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# Anecdote Corner



## Director General's Desk

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

## A Magical Diamond Jewel, