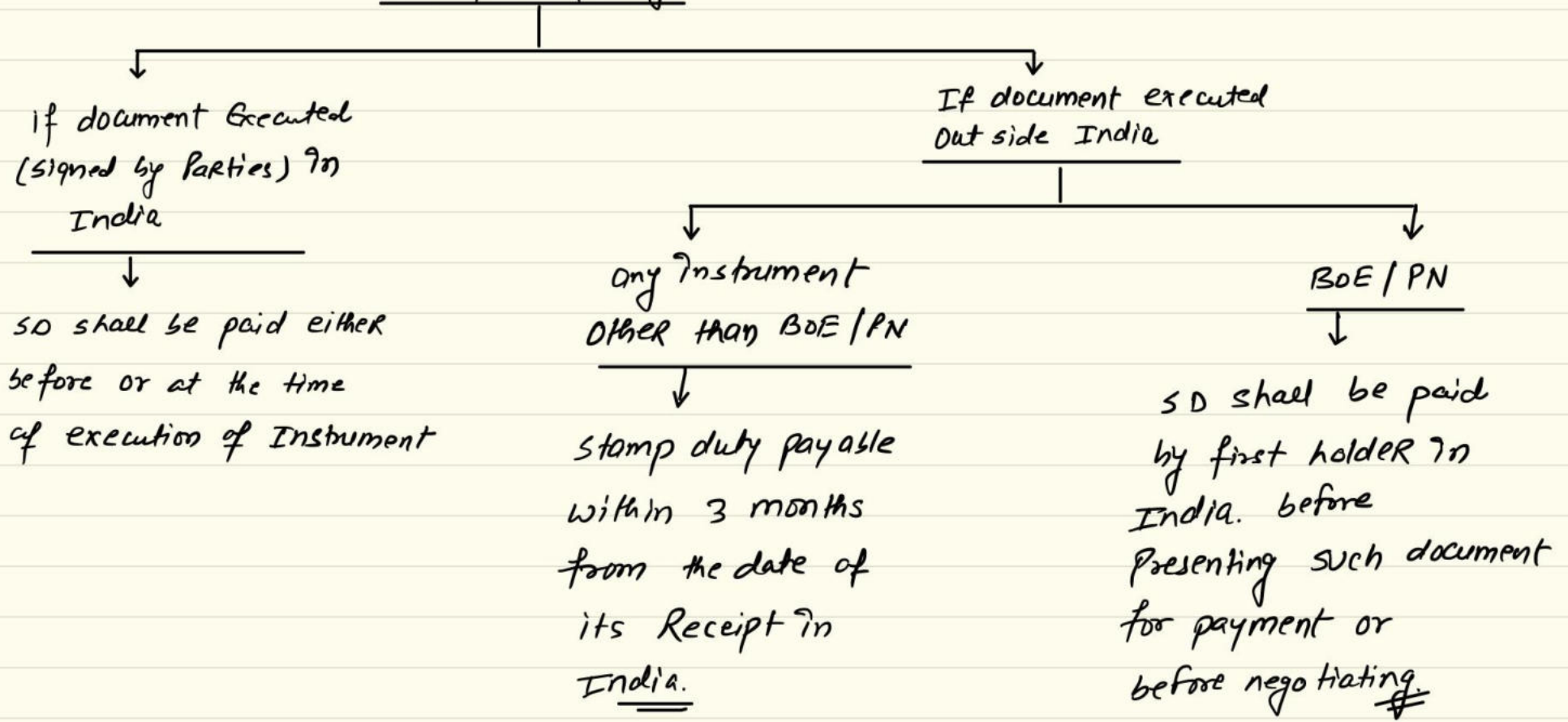


Amt of SD chargeable

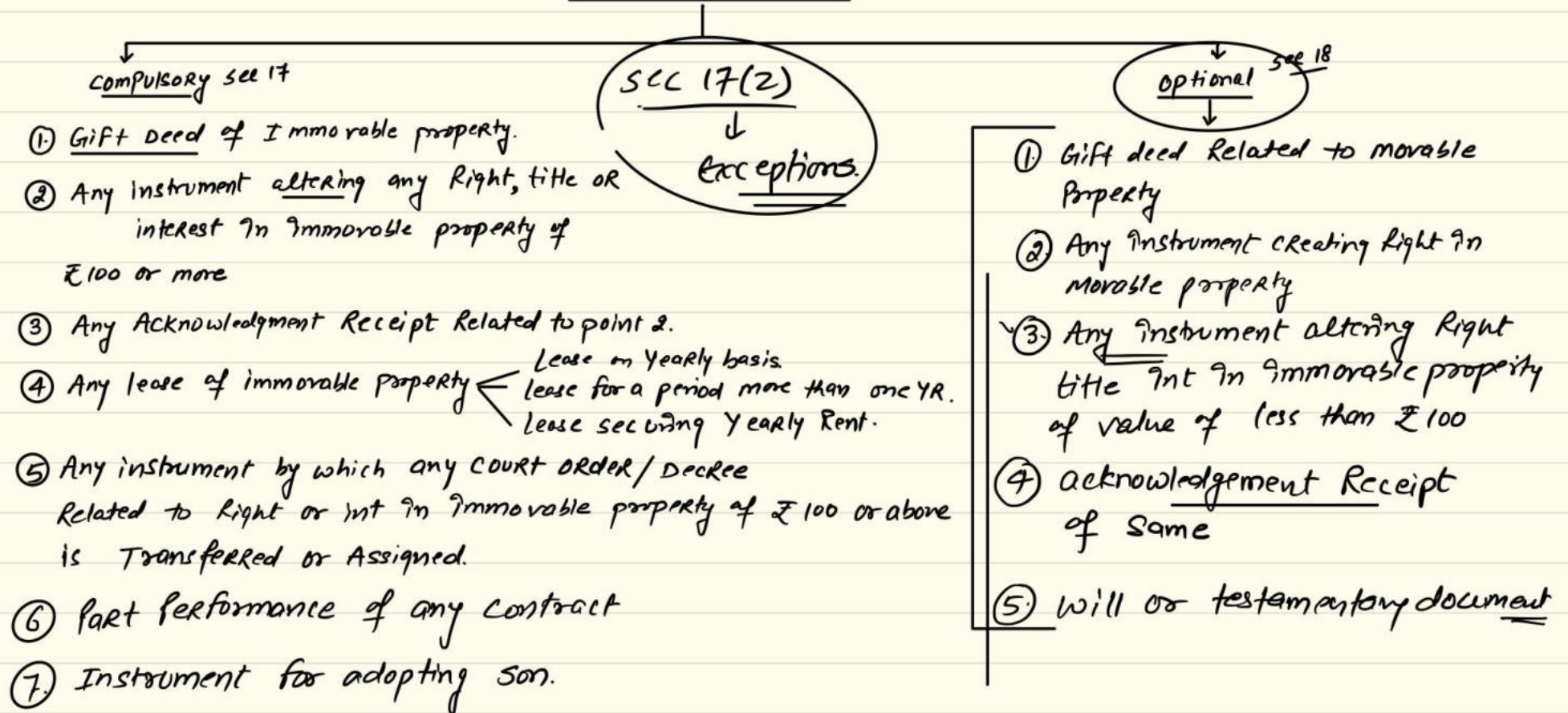




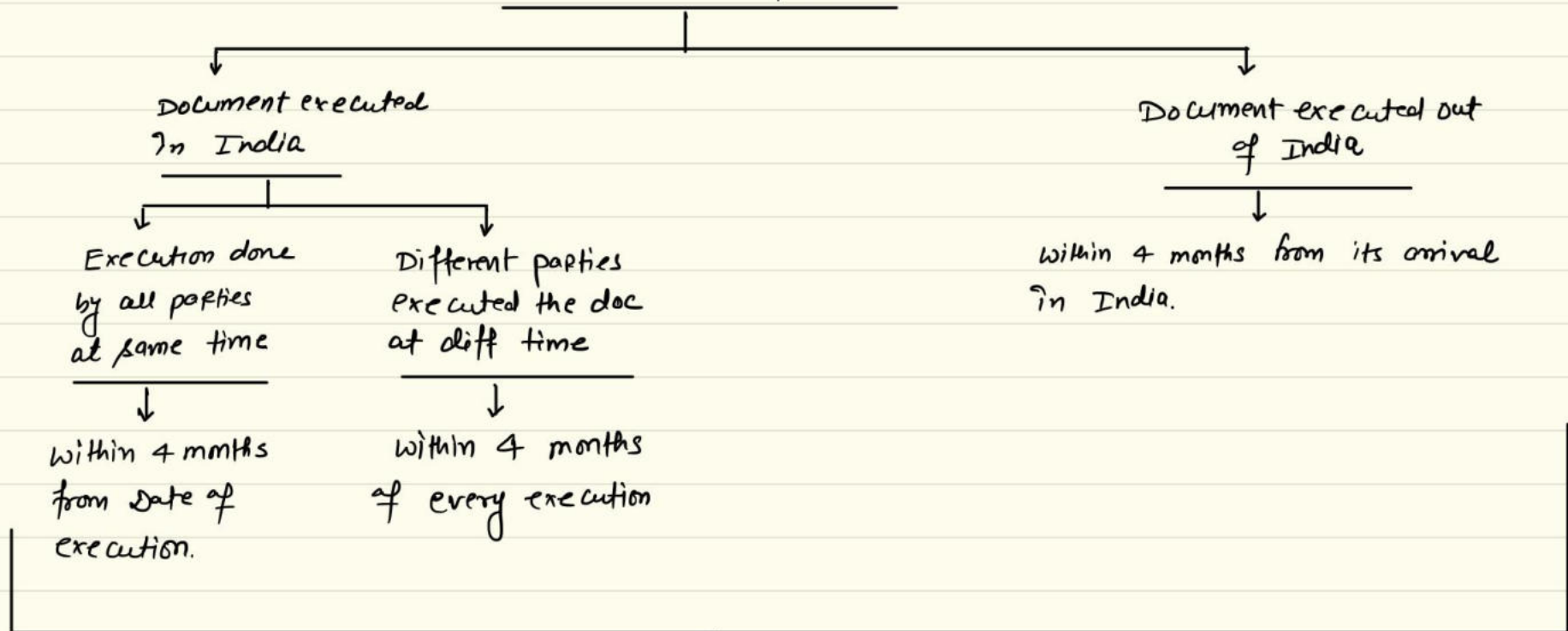
Time of stamp duty



## Document Registration

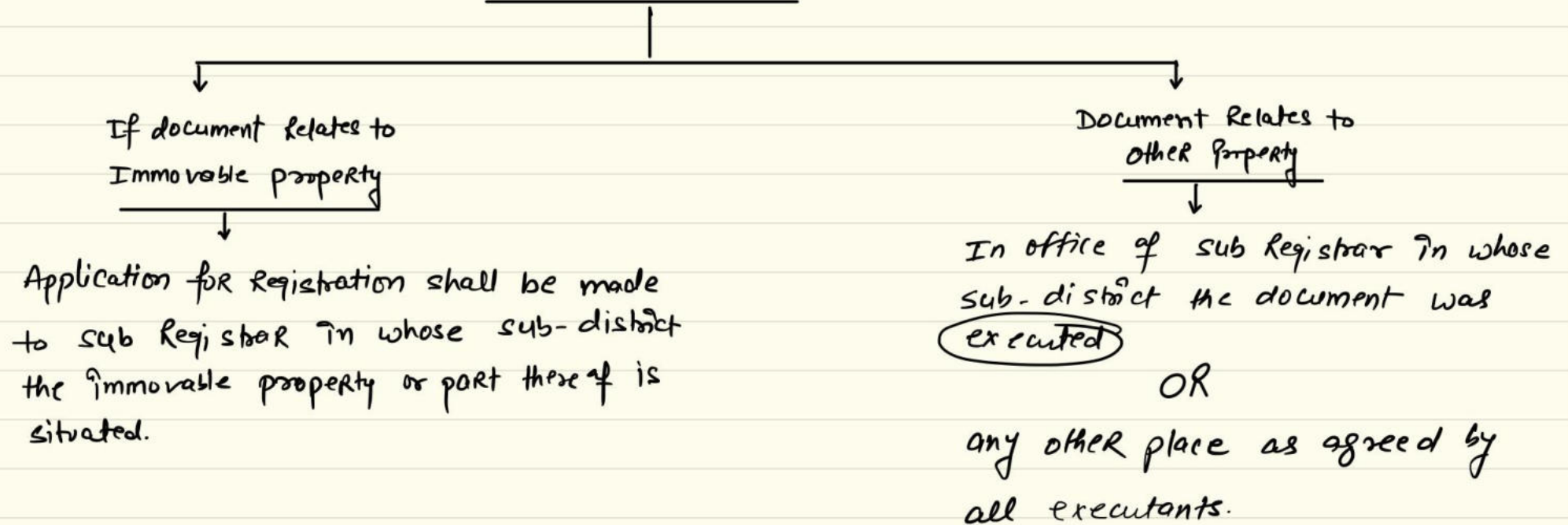


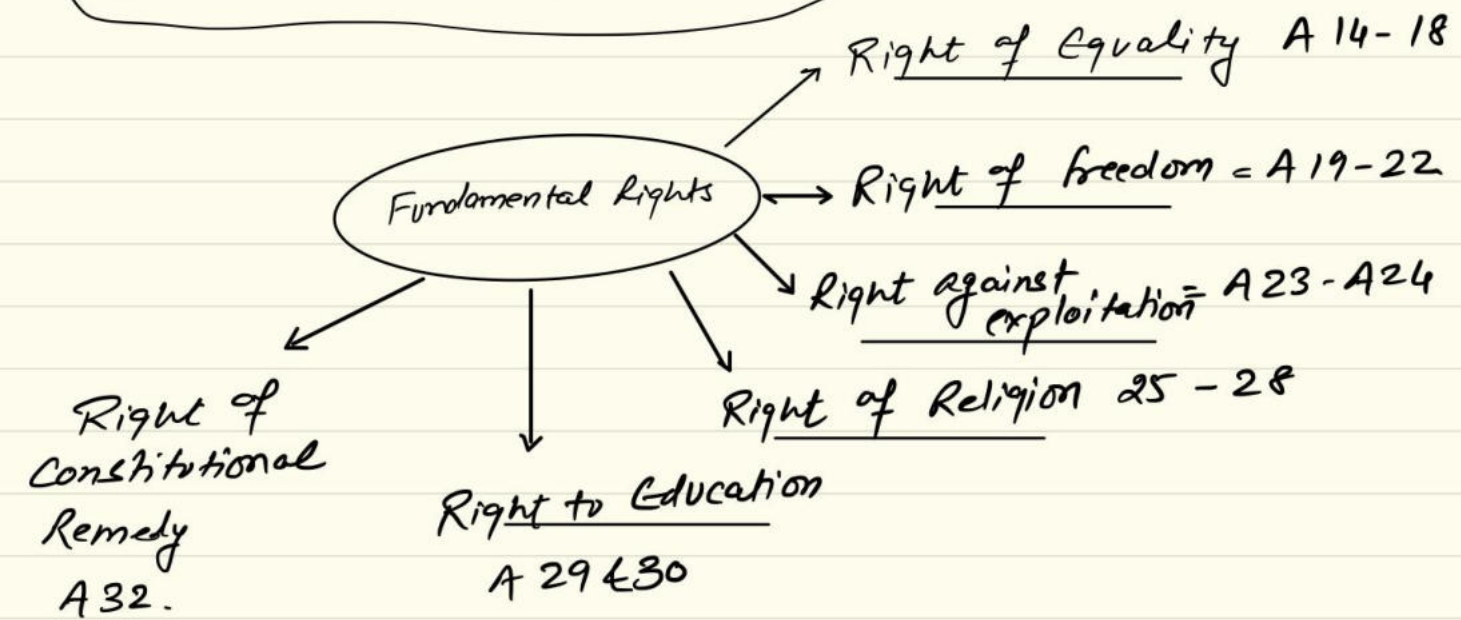
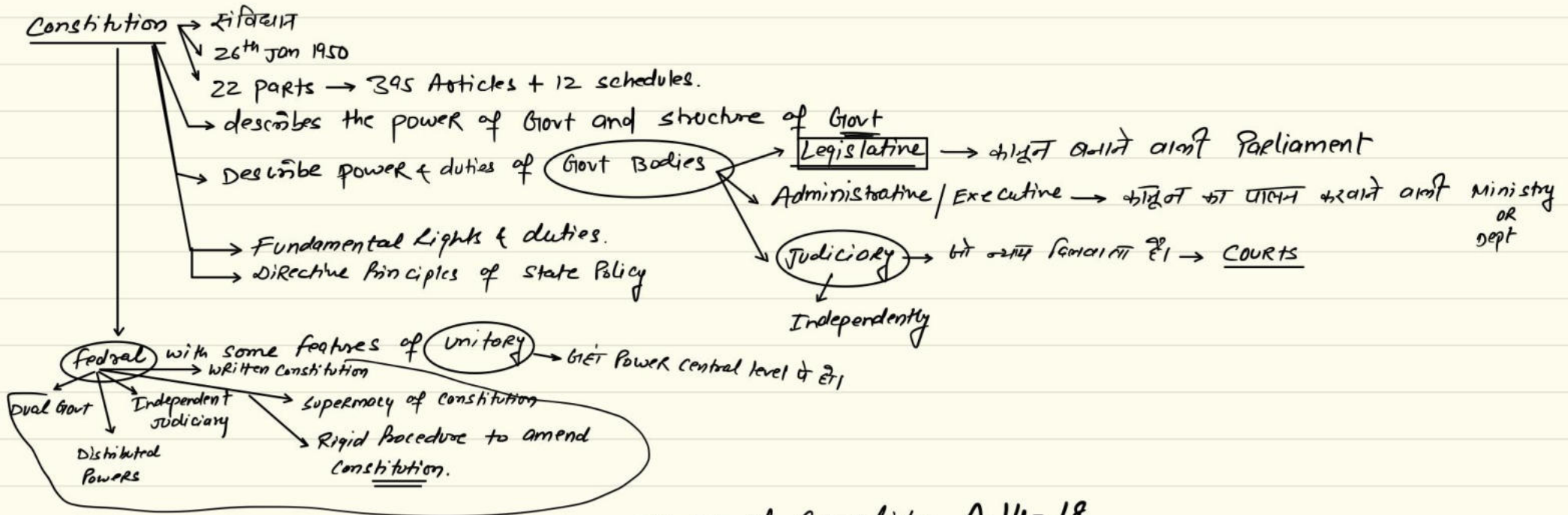
## Time Limit for Registration

