



Law@DME

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From the Editor's Desk



On behalf of the Management, the Editorial Board and the Student Editorial Team, it is my pleasure to welcome you to the September 2017 Edition of Law@DME. As we enter our sophomore year, we cannot help but feel excited for the good things to come. Our hallowed halls will witness not only many scholastic events, but also various cultural activities, thanks to the rise of our vibrant student societies.

September brings with it Internals week, but we hope that the pressure of revision will not deter you from sending us your feedback and contributions. We look forward to hearing from you and can be reached at law.newsletter@dme.ac.in.

Charvi Kumar

Upcoming Theme of the Month (for September): The Married Woman and the Law

UPCOMING EVENTS

Teachers' Day Celebrations	- 5 September
Lecture on Drug Abuse	- 6 September
Intra-College Sports Contest	- 9 September
Theatre Workshop	- 11 September
Krishna Iyer Lecture	- 14 September
AIR Visit	- 15 September
Intra-College Moot Court Competition	- 25-26 September

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Ms Charvi Kumar, Ms Avantika Tiwari and Ms Poulomi Das

Student Editorial Team:

Ishika Mishra, Marina Wheeler, Ahad Ahmed Khan, Chaitanya Kumar, Ashi Gupta, Uday Sharma

DME Welcomes its Latest Batch

Our Department of Law organised an orientation ceremony for incoming first years on 11-12 August 2017 in the Nelson Mandela Auditorium. The main objective of the ceremony was to disseminate information on the academic aspects of the course and the rules and regulations of the college. It also sought to ensure parental participation in the academic careers of their wards by focussing on aspects relating to the monitoring of their performance and progress.

The orientation programme was conducted in two sessions, one for students admitted to BA LLB (Hons), and the other for students admitted to BBA LLB (Hons). Alongside the honourable dignitaries of DME, we were graced with the presence of Mr Salman Khurshid, Ex-Cabinet Minister and Senior Advocate, on the first day, while on the second, we were honoured to receive Justice SN Shukla of the Allahabad High Court as our chief guest.

The felicitation of the chief guests was followed by the address of our Director General, Hon'ble Mr Justice Bhanwar Singh, who motivated students to be punctual and hard-working in their quest for success. He also recommended that they cultivate diverse skills such drafting, oratory and, most essentially, reading, as these are the best virtues of any lawyer and judge. Moreover, he encouraged the new batch to be interactive and proactive and stay updated on the latest and upcoming trends. Succeeding the great luminary, our Advisor, Dr Rakesh Sharma, briefed the students on the rules and regulations of the institute and requested that they understand and abide by the same. It was then time for the chief guest of the day to share a few words of wisdom with those present.



Our DG Sir felicitates Mr Salman Khurshid



DME family with Hon'ble Mr Justice SN Shukla

Mr Salman Khurshid asserted that school life is easy but real life truly begins when students enter university. That is the time when they can bring their dreams to fruition and when their parents' great expectations of them might come true. More than anything else, he stressed upon students the importance of competing to be the best, not with the world but with themselves. He emphasised the importance of imbibing the qualities of diplomacy and cleverness for all lawyers, as these qualities would be crucial to escaping from, and resolving, difficult situations. He summed up his address with the following gem: 'It is the manner, in which a lawyer presents facts, that will make a world of difference.'

Hon'ble Mr Justice SN Shukla started with his admiration of the legal field and its importance in everyone's life. He quoted examples of certain eminent legal personalities, including Hon'ble Mr Justice PN Bhagwati, Nani Palkhiwala and MC Setalvad, and shared their life experiences with the gathering. Through his anecdotes, he highlighted the importance and value of time in life and asserted that nothing could trump personality development in the field of law. Finally, he motivated students to render their services to society and stand up for the meek and the weak.

The programme came to a successful close with a vote of thanks from our Director (Officiating), Prof. (Dr) Bhavish Gupta, laced with his trademark good cheer, wit and humility.

Students Gain Insight into Art of Mooting Through Interactive Workshops

Our Moot Court Society has begun a series of workshops this semester. These workshops aim to provide a valuable opportunity to students seeking guidance regarding advocacy skills, both oral and written. Given that lawyers owe a huge chunk of their success to these 'soft skills', it is imperative that the future legal minds of the country gain a chance to sharpen these abilities from an early stage.



