

DME Law School



Affiliated to GGSIPU, New Delhi
Approved by Bar Council of India

Law@DME

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF SCHOOL OF LAW



Jan - June 2024

AI in Legal Practice

Cyber Threat and the Digital World

Medical Euthanasia: Navigating the Ethical Crossroads

**Clean Air, Clean Future: Recognising
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Volume: 9

Issue: 1

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Director General's Desk

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bhanwar Singh
(Former High Court Judge)
Director General
Delhi Metropolitan Education

Rags to Riches

'Where there is a will, there is a way' is an old English proverb which was characterised by Sarosh Homi Kapadia, a man born and brought up in poverty. The father of Mr Homi Kapadia had grown up in an orphanage and later employed as a clerk in Defence Department of Central Government. Parsi, in India, is one community, members of which are considered to be affluent but Sarosh Homi Kapadia (DOB 29.09.1947) and his family lived in extreme poverty. To financially support his family, Sarosh Homi Kapadia joined as a peon to one rich person namely, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, the owner of large properties including huge chunks of land and his (Mr. Kapadia) main job was to carry the files pertaining to Byramjee's property disputes- to a law firm namely, 'Gagrat & Company' in Bombay. This law company dealt with all the property disputes of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy pending in various courts. There, in that law company, worked an Advocate by the name of Shri Ratnakar D. Solkhey. In his usual conversations with Kapadia, Shri Solkhey could very well visualise and assess that Sarosh Homi Kapadia was not an ordinary boy rather a man of bright intellect and sharp legal brain, as he could understand the minute details of legal technical issues. Extending moral and financial support to Mr. Kapadia,

Byramjee Jeejeebhoy encouraged him to take on legal studies. When Shri Kapadia was studying law, the law Company, named above, appointed him as a clerk and this is how that Mr Kapadia, now was financially better off.

After obtaining his bachelor's degree in law, Sarosh Kapadia started his career as an Advocate by getting himself enrolled with the local Bar Council. Sarosh Homi Kapadia then joined the chamber of Shri Feroze Damania, an eminent lawyer of his days who was widely known for his successfully contesting the property and revenue disputes. As the time passed by, Sarosh Homi Kapadia established his name as a force to be reckoned with.

Considering his abilities and capabilities, the Chief Justice of Bombay High Court proposed his name as to be a judge of the Bombay High Court and accordingly, he took the oath of the constitutional office of a high court judge in Bombay High Court on March 23,1993. This high court is widely known as a court of eminent judges & famous lawyers and its name even today continues to be as 'Bombay High Court' despite the fact that the name of the state of Bombay was changed as Maharashtra in 1960 and the name of Mumbai was derived in 1995 from its patron deity Goddess Mumba Ma.

Having spent 10 years as Judge of Bombay High Court, Homi was appointed as Chief Justice of Uttarakhand High Court on August 5 ,2003. This was not enough for a person who, in his childhood, struggled with poverty but there was something greater stored in his destiny. The same year, on December 18, he was elevated as a Supreme Court judge and having spent a long career of about 7 years, he, as per his seniority was sworn in as 38th Chief Justice of India. This is how very few people like him rise from 'Rags to Riches'.

As CJI he along with two judges delivered a judgement which embarrassed the then government of Prime Minister Manmohan Singh who had appointed Mr Polayil Joseph Thomas as the Chief Vigilance Commissioner and by virtue of the said judgement, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Homi Kapadia had quashed the appointment of Mr Joseph Thomas and this utterly embarrassed the Central Government. Mr. Manmohan Singh was gracious enough to have conceded to his mistake.

The name of Hon'ble Mr Justice Sarosh Homi Kapadia will go down in the annals of the Indian Judicial history as a judge who, symbolized himself with sheer hard work and high integrity.

EDITORIAL

Law is all pervasive



Editorial Board's Desk

Ms. Souma B Sarkar
 Assistant Professor
 DME Law School



Editorial Board's Desk

Ms. Ashima Pury
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DME Law School is committed to excellence with holistic approach that has constantly maintained the highest standard in the field of education in Delhi-NCR. The Institution strives towards grooming the students which enables them to contribute towards nation building. The multidisciplinary and versatile learning environment that students receive as part of their education at DME law School, prepares them to face the challenges with higher levels of volatility and ambiguity of social life and legal environment. The numerous recognition that Delhi Metropolitan Education has received in the short span of its establishment, including the receipt of NAAC accreditation Grade A+ Institution stand testament to the successful attainment of these aspirations.

The DME Law Magazine showcases the academic as well extracurricular events organized by the DME Law School during January to June, 2024 demonstrating remarkable contributions of the students. The Institution has hosted 8th National Moot Court Competition, International Conference and such other events on newly emerging areas of law to be the pioneer in developing the horizons of the legal domain.

"The good of the people is the greatest law."

- Cicero

As the Co-Editor of the DME Law School Noida's Law Magazine, I am proud to commend our institution's relentless pursuit of excellence in legal education. Over the past months, we have witnessed an extraordinary commitment to fostering a dynamic and intellectually stimulating environment. Our faculty, known for their scholarly prowess and dedication, continues to inspire students to engage deeply with the law and its societal impact.

The recent efforts of our management, faculty and student body to organize insightful conferences, moot court competitions, and legal awareness drives have not only enriched the academic culture but also positioned DME Law School as a beacon of legal education in the region. Our collaborations with leading legal professionals and institutions have further cemented our status as a hub of progressive legal thought and practice.

In the pages of this magazine, you will find reflections of these achievements and the voices of those who are shaping the future of law. Let us continue to strive for excellence, with the law as our guide and the pursuit of justice as our goal.

Faculty Articles

WOMEN IN INDIA: A FEMINIST DISCOURSE



Ms. Gargi Bhatt
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In India, the feminist movement is mostly liberal feminism, which demands the same rights as men. Nonetheless, women can achieve their unique goals through the dismantling of the patriarchal. In India, women who are victims of statutory crimes or non-strict violations of their fundamental rights do not receive compensation. Although there are laws in place to protect women, their interests are not adequately safeguarded by them because of negative political, economic, legal, and social effects. A feminist postmodern viewpoint is being applied to reinterpret certain pertinent laws and judgements in order to analyze the masculine solipsism of the judicial system.

The goal of feminism is to identify and comprehend how women are treated in the legal, political, social, and economic spheres. Criminal laws that pertain to women's rights address a range of offenses against them, as discussed in feminist theory. It is acknowledged that new rights progressively come out of the old one's; wombs. The feminist movements are no different. All rights, both new and old, acquire innovative socio-legal structures through movements across time.

Any attempt to improve women's status and abolish prejudice against them is met with irrational resistance from society as a whole. In actuality, it leads to the inefficient use of women's skill and the squandering of priceless human resources, both of which are crucial for the advancement of society and the expansion of peace. Society's guardians are blind to the fact that when women's skills are underutilized as a result of prejudice, society ultimately loses out.

There is a lot of discrimination against women in society, and the legal system is no exception. Such transgressions are done both intentionally and unconsciously by us. Although there have been a number of positive changes made to India's gynocentric legislation recently, there are still a number of implementation gaps. Legal feminism is a relatively new idea in the legal system that has been given shape by ground breaking rulings, laws, and legal publications that highlight the perspectives of women in the legal system. The Indian Penal Code, in conjunction with additional penal acts such as the Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961 and the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace, addresses a variety of offenses perpetrated against women in India. It might be inferred further that under many circumstances, women in India are not treated as persons before the law, in violation of Articles 14, 15, and 21 of the Indian Constitution.

Sadly, the feminist movement in India is limited to liberal viewpoints that exclusively demand rights for males. In addition to analyzing laws and behaviors that discriminate against women, we must look into and identify the proper measures that could improve the status of women. Liberal equality is the process by which legal positivism is dismantled and rebuilt. Clearly, the role of law is supposed to be crucial in the particular setting.

THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR DATA PRIVACY IN INDIA: AN OVERVIEW



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In an era where data has become one of the most valuable assets, data privacy has gained prominence globally. India, with its vast and rapidly digitizing population, is no exception. The legal framework for data privacy in India has evolved significantly in recent years, reflecting the growing concerns over data protection and the need for a robust regulatory structure.

Historical Context

India's journey towards a structured data privacy framework began with the landmark Right to Privacy judgment by the Supreme Court in 2017. In *K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) vs. Union of India*, the Court declared that privacy is a fundamental right under the Indian Constitution. This ruling set the stage for subsequent legislative and policy developments in the realm of data protection.

The Data Protection Bill

The primary legislative effort to address data privacy in India is the Personal Data Protection Bill, 2019, which was introduced in the Indian Parliament. This bill aimed to create a comprehensive data protection framework by regulating the processing of personal data, establishing the role of data fiduciaries, and setting up a Data Protection Authority (DPA).

Key features of the Bill included:

- 1. Definition of Personal Data:** The Bill defines personal data as any data that relates to an identified or identifiable individual. This broad definition ensures that various types of data are covered under its ambit.
- 2. Data Principles:** It establishes principles for data processing, including data minimization, purpose limitation, and accuracy. Data fiduciaries must ensure that personal data is processed only for legitimate purposes and is accurate and up-to-date.
- 3. Consent:** The Bill emphasizes the importance of obtaining explicit consent from individuals before processing their personal data. Consent must be informed, clear, and given freely.
- 4. Rights of Individuals:** It grants individuals several rights, including the right to access, correction, and erasure of their data. This empowers individuals to have control over their personal information.
- 5. Data Protection Authority:** The Bill proposes the establishment of a Data Protection Authority to oversee and enforce data protection regulations, handle grievances, and ensure compliance.

Despite its comprehensive nature, the Bill faced criticism

and was revised multiple times. The Personal Data Protection Bill, 2021, was introduced to address some of these concerns, including provisions related to data localization and the role of the central government in overseeing data processing activities. The Digital Personal Data Protection Act of 2024, the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023, represents the most recent update to India's data protection laws. This Act builds on the 2019 Bill but introduces several key changes:

- 1. Broadened Scope:** The Act now covers both personal and sensitive personal data, with stricter provisions for the processing of sensitive data categories like financial and health information.
- 2. Cross-Border Data Transfers:** It establishes mechanisms for cross-border data transfers, allowing data to be sent outside India under specific conditions and with adequate safeguards.
- 3. Enhanced Penalties:** The Act introduces more stringent penalties for non-compliance, aiming to ensure that organizations adhere to data protection norms.
- 4. Data Breach Notification:** Organizations are now required to notify the Data Protection Authority and affected individuals in case of data breaches, enhancing transparency and accountability.
- 5. Strengthened Enforcement:** The Act grants the Data Protection Authority broader powers to investigate complaints, enforce compliance, and impose penalties.

Regulatory and Enforcement Mechanisms

The Data Protection Authority (DPA) plays a crucial role in enforcing data privacy laws in India. It is responsible for:

Monitoring Compliance: Ensuring that organizations adhere to data protection requirements.

Handling Complaints: Addressing grievances from individuals regarding data privacy violations.

Conducting Investigations: Investigating instances of non-compliance and data breaches.