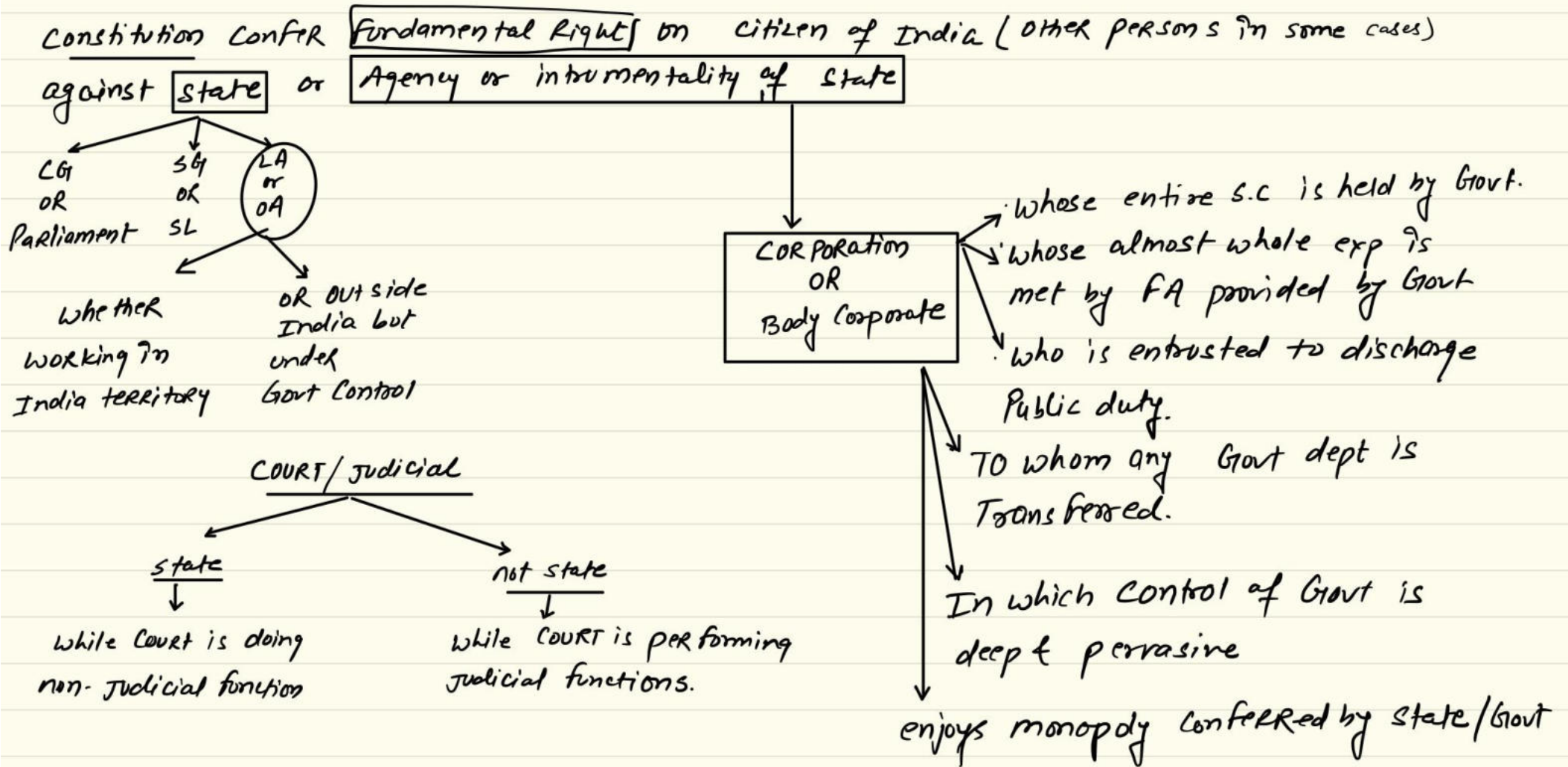


Sub-Registrar may condone the delay beyond 4 months but not more than 8 months from date of execution on sufficient grounds. and with additional fees.

## Place of Registration







A13(1) → Existing Law (Pre Constitutional law)

Part which is  
inconsistent with  
Fundamental Rights

void to the extent  
it is against FR.

Remaining Part  
shall be valid  
and can be acted  
upon.

A13(2) → Future Laws (Post Constitutional law)

Nothing of such law shall contain  
any thing, which is against FR, if still  
there is, then it shall be considered  
void till that extent.

### Doctrine of Severability

If any Existing Law Eq: ICA 1872, SOGA 1930, TORA 1882, ISA 1889  
OR Part thereof is in Contravention to Fundamental Rights.

Yes

No → No Issue

Whether the inconsistent part is  
severable without affecting  
the main substance or objective  
of such Existing law

Yes

Only inconsistent part  
shall be declared Invalid  
and  
the Remaining part shall  
continue

No

The whole Act or Law  
shall be declared invalid

### Doctrine of Eclipse

↓  
If, on Commencement of Constitution of India.  
any part of existing Law or the whole existing  
Law becomes inconsistent with fundamental Rights

#### Then

Such inconsistent part shall remain in-operative  
OR dormant or inactive but shall not be  
declared or assumed to be dead.

and

On amendment in Constitution if any fundamental  
Right is abolished or changed then such part  
or whole of existing Law shall again become  
Active and operative

### Doctrine of waiver of Right

↓  
Any person on whom any fundamental Right is conferred  
may voluntarily waive off or leave such fundamental  
Right

Subject to condition that

- ① He has knowledge of such Rights.
- ② He shall waive voluntarily.

---

### Single Person Law

Any Law / Legislation made for single person  
shall be valid and operative but only if  
such one individual represent a class.

To make any classification there should be  
Reasonable nexus between such classification  
and object to be achieved.

Right of Equality A-14 → State shall not deny to Any Person Equality before Law and Equal Protection of Law within the territory of India.

Prohibition of discrimination on the ground of Religion A15

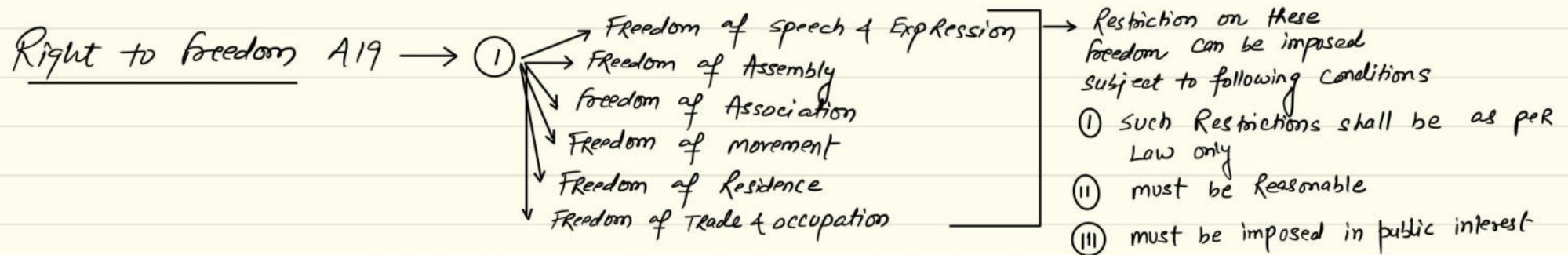
- ① State can not discriminate against any citizen on the ground only of — Religion, Race, Caste, Sex, Place of Birth, Any of them
- ② No citizen shall be subjected to Any disability, Restriction, condition w.r.t.
  - ① access to public places.
  - ② use of things maintained out of state funds OR dedicated to use of general public.
- ③ state can make special provisions for women children
- ④ state can make special provision for SEBC, ST, SC

Equality of opportunity in matter of Public employment

- A16
- All citizen shall have Equal opportunity for employment & appointment in public office shall be no discrimination against a citizen on the basis of Religion etc.
  - Exception
    - ① Parliament can make law that, Residence within that state/UT is essential qualification
    - ② Reservations can be made for backward class of citizen
    - ③ Office related to any Religious institution can be Reserved for a Person who Profess that Religion.

Abolition of untouchability A17 → and its practice in any form is forbidden, and such practice will be a punishable offence

Abolition of Title A18 → No title except military or academic distinction shall be conferred by state  
No citizen shall accept any title against foreign state.  
No person other than citizen shall accept any title from foreign state or any present, emolument without consent of President.



Protection against ex-post facto Laws A 20(1) → No Person shall be convicted of any offence except for violation of current Laws.

Protection against double jeopardy A 20(2) → No Person can be Prosecuted and Punished for same offence more than once

Protection against self incrimination A 20(3) → No Person accused of any offence shall be compelled to be a witness against himself

Protection of Life & Personal Liberty <sup>A21</sup> → No Person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by Law.

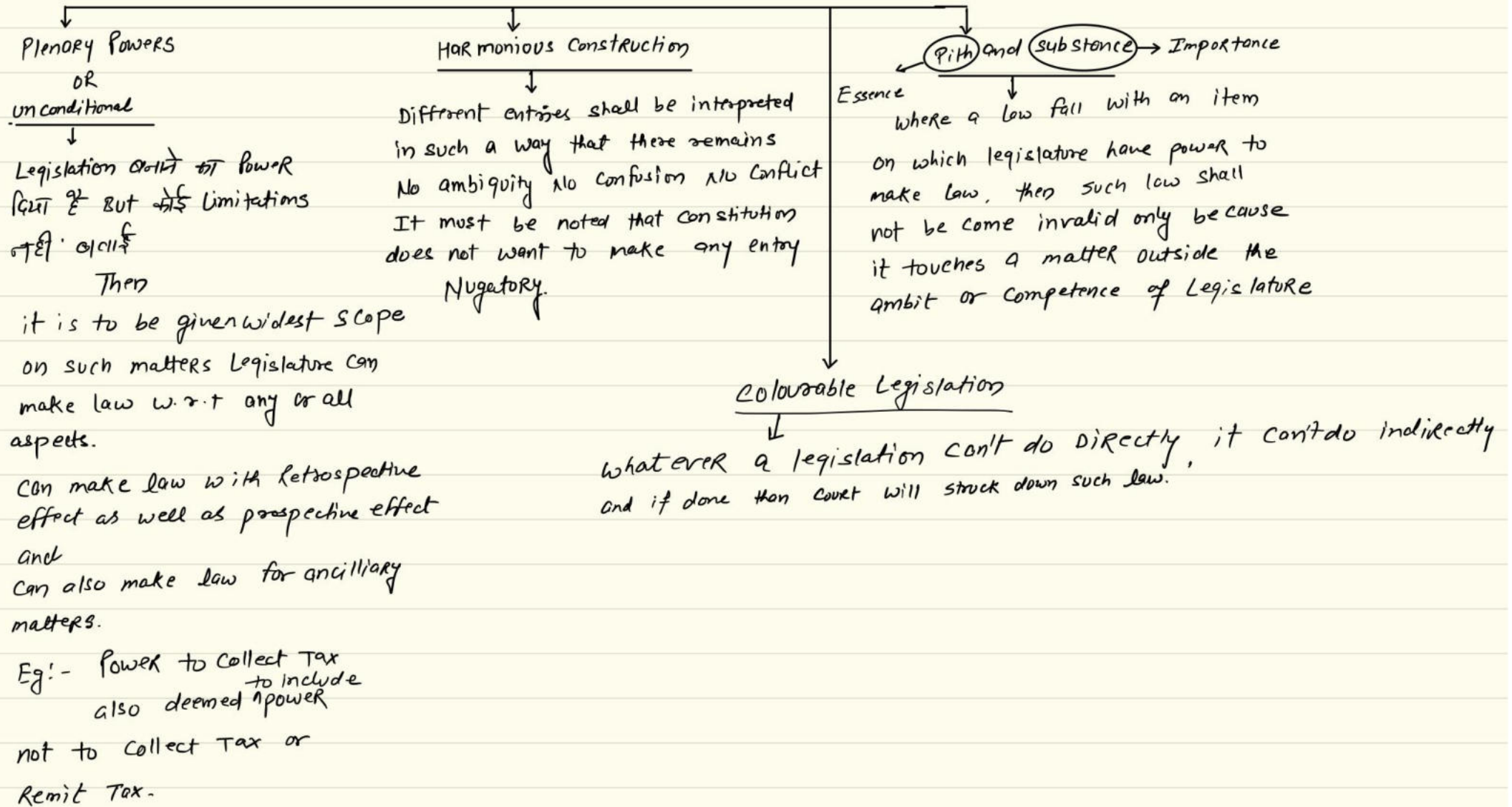
Right to Education <sup>A21A</sup> → Free and Compulsory education to all children between age of 6 to 14 YRS.

Right against illegal Arrest <sup>A22</sup> → But it does not apply to all persons uniformly and makes distinction between:

- (i) Alien enemies
- (ii) Person Arrested or detained under Preventive detention Law.
- (iii) other Persons.



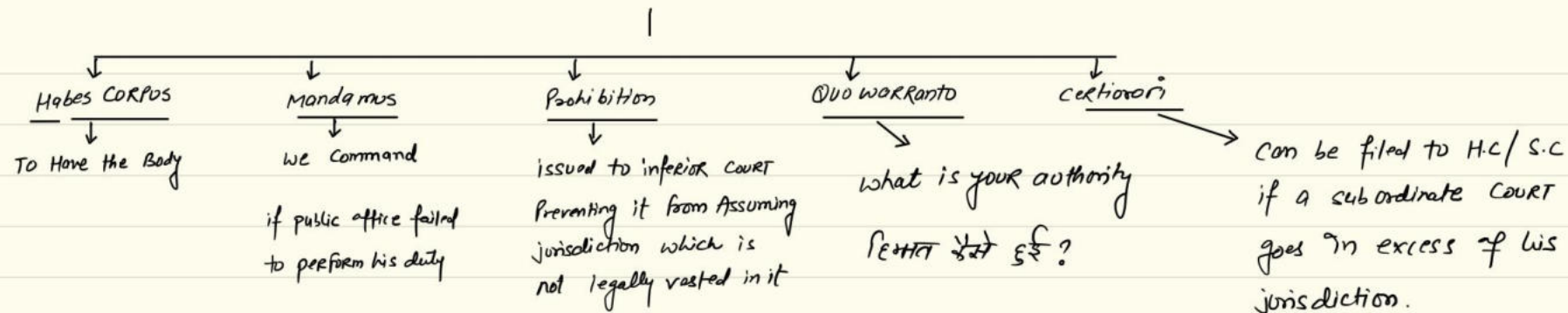
## Interpretation of Legislative List



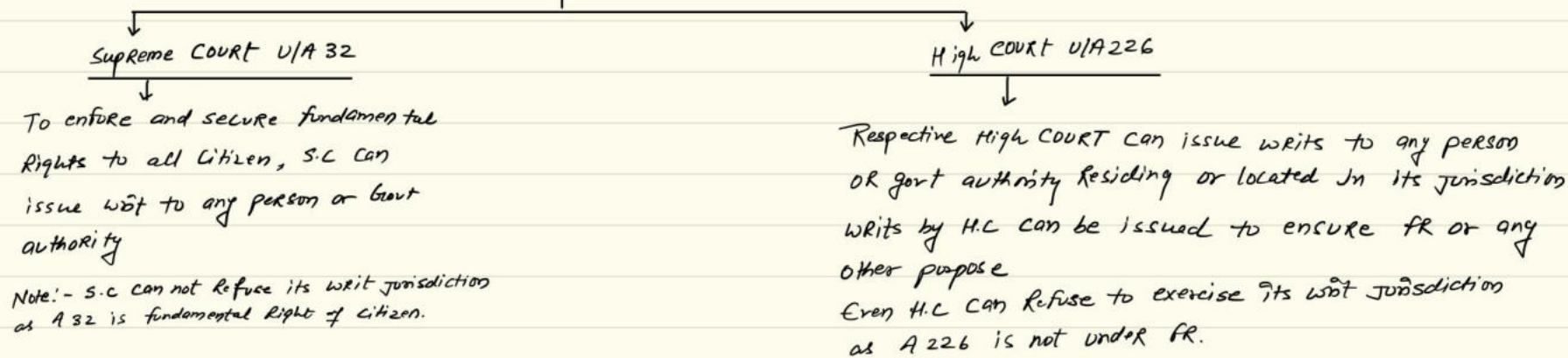
## Freedom of Trade Commerce and Intercourse

- ↓
- A 301 → T, C, I through out territory of India is free → HOWEVER Tax can be imposed
- ↓
- A 302 → Restriction can be imposed by Parliament in public interest. → HOWEVER Tax can be imposed
- ↓
- A 303 → while imposing restriction no discrimination shall be done between states except for scarcity of goods in respective state.
- ↓
- A 304 → one state legislature can impose tax on goods received from other states.
- ↓
- A 305 → Law creating state monopoly shall be valid irrespective of fact that create restriction on freedom of Trade.