Prof. AP Singh shares his wisdom with aspiring mooters

On 26 August 2017, we were honoured to have G Sivabalamurugan, Advocate on Record, Supreme Court of India, as our chief guest on the occasion. Mr Sivabalamurugan very kindly consented to sharing the wisdom he had accumulated, over the years of his career as an eminent lawyer, with our first years. On 29 August, a second workshop was organised for our second years, under the able guidance of Prof. AP Singh, renowned academic in the world of law and current Professor at Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University.



Mr Sivabalamurugan addresses the gathering

Prof. AP Singh was deeply interested in making this particular extra-curricular activity an integral part of the teaching process. In his opinion, an education system, which does not include these practical training aspects, is not truly comprehensive or whole. He was aware, however, that these skills cannot be forced down students' throats, and in fact can be learned only when they themselves take initiative to cultivate the required set of skills. In this regard, he felt the need for inculcating a tradition of guiding the younger buds of the institution, passing accumulated knowledge from generation to generation. He took it upon himself to assist the students in the process of successfully participating in, and winning, moot court competitions. Beginning with the major components of these competitions, written and oral, he

detailed the rules of drafting, pleading and courtroom strategies.

Both sessions were attended eagerly by the students, who had several questions to ask of the chief guests. They were met with careful consideration and thought-provoking wisdom in each case.

Justice SN Shukla on Life, Success and the Legal Profession

12 August 2017 was a day of prestige for our Department of Law, for we were graced by the esteemed presence of Hon'ble Mr Justice Shri Narayan Shukla of the Allahabad High Court. His Lordship, who had been invited as the chief guest for our orientation ceremony, very kindly consented to sparing a few minutes of his precious time to engage in a tête-à-tête with us following tea break. Having to interview a legal luminary of his stature was a daunting task, but one made easier by his gentle encouragement and kind smile.

First of all, we would like to tell you that we have inaugurated a Judicial Academy within the college itself for the judiciary aspirants in final year. We would like a word of advice from you for all judiciary aspirants.

Just one advice, never be afraid to take risk in life!

As an advocate and also as a judge a lot of time is invested in researching and reading case briefs because of numerous hearings being lined up for the subsequent day. How do you strike a balance between your work, profession and family life? As the saying goes, 'Never get so busy making a living, that you forget to make a life'.

Once you enter the profession, it will be a little difficult initially, but as a young lawyer you will enjoy it. And eventually life will teach you how to distribute time and invest in the priorities.

The concept of National Court of Appeal introduced by our learned AG Shri KK Venugopal is a great step towards the Indian Judicial System. What are your views on this?

Yes, it should definitely be instituted as it will be a great step towards reduction in the pending cases before the courts in India. This can prove to be a change in the system to eliminate the delay and benefit litigants in getting the justice.

What are your views about strengthening the code of conduct of lawyers?

Yes, it has been seen in many cases that the judge [s] of lower judiciary are threatened by some lawyers. In order to eradicate this practice, I support the judgment of the Apex Court, ie, amending the Advocates Act, 1961.



Our students interview Hon'ble Mr Justice SN Shukla

First Ever Cyberthon Combines Fun Contests with Digital Awareness

On 23 August 2017, our Cyber Cell hosted an intra-college 'Cyberthon'. The event included numerous competitions for students of every batch, all of them running concurrently in different halls of the campus.

The first years, in a marketing competition named 'Adzap', came up with technological possibilities for products that they were assigned to 'sell' to the judges. The second years, meanwhile, relied on catchy phrases and clever wordplay to win their slogan writing competition. The third years had to speak articulately and concisely on topics assigned to them on the spot, in the 'Just a Minute' competition. Lastly, our senior-most students of the fourth and fifth years faced off in a competition titled, 'Bring out the Lawyer in You' (BOLY). Due to its exacting requirement of a thorough grounding in law and its tough judgment criteria, this was the main attraction of the day. BOLY required participants to take a stand on a hypothetical problem and argue on it, based on a plethora of Indian statutes.



DME's Cyber Cell

While the results were being computed, our Director General, Hon'ble Mr Justice Bhanwar Singh, complimented students' efforts and applauded their preparation for the competition. He was followed by our Director (Officiating), Prof. (Dr) Bhavish Gupta, who praised the efforts of the Cyber Cell and commended the necessity of events such as the Cyberthon.