Imposing Penalties: Enforcing penalties for violations of data protection laws.

Additionally, the Information Technology Act, 2000, and its amendments, including the Information Technology (Reasonable Security Practices and Procedures and Sensitive Personal Data or Information) Rules, 2011, also provide a legal basis for data protection, particularly concerning cybersecurity and data breaches.

Future Prospects

India's legal framework for data privacy is poised for further refinement as technology evolves and global standards shift. Ongoing debates and potential legislative changes will likely address emerging challenges, such as the impact of artificial intelligence on data privacy and the need for international harmonization of data protection laws.

In conclusion, India's approach to data privacy has come a long way from the initial absence of a structured framework. With the enactment of the Digital Personal Data Protection Act and the active role of regulatory bodies, India is making strides towards a more secure and privacy-conscious digital environment. However, continuous vigilance and adaptation will be essential to address the dynamic challenges of the digital age.

MENTAL HEALTH AND THE LAW IN INDIA: EXPLORING LEGAL ISSUES SURROUNDING MENTAL HEALTH, INCLUDING INVOLUNTARY COMMITMENT AND THE RIGHTS OF INDIVIDUALS WITH MENTAL ILLNESSES



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Mental health and the law in India intersect in complex and significant ways, shaping the rights and protections afforded to individuals with mental illnesses. This intersection raises critical legal issues, particularly concerning involuntary commitment and the overarching rights of individuals living with mental health conditions. Understanding these legal dynamics is essential to ensure that the legal system effectively balances individual rights and public safety within the Indian context.

Legal Framework for Mental Health in India

The legal framework for mental health in India is primarily governed by the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017 (MHCA). This Act represents a significant shift towards protecting the rights of individuals with mental illnesses and ensuring access to mental healthcare.

Involuntary Commitment under the MHCA

Involuntary commitment, also known as civil commitment, is a legal process by which individuals with severe mental illnesses can be confined to a psychiatric facility against their will if they pose a danger to themselves or others. The MHCA sets out clear criteria and procedures for this process to balance individual liberty and societal safety.

Criteria and Procedures

Under the MHCA, the criteria for involuntary commitment include:

- 1. Mental Illness:** The individual must be suffering from a mental illness.
- 2. Risk of Harm:** There must be a substantial risk of harm to the individual or others.
- 3. Incapacity:** The individual is incapable of taking care of themselves due to mental illness.

The procedures for involuntary commitment under the MHCA involve:

- 1. Initial Assessment:** A mental health professional must assess the individual's condition.
- 2. Application for Admission:** An application for admission is made by a relative, caregiver, or mental health professional.

- 3. Magistrate's Order:** A magistrate's order is required for admission, ensuring judicial oversight.

- 4. Periodic Review:** The condition of the individual must be reviewed periodically to determine the necessity of continued commitment.

Rights of Individuals with Mental Illnesses

The MHCA enshrines several rights for individuals with mental illnesses, aimed at safeguarding their dignity and autonomy. Key rights include:

- 1. Right to Access Mental Healthcare:** Individuals have the right to access mental healthcare services funded by the government.

- 2. Right to Informed Consent:** Individuals have the right to make informed decisions about their treatment, including the right to refuse treatment.

- 3. Right to Confidentiality:** Individuals have the right to confidentiality regarding their mental health condition and treatment.

- 4. Right to Legal Representation:** Individuals have the right to legal representation during the involuntary commitment process.

Legal and Ethical Considerations in India

The involuntary commitment of individuals with mental illnesses in India raises significant legal and ethical considerations. Balancing individual rights with public safety is a persistent challenge that requires careful legal and medical assessment within the Indian context.

Ethical Dilemmas

- 1. Autonomy vs. Beneficence:** The principle of autonomy emphasizes respecting individuals' self-determination, while beneficence focuses on doing good and preventing harm. Involuntary commitment can infringe on autonomy but may be justified by beneficence if it prevents harm.

- 2. Stigma and Discrimination:** Involuntary commitment can reinforce stigma and discrimination against individuals with mental illnesses, making it essential to ensure that the process is fair, transparent, and respectful.

Legal Challenges

1. Overreach and Abuse: There is a risk of overreach and abuse in the involuntary commitment process, where individuals might be wrongfully confined. Safeguards must be in place to prevent this.

2. Inadequate Resources: Legal protections are often undermined by inadequate mental health resources, leading to insufficient treatment and support for committed individuals.

Reforms and Future Directions

Addressing the legal issues surrounding mental health in India requires continuous reforms and improvements in mental health law and policy. Key areas for reform include:

Enhancing Legal Protections

1. Stronger Due Process Protections: Strengthening due process protections can help prevent wrongful commitments and ensure fair treatment.

2. Rights Education: Increasing awareness and education about the rights of individuals with mental illnesses can empower them and reduce stigma.

Improving Mental Health Services

1. Resource Allocation: Allocating adequate resources to mental health services is critical to providing effective treatment and support.

2. Community-Based Care: Shifting from institutional

care to community-based care can enhance the quality of life for individuals with mental illnesses and reduce the need for involuntary commitments.

Integrating Mental Health and Criminal Justice Systems

1. Mental Health Courts: Establishing mental health courts can provide a specialized forum for addressing the unique needs of individuals with mental illnesses within the criminal justice system.

2. Diversion Programs: Developing diversion programs that direct individuals with mental illnesses away from the criminal justice system and into appropriate treatment can reduce recidivism and improve outcomes.

Conclusion

Mental health law in India is a dynamic and evolving field that plays a crucial role in protecting the rights of individuals with mental illnesses while ensuring public safety. The legal issues surrounding involuntary commitment and the rights of individuals with mental illnesses require a nuanced and balanced approach that respects individual autonomy and provides necessary protections. Through continuous legal reforms, improved mental health services, and better integration of mental health and criminal justice systems, India can create a more just and humane framework for addressing mental health issues.

Cyber Panoply

The vulnerabilities in wireless mobile data exchange



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Mobile devices like laptops, tablets, and smartphones transmit digital data via wireless networks through wireless mobile data exchange or wireless data communication. Wireless data sharing has numerous advantages, such as portability and ease, but it also has several security flaws that could jeopardize user privacy and security. One wireless mobile data exchange vulnerability is data interception, in which radio waves are used in wireless data connection to transfer data, which can be intercepted by attackers using specialized equipment. This makes it possible for hackers to listen in on private information, including financial and personal data and login credentials.

Malware attacks can infiltrate wireless networks, take over devices, or steal data. Malicious websites, phone applications, and phishing emails are just a few of the ways that malware can proliferate. Attackers can also create rogue access points to impersonate trustworthy networks and fool users into connecting to them. Thus, attackers can intercept data and take advantage of private information.

Denial-of-service attacks are one of the wireless mobile data exchange vulnerabilities in which attackers can use denial-of-service attacks. These attacks overload wireless networks with traffic and make them sluggish or unusable. As a result, users may be unable to use specific services or access the network. Data is protected by encryption on wireless networks, yet different encryption techniques have different levels of weakness. Attackers can use weak encryption to obtain data and jeopardize network security.

Users can take several precautions to lessen the impact of these vulnerabilities, including using strong passwords, staying away from unprotected Wi-Fi networks, updating software and hardware, and encrypting data using virtual private networks (VPNs). To defend wireless networks from attacks, network managers can also implement security measures, including firewalls, intrusion detection and prevention systems, and encryption protocols.

The Future of Cyber Law: Predictions and Emerging Trends



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One of the most significant trends in the area of cyber law is the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) and cyber law, which is now becoming more possible. The efforts to develop self-controlled systems raise questions about liability, ownership, and ethics. The major issue is to decide on the construction of really solid laws for AI. Besides the limitless realm of cryptocurrency, blockchain technology contributes to the difficulties of law interpretation.

Data privacy, for all that, is and remains the central issue. With the enormous growth of data, governments will adopt more strict measures that both businesses and individuals will realize. Data transfers between countries, data contamination, and the right to delete one's data will be the main subjects of discussion for the next decade. Also, the Internet of Things (IoT) acts as a complicating factor, being the source of billions of connected devices over the globe, which generate huge amounts of data. The continuous operation of these devices in a secure and privacy-conservative manner will propel legal, innovative pathways. Both pros and cons characterize the future of cyber law. The legal mind engages deeply when accelerated technology shows cause, and attorneys are sometimes put on edge because the digital world is radically different, which changes every second.

Cyber Panoply

The Impact of Cyber Law on E-Commerce



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Cyber law has become an essential part of today's e-commerce by giving the legal framework that governs online transactions and ensuring a secure, fair, and trustworthy environment for the consumer which is also essential for business.

Consumer protection is one of the major issues addressed by the cyber law. It ensures personal information protection, prevention of fraud committed via the internet, and protection from unfair business practices. From regulations in data privacy to dispute resolution mechanisms, cyber law empowers the consumer to undertake transactions with confidence. Businesses equally benefit from the legal clarity and protection that comes with cyber law. It protects intellectual property, also digitally legislates contracts and seeks redress in cases of attacks against businesses.

While much progress in the field of cyber law has been made, the challenges remain. Cyber law will have to be dynamic itself if it is to meet the challenges that the rapidly changing technology poses. Most importantly, there has to be a balance between stimulating innovation and protecting the consumer. Equally important is the need to address cross-border legal complications and to keep pace with emerging threats.

As e-commerce continues to evolve, so too must cyber law. By adapting to the ever-changing digital landscape, cyber law will remain instrumental in fostering a secure, fair, and prosperous online marketplace.

Algorithmic Bias and Artificial Intelligence: An Indian Perspective



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Countless decisions are made by an algorithm every day on our behalf. These algorithms present themselves to us in the form of chatbots, in-app voice assistants, search analysis data, or any other type of computer-based data search result that comes to mind. Algorithms aid in decision-making by providing information. If someone said that algorithms decide for us, it would not be untrue. Algorithmic bias refers to the systemic and repeatable errors in a computer system that creates unfair outcomes, such as privileging one arbitrary group of users over others.

Bias results based on AI software systematically separate certain groups frequently reflecting and intensifying pre existing cultural biases. This prejudgment may come from poor algorithm design, biased training data, or the unintentional damages of the developers. One importunate concern is the uncertainty for bias in AI algorithms, which can boost immortality and existing differences in the legal system. Biased algorithms may lead to unfair results and magnify issues related to race, gender, and socioeconomic status.

It's important to give utmost priority to developing systems that are not only strong but also identically keys for the success of India's digital landscape. The growth takes constant research, scrutiny, and commitment towards innovation of developed moral AI that recognizes the different challenges and variations among India's population.

To address these concerns, India aims to take measures such as algorithmic audits, the right to explanation, and transparency regulations in its Digital India Act and AI regulatory framework. Data quality guidelines and the need for diversity in AI development teams are also suggested. As AI continues to change India's digital system, it is important to have robust and equitable AI systems. Technology improvements will be in line with the values of Indian society if strict regulations are implemented and an accountable AI culture is motivated.