## TYPE OF WRITS



## Judiciary



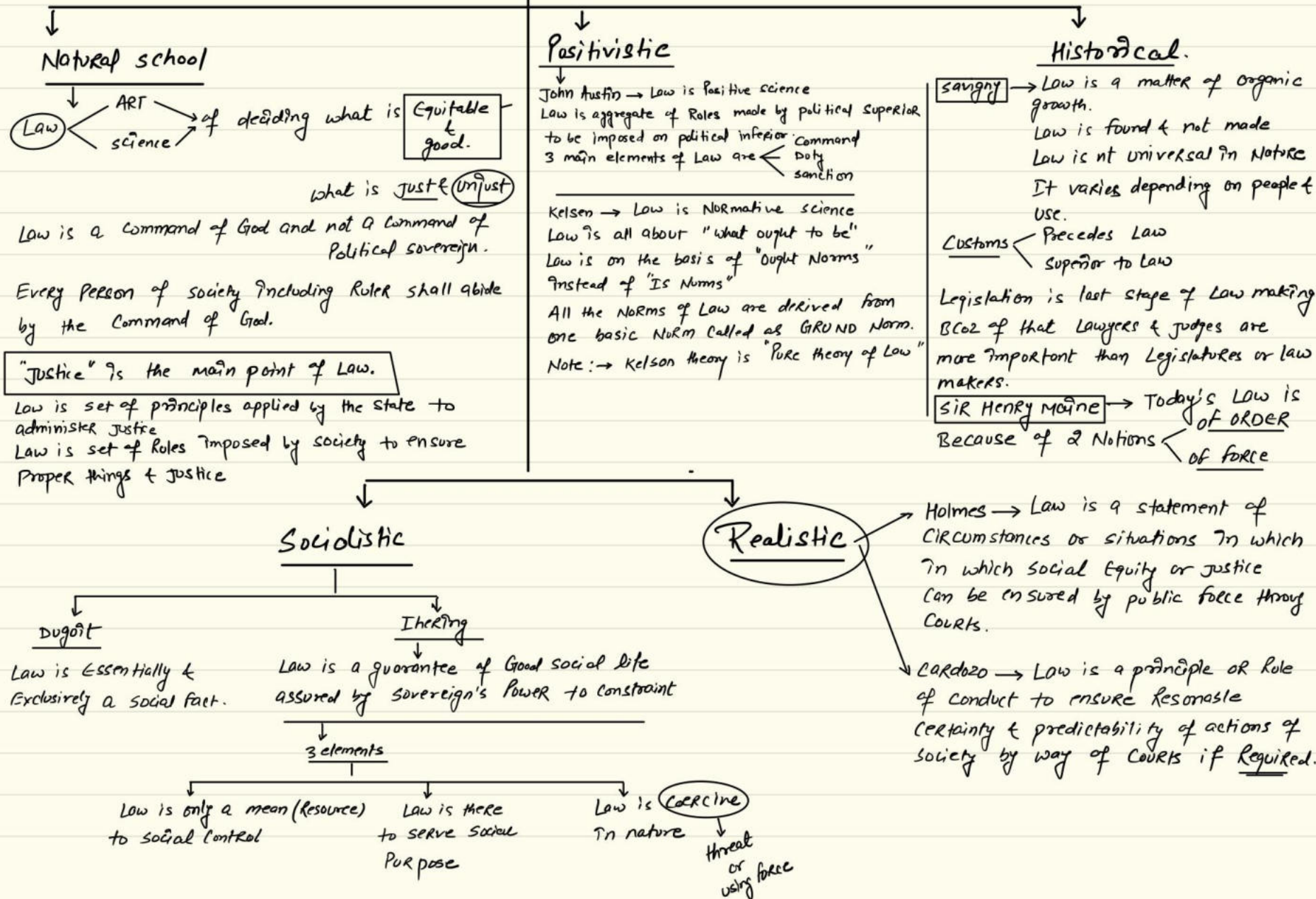
### If there is any conflict between FR & DP

- ① State of Madras vs. Champak Ram → FR shall prevail.
- ② As per Harmonious construction → Importance shall be give to both.
- ③ if still conflict continues → Decide the matter as per existing cases and Amendments made in constitution

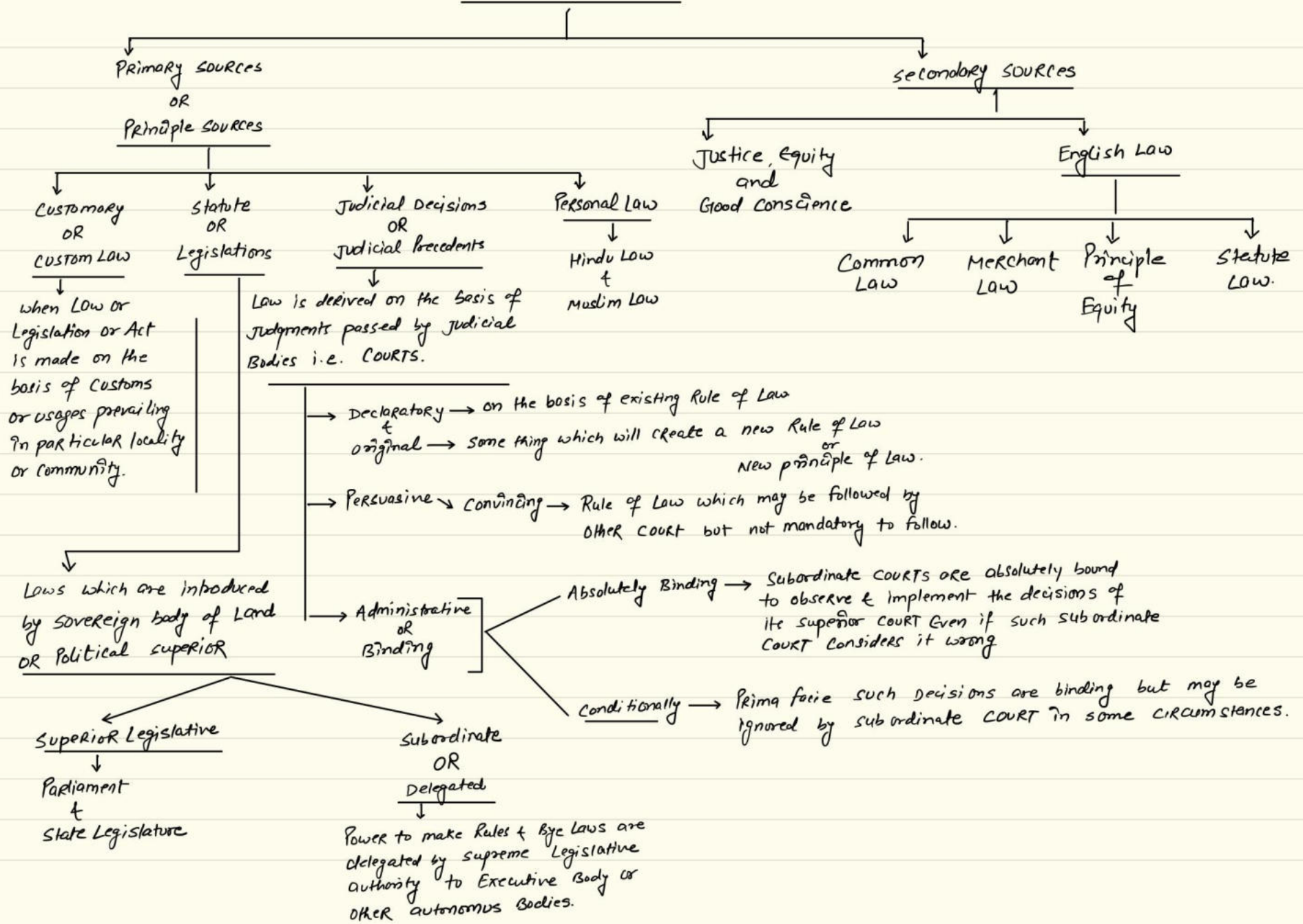


# Source of Law

# Classification of Definitions of Law

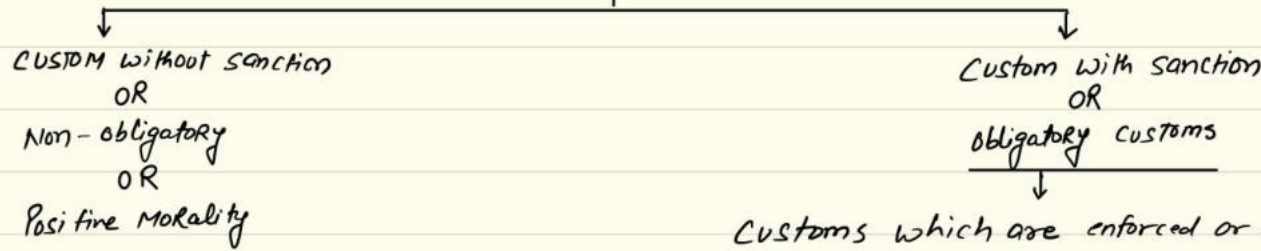


# Sources of Indian Laws



**CUSTOM** → Most ancient source of Law  
→ Any thing done again & again becomes Custom.

Classification of Custom



These are the customs which may or may not be followed by us.  
Non following of these customs does not create a legal obligation

Customs which are enforced or made obligatory by state  
It can further be divided in **2 Categories**

Legal CUSTOMS

CUSTOMS which are now binding Rules of Law  
ARE FURTHER of **2 TYPES**

Geographical  
Personal → **Local**

General

Custom prevailing in particular locality BUT when person of that locality move to another locality along with his customs then his customs will also spread Geographically

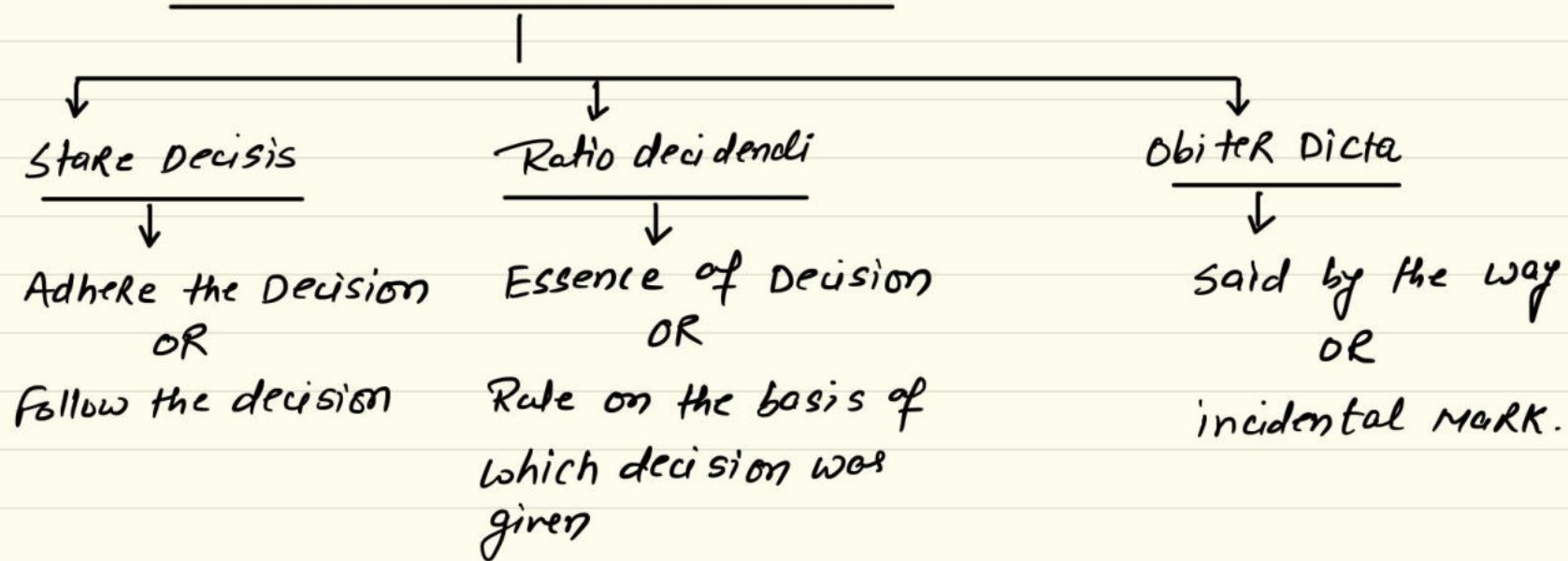
CUSTOM prevailing in whole Country.

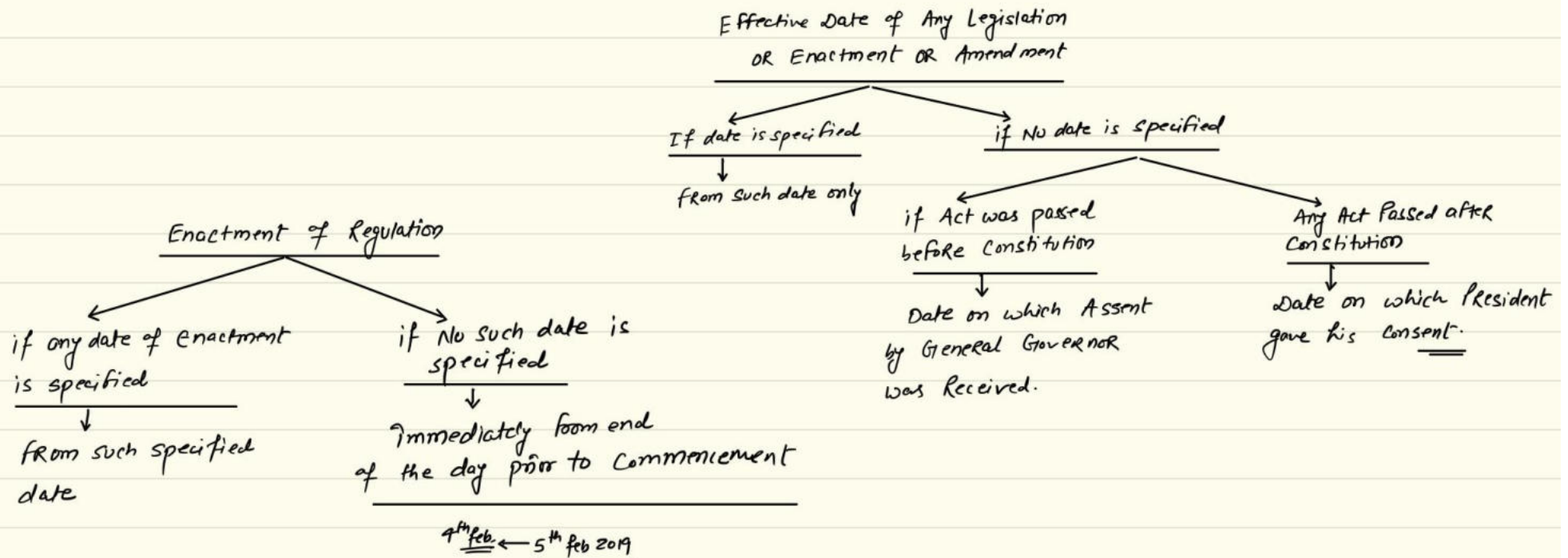
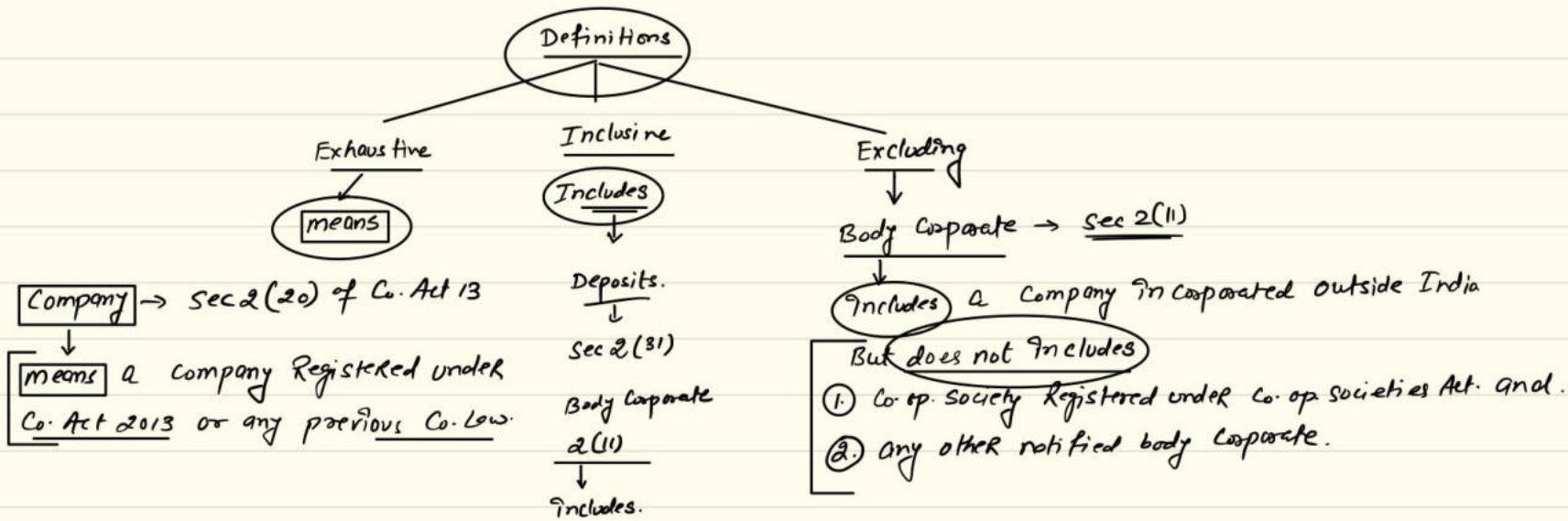
Conventional Custom  
OR  
USAGE