With around 130 participants, Cyberthon was a great effort and an undoubted success. The event concluded with the announcement that a series of 'IT Lectures' would be held in the auditorium regularly.

RESULTS – ADZAP			
Position	Team Leader	Team Members	Course & Class
Winner	Tanvi Bakshi	Samridhi Bhatt; Ramey Rana; Vanshika Jaiswal; Tushar Pareshar	BBA LLB (B)
1 st Runner Up	Hitaishree Gaur	Kartikay; Ekta; Garvit; Aman; Navita	BBA LLB(A)
2 nd Runner Up (Tie)	Sharmishtha Sharma	Uzma Ansari; Simran Chauhan; Tanvi Ansari; Varun Bidhuri; Stuti Panday.	BA LLB (C)
2 nd Runner Up (Tie)	Bhavya Budhiraja	Rajat Negi; Sanjana; Jennyta.	BJMC (A)

RESULTS – SLOGAN WRITING		
Position	Name	Course & Class
Winner	Nikita Aggarwal	BBA (C)
1 st Runner Up	Keshav Nagi	BA LLB (C)
2 nd Runner Up	Sakshi	BA LLB (B)

RESULTS – JUST-A-MINUTE (JAM)		
Winner	Kuber Mahajan	BBA LLB (A)
1 st Runner Up	Radhika Kumar	BBA LLB (B)
2 nd Runner Up	Rishabh Karan Mehta	BA LLB (A)

RESULTS – BRING OUT THE LAWYER IN YOU (BOLY)		
Winner	Nishtha Sharma	BBA LLB (A)
1 st Runner Up	Shivam Tandon	BBA LLB (B)
2 nd Runner Up	Shubham Bansal	BA LLB (A)

Students Understand Democratic Process through Parliamentary Visit

We organised a trip to the Parliament for our third year students on 18 August 2017. The visit included a half hour session by the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training (BPST), beginning with a brief historical background of the supreme legislative body of our country. Stressing upon the differences between what is seen on the television and what occurs in reality, the session discussed the obstacles encountered during the long and arduous process of converting a Bill into a Law. Far from treating voices of opposition as a nuisance, however, the session celebrated them. It celebrated them as being the true strength of a democracy, the key to checking governments' despotism. Our students were attentive throughout the session and asked many questions at its close, on issues such as the demonetisation initiative of the previous year and the terrorist attack on the Parliament.

After a refreshing tea break, students proceeded to tour the chambers of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, to gain further insight into the functioning of both houses. They also had a chance to visit the Central Hall of the Parliament, where our first Prime Minister, Pt Jawaharlal Nehru, delivered his historic post-independence speech, and where all joint sessions of Parliament are now held.



Our students and faculty members outside the Parliament building

The visit ended with a trip to the Parliamentary Museum, home to the statues of our country's great leaders. The students were treated to an informative documentary which depicted the making of the Indian Constitution and the transfer of power that preceded it. They also had the opportunity to listen to the very first speech delivered by Pt Jawaharlal Nehru on the midnight of 15 August 1947.

Privacy and LGBT Rights: the Elusive Pot of Gold at the Rainbow's End

Charvi Kumar
Assistant Professor (Law)

The unanimous decision of the nine-judge bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the reference petition in *Justice KS Pattaswami (Retd) and Anr v Union of India and Ors* (popularly known as the 'Privacy Judgment') marks a watershed moment in our country's Constitutional history. Not only did it deal a crushing blow to unreasonable government interference with citizens' privacy in terms of the arbitrary surveillance of their data via the UID scheme, but it also reaffirmed our instinctive belief – that we, alone, are supreme rulers over our bodies and our minds. By expanding the right to privacy to include the right to bodily integrity and decisional privacy, the judgment allows individuals to express their sexuality in a safe, private, consensual space, without fear of recrimination.

Traditionally, homosexual acts comprise a realm of private morality. They are acts which, if done under the public gaze, will invite open censure and disapprobation, but which, when done in private, cause no harm to another human being. The notion was beautifully expressed by the Wolfenden Report, which had sought to decriminalise it in 1957 in the United Kingdom, when it declared that 'there must remain a realm of private morality and immorality, which is, in brief and crude terms, not the law's business'.