Cyber Panoply

Cyber Threat In Digital World



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In this advanced and developed era, artificial intelligence (AI) is an extensive field. Artificial intelligence enables technology to perform advanced functions that mirror human intelligence. It can upgrade and memorize by inspecting large data to recognize the critical pattern that humans might overlook. With the rapid growth of AI in this digital world, cybercrime has also affected society. Various questions arise on cyber law and ethics, and one major question arises: who is accountable for the judgments made by artificial intelligence? The need for strict provisions, which include rules and regulations, fills loopholes in rising too. Cybercrime also involves the question of broad topics like the right to life, which includes the right to privacy. This raises the concern of data privacy and personal data. .

AI-generated cyberattacks constitute a significant threat, as hackers create advanced methods to derange entire systems, underscoring the need for strong cybersecurity defenses. As AI evolves, it is important to fill the legal gaps by determining responsibility for AI-generated results, ensuring translucency in AI decision-making, and safeguarding individuals from AI-enabled observation. International cooperation is essential for creating and enforcing global AI standards. Categorizing ethics and accountability can maximize AI's benefits while minimizing associated risks. The ability to adapt to AI challenges will determine the future of cyber laws, ensuring equitable access to a secure digital environment. Currently, India doesn't have laws that specifically regulate artificial intelligence, but India has created guidelines and advisories to encourage advancement, and India doesn't have specific laws or regulations that directly regulate artificial intelligence (AI). The Digital India Act and the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023, are currently in action.

Digital Evidence and Cyber Law Integration



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Both digital evidence and cyber law are now one of the most essential components of the contemporary legal system. Cyber-forensic information basically refers to any information which is in the digital form as the investigation and prosecution of cybercrimes require such information. This evidence comprises emails and social media messages, as well as sophisticated leftovers by the cyber perpetrators. The crux of the matter holds in the fact that this type of evidence has to be both receivable in court and credible, which means that it is critical to adhere strictly to a large number of rules and procedures in relation to the collection, seizure and evaluation of such evidence.

Cyber law – the sector of law regulating the usage of Internet and other computer-based entities – is the sort of law which regulates these issues. It accommodates a broad spectrum of concerns in as much as computational processes are involved such as data privacy, identity theft, and enforcement of cybercrimes. The incorporation of cyber law with digital evidence procedure makes certain that digital evidence is properly dealt with according to the legal frameworks without violating the citizen's right and at the same time achieves the aim of implementing the laws. For example, the Information Technology Act, 2000 of India and its modifications control definite provisions concerning the recognition of such evidence in the court.

The complexity of integration increases due to the fact that many forms of cybercrimes enable their perpetrators to act beyond the borders of a single country, which implies the need for creating a unified system of cyber laws at an international level. Just as this threat continues to change, so too must the legal systems and practices that govern computer science and its resulting evidence in the name of delivering justice in a technological environment.

Cyber Panoply

Cybercrimes with special focus to Yahoo Data Breach Case



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Cybercrime is any criminal activity that involves a computer, a network, or a networked device. It encompasses various illegal activities, from stealing financial information to damaging computer systems. Essentially, it is the use of technology to commit crimes. There are various types of cybercrime/threat. Few of them are like Cyber-dependent Crimes which are Offenses that rely entirely on computer systems and networks, such as hacking and malware.

Cyber-enabled Crimes are Traditional offenses facilitated by the internet and digital technologies, including online fraud, cyber stalking, and child exploitation. Cyber Threat Actor is an individual or group responsible for a cyberattack, motivated by financial gain, ideology, personal revenge, or thrill-seeking.

There are many cases which talk of cybercrime on a large scale. One of them is the Yahoo data breach which stands as a chilling example of online vulnerability, with billions of user accounts compromised, exposing a critical flaw in Yahoo's security. This breach was massive in scale, impacting every single Yahoo account. Furthermore, Yahoo delayed public disclosure, raising concerns about their handling of the situation. The stolen data included highly sensitive information such as names, emails, phone numbers, and even security questions. The long-term consequences of this breach are significant, as exposed data can fuel identity theft, financial fraud, and various other malicious activities.

In the wake of the colossal Yahoo data breach, several crucial lessons have emerged which says that Companies must prioritize robust security measures, employing advanced technologies and practices to shield their user data. A well-defined incident response plan is essential to minimize the damage caused by a breach. Open and honest communication with affected users are paramount to rebuilding trust. User education regarding cybersecurity best practices empowers individuals to safeguard themselves from the fallout of data breaches.

Digital Threat Landscape in the Gaming Industry



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Batch: 2022-2027

Online gaming has been expanding abruptly, allure millions of players worldwide. However, its fame has made it an attractive golden opportunity for cybersecurity threats. Account hijacking is a frequent threat in which hackers use phishing, keylogging, or brute force attacks to gain access to players's accounts. Once inside, they can steal confidential data or virtual currency, which they can then trade for real money.

Malware and spyware are also significant problems. Players could accidentally download malicious software that disguises as game mods, cheats, or even official updates. These can jeopardize not only their gaming experience, but the entire system, which could result in data breaches and financial losses.

Another growing issue is DDoS (Distributed Denial of Service) attacks, in which hackers flood game servers with traffic, causing disruptions or complete shutdowns. This not only cripple players, but also drives down revenue for game developers and publishers. In-game scams and social engineering attacks are recurring, as cybercriminals take lead of the social aspect of online games. They may impersonate trusted players or game administrators to trick victims into let drop sensitive information or transferring in-game assets. Exploits and vulnerabilities in the game software itself may also be targeted. Hackers may discover and exploit bugs that give them an unfair advantage, disrupt gameplay, or even execute code remotely, compromising player's devices.

To protect against these threats, both players and developers have to focus on cybersecurity. Players should use strong, unique passwords, turn on two-factor authentication, and be beware of suspicious links and downloads. Developers must regularly update their security protocols, patch vulnerabilities, and educate their users about safe gaming practices.

Cyber Panoply

Intersection of Cyber Law and Digital Human Rights



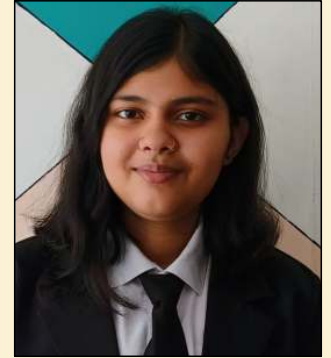
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In today's digital landscape, finding a balance between cyber law and digital human rights is a complex and ever-evolving challenge. On one hand, we need to protect digital liberties like speech, privacy, and access to information. On the other hand, we must manage cybersecurity risks to prevent cybercrime and data breaches. Cyber law aims to prevent cybercrime and data breaches, but may require data surveillance, potentially violating individual privacy. Robust privacy laws, however, can hinder law enforcement's ability to combat cyber threats.

Regulations like the GDPR set high standards for data protection while restricting data usage. Cybersecurity legislation must balance prevention of attacks with protection of fundamental rights. Developing laws that balance cybersecurity and digital human rights is crucial. This involves creating precise guidelines, ensuring accountability for data management, and encouraging global collaboration. The goal is to safeguard individuals and promote democratic norms in the digital age. Cyber law must address both security and human rights. This requires a delicate balance between preventing cybercrime and protecting digital liberties. By finding this balance, we can create a harmonious digital environment where individuals can exercise their rights without fear of cyber threats.

Ultimately, the intersection of cyber law and digital human rights requires a nuanced approach. We must prioritize both security and human rights to create a digital landscape that is safe, secure, and respectful of individual freedoms. By working together, we can achieve this vision and ensure that the digital age is a positive force for humanity.

Ransomware: A Growing Cybersecurity Threat



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Ransomware attacks are at the top of the list of very serious cyber threats today. In the attack, malware is used to encrypt the victim's data and deny access to it unless a ransom is paid to the attacker— usually cryptocurrency is demanded so as to mask the identity of both parties. The results of an attack can be as small as on a person, a company up to even critical infrastructures.

In 2017, the world was hit by one of the most infamous ransomware attacks: WannaCry. It compromised more than 230,000 computers in at least 150 countries. The attack only underscored the vulnerability of outdated and unpatched systems: the majority of the infected machines were running on unsupported versions of Microsoft Windows. Ransomware attacks are growing, changing and getting more advanced and customized. At present, hackers use high-level methods like phishing emails, malicious websites, or the exploitation of software vulnerabilities to break into networks. After gaining entry, they typically copy sensitive information belonging to the victim before encrypting all available data, which further forces the victim to pay up to recover the original information.

There is no silver bullet for stopping ransomware. However, a layered approach of technology (keeping software up to date), training (teaching employees not to click on phishing emails), and proper backup strategies would stop this from causing a full-blown crisis. Vigilance and proactivity are essential in the face of ever-changing ransomware threats to ensure a robust defense against these types of malware attacks.

Cyber Panoply

AI and The Deep World of Fakeness



Parth Chhabra
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Batch: 2021-2026

Development is essential for the growth of society, but at the same time, development can be a threat for society itself. Artificial intelligence is one of the most discussed topics in today's world. A lot of people are in favor of artificial intelligence, as it is making day-to-day life easier. Artificial intelligence is computer software that can replace human intelligence and make decisions on its own. It can think of everything that a biological person can think of. Artificial intelligence for a layman user is just a software program that is helping them to solve problems, but AI is not just limited to the human intellectual mind.

Deepfake is the fake AI-generated video that alters the appearance of the subject, i.e., the human in the video. Nowadays, deepfake is a common practice of online scammers. Online scammers are targeting vulnerable

groups, especially kids between the ages of 12 and 16, who are not well aware of social media platforms. People in their early teens are very much attracted to the opposite gender, and scammers take advantage of this. They connect to new accounts on social media; they make attractive fake accounts and start talking with the vulnerable account holders. Eventually these scammers use photographs of the account holder and turn them into an undesirable photograph. Furthermore, scammers harass and blackmail the victims to fulfill the demands to keep their dignity intact. These malpractices are possible due to the development of AI. AI is being used as a digital weapon; generating fake videos is just one act of thousands that targets the dignity of a human being.

Student Articles

AI in Legal Practice: Revolutionizing the Legal Landscape



Shashank Khanduri
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Introduction

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is rapidly changing the landscape of legal practice, offering new tools and capabilities that enhance efficiency and accuracy. By automating tasks such as legal research, document review, and contract management, AI enables lawyers to focus on higher-level strategic work. However, this technological advancement also raises important ethical and practical considerations that the legal profession must carefully navigate.

Transforming Legal Research and Document Review

Legal research and document review are two areas where AI has made considerable inroads. Traditional legal research, which involves poring over vast amounts of case law, statutes, and legal texts, is a time-consuming and labor-intensive process. AI-powered tools, leveraging natural language processing (NLP) and machine learning, can quickly analyze extensive legal databases, retrieve relevant information, and even predict outcomes based on past cases. This automation not only accelerates research but also allows legal professionals to focus on higher-level analysis and strategy.

Document review, particularly in large-scale litigation or due diligence, has also been revolutionized by AI. AI-driven e-discovery tools can sift through enormous volumes of documents, identifying relevant content, flagging inconsistencies, and uncovering potential risks. By automating these tasks, AI reduces human error, enhances accuracy, and significantly lowers the time and cost associated with document review.