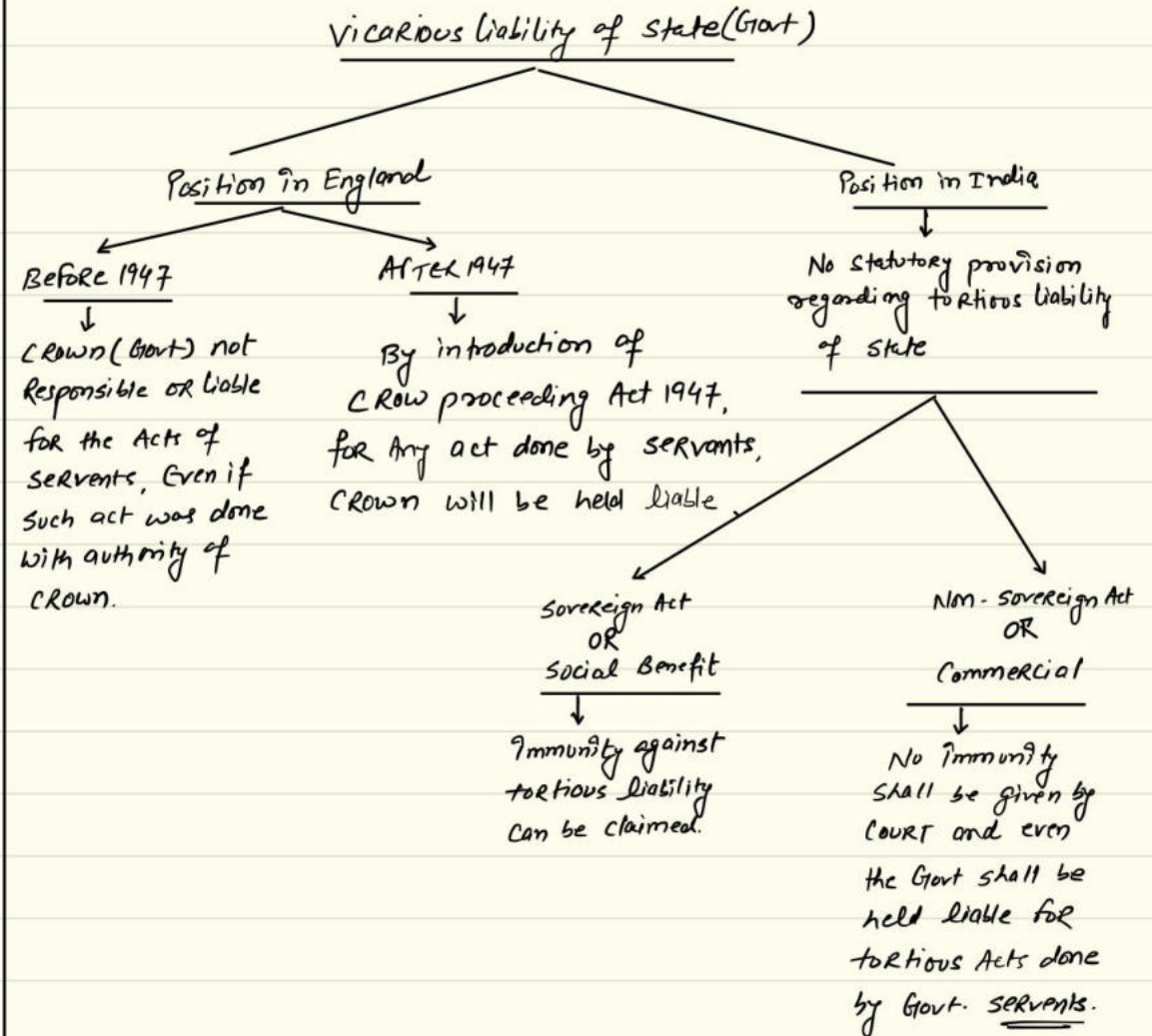
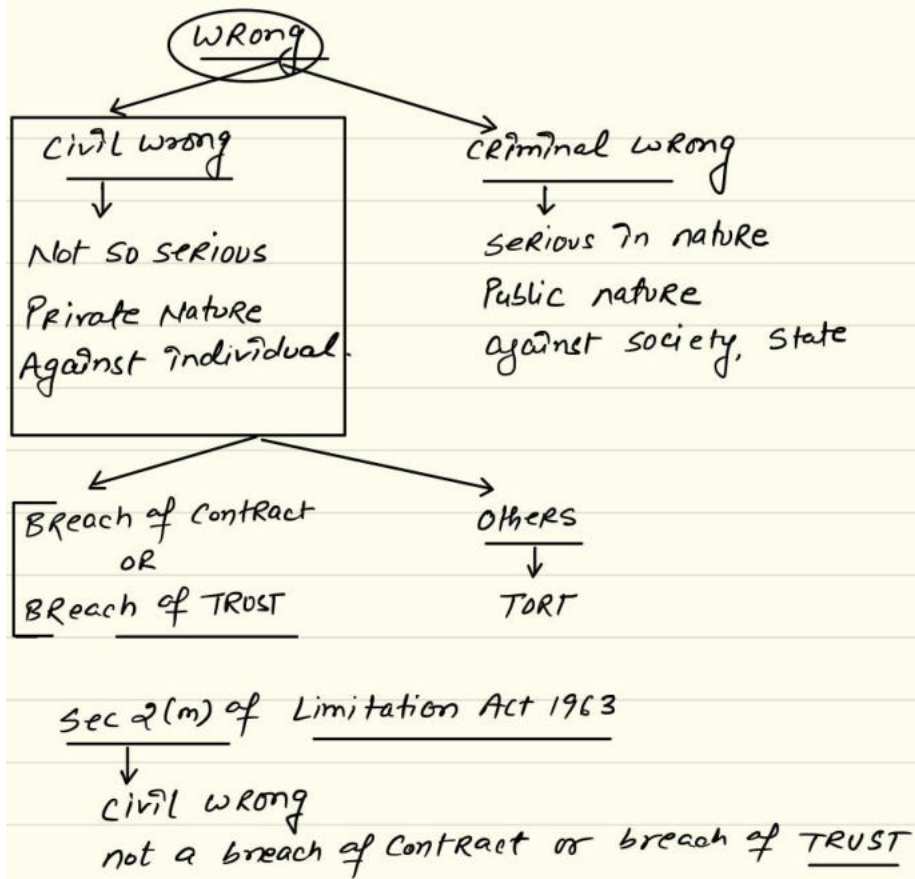
These customs are binding in nature but not because of any legal authority but because of Agreement between the parties.  
\* Conventional custom shall be binding on fulfilment of following **3 conditions**

- ① Convention should be fully established.
- ② Such Conventions cannot alter the General Law of Country.
- ③ Should be Reasonable

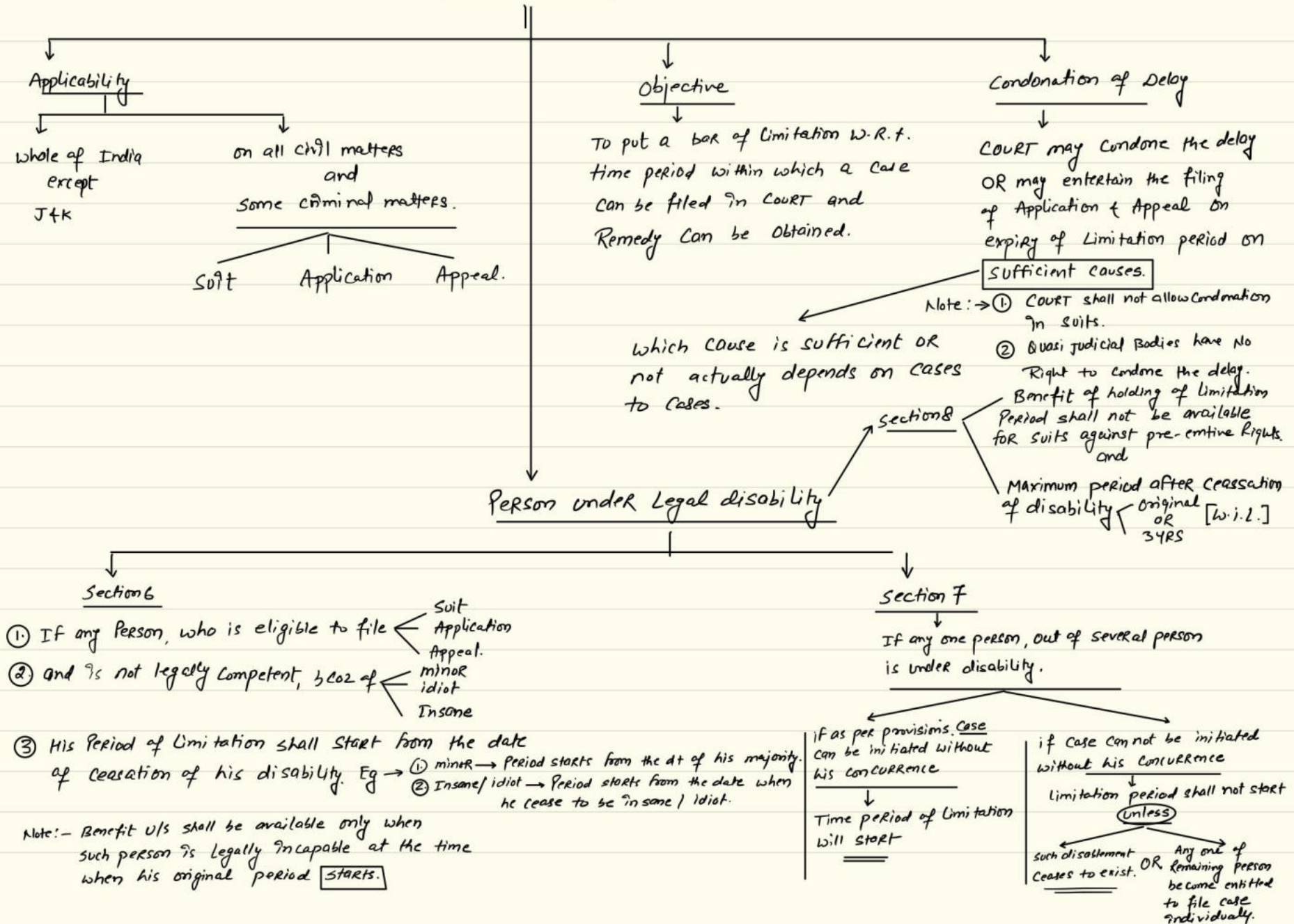
## Doctrine Related to Precedents

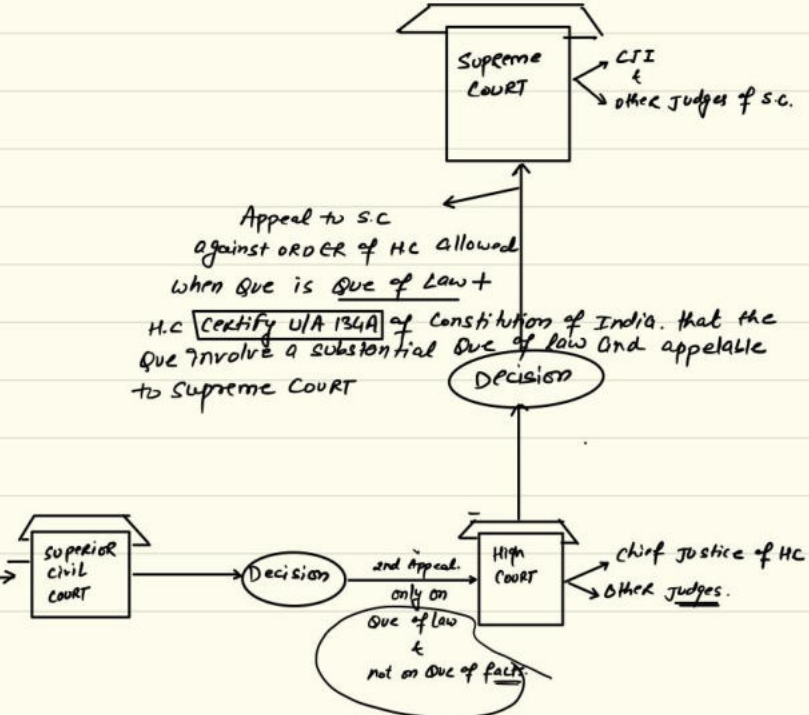
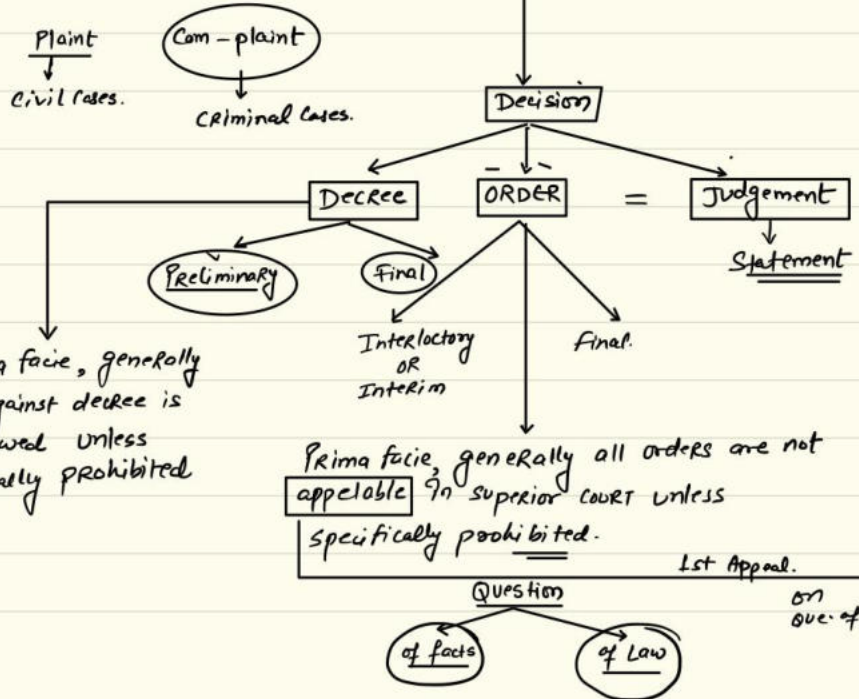
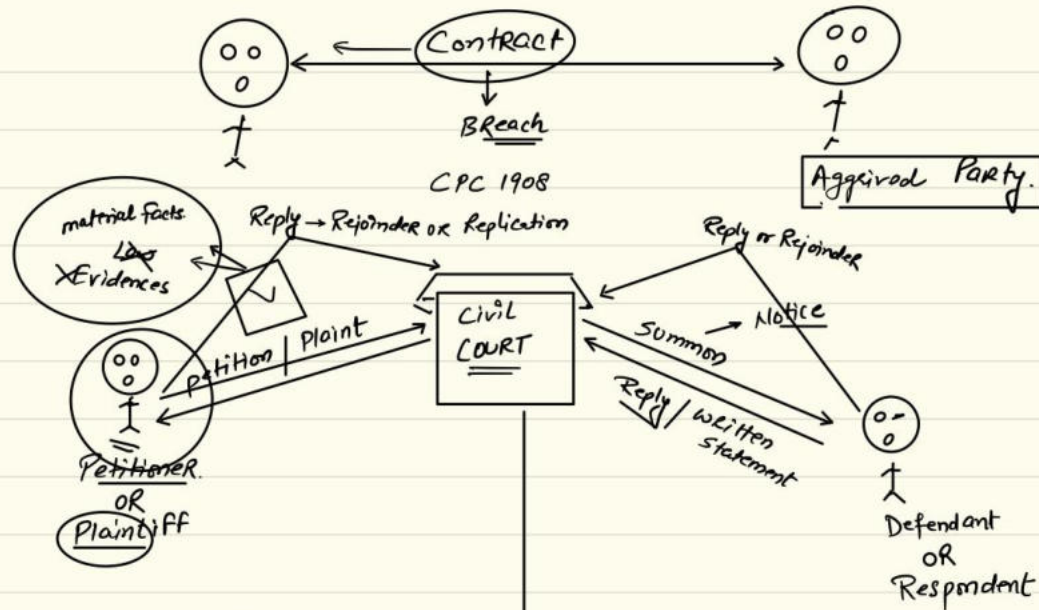




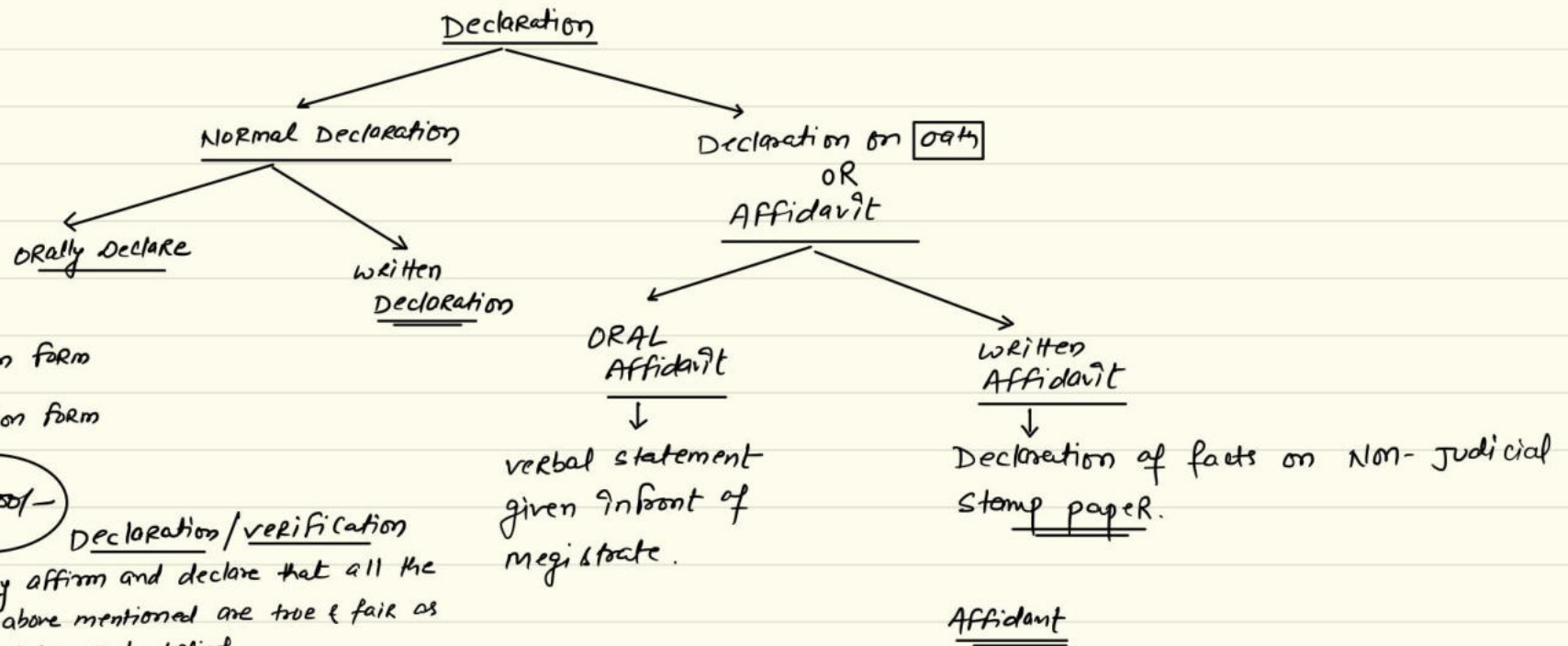


Limitation Act 1963





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I do hereby affirm and declare that all the information above mentioned are true & fair as per my knowledge and belief.