This idea of judging immoral acts solely on the basis of the harm they cause to others traces its inception to John Mill's famous work, 'On Liberty', in 1859. It resonated with great thinkers through the decades that followed and formed the basis of much of HLA Hart's reasoning in his seminal work, 'Law, Liberty, and Morality' in 1963. In a heterogeneous, democratic society, this idea forms the bedrock of compassion and tolerance for those different from us, especially when those different from us are an easily oppressed minority.

These beliefs were encapsulated by the Delhi High Court in its verdict in the case of *Naz Foundation v Govt of NCT of Delhi*, wherein it said, 'popular morality or public disapproval of certain acts is not a valid justification for restriction of the fundamental rights under Article 21' as it 'is based on shifting and subjecting notions of right and wrong.' The Court rightfully pointed out that the criminalisation of homosexuality condemned the LGBT population to a lifetime of harassment, exploitation, humiliation and cruel and degrading treatment at the hands of the law enforcement machinery, and, by denying them this 'full moral citizenship', Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code 'grossly violates their right to privacy and liberty embodied in Article 21'.

Surprisingly, when the matter went to the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the well-informed, considerate, rational and compassionate judgement of the High Court was overturned summarily on three grounds. The first was that there was simply not a substantial enough population of LGBT persons to justify the creation of this exception for consenting adults, the *de minimis* rationale. The second, that the High Court suffered from some sort of 'anxiety to protect the so-called rights of LGBT persons' and consequently relied too much on foreign jurisprudence without any thought to how it ought to be applied to our social conditions. Finally, the Court declared that the 'mere possibility of abuse' of a law did not render it

unconstitutional, completely ignoring the fact that the abuse of this law is not a mere possibility, but a daily living nightmare for the LGBT community.

In the more recent Privacy Judgement, the Constitutional bench of the Supreme Court has been largely censorious of its own rationale in *Suresh Koushal*. Speaking through Dr Chandrachud, J., the Court declared emphatically that the rights of the LGBT community are not 'so-called' and 'illusory' but in fact 'real rights founded on sound Constitutional doctrine'. Criticising the *de minimis* rationale, the judgment declared that the invasion of a fundamental right remains intolerable even when a minuscule fraction of people is treated with hostility, especially as this may have a 'chilling effect' on others belonging to that minority community. 'Discrete and insular minorities face grave dangers of discrimination for the simple reason that their views, beliefs or way of life does not accord with the "mainstream". Yet in a democratic Constitution founded on the rule of law, their rights are as sacred as those conferred on other citizens to protect their freedoms and liberties. Sexual orientation is an essential attribute of privacy.' (Emphasis supplied.)

With the right to privacy now a fundamental right, and with the weight of this *obiter dicta* behind it, there is a very real chance that the curative petition on the matter will be decided in favour of the LGBT community. Regardless, this is not the pot of gold we seek at the end of the rainbow, for it is but the first step in the fight towards true equality. The rights we cis-gender heterosexuals enjoy so blithely – whether they be little things such as the right to call another person our spouse and the right to benefit from his or her health insurance, or bigger things like adopting and raising a child together – need to be extended to sexual minorities in keeping with the true spirit of the Indian Constitution and the international human rights regime.

Yes, the LGBT community ought to soon be entitled to carry on its affairs in private without interference from the morally outraged majority. But let us hope for a day when they can conduct their affairs in broad daylight without fear of hatred, discrimination, or, in the immortal words of JS Mill, 'the tyranny of the majority'.

The Right to be Forgotten: a New Frontier of the Privacy Debate

Komal Kapoor
Assistant Professor (Law)

The right to be forgotten 'reflects the claim of an individual to have certain data deleted so that third persons can no longer trace them'. It has been defined as 'the right to silence on past events in life that are no longer occurring.' This right allows individuals to have information, videos or photographs about themselves deleted from certain internet records so that they cannot be found by search engines.

Social network providers, search engines, e-mail service providers and messaging applications are all examples of non-state actors that have extensive knowledge of our movements, financial transactions, conversations – both personal and professional – health, mental state, interests, travel locations, fares and shopping habits. For instance 'Uber', the world's largest taxi company, owns no vehicles, but is still aware of our whereabouts and the places we frequent. 'Facebook', the world's most popular social media platform, creates no

content of its own but has knowledge of whom we are friends with. 'Alibaba', the most valuable retailer, has no inventory but nevertheless is well versed with our shopping habits. As we move towards becoming a digital economy and increase our reliance on internet-based services, we are creating deeper and deeper digital footprints – passively and actively.