Enhancing Contract Analysis and Management

Contracts form the foundation of legal agreements, and their analysis and management are critical to legal practice. AI is transforming this domain by automating contract review, analysis, and even drafting. AI tools can swiftly identify key clauses, suggest necessary modifications, and flag potential legal issues, ensuring that

contracts are both thorough and compliant with relevant standards. Moreover, AI-powered contract management systems streamline the tracking of contract performance, sending reminders for deadlines, triggering actions based on specific terms, and generating compliance reports. This automation alleviates the administrative burden on legal teams and ensures that contractual obligations are met promptly.

Advancing Predictive Analytics and Decision-Making

One of the most promising applications of AI in legal practice is predictive analytics. AI's ability to analyze large datasets and identify patterns allows for the prediction of legal outcomes. Predictive analytics tools can forecast the likely success of legal cases, estimate potential damages, and recommend effective legal strategies. This data-driven approach empowers lawyers to make more informed decisions, manage risks more effectively, and provide better guidance to their clients.

Conclusion

The integration of AI into legal practice is revolutionizing the legal landscape, offering significant advantages in terms of efficiency, accuracy, and innovation. AI's ability to streamline research, document review, contract management, and predictive analytics positions it as an indispensable tool in modern legal practice. However, alongside these benefits, AI introduces ethical considerations, such as data privacy, algorithmic bias, and accountability, which must be carefully navigated. As AI continues to evolve, the legal profession must adapt, ensuring that these technologies are harnessed responsibly to enhance, rather than undermine, the integrity of the law.

Student Articles

Medical Euthanasia: Navigating the Ethical Crossroads of Life and Death



Reet Sharma

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Death is the truth of life, it shall come and consume the material body of a soul, which then transcends further in the cycle of life. Different religions define death in different manners, yet point to the same direction.

'Hindus defines death as a mere way to change the material body of a soul, who is eternal.'

'Muslims define death and believe it to be at the mercy and wish of 'Allah'.'

'Christians define death as the end of life, separation of soul and the material body at the hands of God.'

Death may be natural as guided by the divine or unnatural, which is often condemned and seen as a sign of abnormality. Unnatural death brought upon oneself is possible by 2 means, Suicide and Euthanasia.

Suicide is when a person intentionally terminates their life by self induced means due to various factors, whereas

Euthanasia is when a person requests for termination of their life in order to save themselves from pain and misery of life.

Euthanasia and suicide cannot be understood as the same concept as the distinction between the two is very fundamental. The Bombay High Court in the case of Maruti Shripati Dubal Vs State of Maharashtra; 1987 Cri.L.J 743 (Bomb) and Naresh Marotrao Sakhre Vs Union of India Cri.L.J 95 (Bomb), attempted to draw a distinction between euthanasia and suicide. The court stated that suicide in its very nature is an act of self killing or self destruction without the assistance of any third person whereas euthanasia or mercy killing is intervention of third party to terminate life. Mercy killing can be declared as homicide depending on the circumstances of the case. Thus, suicide and euthanasia could not be placed at the same footing.

India's stance on euthanasia is still under discussion as it is deeply rooted in its cultural and religious traditions, however after independence and during the codification of laws under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution, it was held that every human being should enjoy the right to life, together with Article 3 of International Convention Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948, which guarantees the right to life. It being a fundamental right in Indian society, all aspects of the right to life are under scrutiny and consideration of the judiciary. However, the inclusion of right to death with dignity extending to euthanasia under Article 21 still remains under discussion and debates, its development is heavily influenced by judicial judgements on landmark cases in India.

It was the landmark judgment of Aruna Ramchandra Shanbaug in 2018 which marked the turning point of euthanasia in India, as the Supreme Court through its constitutional bench laid down the elaborate guidelines to be followed when euthanasia was requested after which it would be decided euthanasia is to be administered or not. In 2023, an application was filed by Indian Society of Critical Care Medicine for modification in the guidelines as there were difficulties in implementation of directions laid in 2018, the same has been done by the apex court.

Student Articles

Digital Dusk And Dawn: Human Rights In Digital Age



Aditi Singh

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“To deny people their human rights is to challenge their very humanity.”

- Nelson Mandela

We humans have brought rapid expansion in technology and the digital world with the purpose of easement in working space but the ones who generated had bare propositions about the creation of new avenues that will violate human rights. The advent of the digital age has brought about unprecedented challenges to the protection and promotion of human rights.

Where the digital accessibilities have allowed us to get each and every information on our fingertips it has also led to misinterpretation of information which can with no trouble hike up the negative mindset of anyone who is using it. In the digital sphere the right to life and privacy is increasingly under great threat. Corporations alike are capable of collecting and analyzing endless amounts of personal data, often without adequate safeguard or transparency. This escalates the concern of surveillance, data protection and potential for abuse of power. Digital literacy is essential for navigating online spaces and access to digital technology, including the internet devices, is a fundamental right. Data protection is crucial, with individuals having control over their personal data and protection from data breaches.

Accountability is the key, with states and corporations held responsible for protection of human rights from digital enhancements. As we navigate the digital era, the intersection of human rights and technology becomes increasingly significant, embodying both unprecedented opportunities and grave challenges. The advent of digital tools has revolutionized communication, democratized access to information, and empowered global activism. Yet, these advancements come with profound implications for privacy, freedom of expression, and data rights. Surveillance technologies and data collection practices have blurred the lines of personal privacy, while the rise

of misinformation and online harassment threatens the essence of free speech.

Additionally, the digital divide highlights stark inequalities in access to technology, exacerbating socio-economic disparities. As artificial intelligence and automation reshape industries and societal structures, questions of bias and job displacement further complicate the human rights landscape. In this era of digital dusk and dawn, it is crucial to address these issues comprehensively to ensure that technological progress aligns with the fundamental principles of human dignity and equality.

In the evolving landscape of the digital age, the protection and promotion of human rights face both unprecedented opportunities and formidable challenges. The rapid proliferation of digital technologies has transformed how we connect, share information, and advocate for social change, democratizing access to platforms that amplify voices globally. However, this digital empowerment is tempered by concerns about privacy and surveillance, as governments and corporations increasingly collect and analyze personal data, often without adequate safeguards or transparency. The rise of cyber threats and misinformation campaigns further complicates the discourse on freedom of expression, where the line between open discourse and harmful content becomes increasingly blurred. Moreover, the digital divide persists, highlighting stark disparities in access to technology and information across different regions and communities, which undermines equitable participation in the digital sphere.

Student Articles

Status of Jammu and Kashmir Before and After the Removal of Articles 370 and 35A: Constitutional Analysis.



Isha Kumari
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Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) has been a focal point of controversy since its accession to India in 1947. Articles 370 and 35A of the Indian Constitution played a pivotal role in shaping the region's unique status within the Indian Union. Article 370 was initially introduced as a temporary measure to address the complex circumstances surrounding J&K's accession. This provision, along with Article 35A, granted the state a distinct legal framework, allowing it to define its own citizenship and providing special privileges to its residents. These articles set J&K apart from other Indian states, creating a higher degree of autonomy and, at times, controversy.

Before 1947, J&K was a princely state under British suzerainty. Its accession to India was marked by invasions from Pakistan-backed forces, leading to military actions by India and the eventual signing of the Instrument of Accession by the Maharaja of J&K. This accession was intended as a temporary measure, with Article 370 introduced to reflect this temporary arrangement. Article 35A, added in 1954 through a Presidential Order, further solidified the state's unique status by granting special privileges to "permanent residents" of J&K, thereby creating two classes of citizens and raising questions about its constitutionality. The abrogation of Articles 370 and 35A in August 2019 by the Government of India marked a turning point in the region's history. This decision, supported by a significant majority in Parliament, effectively revoked the special status of J&K, bringing it under the full purview of the Indian Constitution. The move was justified on the grounds that these provisions had created legal and social disparities, violating fundamental rights and hindering the region's integration with the rest of India.

The removal of Article 35A, in particular, addressed longstanding issues related to discrimination against non-permanent residents of J&K. Under this article, non-residents were denied property rights, government jobs, and the ability to participate in local elections, which created a sense of exclusion and inequality. The abrogation aligned J&K's legal framework with the rest of India, ensuring that all Indian citizens now enjoy the same rights and privileges.

The constitutional changes brought about by the Jammu & Kashmir Reorganization Act, 2019, were significant. The act bifurcated the state into two Union Territories—Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh—while also applying the Indian Constitution in its entirety to these regions. This change was deemed necessary to address security challenges, promote economic growth, and ensure that the rights and duties of Indian citizens are uniformly upheld.

The benefits of abrogation have been notable, with increased economic opportunities, private investment, and improvements in education and healthcare infrastructure. The region has seen the establishment of more private universities and hospitals, reducing the need for residents to seek services outside the state. While the abrogation of Articles 370 and 35A has been met with both support and criticism, it represents a critical step toward ensuring equality and unity across the nation. The decision, though challenging, is aimed at fostering long-term peace, stability, and development in Jammu and Kashmir, integrating it more fully into the Indian Union.

Student Articles

Clean Air, Clean Future: Recognizing Environmental Rights As Human Rights



Prapti Chaturvedi
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Batch: 2022-2027

Introduction

Human rights are inherent rights that belong to every person, including those rights that are fundamental for living a decent human life — and not merely for the sake of living legally protected. They include not only the right to be free from certain dangers, such as from torture or arbitrary arrest, but also the right to lead a safe and healthy life in relation to oneself and one's environment. The recognition of a human right to a clean environment is an outgrowth of contemporary international human rights law. This right comprises civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights ensuring a clean and healthy environment.

The Human Right to a Healthy Environment

The Stockholm Convention laid the groundwork for global environmental governance, adding 26 principles that underscore the interdependence of humans and the environment. On July 28, 2022, the UN General Assembly passed a historic resolution recognizing the human right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment in response to growing urgency to confront climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution. This transformation has been driven in part by agreements such as the Montreal Protocol and Paris Agreement that have further embedded environmental rights within human rights.

Vulnerable groups of people in small-island, developing states and many least developed countries, some communities of women and children, indigenous peoples, the elderly and disabled people are especially vulnerable to climate change. They often have few resources with which to adapt to climate change. As a result they face potentially large risks in terms of their health, well-being and livelihoods while also enjoying little capacity to protect their own rights and interests. Implementation of environmental laws in India is marred

by several challenges which include lack of awareness, overburdened courts, lack of political will etc. These pose hindrance to effective implementation of the environmental regulations and thereby, pose threats to our natural resources and sustainable development. For this, effective laws should be there as well as we need the support of the public at large.

Indeed, to progress the right to a healthy environment one requires an all-encompassing approach. These range from the provision of leadership, facilitation of coalitions, advocacy, and dialogue, policy development and support, and the strengthening of capacity. Recognizing and enforcing the right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment will ensure the viability of the environment and thus respond to current environmental problems in order that every person can lead a dignified life.