Date:-  
Place:-

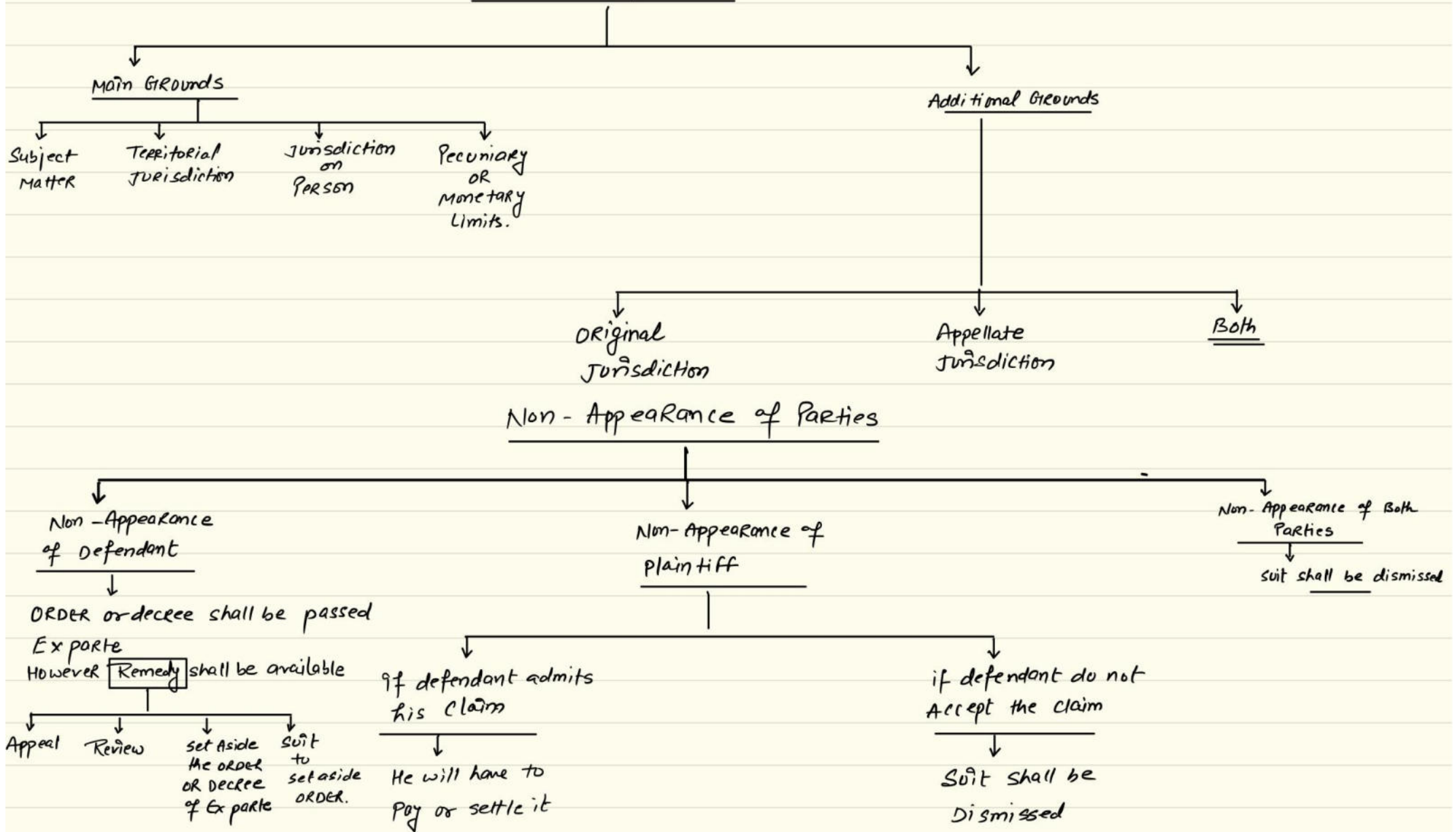
I, \_\_\_\_\_ son of \_\_\_\_\_ R/o \_\_\_\_\_  
do hereby solemnly affirm and declare that:

- ①
- ②
- ③
- ④
- ⑤
- ⑥

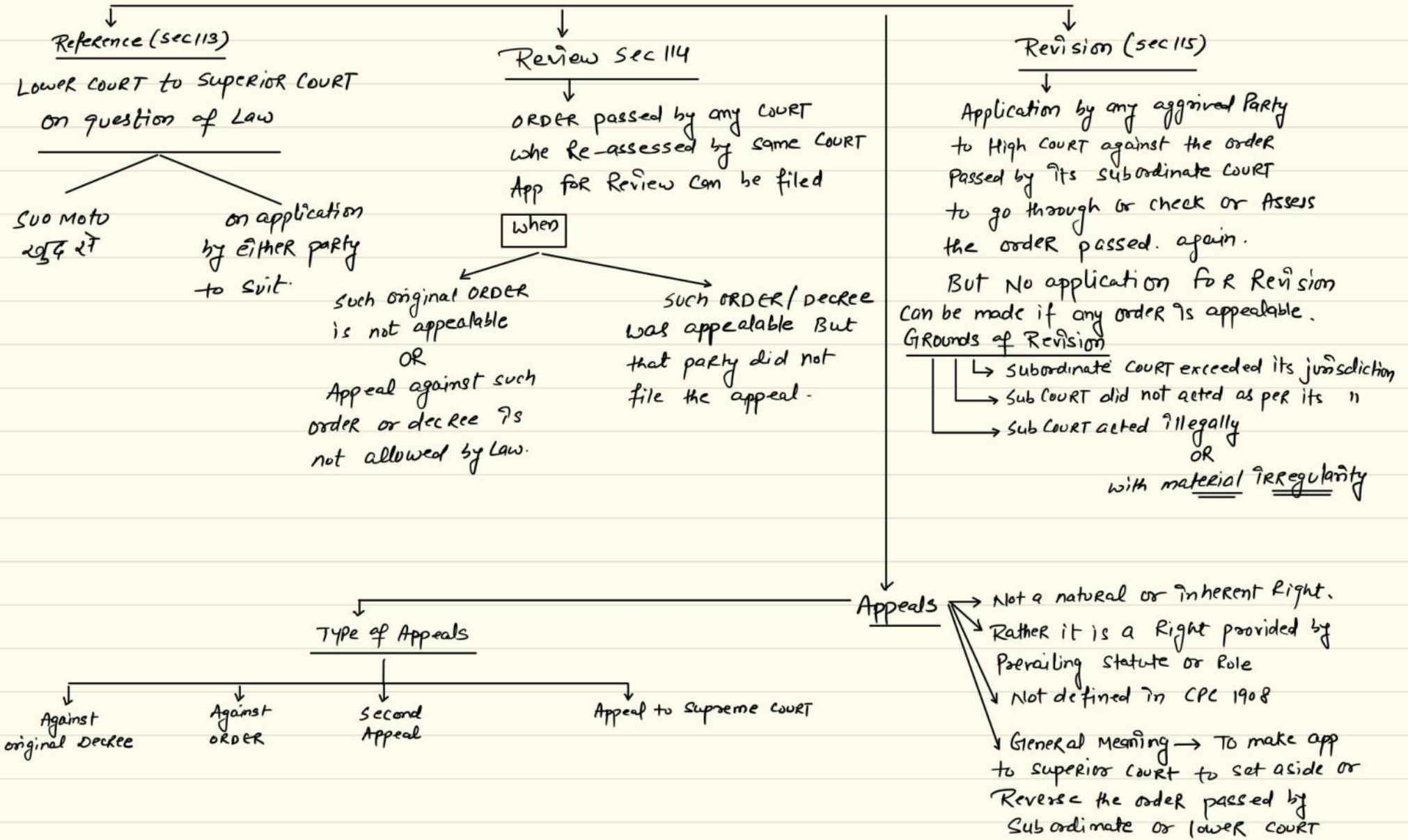
Date:  
Place:-

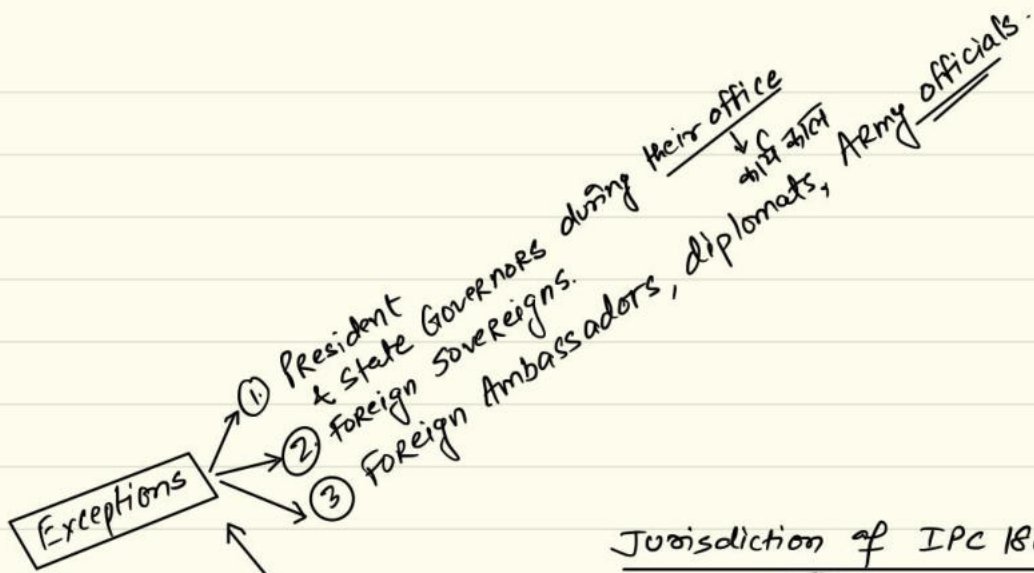
Sd/-  
(Deponent)

# JURISDICTION of COURTS



Important Concepts





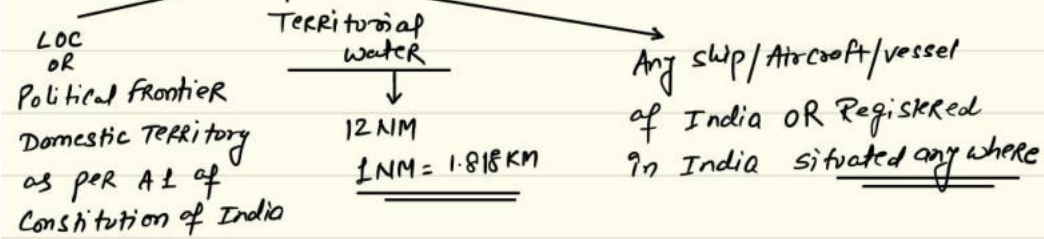
Jurisdiction of IPC 1860

Intra-Territorial Jurisdiction

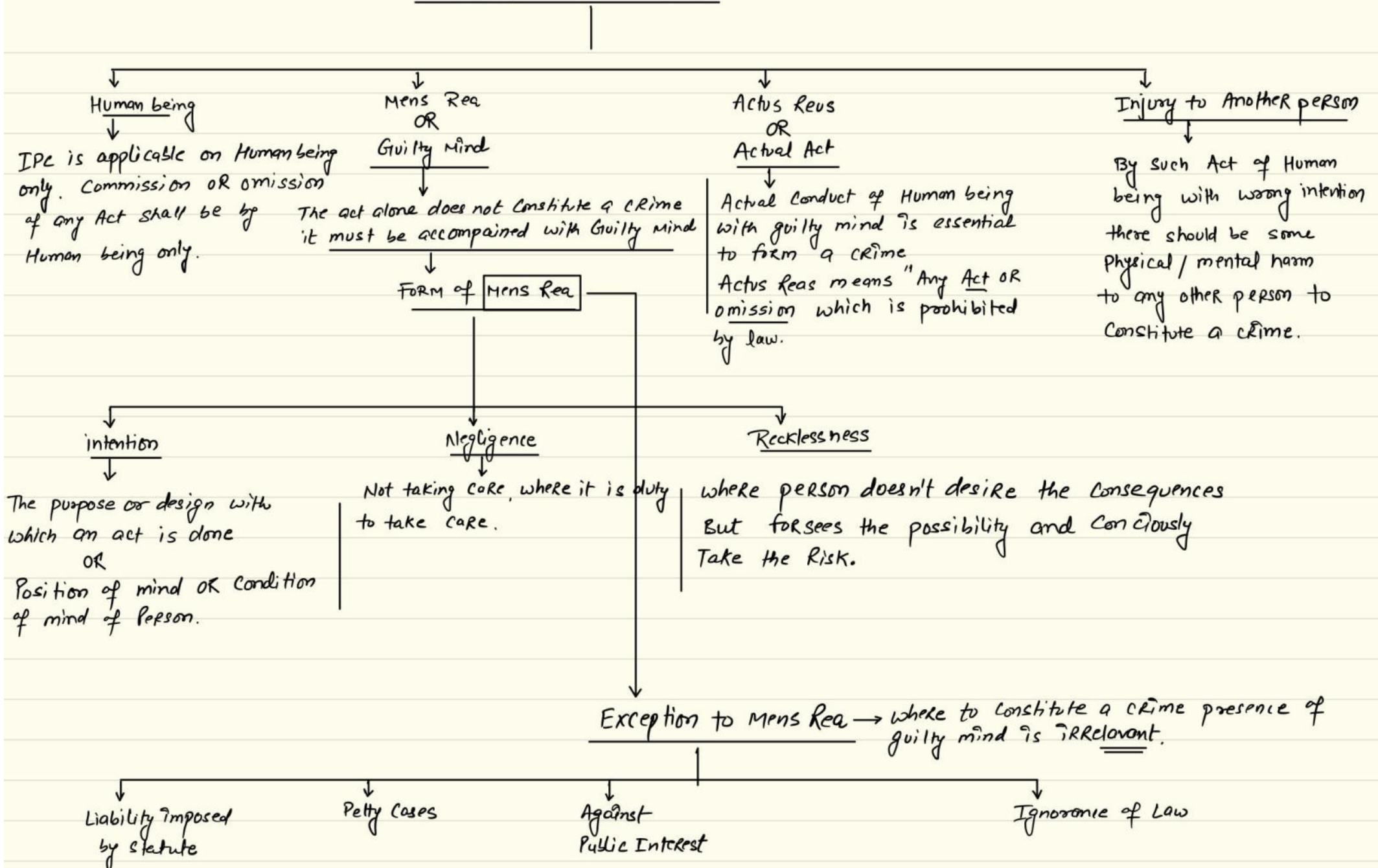
Extra Territorial Jurisdiction

Any criminal offence committed by **any person** { Resident or Non Resident within the **domestic Territory** of India shall be Punishable as per IPC 1860 by Indian Criminal Courts.

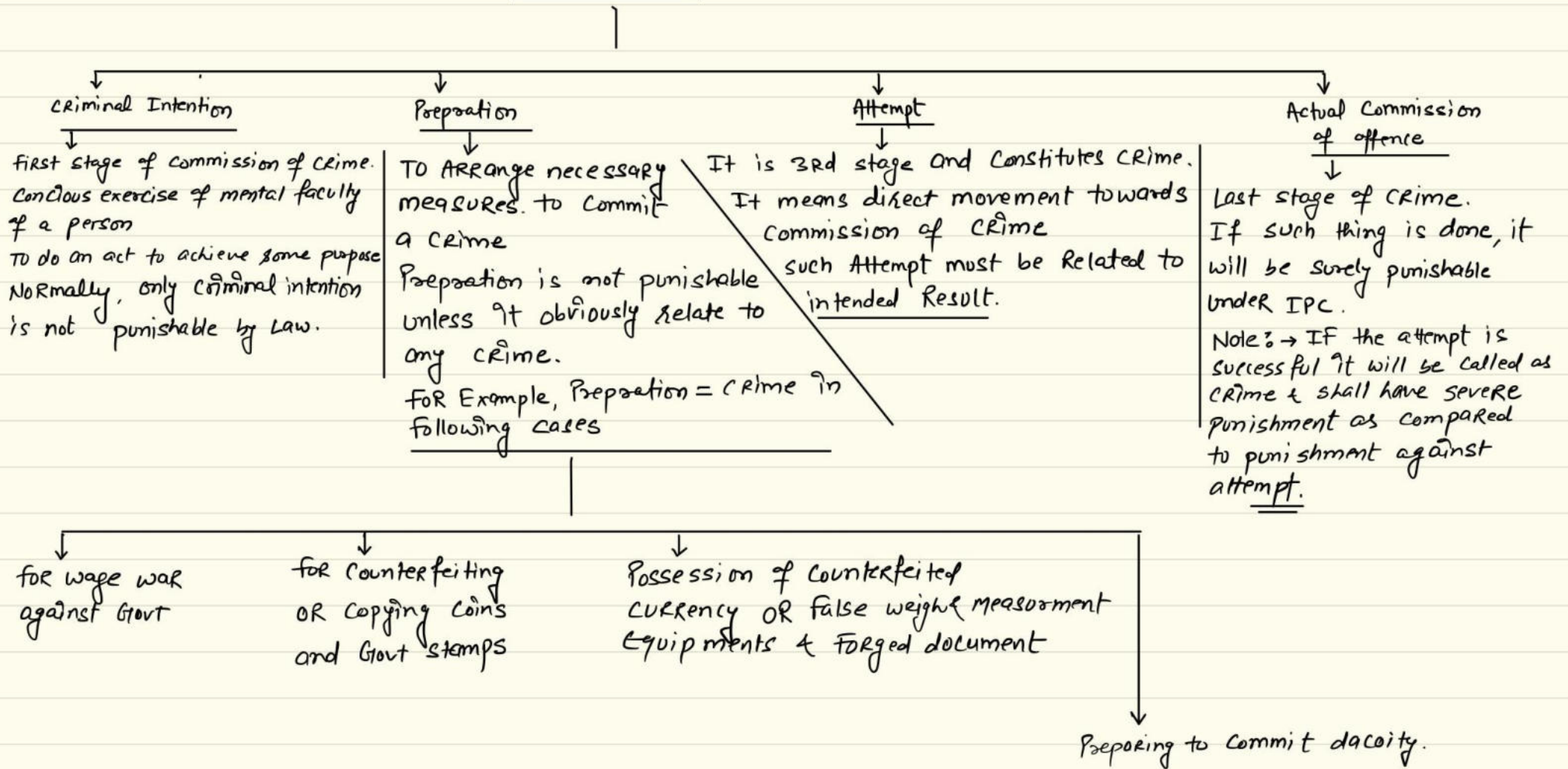
Any Criminal offence done by **Indian Nationals** any where outside India.



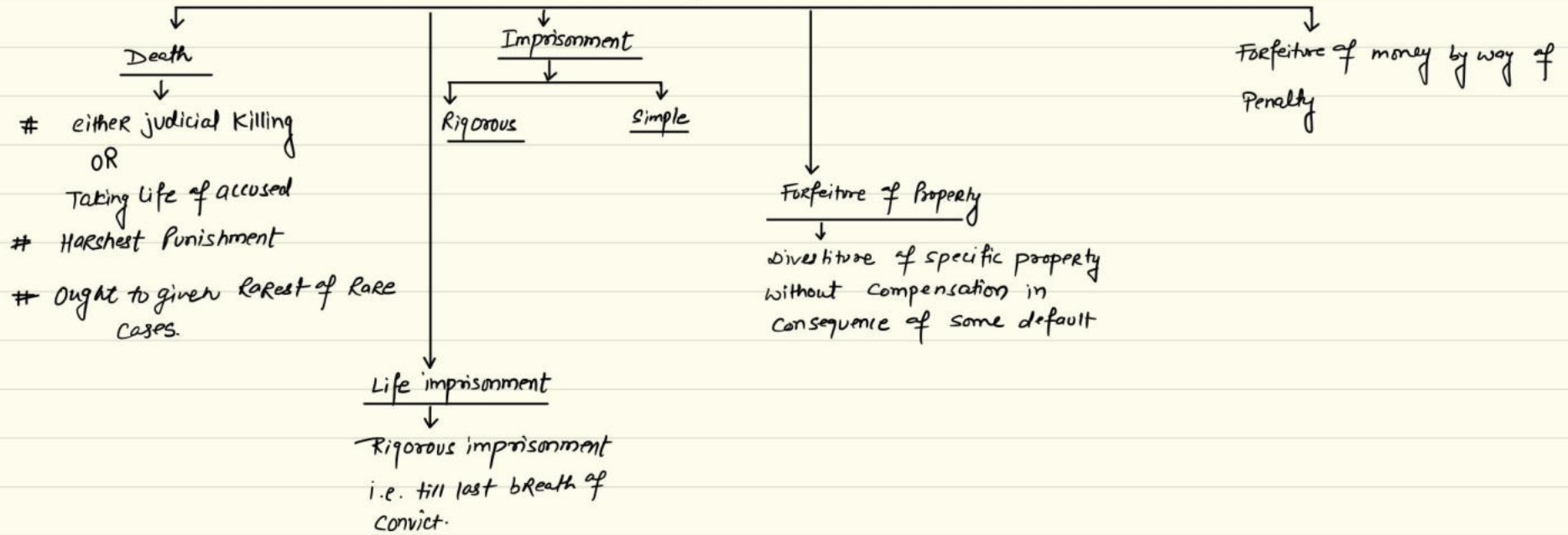
# Elements to constitute a CRIME



## STAGES OF CRIME



## Punishment under IPC



### Criminal Conspiracy sec 120A-120B

↓  
when 2 or more people agree to do or cause to be done-

- (i) An illegal Act
- (ii) A legal act by illegal means

### Dis Honest Misappropriation of Property sec 403

↓  
Shall be punished with imprisonment for a term up to 2 yrs  
OR with fine OR Both.