Now, pursuant to the landmark judgment titled as Justice KS Puttaswamy (Retd) and Anr v Union of India & Ors (hereinafter referred to as 'The Privacy Judgment'), the right to privacy is protected as an intrinsic part of the right to life and personal liberty under Article 21 and as a part of freedoms guaranteed by Part III of the Constitution of India. Consequently, every citizen while exercising this fundamental right might be able to choose to have information/data erased from these internet service providers and intermediaries.

The European Union Regulation of 2016 has already recognized what has been termed as 'the right to be forgotten'. This does not mean that all aspects of earlier existence are to be wiped out, as some may have social ramifications as well. The Supreme Court of India has also in the Privacy Judgment recognized the right of an individual to be forgotten but with limitations. The Court speaking through Kaul, J., has held:

'If we were to recognize a similar right, it would only mean that an individual who is no longer desirous of his personal data to be processed or stored, should be able to remove it from the system where the personal data/ information is no longer necessary, relevant, or is incorrect and serves no legitimate interest. Such a right cannot be exercised where the information/data is necessary, for exercising the right of freedom of expression and information, for compliance with legal obligations, for the performance of a task carried out in public interest, on the grounds of public interest in the area of public health, for archiving purposes in the public interest, scientific or historical research purposes or statistical purposes, or for the establishment, exercise or defence of legal claims. Such justifications would be valid in all cases of breach of privacy, including breaches of data privacy.'

The right to be forgotten must acknowledge the hurdles in its path. The pronouncement of a fundamental right to privacy does not resolve the issues surrounding the said right.

Primarily in the absence of any data protection laws in India, many concerns will remain unresolved and dependent on the ad-hoc judicial attention of the courts, such as

- (i) What would be the domain of a proposed right to be forgotten? Would it only remove a search result from a search engine, or the very source itself? For instance, in a recent Karnataka high court judgment (Sri Vasunathan v Registrar), the remedy was extended only to copies of the order yielded on an internet search. It did not erase certified copies of the order on the high court website. This is a limited right to erasure via delinking, and not a broader right to be forgotten. The Privacy Judgment does not appear to account for this distinction.
- (ii) The lack of conceptual clarity is aggravated by the lack of specific statutory provisions in the Information Technology Act, 2000 and the Information Technology Rules, 2011. Rejecting a request for removal, the Gujarat High Court, in Dharamraj Dave v State of Gujarat, pointed out the petitioner's inability to establish which provisions of law were attracted and how the uploading of the concerned judgment constituted a violation of Article 21. Even though section 69A of the

IT Act and the Information Technology (Reasonable security practices and procedures and sensitive personal data or information) Rules, 2011 hold relevance, there is a dearth of clarity on the parameters of an individual's right to be forgotten and what restrictions can be imposed on the same.

- (iii) These statutes only relate to virtual information and do not extend to physical spaces as envisaged by Kaul, J., in the Privacy Judgment.

The lack of a legal framework in the form of a data protection law tackling the issue has meant that the right to be forgotten, while not prominent, holds promise. At present, it does exist, but is primarily enforceable by approaching the Courts. Alternatively, an individual can resort to requesting the search engine to take down the contentious result.

The Evolution of the Right to Privacy and its Implication in the Digital World

*Tulika Narbar
Assistant Professor (Law)*

In early 1947, when the Constitution was being prepared, draft articles included phrases such as the 'right to the inviolability of his home', 'right of every citizen to the secrecy of his correspondence', 'the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures'. The concept of privacy, thus, weighed heavily on the minds of the 'Founding Fathers' of the Constitution of India. They eventually chose to not include the right among the other Fundamental Rights, but only because the conception of privacy at the time was rather limited.