Inference

Acknowledgment of the right to a clean environment is imperative and will go a long way in protecting human rights as far as development is concerned. Recognition of this fact has been done through the Stockholm Convention and other subsequent international resolutions; however, the implementation of the same presents some challenges. It calls for partnership and coordinated international action, conservation consciousness, and effective involvement of the marginalized communities. If these challenges are overcome and people are encouraged to come together in support of the right to a clean environment, then the world is set to become a healthier and fairer place for the present citizens and for the generations to come. The struggle in this direction is relevant today not only for environmental protection but also for the realization of basic human rights for everyone.

Student Articles

Circular Economy: A Pathway To Achieving Environmental Goals



Aditi Srivastava
Student, BBA LLB 2A
Batch: 2022-2027

The world currently revolves around the fulcrum of two terminologies, one is “environment” and the other one is “sustainability”. It is only because mankind has finally realized that it cannot seem to exist without pondering upon both these terms. Current estimates indicate that we are already depleting Earth's natural resources faster than they can be replenished. If these trends persist, we would require the resources of three planets to sustain our needs by 2050.

To curb the replenishment of resources and for the absolute survival and well-being of mankind and the planet, it is indispensable to bow down to the finite resources and respect them and discover the instrumentality of “Circular economy”.

To understand the concept of “Circular Economy” it is important to first dive into the fact that our current linear economy, which relies on extracting, using, and discarding materials, only recycles 7.2% of resources, straining the environment and exacerbating climate, biodiversity, and pollution crises. In contrast, the circular economy seeks to reduce waste through better product design, extended use, and recycling, while also addressing climate change and biodiversity loss.

Over the past 20 years, global material consumption surged by 65%, hitting 95.1 billion metric tons in 2019. That year, 13% of harvested food was lost, 17% was wasted, and electronic waste reached 7.3 kg per capita, with much improperly managed, impacting both the environment and public health. This data itself is an epitome of destruction that mankind is letting itself into, it is nothing but a call for ruination and a reflection of self-sabotage.

Circular economy is the key to address climate change. Under the Paris Agreement, countries are setting climate pledges (NDCs) to cut GHG emissions and enhance resilience. Integrating circular economy practices into these pledges can speed up the low-carbon transition,

protect the environment, and create green jobs.

At its core, the circular economy is guided by several key principles namely “Design for Longevity”, “Resource Efficiency”, “Waste as a Resource” and “Business Model Innovation”. It represents a paradigm shift that aligns economic activities with environmental stewardship.

Incorporating circular economy principles into environmental law requires a comprehensive approach, including “Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)” as it mandates accountability for the entire lifecycle of products, emphasizing durability and recyclability. Incorporating “Ecodesign Regulations” is a sheer need, it requires products to minimize environmental impact through efficient design and resource use. Offering Incentives and subsidies for adopting circular practices can encourage a natural care for the climate and hence it contributes to the circular economy. Setting rigorous guidelines for recycling and waste processing and enforcing transparency and corporate responsibility through detailed environmental impact disclosures.

Stressing upon the international agreements, by incorporating circular economy principles into their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), countries can enhance their commitments to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, adapting to climate change, and fostering sustainable development.

As the renowned environmental activist and author Rachel Carson quotes “In nature nothing exists alone”, it beautifully calls together all the hands of the universe to contribute in safeguarding the ailing environment. Circular economy is one such persuasive tool if designed in the most thoughtful way, has the sheer potential to protect the environment and elevate social justice.

Student Articles

The AI takeover in Legal Practice



Sidratul Muntaha
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Batch: 2021-2026

AI started influencing the legal field in recent years with its emerging popularity and it is now transforming the legal profession by delivering new tools that help in completing the tasks more accurately and quickly. By transforming the traditional methods, AI provides efficient methods which allows lawyers to resolve and focus on more complicated cases. AI is being used in the legal field in many different ways, such as:

- 1. Legal Research and Due Diligence:** AI tools help lawyers conduct detailed legal research by quickly going through large amounts of information to find important case laws and legal precedents. This helps the lawyers in making better decisions based on a thorough examination by speeding up and improving the accuracy of the research process. Artificial intelligence, for instance, is capable of automatically reviewing contracts and identifying errors and potential hazards that people would overlook.
- 2. Document Automation:** Artificial Intelligence can ease the process of preparation and management of legal documents. With templates and automatic data entry, artificial intelligence (AI) can swiftly create documents, saving time on routine activities. This assures consistency and compliance with legal standards in the documents while expediting the process and reducing the possibility of errors.
- 3. Predictive Analytics:** By learning from data collected earlier, AI algorithms are capable of predicting the possible outcomes of legal disputes. Artificial Intelligence technologies provide to lawyers the facilities of predictive analytics based on win/loss statistics, judge tendencies, and the case law under which the case was tried. These might help them get an understanding of strategy and case management. The more predictable it would be, the more helpful it is in those high-tension litigations where the way the potential outcome is being out is a big difference between whether it is for or against.

4. Client Interaction and Service Delivery: With the need of time, chatbots and intelligent virtual assistants are in high demand to simplify client interaction. They arrange the time, provide the needed information to the users, and can even respond with the basic legal advice by following the examples that you have already had. It won't be run by individuals who have to answer hundreds of questions, who need to guarantee almost 24 hours' service.

Benefits of AI in Legal Practice

From streamlining routine work in areas such as document review and contract analysis to the most advanced predictive analytics around case outcomes, AI becomes a very valuable aid. This shift makes legal service not only accessible but also opens the door for the most just and efficient judicial system. The following are some of the benefits to legal practice when AI is integrated into it:

Increased Efficiency: The routine tasks, if automated with the help of AI, shall enable lawyers to really focus on more strategic aspects of the work that will result in speedy disposal of cases and improve client service.

Cost reduction: AI tools can reduce operational costs by multiple times, as resources need not be wasted on large manpower for repetitive tasks. This helps very much in particular for small firms and solo practitioners who may not have the muscle to take on a good volume of work. **It improves access to justice:** Artificial intelligence can democratize access to legal services by making the cost more affordable for those who earn low incomes. AI-driven platforms can offer legal advice and other aids, filling the gap created by the inability of poor people to afford traditional legal representation.

Ethical Considerations and Challenges

Despite the advantages associated with using AI in the legal field, there are major ethical concerns about its application. It is important to be cautious in dealing with these risks: bias in AI, transparency in decision-making, and data theft risk. The legal fraternity has to come up with strong ethics and codes of practice that will ensure AI is applied well and not to the detriment of fairness in the court of law.

Conclusion

AI is very close to creating a sea change in the legal field, offering efficiency tools, reducing expenses, and increasing access to justice. Therefore, as legal professionals move ahead with the continued use of AI, the accompanying ethical concerns must be met so that AI empowers human capabilities rather than replacing them. To provide improved legal aid, AI and human lawyers will probably join hands in the future of law.

Congratulations

Academic Achievements

BALLB			BBALLB		
Year	Rank	Student Name	Year	Rank	Student Name
2019-24	1	Vinayak Sharma	2019-24	1	Anushka Koushika
2019-24	2	Garvita Garg	2019-24	2	Kashish Khanna
2019-24	3	Yavnika Jain	2019-24	3	Shreya Sharma

Cultural Achievements

S.No.	Student Name	Course	Award	Organizing Institution
1	Shubhnavi Shivhare & Shikha Raj	BBA LL.B BA LLB	1st Position	Symposium (Sustainability & Fashion)
2	Gagan Malhotra	BA LLB	1st Position	GGSSIP University

Sports Achievements

S.No.	Student Name	Award	Organizing Institution
1	Vridhi Mukhija	3rd Runner Up	Janaki Cup 2024: (JASBA)
2	Dhriti Gaur	3rd Runner Up	Janaki Cup 2024: (JASBA)
3	Gouri A Nair	3rd Runner Up	Janaki Cup 2024: (JASBA)
4	Kashvi Chamoli	3rd Runner Up	Janaki Cup 2024: (JASBA)
5	Vineet Singh	1st Runner Up	Don Bosco College Tournament 2024
6	Rishabh Kumar Rai	1st Runner Up	Don Bosco College Tournament 2024
7	Akash Malayil	1st Runner Up	Don Bosco College Tournament 2024
8	Gaurabg Singh Bhati	1st Runner Up	Don Bosco College Tournament 2024
9	Sahil Chhetri	1st Runner Up	Don Bosco College Tournament 2024
10	DME Football (Men)	2nd Position	Samagrah 2024
11	DME Football (Women)	3rd Position	Samagrah 2024
12	DME Cricket Team	2nd Position	Samagrah 2024

Unveiling ceremony of “Kavyanjali”

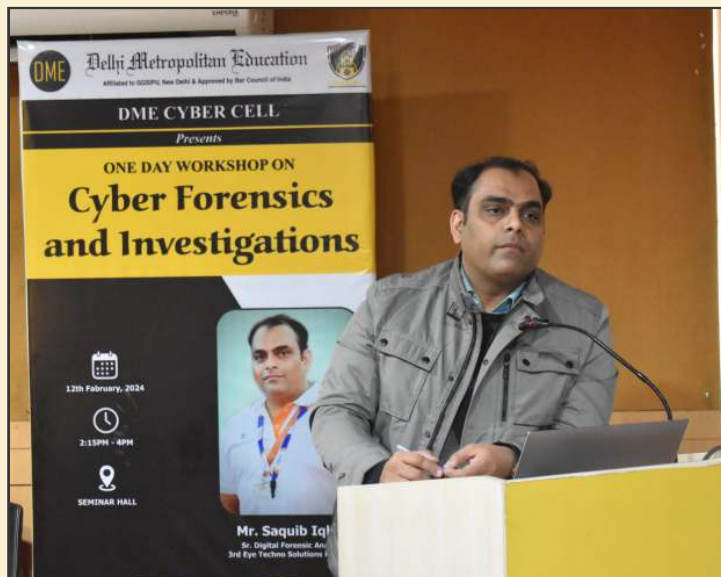


NSS Cell, DME organized the unveiling ceremony of “Kavyanjali” a tapestry of inspiration woven with the threads of valor, leadership, and devotion authored by Mr Arpit Mishra on 7th February 2024 in Nelson Mandela Auditorium. Smt. Smriti Irani, Union Cabinet Minister Women and Child Development and Ministry of Minority Affairs was the Chief Guest of the Event. She appreciated the author for incessantly writing such motivational Poems. She read an excerpt from the book that talked about never giving up and having the courage to follow one's dreams. The event was also graced with the presence of Dr Mahesh Sharma, Member of Parliament, Mr Vipin Sahni, Chairman, DME & Mrs Kiran Sahni, Chairperson, DME.