Cheating → who ever by deceiving any person fraudulently or dishonestly induces the person so deceived to deliver any property to any person

Forgery → Any false document OR false electronic Record OR part of document with intent to cause damage or injury to the public or to any person OR to support any claim OR title

Offence

meaning → 3142145

Definition under Cr.P.C.

means

Any act  
OR  
omission

Punishable by any Law. for time being in force

and includes any Act against which a complaint has been made

Called Trespasser Act 1871

Non-Cognizable



Offences in which Police officer  
can not take action without prior permission  
warrant of court

\* Such offences are bailable offence.

# Not so serious in nature (Prima facie)

# Allegation of Theft.

Cognizable



# the offences and cases in which Police officer can take  
Cognizance (action/arrest) without authority (warrant)  
of court.

# Such offences are non-Bailable.

# very serious in nature.

# Eg: - Murder, Robbery, Rape.

## Difference between Investigation / Inquiry / TRIAL

Investigation	Inquiry	TRIAL.
Done by Police officer OR any other person authorised by magistrate.	Done by magistrate	Done by magistrate
Prior step	Second step	3rd step
————	Wider	NARROWER.
Does not come under Judicial Proceedings.	Comes under judicial Proceedings.	Comes under judicial Proceedings.

Criminal Cases

Warrant Case

Very serious in nature

↓  
Offence which are Punishable with Death sentence (Capital Punishment)  
OR  
Life Imprisonment  
OR  
Imprisonment for a period more than 2 YRS.

Summon Case

SERIOUS

↓  
offences which are punishable with Imprisonment up to 2 YRS.

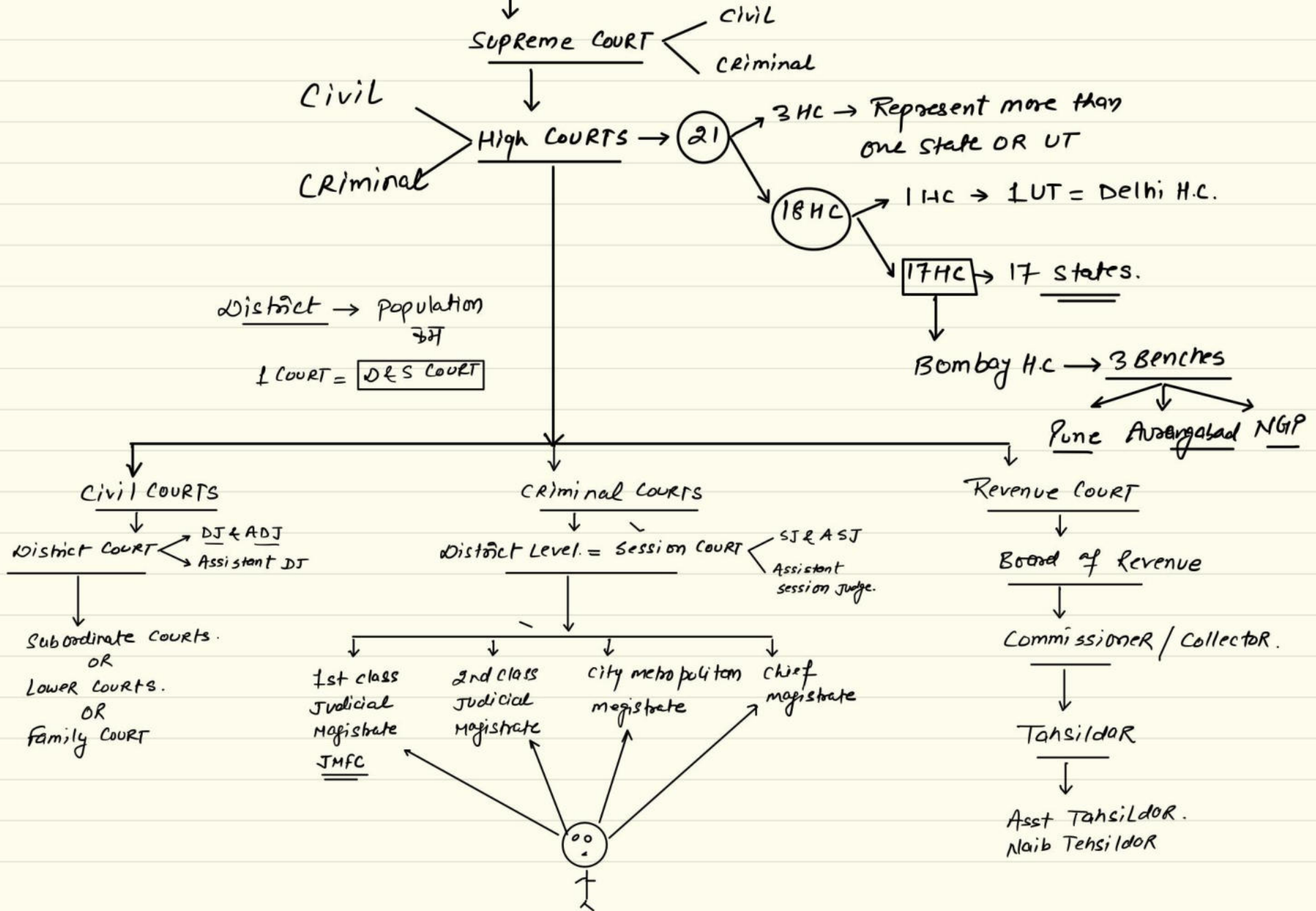
Summary TRIAL

Not so serious.

↙  
offences which are punishable with Imprisonment up to 6 months

Imprisonment = Jail  
↓  
Convicted. Tihad jail. Long term  
↓  
Police station. accused. short term

# COURTS In India.



# POWER of COURT TO TRY cases → dealt by chapter III of CRPC

depends on type of  
**offence**

offence under  
IPC 1860

offence under any other Law  
for time being in force.

can be TRIED

Can be TRIED by such COURT, which is authorised  
by such Act OR LAW.

High COURT

Session COURT

Subordinate COURT

Subject to authority given by sch I  
of CR. PC.

SJ  
&  
ASJ

may pass any sentence  
authorised by Law  
including  
death  
life imprisonment  
imprisonment for any term  
fine

can also pass any sentence  
as provided in Law  
But  
To pass a death sentence prior  
approval of H.C will be  
Required.

CJM

Any sentence of  
fine / Imprisonment  
upto 7 YRS

Power of Assistant  
Session Judge

may pass any sentence authorised by  
Law  
But except  
\* death sentence  
\* life imprisonment  
\* imprisonment > 10 YRS.

JMFC  
city MM

Imp upto 3 YRS  
OR  
fine upto 10 YRS  
OR  
Both

JMSC

Imprisonment  
upto 1 YR  
OR  
fine upto 5K  
OR  
Both.

chief MM

Power same as of  
CJM  
&  
JMFC

## Period of Custody

Arrest without warrant

PO can detain such person in his custody only for max 24 hrs. and within such 24 hrs. such offender shall be presented before appropriate Magistrate → who after proper inquiry may ORDER his further detention for not more than 15 days.

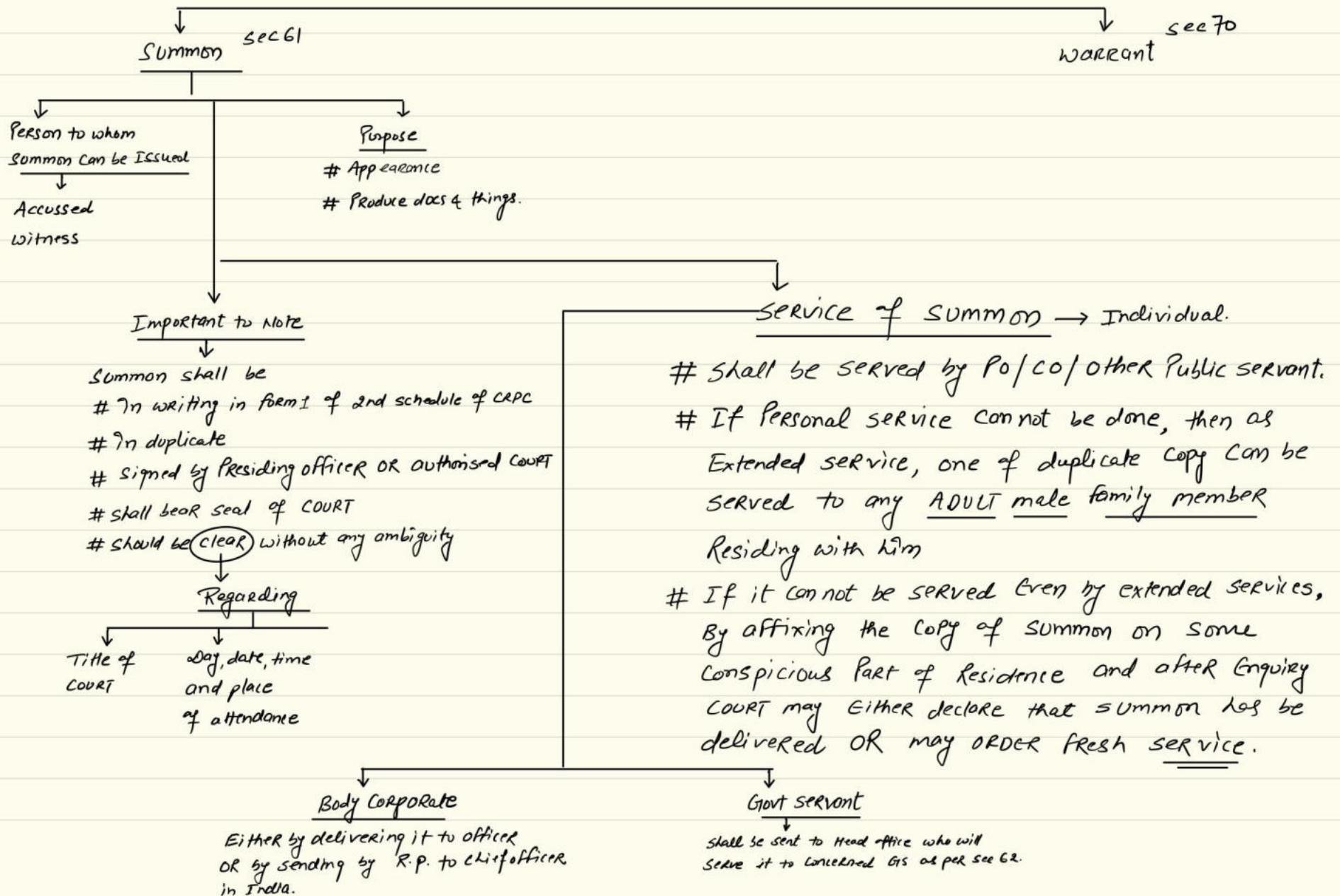
OR

Such offender may be presented before Magistrate who may try his case and he may send such person in police Remand (Custody) for > 15 days < 60 days.

Arrest with warrant

- warrant shall be
- # In writing in form 2 of 2nd schedule of CrPC
  - # signed by Presiding officer OR authorised COURT
  - # shall bear seal of COURT
  - # It shall remain in force
    - until it is cancelled by COURT
    - OR
    - until it is executed.
  - # It must bear the details of Person authorised to Arrest and the person to be arrested.
  - # It must state the offence charged.

A person can be compelled  
to appear by



Remedy, if warrant remains unexecuted

Issue Proclamation

IF COURT believes that person absconded  
OR conceals himself to avoid execution  
of warrant

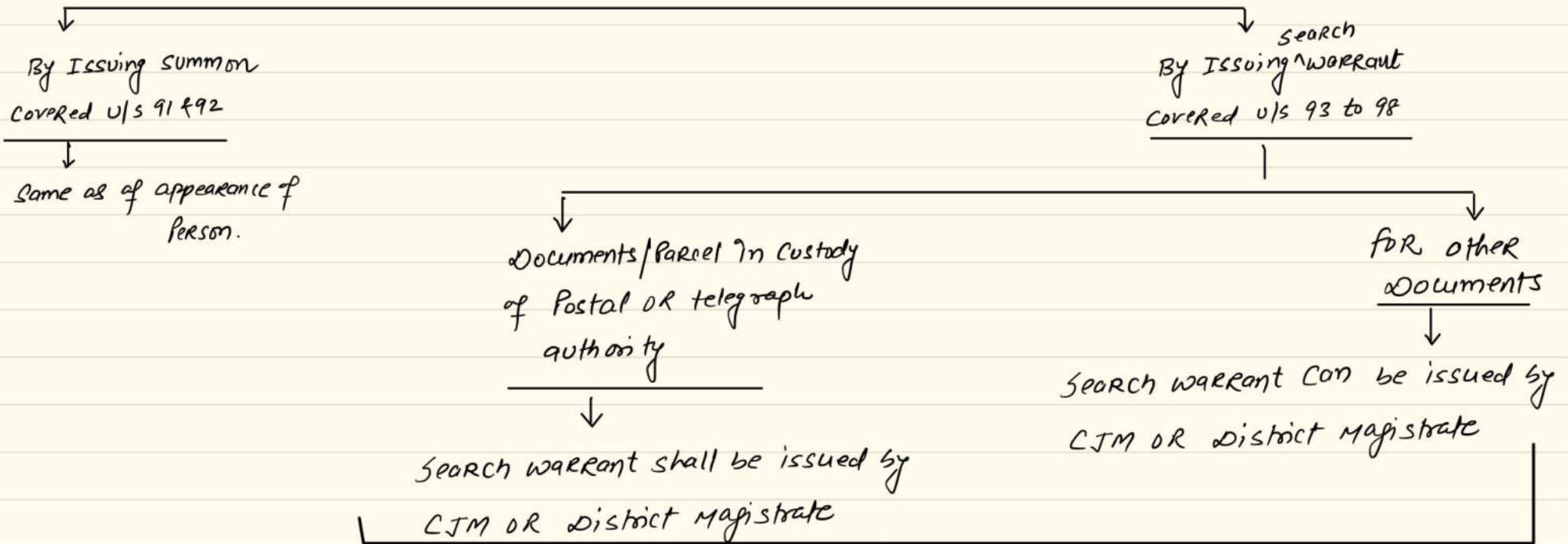
Then  
COURT may issue Proclamation → Public Announcement

to appear at specified place and specified time  
↓  
Not beyond 30 days from  
date of proclamation

can attach and sale  
Property.

↓  
Here the object is not Punish him  
but to Compel his appearance

For Production of any document/thing



But can be Issued in following cases

# Where COURT believes that he will not produce it.

# Where possession of document is not known to COURT

# Where it is necessary to search.

Time Limitation to take Action

↓  
unless otherwise provided in CR. PC  
Any COURT may take action  
against offender within

↓  
6 months

↓  
when offence is punishable  
with Fine only

↓  
within one year

↓  
when offence is punishable  
with imprisonment upto 1 yr

↓  
within 3 yrs

↓  
when offence punishable  
for imprisonment  
between 1 yr to 3 yrs

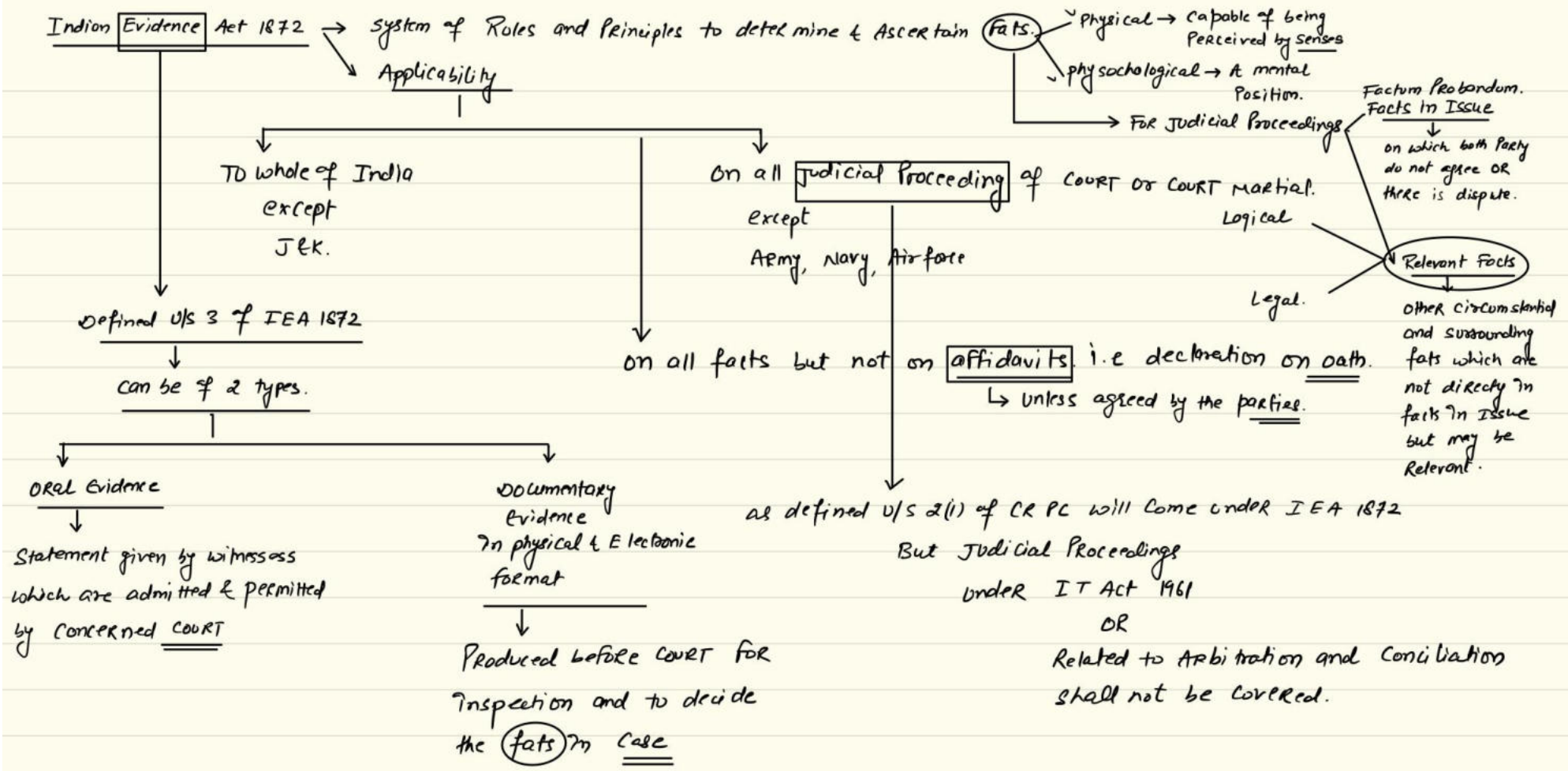
↓  
From the date of Commission of offence.