The Constitution makers did not envision a scenario where every move made by the average person would be stalked and surveilled. In the case of Justice KS Puttaswamy (Retd) v Union of India, the nine-judge Constitutional bench of the Supreme Court did. In order to deal with this new menace, the Hon'ble Apex Court had to overrule its decisions in MP Sharma v Satish Chandra, District Magistrate, Delhi (1954), rendered by a bench of eight judges, and in Kharak Singh v State of Uttar Pradesh (1962), rendered by a bench of six judges, which contained observations that the Indian constitution does not specifically protect the right to privacy. Keenly aware of the fact that we are living in an 'age where technology reshapes our fundamental understanding of information, knowledge and human relationships', Hon'ble Dr Justice Chandrachud stressed that the interpretation of the Constitution could not be frozen by its original understanding. However, with respect to state interference with individual privacy, Chandrachud, J., accepted that some surveillance is certainly necessary in the interests of state security and even for the distribution of welfare benefits. Any interference with privacy – informational or otherwise – must satisfy a three-fold requirement. Firstly, there ought to be a law in place that lays down exactly how individuals' privacy will be interfered with, secondly, the law must have a 'legitimate' aim and lastly, the law must be 'proportional' to the object and needs of the law.

He also stressed on the difference between privacy on the one hand, and anonymity on the other. Privacy involves hiding the complete information, anonymity merely delinks the information with the individual. Thus, even if the State were in need of health records to study epidemics and health trends,

patient records in hospitals would have to be anonymised before being handed over to the State. He also went into the necessity of non-state actors seeking informed consent from individuals before collecting and using their data, all though he ultimately left this aspect up to the Union Government to determine.

While the decision to hold privacy as a constitutional right was unanimous, the judges of the Supreme Court differed in their reasoning behind the same. The judgment by Dr D Y Chandrachud, J., was written on behalf of himself and three other judges. Regardless, the judges whose separate opinions followed his proceeded to agree with him, or included their own obiter dictum on informational privacy (the 'privacy of the mind') being an aspect of the right to privacy.

The final section of the judgement was penned by Hon'ble Mr Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul. He went on to talk extensively about the interplay of privacy and technology. With reference to State surveillance, Kaul, J., brought up the dangers of profiling. With reference to non-State actors, he discussed the dangers of misuse of our ever-increasing digital footprints. Most importantly, he discussed the aspect of privacy that related to the 'right to control dissemination of personal information. 'An individual has the right to control one's life

while submitting personal data for various facilities and services. It is but essential that the individual knows as to what the data is being used for with the ability to correct and amend it.' He thus reiterated the need for data regulation, agreeing with Chandrachud, J., on the matter, and pointing to the European Union Regulation of 2016 for guidance to the State.

Both judges brought up the Union Government's efforts to protect privacy by constituting an Experts Group on Privacy under the Chairmanship of Justice (Retd.) AP Shah, as well as constituting a new Committee of Experts, headed by Hon'ble Mr Justice BN Srikrishna, former Judge, to identify issues revolving around data protection and their possible remedies. Thus, while in essence, the portion of the Supreme Court's judgment that relates to privacy of data can be said to be purely obiter at this point, it nonetheless holds great persuasive value owing to the careful thought and consideration given to it by the judges.

The right to privacy judgment is one of the most landmark judgments of independent India. It not only learns from the past, but also forges anew the wheel of liberty and freedom for the future. The Supreme Court of India has once again emerged as the sole guardian of the Indian constitution.

CAMPUS SNAPSHOTS

- 9 August 2017 was a big day for us, for it was DME's 5th Anniversary. Attended by dignitaries of the college and faculty members of all departments, the festivities both celebrated DME's numerous academic achievements and acknowledged the need to achieve newer heights in the years to come.
- On 31 August 2017, we collaborated with Spic Macay to organise a Kathak performance. The star of the event was the danseuse Ms Shovana Narayan, who has been awarded the prestigious Padmashri award and the Sangeet Natak Akadenu award. Exuding the ethos of Indian spirituality, classicism and artistic excellence, she gave a heavenly Kathak performance during the event, leaving the audience awestruck.
- On 29 August 2017, we had the honour of hosting Prof. (Dr) AP Singh, who presided over an interactive session with our members of faculty. He went over the nuances of research methodology vis-à-vis legal research and advised the young academics present on how to overcome hurdles in their path. The session came at a very pertinent time, given that our first ever batch of law students has entered its fifth year and must embark on the grueling task of writing dissertations under the supervision of faculty members.
- In the spirit of our environment-friendly culture, we conducted our annual cleanliness drive under the banner, 'Swachh Bharat, Swachh DME' on 18 August 2017. The students proceeded to not just clean up the area surrounding the campus, but also spread awareness regarding better hygienic practices to nearby vendors.