One Day Workshop on Cyber Forensics and Investigations

In celebration of Safer Internet Day 2024, DME Cyber Cell organized a One Day Workshop on Cyber Forensics and Investigations. The One-day workshop was held on 12 th February 2024 in the Seminar Hall. Mr. Saquib Iqbal, Assistant Manager, Senior Forensic Analyst, 3rd Eye Techno Solutions Pvt. Ltd., the resource person of the workshop, was welcomed with a planter by Prof. Rajinder Kaur Randhawa, Academic Coordinator, DME Law



School. Mr. Lokesh Upreti, Senior Manager, Learning and Programs, 3rd Eye Techno Solutions Pvt. Ltd. also graced the occasion. Mr. Saquib Iqbal delivered an insightful discourse on cyber trends, attacks, and the vital role of cyber forensics. He emphasized the importance of digital evidence in judicial trials and institutions while stressing the challenges of navigating cyberspace and protection strategies. The session concluded with a question-answer round professing a dynamic exchange of comprehensive understanding of cybersecurity and digital forensics. Prof. Rajinder Kaur Randhawa, Academic Coordinator, DME Law School, then felicitated the resource person with a memento. To end the event, a vote of thanks was given by Anushka Rastogi, Student Convener of the DME Cyber Cell followed by a group photograph.



SCC Online Training Session



DME Law School conducted SCC Online Training Session for the students of BA LLB and BBA LLB first year, Batch 2023-2024 on February 21, 2024 (Wednesday). Mr. Rajesh Raina, Manager, Learning Centre, SCC Online addressed the students. The training session was graced by the presence of Prof. (Dr.) Rajinder Kaur Randhawa, Academic Coordinator, DME Law School and Dr. Ghazala Abidin, Associate Professor, DME Law School. The objective of the session was to familiarize the first year law students with the practical use of the SCC Online database. The spectacular features of the online database were highlighted by the resource person. The students learnt the significance of the legal database and its practical application. The session was interactive and students participated with great enthusiasm. The session ended with a vote of thanks.

Education Visit to Waste to Wonder Park



The educational visit to Waste to Wonder Park was organized on 27th February 2024 for the 4th-year students of BA LLB and BBA LLB of Delhi Metropolitan Education (DME). This initiative was organized by the Visit Society of the Law School of DME in collaboration with the Eco Club of DME. The visit garnered participation from over 40 students from the BA LLB and BBA LLB programs.

Waste to Wonder Park stands as a unique landmark near

Hazrat Nizamuddin Metro Station in Ganga Vihar. The park distinguishes itself by housing stunning replicas of the Seven Wonders of the World. What sets these structures apart is their construction from industrial and other waste products such as iron sheets, rods, fans, and automobile parts. Notably, the park utilizes renewable energy sources like solar and wind energy for electricity generation, illuminating the park and its monuments post-sunset. The park most impressive feature lies in its transformation of waste materials into artistic wonders. The Seven Wonders, including the Taj Mahal, Leaning Tower of Pisa, Great Pyramid of Giza, Eiffel Tower of Paris, Christ the Redeemer Statue of Rio De Janeiro, the Statue of Liberty of the United States of America, and Rome's Colosseum, are all constructed from discarded auto parts and scrap metal sourced from city landfills. This innovative approach not only showcases creativity but also aligns with the broader environmental goals of waste reduction and recycling.

The primary objectives of the education visit were to educate students about sustainable waste management practices, instill a sense of environmental responsibility, and showcase innovative approaches to repurposing waste materials. The visit aimed to supplement academic knowledge with practical exposure, aligning with DME emphasis on experiential learning. It commenced with an informative presentation on the significance of waste management and its impact on the environment. Subsequently, the students were guided through the Waste to Wonder park, where they witnessed firsthand the transformation of scrap metal into intricate sculptures. The interactive session allowed students to engage with the concept of upcycling and understand the role they can play in promoting a greener and cleaner environment.

The visit proved to be a valuable and enriching experience for the 4th-year BA LLB and BBA LLB students of DME. The collaborative effort of the Visit Society and Eco Club successfully imparted practical insights into environmental conservation, aligning with DME's commitment to holistic education. This initiative not only contributed to the academic development of the students but also fostered a sense of environmental consciousness that will resonate with them in their future endeavors.



To bid farewell to Dr. Rashmi Nagpal Dean DME Law School

Success is always the result of high intentions, sincere efforts and intelligent execution. It was said by the great Greek philosopher namely Aristotle. It superbly applies to Dr. Rashmi Nagpal who has been with us as Dean faculty of law for quite long.

It is the divine qualities of a person that makes him or her a gentle and noble being. The divine virtues give man and woman spiritual strength and peace and enable him/her to serve others truly and thus be near and dear to them and to God.

Friends, as a flower spreads its fresh fragrance all around in the atmosphere, a smile on a person's face cheers up the spirit of others who come in his/her sphere.

Likewise Dr. Rashmi Nagpal who joined DME about three years back spread her fragrance of discipline, hard work and intelligent functioning. These sterling qualities of her not only made her popular amongst the legal circles here but also endeared her to one and all.

Ever since she showed her mettle of abilities, capabilities and competency. Her tenure as Dean faculty of law as well as that of Additional Director would be remembered as memorable for two reasons - one her straightforwardness and the other her eagle watch on the students & faculty members, be it of Law, Management or Journalism. She never minced words to convey her point and at the same time did not bother if others liked it or not. Straightforwardness enables the person to fit better in the society.

Sweetness of language and temper were her other virtues. One who discerns only the good qualities of others is a great merit. As a bee collects sweetness from flowers so does a person who

has an eye for others' merits, gather good points and he/she himself or herself also becomes a store of sweetness like a honeycomb.

Humility has been her qualitative trait. One who thinks himself or herself to be a humble man/woman is considered by others to be great human being. A king wearing a crown rules over his kingdom

but a human being like Dr. Nagpal wears a crown in her own right.

Fearlessness saves the man from worries and suspicion and lives a carefree life. Contentment is of great merit. A person who is contended is richer than the wealthiest man in the world for he's not riding the wild horse of unfulfilled wishes. Such a person considers the points of God's knowledge as so many gems being showered on him or her by God. The righteous actions of Dr. Nagpal were her greatest treasures.

Self confidence is undeniably a very important quality that a person needs to have success in any great task. It is this quality that enables man to consider a mountain as a mole hill. Dr.

Nagpal successfully faced many challenges including the indiscipline of the unruly students and also the deviated faculty members. A struggle is the way of life - a path which Dr. Rashmi Nagpal has toed with a view to add feathers to the goodwill and glory of DME.

Dr. Nagpal besides being a dutiful person, attending to her official responsibilities to the best of her capabilities, is a loving mother, a caring wife and completely a family person. In addition, here in the office she had a great affection with her peers and considered them as her family members. She had a fatherly respect for me.

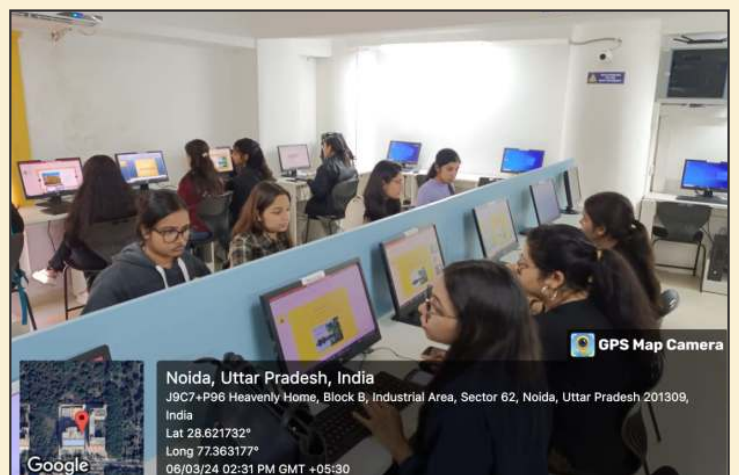
DME's loss in her resigning from here would certainly be a gain of Nurseee Monjee University. I wish her an extremely successful tenure there and a wonderful bright future.



VAC Session on “Mastering IT Skills”

The IT skills course for Law students under the VAC (Value Added Course) programme was held online from January 29 - February 2, 2024. A complete data base on the themes and topics to be covered were shared with the students, before the commencement of the program. The major themes included information, working and usage of Word, Powerpoint and Excel. Due to their abundant usability, knowledge of these IT skills are taken to be of immense significance.

A practical assessment for the same was conducted on March 5, 2024 for the BA LLB batch, and on March 6, 2024 for the BBA LLB batch. The assessment was based on a shared template, on which the students were required to create a word document, a power point presentation and an excel.



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 Long 77.363177°
 06/03/24 02:31 PM GMT +05:30

National Moot Court Competition



The 8th DME National Moot Court Competition, from 6th to 7th April, 2024 was successfully conducted by DME Law School. The inaugural ceremony of the DME National Moot Court Competition, which was graced by the presence of Hon'ble Mr. Justice C.T. Ravikumar, Judge Supreme Court of India. After the inaugural ceremony, the participating teams enthusiastically competed against each other.

The Competition witnessed the intense art of advocacy as participants competed in the semi- final and final rounds. The semi- finals were adjudicated by Advocates Mr. H.S. Bhullar, Mr. Gagan Narang along with Mr. Praveen Pathak and Mr. Sarthak Gaur. The finals and valedictory session were graced by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bhanwar Singh, Former Judge, Allahabad High Court, Director General, DME, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Najmi Waziri, Former Judge, High Court of Delhi, Dr. Adish C. Aggarwala, Senior Advocate, Supreme Court of India and President, Supreme Court Bar Association and Mr. Naveen Kumar Jaggi, Advocate, Supreme Court of India and CEO of Triple J law firm.



Visit to the National Green Tribunal

On the 9th of April, 2024, the Visit Society of Delhi Metropolitan Education (DME) Law School organized an educational trip to the National Green Tribunal (NGT) in collaboration with the DME Eco Club and the Legal Aid Committee of DME. This insightful visit was part of an initiative to integrate practical legal environmental awareness and activism among the students. A selected group of thirty-five law students had the privilege to engage in this enriching experience. The purpose of the visit was manifold, aiming to familiarize students with the functioning of the NGT, its pivotal role in addressing environmental issues

through the legal framework, and how it balances ecological concerns with developmental needs. The students were given a comprehensive tour, which included attending live tribunal sessions. This firsthand experience provided them with a real-world insight into the judicial processes related to environmental laws and regulations.

Highlights of the visit included interactive sessions with environmental lawyers who shared their experiences, challenges, and the impact of their work on environmental jurisprudence in India and witnessing the Proceedings of the Tribunal. The visit to the NGT marks a significant step towards cultivating a new generation of environmentally conscious legal professionals. It underscores the importance of practical education and the role of academic institutions in fostering environmental stewardship and legal acumen among future leaders.



A drive by the Legal Aid Cell at the Sakhi One Stop Centre

The Legal Aid Cell of DME organized a noteworthy drive at the Sakhi One Stop Centre, located in Sector 62, Noida, on April 19, 2024, which currently oversees the well-being of more than 200 girls residing in the shelter home. Commencing the event, Ms. Anudita Singh, the warden, and Mr. Jitendra, representing the District Prosecuting Officer (DPO), were felicitated by the faculty members of DME Law School. During the course of the event, the students and Faculty members of DME interacted with approximately twenty girls, each aged between 12 to 17 years. Through meaningful interactions, the girls were sensitized about their rights and enlightened about the remedies available to them in the face of adversity.