↓  
if on such date, such offence is not known  
to aggrieved party OR Police officer

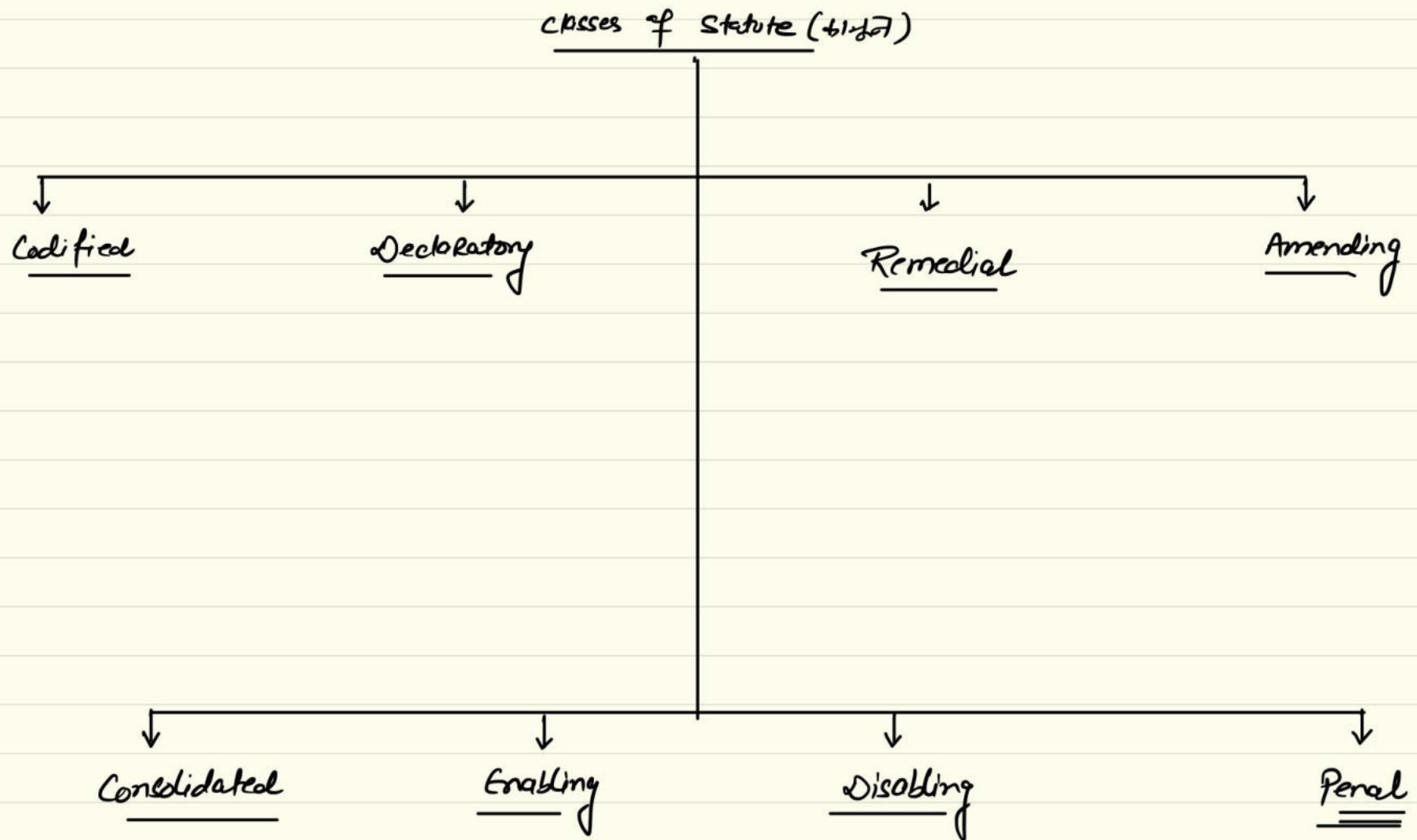
→ from the date on which it is  
known to any of them.

↓  
from the date on which identity of  
offender is known to any of them.

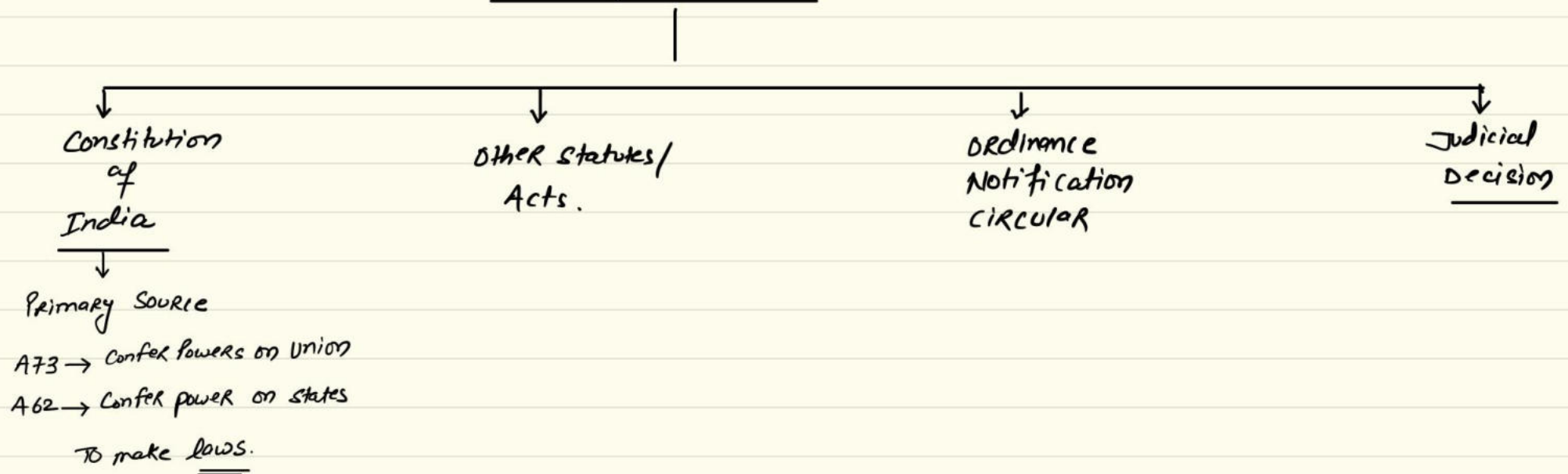
↓  
if on date of such knowledge  
identity of offender is not known



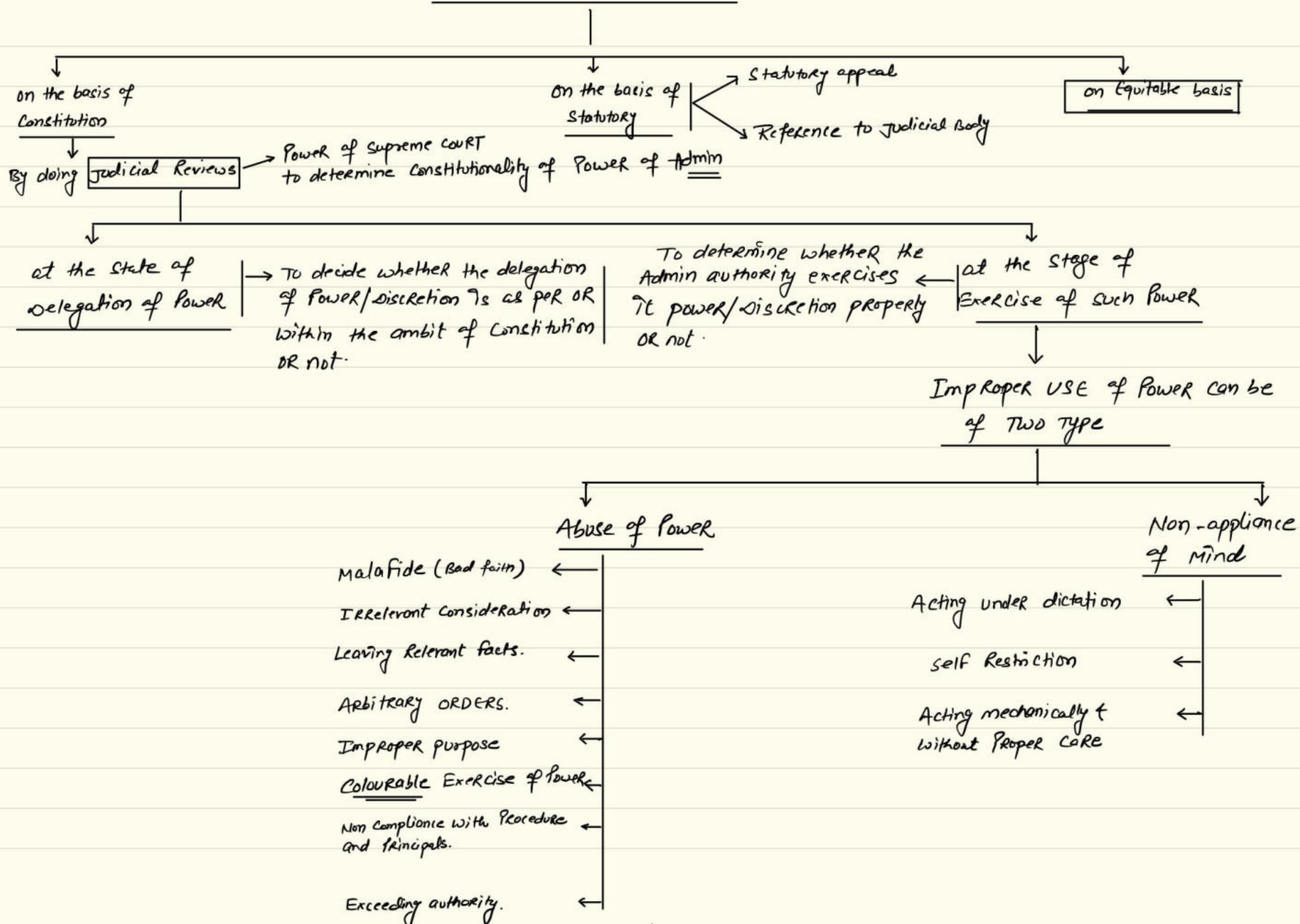
Note!- Role of Evidence in civil cases and criminal cases are similar but a strong difference is that in civil cases, COURT may be lenient in admitting any evidence whereas in criminal proceedings there should be a higher degree of Assurance OR Credability OR Reliability of Evidences Submitted



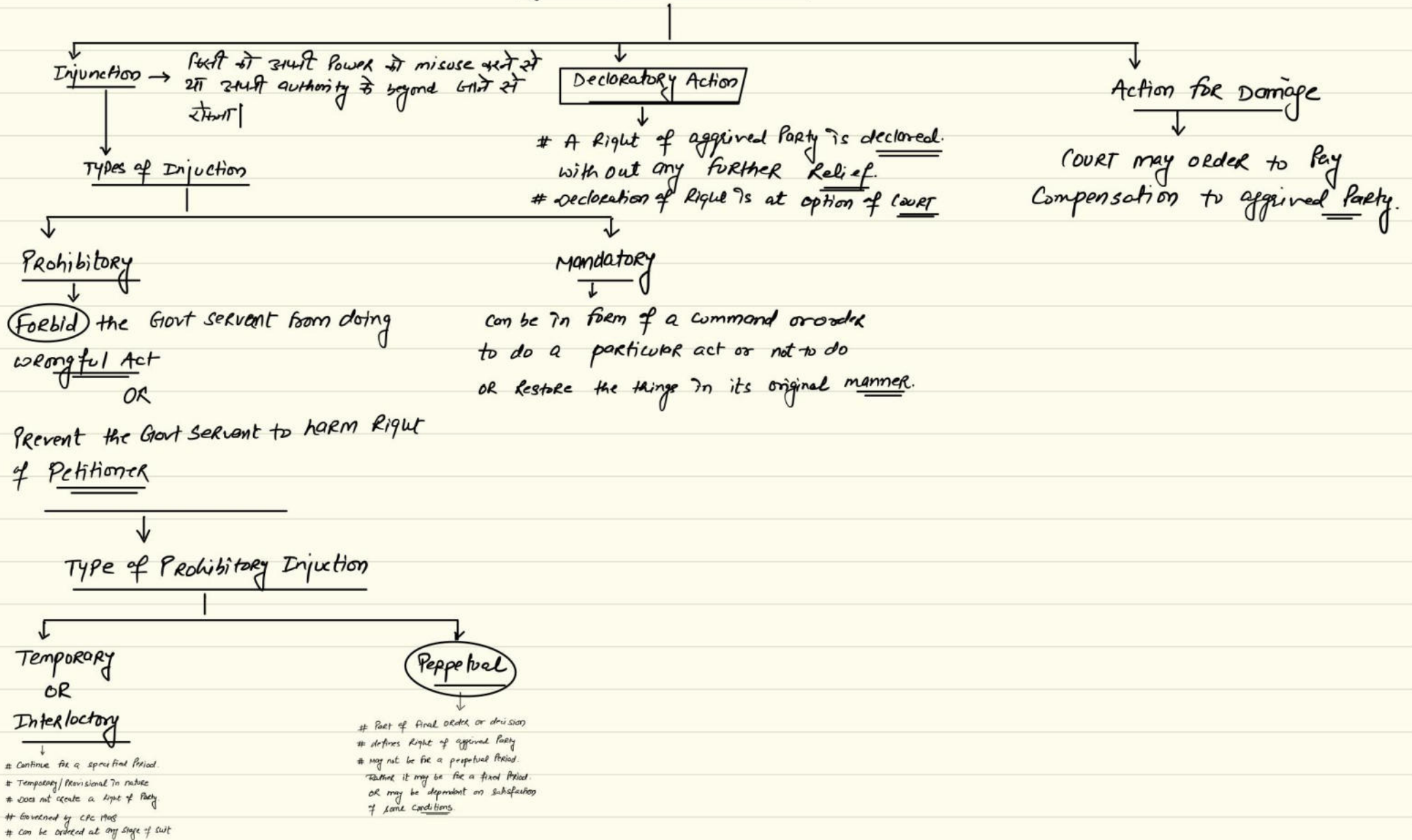
## Sources of Admin Law

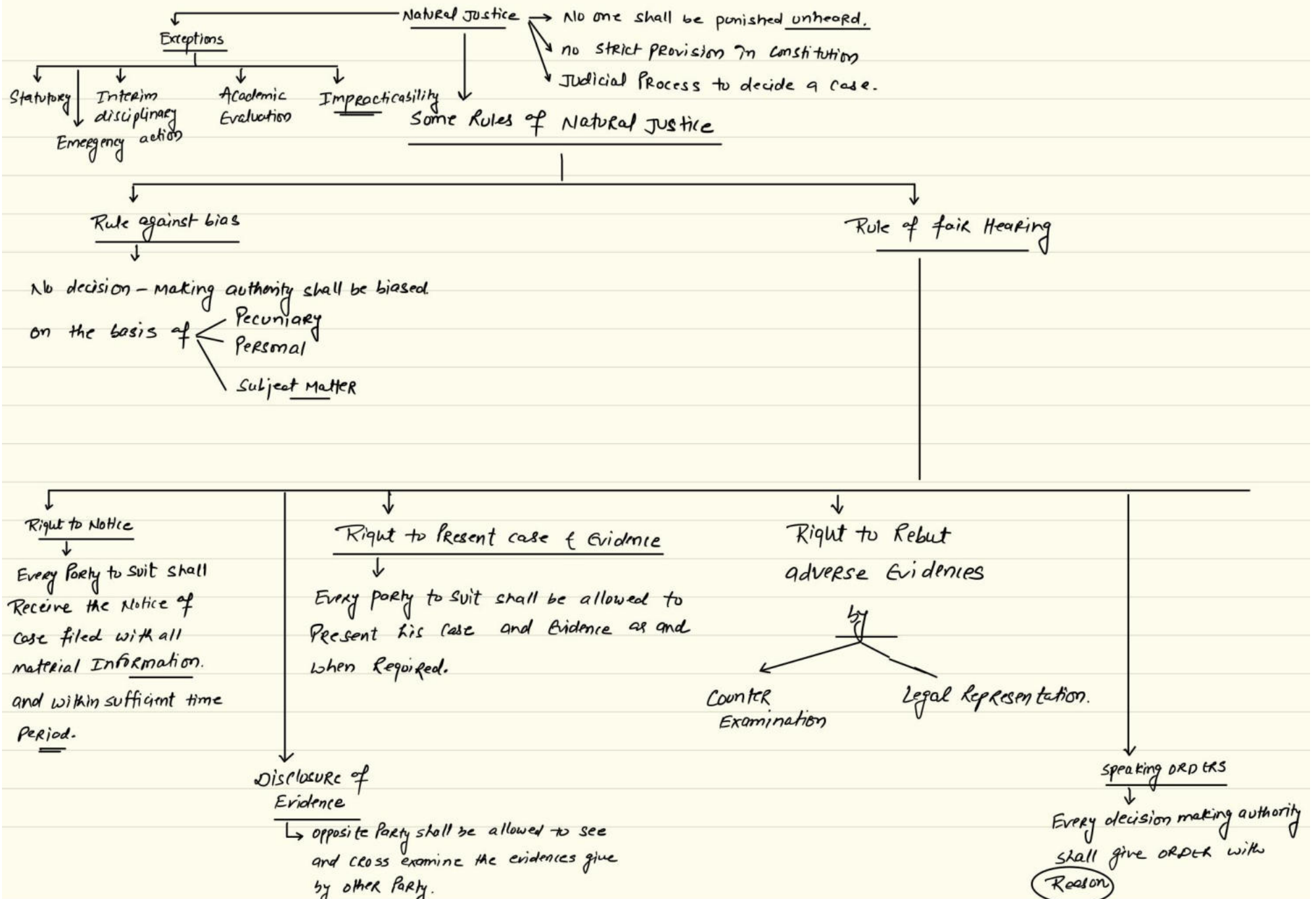


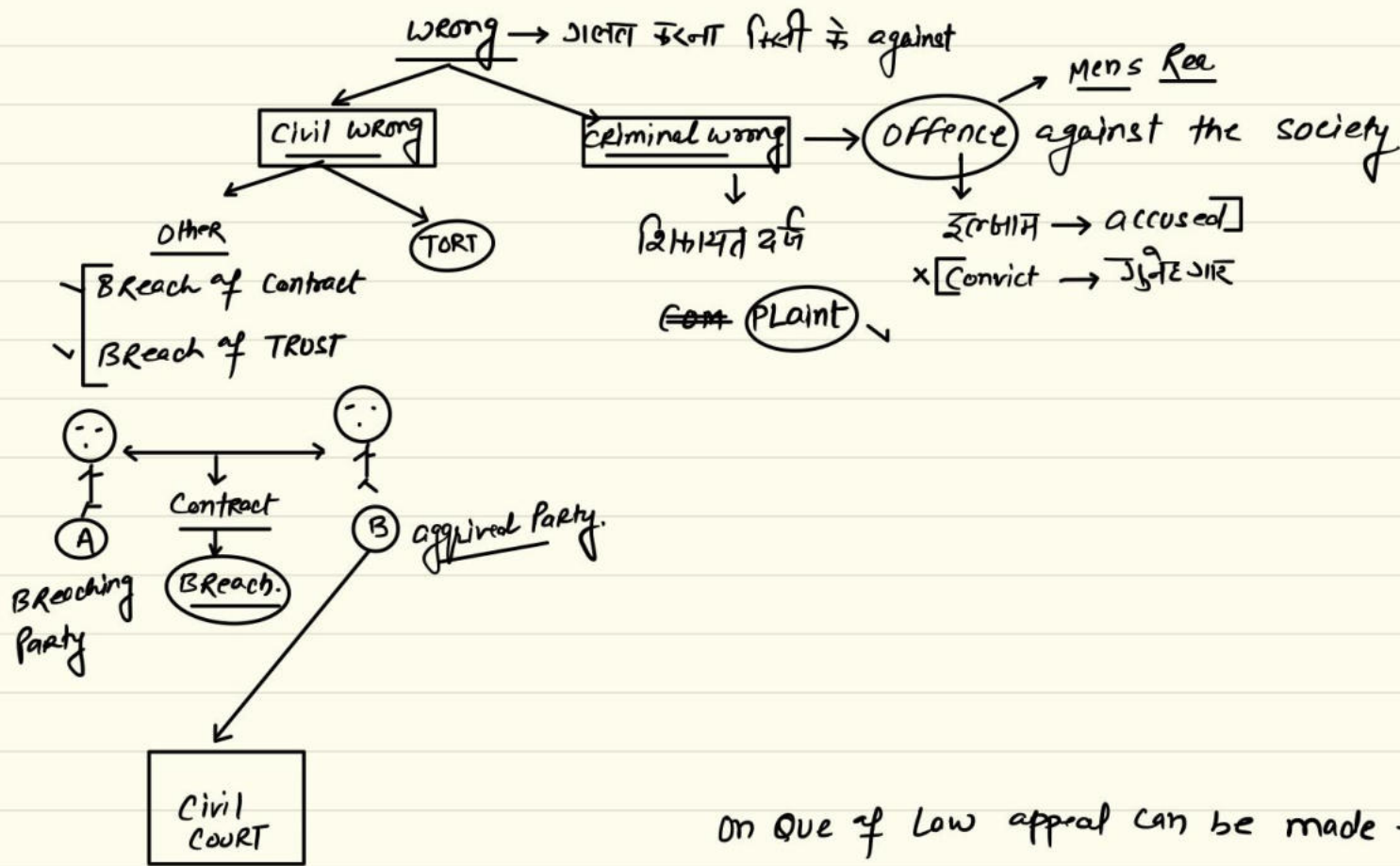
# Judicial Control over Admin Power



Judicial Control on Admin Power  
by ordinary or Equitable method







On Que of Law appeal can be made to SC & HC

On Que of fact appeal can not go to even HC

Why so?

session COURT / District COURT

# Informational Technology Act 2002

Primary Law in India. dealing with electronic & cyber crime  
Based in UNCITRAL model.

Docs & Transactions to which IT Act shall not apply

1. Negotiable Instrument except cheque
2. Power of attorney
3. TRUST
4. Will
5. Sale agreement

Enacted to make 3 kind of Provisions

1. Legal Recognition for e-transactions.
2. Electronic filing of documents with Govt.
3. Amends various Acts & Regulations to bring in electronic docs with Review of Respective Act.

DSC

# valid method of Electronic authentication.  
by use of asymmetric crypto system & hash function.

# Private Key is used to create DSC.

# Public Key is used to verify DSC.

# Combination of Public Key & Pvt Key is "key pair"

## Offences & Penalties

if anyone without permission of owner  
Access, download, damage, disrupt  
destroy, steal  
any computer source or e-data  
or information  
↓  
He shall be liable to pay for damage

Tampering with E-docs  
↓  
Imprisonment up to 3YRS  
OR  
Fine up to ₹2 lakh  
OR  
Both.

Computer Related other offences  
↓  
Imprisonment upto 3YRS.  
OR  
fine = ₹5 lakh  
OR  
Both.

## Right to Information Act 2005

To secure access of information under control of Public Authority.  
To promote Transparency and accountability.

- Extends whole of India except J&K.
- Apply to public authorities.
- PIO, APIO will be Responsible to provide info.
- certain information exempted from disclosures.

## Right to Know (R.P. Ltd vs. Indian Express Newspaper)

Supreme COURT: Right to know is a necessary ingredient of Participatory democracy conferred by Article 21.

### Obligation of Public Authority

To maintain  
all documents  
& information

Need to Publish within 120 days  
from enactment of Act

- ① Particulars of organisation, functions, duties
- ② Power, duties of officers
- ③ Norms, Rules, Regulations, instructions
- ④ Other relevant information necessary for concerned People.

### Designation of PIO.

Every Public Authority has to

designate central  
& state PIO at  
all admin units

designate central & state  
APIO at sub-divisional  
& sub-district Level.

### Request for obtaining Information.



if interest of 3rd Party involved = 40 days.  
if Life or Liberty involved = 48 HRS.

## Duties of PIO

- ① Assist in writing Application
- ② Transfer the Request
- ③ Seek Assistance
- ④ Provide information
- ⑤ Reject the Application along with—
  - Reason
  - Period of Appeal
  - details of Appellate Authority.
- ⑥ Form of Information

## Exemption from Disclosures.



Following information have been exempted.

- ① Info against sovereignty and integrity of India.
- ② Expressly Forbidden.
- ③ Causing a breach of Privilege of Parliament or state Legislature
- ④ Harming competitive position
- ⑤ impede the process of investigation.
- ⑥ Cabinet papers, Records of deliberations of Council of Ministers & other officers.
- ⑦ Personal information causing invasion of Privacy

## Rejection of Request (sec 9)



Information which cause infringement of a copy right

## Information Commissioner

### Central Information Commission

- # To be constituted by CG.
- # consist of CIC & IC not exceeding 10.
- # Appointed by President of India.
- # CIC & IC shall not be MP OR MLA.
- # Headquarter in Delhi
- # Term of Appointment = As prescribed by CG  
OR till the age of 65 yrs. w.i.e.
- # Not eligible for Reappointment.
- # Salary = As determined by CG.

### State Information Commission

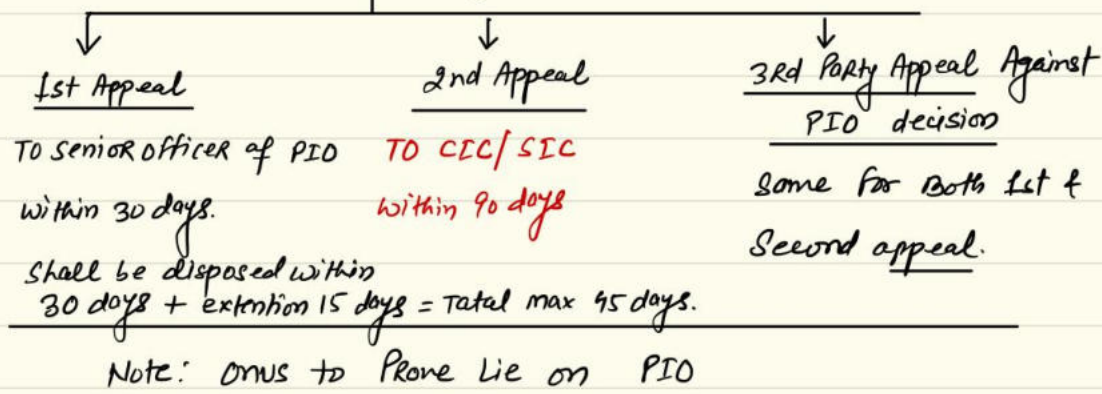
- # To be constituted by SG
- # Should be consist of on SCIC & not more than 10 SIC
- # Term = as prescribed by CG
- # Not eligible for Reappointment

Power of Commission → same as of Civil court

CIC & SIC have duty to receive complaints if -

- ① PIO was not appointed
- ② PIO Refused to give info.
- ③ No Response from PIO.
- ④ Fees charged by PIO is unreasonable.
- ⑤ PIO give incomplete or inadequate info.

## Appellate Authority



## Penalties (sec 20)

- # Every PIO in default = ₹250 P.d up to max of ₹25000
- # Such penalty to be imposed by CIC at centre & SIC at state level.

# Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996

## Arbitration

method of settling civil dispute between 2 or more persons by referring it to an independent & impartial 3rd person called Arbitrator

A judicial Authority may refer a case to Arbitrator Subject to following conditions-

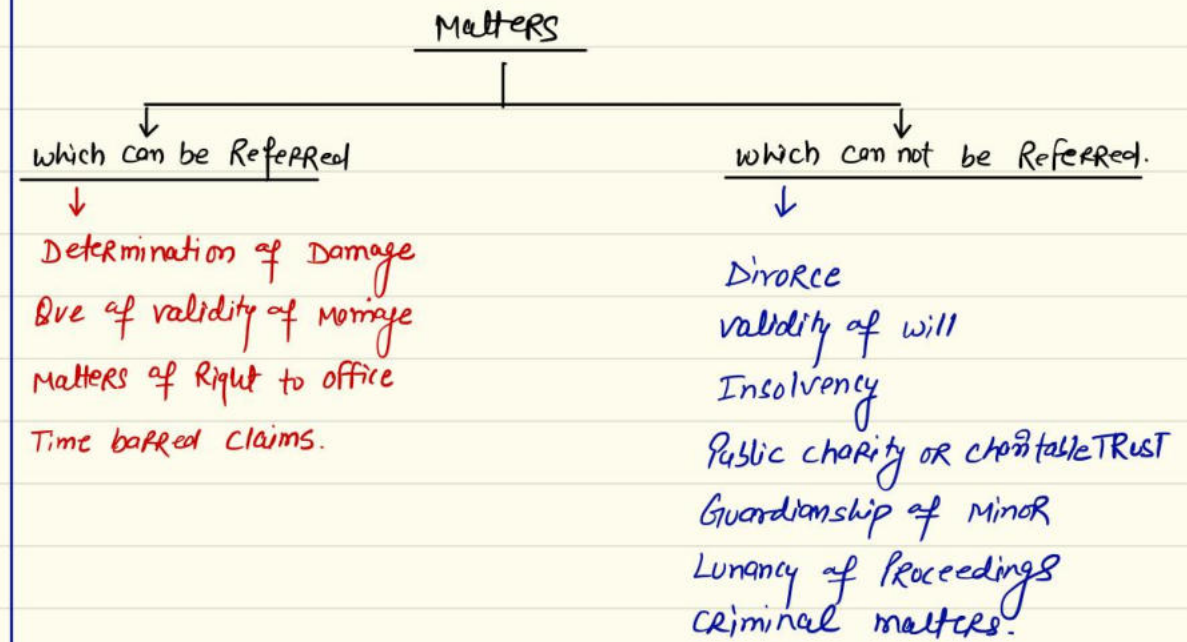
- ① valid & enforceable Arbitration Agreement.
- ② Subject matter must be within scope of agreement.
- ③ Application must be made by parties
- ④ Application must be made at earlier stage of Proceedings.
- ⑤ Application + original Arbitration Agreement OR CTC

## Arbitration Agreement

Agreement by the parties to submit dispute (Present/Future) to Arbitrator.

## Essentials of Agreement

- ① must be in writing
- ② No specific format Required.
- ③ It must Refer a dispute.
- ④ It can be as a clause in Agreement or as a separate agreement



# ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL

## No. of Arbitrators

Parties are free to decide

But it should not be even No.

if Parties fail to determine then  
sole Arbitrator.

## Appointment of Arbitrators

# Person of any Nationality.

# If Parties agreed to appoint 3 Arbitrators, But do  
not agree on procedure of Appointment.

then they shall appoint 1 each and those 2 Arbitrator  
shall appoint 3rd one.

For international Commercial Arbitration **SC & HC** shall have Power to Appoint Arbitral institution  
For more than international Commercial  
which have been graded by Council

Where Parties fail to Appoint an Arbitrator within 30 days  
then Appointment shall be made by Institution.

# Application for appointment of Arbitrator shall be disposed  
by institution within 30 days.

## challenge of Appointment

on following grounds -

- ① doubt on independence or impartiality.
- ② not having agreed qualification

## Failure OR impossibility of Act

The mandate of Arbitrator shall be Terminated if-

- ① He becomes unable to perform his function
- ② He fails to act without any delay.
- ③ He withdraw from his office.
- ④ Parties agree to terminate his mandate.

## On Termination

A substitute Arbitrator shall be appointed

and

Previous hearings may be repeated at  
discretion of new Arbitral Tribunal.

## Jurisdiction

Tribunal may Rule on its jurisdiction, including  
ruling on any objection w.r.t existence  
or validity of arbitration agreement.

### Interim measures (Sec 17)

- ① During arbitral proceedings a party may apply to tribunal to take interim measures and Tribunal shall have same power as of COURT
- ② Subject to order passed in Appeal, ORDER of Tribunal shall be deemed to COURT order and shall be enforceable under CPC 1908

————— x ————— x —

### Statement of claim and defence

- ① Within prescribed time, both the claimant & Respondent shall state the facts & other documents & Relief sought etc.
- ② The Respondent may also submit counter claim or set off.
- ③ Parties may amend or supplement claim or defence during proceeding
- ④ Such statement of claim & defence shall be completed within 6 months from notice of appointment of Arbitrator.

- ⑤ While extending COURT may substitute one or all of Arbitrators
- ⑥ COURT shall dispose the application within 60 days

### Procedure of Proceedings

- ① Statement of claim & defence.
- ② Hearing and written Proceedings.
- ③ Default of a Party
- ④ Expert appointment by Tribunal.
- ⑤ COURT Assistance in taking evidence
- ⑥ Award.

### Time Limit for award (Sec 29A)

- ① FOR other than ICA → shall be made within 12 months from date of completion of Proceedings
- ② FOR ICA → May be made as soon as possible & endeavor may be made to dispose the matter within 12 months.
- ③ If Award made within 6 m → Tribunal shall receive additional agreed fees.
- ④ IF AWARD not made within specified time, mandate of AT shall terminate, unless COURT extend such period & may reduce the fees by 5% for each month.

Award → means Arbitral Award.  
 → Final Judgement  
 → Binding in same way as of COURT order  
 → Includes Interim award.

### Essentials

- ① must be in writing.
- ② can be in any agreed language.
- ③ must follow the agreement.
- ④ must be final covering all decisions.
- ⑤ must be certain
- ⑥ must be dated & signed & place
- ⑦ must state the Reason

CORRECTION & interpretation of Award  
 ↓  
 within 30 days from date of award.

### Additional Award

↓  
 within 30 days of Award, A Party may request Tribunal and  
 if Tribunal considers it justified, then additional award may be made within 60 days

## Setting aside of Award (Sec 34)

① By making app to COURT

② COURT may set aside the order only if

Applicant establishes that

- ① A party was under incapacity
- ② Invalid arbitration agreement
- ③ Failing any indication of agreement
- ④ No proper notice of appointment of arbitrator or arbitrator proceedings.
- ⑤ Award deals with a dispute beyond scope of submission.
- ⑥ Composition of Tribunal was not as per agreement.

COURT finds that

- ① dispute can not be settled by Arbitration.
- ② Award is in conflict of Public Policy
  - ↓ Induced or affected by Fraud or Corruption
  - ↓ In contravention of of fundamental Policy of Indian Law
  - ↓ against morality OR Justice

SEC 34(2A) → COURT may also set aside, if COURT finds that award is vitiated by Patent illegality.

SEC 34(3) → Application for set aside of Award can not be made after 3 months on sufficient ground COURT may allow further 30 days.

Note:- Such application shall be disposed by COURT within one year.

## Appealable Orders (see 37)



Appeal shall lie to appropriate court from original decree of Court passing order

from following orders only

- ① Granting or Refusing to Grant any measures
- ② setting aside or Refusing to set aside an Award.
- ③ Refusing to refer the parties to arbitration.

② From an order of Arbitral Tribunal

① accepting the plea.

② granting or refusing to grant an Interim measure

③ 2nd appeal allowed

But it shall not affect the right to appeal to Supreme Court

ICA → An Arbitration of dispute arising out of Legal Commercial relation, where at least one of the Party is -  
belonging to foreign country (individual, Body Corp, Association, Govt)

## ARBITRATION COUNCIL OF INDIA (ACI)

### Establishment & Incorporation

- # by CG.
- # ACI shall be a Body Corp.
- # Having all features of incorporated Association.
- # Head office at delhi.
- # may establish offices at other places, with approval of CG.

### Resignation of members

In writing, addressed to CG.

### Removal of member

CG may Remove on following grounds

- (i) undischarged insolvent
- (ii) During office, engaged in any paid employment
- (iii) Convicted of offence involving moral turpitude
- (iv) has acquired financial Assistance to prejudicially affect Public interest
- (v) Abused his position
- (vi) Physically or mentally In capable.

### Composition

#### Chairperson

Term = 3 YRS.  
age = 70

#### Qualification

- Judge of SC
- CJ of H.C
- Judge of H.C
- an eminent Person having special knowledge

To be appointed by CG in consultation with CJI

age = 67  
Term = 3 YRS.

#### Member

→ Arbitration Practitioner

→ Member ex-officio → An eminent academician

→ Member ex-officio → Secretary of GOI

→ Representative of body of Commerce & industry

→ Member - secretary, ex-officio - CEO.