IP ODYSSEY-2024



The DME CIPR Cell organized an engaging event titled “IP ODYSSEY” – the INTRA DME IPR Quiz Competition on 23rd April, 2024, with the objective of educating students on the intricacies of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR). The event commenced with an inspiring inaugural ceremony, graced by Prof. (Dr.) Ravi Kant Swami, Director of DME and Prof. (Dr.) Poorva Ranjan, Head of the Management Department. They underscored the contemporary significance of IPR knowledge in today's fast-paced landscape of innovation and entrepreneurship, highlighting its critical role in protecting creative endeavors, fostering technological advancements, and stimulating economic growth.

Following the ceremony, the competition began with a preliminary round consisting of written Multiple-Choice Question (MCQ) questions, where participants demonstrated their understanding of fundamental IPR concepts. The atmosphere was charged with intellectual excitement as students engaged in a lively exchange of ideas and knowledge. The top ten scorers from this round advanced to the subsequent stages, showcasing their expertise and commitment to mastering the complexities of IPR.

In the 2nd round i.e. Team-Buzzer Round, five teams from the qualifying top 10 were formed through an impartial draw of lots. The names of the teams were unique as each was inspired from different aspects of IPR, including copyright, patent, design, trademark, and geographical indications. This collaborative phase of the competition fostered camaraderie among participants as they combined their knowledge to address challenging scenarios and case studies. Two teams emerged victorious, demonstrating not only their individual aptitude but also their ability to work cohesively as a team.

The competition remained intense as the third highest-scoring team participated in a rapid-fire elimination round,



where quick thinking and sharp reflexes were crucial. To qualify for the top 5, who would move on to the ultimate showdown.

The climax of the event was the electrifying time bound round (20 sec per question), where finalists faced rapid-fire questions that tested their ability to think quickly and provide concise yet comprehensive responses within a tight timeframe. The audience was captivated, witnessing a display of wit and intellect.

Ultimately, emerging victorious, the winner, Ms. Ambika Sharma, was felicitated with the Certificate of Appreciation, Trophy and Rs. 2000 worth Amazon Voucher, Ms. Ritisha Bhattacharya (1st Runner Up) was felicitated with the Certificate of Appreciation, Trophy and Rs. 1500 worth Amazon Voucher, Mr. Subramanyan H (2nd Runner Up) was felicitated with the Certificate of Appreciation, Trophy and Rs. 1000 worth Amazon Voucher, and Ms. Tisha Dem was felicitated with the Trophy for Merit and a Certificate of Appreciation, by distinguished dignitaries, Prof (Dr.) R.K. Randhawa, Academic Coordinator, DME Law School and Prof (Dr.) Shalini Gautam, Head, Outreach Cell DME whose presence added prestige to the occasion and highlighted the importance of IPR across various domains. Their words of encouragement and praise were a testament to the participants' hard work and dedication.

As the event concluded, Ms. Ashima Pury, Faculty Coordinator (IP ODYSSEY) and Co-Convener, CIPR Cell delivered a heartfelt vote of thanks, expressing gratitude to all the dignitaries, participants, organizers and supporters who contributed to making “IP ODYSSEY” a resounding success. The event not only enriched the academic experience of participants but also promoted a culture of innovation, creativity, and ethical stewardship of intellectual property within the DME community and beyond.



Legal Aid Camp



On May 4, 2024, The Legal Aid Cell of Delhi Metropolitan Education, Noida hosted a highly impactful Legal Aid Camp in 167, Village Post, Makanpur, Indirapuram, Ghaziabad. The event was graced by esteemed guests including Shri Radhe Shyam Tyagi, Councilor, Retired Brigadier Harry Sandhu & Viresh Chand Tyagi.

The student members took upon themselves the responsibility to enlighten the attendees on a spectrum of legal issues, including matters concerning Hurt, Robbery, Cheque Bounce, Banking frauds, General exceptions of IPC. The audience was informed about the Legal Service Authority and its role in providing free legal aid. The legal Aid camp was a huge success, which promoted legal literacy and access to justice for all.

GLITZ 24'



The DME Cultural Cell along with DME Law School organized the Farewell Party: FRIENDS' 24 for the Batch of 2019-2024 (BA/BBA LLB) on 6th May 2024. The farewell was conducted under the guidance of the Core Coordination Committee consisting of the Faculty In-charge of the Cultural Cell, Ms. Navjot Suri Singhal and faculty Co-incharge - Ms. Amrapalli Sharma. The event was successful with the presence of Prof. (Dr.) R.K. Randhawa Academic Coordinator, DME Law School.

The event proceeded with the cultural performances by the DME Fashion Society - STYLEIT; DME Music Society - ENIGMA; and DME Bhangra Society - THE BHANGRA STEPPERS. DME's Western Dance Crew- FITOOR also took to the stage to perform while some members performed solo

for their beloved seniors. Each of the students involved exhibited great dedication, performed extraordinarily and left all the members of the audience in awe.

Thereafter, the competitions for Mr. & Ms. Well Dressed was judged by Mr. Hitik Bansal and Ms. Himanshi where as Mr. & Ms. DME were judged by Mr. Bakul and Ms. Shubhangi Negi, the notable alumnis of DME. The memory video of the final year batch was played to assist the students in reminiscing and reliving their long journey of 5 years at DME. These competitions were immediately followed by the felicitation of all the judges by the esteemed Faculty convenor, Mrs. Navjot Suri Singhal, Prof (Dr.) R.K. Randhawa Academic Coordinator and Ms. Amrapalli Sharma, Cultural Faculty Co In-charge. The announcement of all the titles for the outgoing batch of 2019-24 were made with the Well Dressed titles going to Mr. Eshan Bhanduni and Ms. Shailja Rawat The most coveted titles of Mr. & Ms. DME were given to Mr. Dhiman Dutta and Ms. Shraddha Goyal. The event concluded with the Vote of Thanks by Ms. Navjot Suri Singhal - Faculty In-charge, DME Cultural Cell, after which all the students were invited to let loose and dance their hearts out for the DJ Session.

CYBER LEAGUE 24'

On May 10, 2024, the Cyber Cell of Delhi Metropolitan Education, Noida, organized the Cyber League 24' Cyber Meme Competition 2024 in collaboration with the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology. Approximately 20 students from colleges across Delhi NCR participated, creating memes based on the theme "1930," representing the Cyber Helpline Number. Participants had one hour to create their memes, which were evaluated by Ms. Kritika Gautam, Assistant Professor at DME Law School, and Mr. Vishal Sahai, Assistant Professor at DME Media School. Following the competition, the valedictory ceremony commenced. Professor (Dr.) Ghulam Yazdani, Faculty of Law Jamia Millia Islamia, was the Chief Guest. He was warmly welcomed and honored by Prof. (Dr.) Ambrish Saxena, Dean of DME Media School, and Prof. (Dr.) Rajinder Kaur Randhawa, Head of DME Law School. The ceremony began with a speech by the Chief Guest, emphasizing the significance of Cyber Security. A video showcasing highlights of the day's events was presented after his speech. The music society, ENIGMA, delivered a delightful performance to uplift the participants before announcing the results. Bhavya from Trinity Institution as the second runner-up, Mayank from Lloyd Law College as the first runner-up, and Devansh Gaur from Amity Noida as the winners. The event concluded with a Vote of Thanks by Dr. Farah Hayat, Faculty Convenor of DME Cyber Cell.



International Conference on “Championing Inclusivity: Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Disability Rights and Social Justice”



DME Law School, Noida in collaboration with the Centre for Advanced Study in International Humanitarian Law, RGNUL, Patiala, University of Jammu & Kashmir and the Rotaract Club, Noida, successfully hosted the International Conference on “Championing Inclusivity: Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Disability Rights and Social Justice” on May 26, 2024. The event was graced by the esteemed Chief Guest, Prof. (Dr.) Anil Sahasrabudhe, Chairman of the National Educational Technology Forum, Chairman of the Executive Committee at NAAC, Chairman of the NBA, and Former Chairman of AICTE, along with the Special Guest, Mr. Nipun Malhotra, CEO of the Nipman Foundation & Founder, Wheels for Life. Their invaluable insights and contributions significantly enriched the discourse on inclusivity and social justice. The conference was a resounding success, with engaging sessions and thought-provoking discussions led by experts in the field. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bhanwar Singh, Director General, DME and Dr. R.K. Randhawa, Head, DME Law School presented accolades to exceptional researchers and scholars, including those from Gujarat National Law University and Saveetha School of Law, for their impactful contributions to disability rights and social justice. The conference was a resounding success, with engaging sessions and thought-provoking discussions led by experts in the field.



10th Intra Moot Court Competition

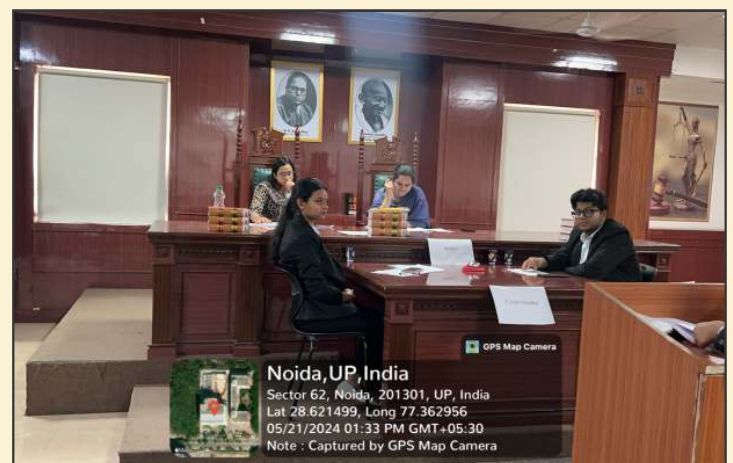
The 10th Intra Moot Court Competition at Delhi Metropolitan Education (DME) took place on the 20th and 21st of May, 2024. The competition commenced with the draw of lots on the 20th of May, where 38 enthusiastic teams, each comprising four members, eagerly awaited their matchups. This event marked the beginning of a two-day legal battle, showcasing the talents and hard work of the participants.

Participants cited relevant case laws to substantiate their contentions within the stipulated time frame. After the submission of arguments by both sides, rebuttals were allowed only with the judge's permission. Time was strictly monitored, with court masters issuing warnings as each team's time slot neared completion.

On second day, the results of the quarterfinal round were announced, with the top four scoring teams advancing to the semi-final round. Two courtrooms were prepared for this stage of the competition. The semi-final round commenced after the draw of lots and the exchange of memorials.

Each team's speakers were allotted 30 minutes to present their case, followed by 2 minutes per team for rebuttal. The counsels delivered strong and convincing arguments, citing relevant case laws within the allotted time. The judges actively engaged with the counsels, posing challenging questions and evaluating them based on their arguments, responses, time management and courtroom etiquette.

During the final round, each team's speakers were given a total of 30 minutes to present their arguments, followed by 2 minutes per team for rebuttal. The counsels from both sides presented powerful and persuasive arguments, showcasing their legal acumen and preparation. The judges posed probing questions and assessed the counsels on their arguments, responses, time management and courtroom etiquette.



Alumni Speaks

Q1. How would you describe your journey at DME and beyond?

A1. My journey at DME cannot be described in words entirely. The way the college has been supportive throughout the 5 year journey, every student shall always be grateful for that. DME always took care of our academic goals as well as our extra curricular activities. This journey has certainly prepared the students to tackle the profession in a subtle manner especially during egregious and draconian circumstances which may take place.



Q2. How did you feel when you were allowed to reconnect with your alma mater?

A2 It was indeed an honour. Reconnecting with your Alma matter is always a privilege especially when you are able to observe the immense growth it has achieved over the years. As an alumni it is always a proud moment to discover your college's name in various achievements. Thus, it is always a great feeling to be connecting with my alma mater.

Q3. What has been your mantra of life? Are there any three habits that you swear by?

A3. There is no fixed mantra or formulae as such, however, I do believe that sincerity, hard work, and dedication towards your work are important. One of the habits which I advise is to keep practicing the skill / art in which you seek to grow.

Q4. Which subjects have been your favourite and why?

A4. Academically, I really enjoyed studying and discovering about Muslim Law, Election Laws, Intellectual Property Laws, Criminal Laws and Medical Laws

Professionally, I enjoy working in cases related to Intellectual Property Laws, Intermediary Laws, and Entertainment Law including laws regulating media and OTT platforms

Q5. Any favourite event/memory of yours at DME.

A5. Quite difficult to Knick pick any particular memory, since those 5 years were the best of my life so far. However, to me the freedom to participate in extra curricular activities was of paramount importance. Hence, every competition I participated in and represented my college is very close to my heart.

Q6 What advice would you like to give to your juniors?

A6 The advice from my side is to be super active from the very first semester.

There is an apprehension generally after the 12th standard to take a break and enjoy, however, students generally realize in their 3rd or 4th year of Law college that they have only limited semesters left to build and improve their CV. In the meantime, students who were sincere enough from their 1st year onwards already gain a lead. So, it's very important to be active in your studies as well as extra curricular activities from the very 1st semester or at least 1st year and enjoy the college phase along with it.

Q7 Do you think DME has helped shape your professional life in terms of opportunities, teaching, etc?

7. That goes without saying. DME's role in my journey from a student to a lawyer has been of paramount importance. The professional nuances, the constant backing and support has indeed really helped me in my profession as a litigator.

Yours sincerely,

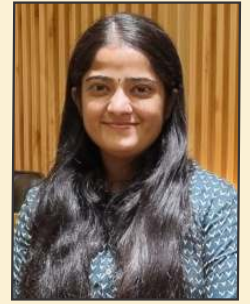
Kuber S. Mahajan

Batch -2015-20, BBALLB

Senior Associate, Saikrishna & Associates, New Delhi

How would you describe your journey at DME and beyond?

Enriching is the word. As I reflect on the transformative journey that DME has guided me through, I am compelled to share with you the profound gratitude and respect I hold for this remarkable institution. DME has been a cornerstone of my legal education, shaping not only my understanding of the law but also my vision for the future. DME's commitment to excellence is evident in every lecture, workshop, and discussion. The faculty's dedication to imparting knowledge is matched only by their passion for nurturing critical thinking and ethical reasoning. They have not only taught us the letter of the law but also the spirit of justice that underpins it. This holistic approach has equipped me with the tools to not just navigate, but to innovate within the legal landscape.



How did you feel when you get to reconnect with your alma mater?

Reconnecting with DME is often a heartwarming and fulfilling experience, especially when it involves engaging in the continuous cycle of learning and mentorship. There's a unique joy that comes from returning to a place that was once a home of intellectual growth and personal development. It's a blend of nostalgia and excitement—a chance to revisit cherished memories while also making new ones. When I as an alumnus or alumna step back onto campus, there's a profound sense of gratitude for the institution that laid the groundwork for my future. It's a place where foundational knowledge was gained, and lifelong friendships were formed. The opportunity to share insights and learnings with juniors creates a bridge between generations, fostering a tradition of passing down wisdom and experience that enriches the academic community. Interacting with faculty and administration rekindles the respect and admiration for those who guided and supported me in this educational journey. These connections often lead to collaborative efforts, where I contribute to the evolving landscape of my alma mater through various initiatives, projects, or research endeavours. Overall, the feeling of reconnecting with DME is a harmonious blend of giving and receiving. It's about honouring the past, contributing to the present, and inspiring the future.

Which subjects have been your favourite and why?

International Law, especially Law of organisations that made me who I am today. My research subjects including Economics, that led to my connection with Isha ma'am to whom I shall be forever grateful!

Any favourite event/memory of yours at DME ?

Volunteering and societies work any given day. Grateful to Dr Randhawa ma'am, Ms Navjot Singhal ma'am, Sree Durga ma'am, Souma Ma'am, Bedapriya ma'am and all the other faculties.

Finally, any parting words of advice for our ambitious readers?

To the juniors who walk the halls of our esteemed law school, know that the DME offers an unparalleled foundation upon which you can build your career. Embrace the rigorous curriculum, engage with the diverse ideas presented, and immerse yourself in the wealth of opportunities that come your way. The practical experiences, mentorship, and camaraderie you will find here are invaluable assets that will serve you well beyond the confines of the classroom. As you continue your journey, let the principles and values instilled by the DME guide you. Strive for justice, advocate with integrity, and remember that the law is a powerful instrument for change. The path ahead will be challenging, but the education and support you receive from the DME will empower you to rise to those challenges with confidence and purpose. I am deeply grateful for the role the DME has played in my life, and I am excited to see how it will shape yours. Cherish this time, for it is a profound period of growth and discovery.

Preeti Dhoundiyal

Batch -2017-22, BALLB

Project Consultant, Ernst & Young

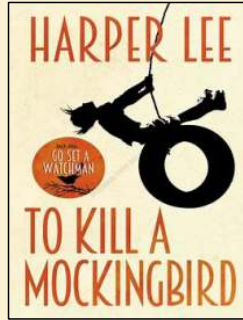
Book Review

TO KILL A MOCKINGBIRD BY HARPER LEE

Harper Lee's "To Kill a Mockingbird" is a profound exploration of racial injustice and moral growth set in the 1930s American South. The novel follows Scout Finch, a young girl whose father, Atticus Finch, is a principled lawyer defending a Black man, Tom Robinson, falsely accused of raping a white woman. Through Scout's eyes, we witness the pervasive racism and deep-seated prejudice in her small town of Maycomb, Alabama.

The narrative is both a coming-of-age story and a social critique, revealing the complexities of human nature and the struggle between good and evil. Lee's portrayal of Atticus Finch as a moral beacon challenges readers to confront their own values and prejudices. The character of Scout, with her innocent yet perceptive observations, offers a poignant reminder of the impact of empathy and understanding.

The novel's strength lies in its rich character development and its ability to provoke thoughtful reflection on themes of justice, morality, and compassion. "To Kill a Mockingbird" remains a timeless classic, resonating with readers for its powerful message and enduring relevance.

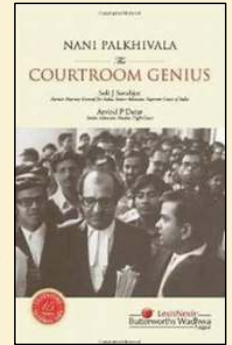


NANI PALKHIVALA: THE COURTROOM GENIUS BY SOLI S. SORABJEE AND ARVIND P. DATAR

"Nani Palkhivala: The Courtroom Genius" by Soli S. Sorabjee and Arvind P. Datar is a remarkable tribute to one of India's most distinguished legal minds. The book meticulously chronicles the life and career of Nani Palkhivala, highlighting his extraordinary contributions to the Indian legal system. Palkhivala, renowned for his eloquence and brilliance in the courtroom, played a pivotal role in shaping Indian constitutional law, notably through his arguments in the landmark Kesavananda Bharati case.

Sorabjee and Datar, both eminent legal professionals, provide a detailed and nuanced portrayal of Palkhivala's career, capturing his intellectual depth and commitment to justice. The narrative is enriched with anecdotes and insights that illustrate Palkhivala's legal acumen and his influence on Indian jurisprudence. The book also explores his personal values and dedication to upholding democratic principles.

Through thorough research and engaging writing, the authors offer readers a compelling account of Palkhivala's legacy. "Nani Palkhivala: The Courtroom Genius" is both an homage to a legal legend and a valuable resource for those interested in understanding the evolution of Indian law and the impact of one of its most formidable advocates.

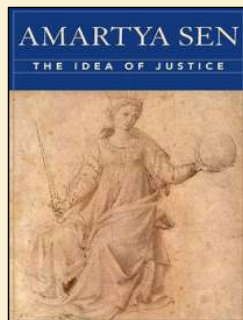


THE IDEA OF JUSTICE BY AMARTYA SEN

Amartya Sen's "The Idea of Justice" presents a compelling critique of traditional theories of justice and offers a fresh perspective on how we can better understand and achieve justice in the real world. Sen challenges the often abstract and idealized notions of justice found in philosophical discourse, advocating instead for a more pragmatic and context-sensitive approach.

Central to Sen's argument is the distinction between "transcendental" and "comparative" justice. While transcendental justice seeks perfect ideals, comparative justice focuses on practical improvements and relative betterment in human conditions. Sen emphasizes the importance of addressing injustices as they arise, rather than waiting for a perfect system. He argues that justice should be about enhancing individual freedoms and capabilities, and that public discourse and democratic deliberation are crucial in advancing this goal.

Sen draws on diverse examples from history and contemporary society to illustrate his points, making complex theories accessible and relevant. The book is both a philosophical treatise and a practical guide, challenging readers to reconsider how justice can be understood and pursued in a flawed world. "The Idea of Justice" is a thought-provoking and influential work that reshapes our understanding of justice and its application in the real world.



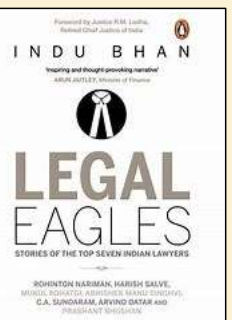
LEGAL EAGLES: STORIES OF THE TOP SEVEN INDIAN LAWYERS BY INDU BHAN

"Legal Eagles: Stories of the Top Seven Indian Lawyers" by Indu Bhan offers a compelling look into the lives and careers of India's most distinguished legal professionals. Through engaging narratives, Bhan profiles seven lawyers whose expertise and impact have shaped the Indian legal landscape. The book is both informative and inspiring, delving into the personal and professional journeys of these legal giants.

Each chapter is dedicated to a different lawyer, providing insights into their significant cases, unique strategies, and contributions to the field. Bhan's writing is accessible and thorough, presenting complex legal concepts in a way that is both understandable and engaging for readers unfamiliar with legal jargon.

The book not only highlights the remarkable achievements of these individuals but also sheds light on the broader legal challenges and changes in India. It's a tribute to the resilience, intellect, and dedication required to excel in the legal profession.

"Legal Eagles" is a must-read for those interested in law, Indian history, and inspirational stories of success against the odds. It effectively captures the essence of each lawyer's legacy and the evolving nature of the Indian legal system.



Prachi Kushwaha
BA LLB-3B
2021-2026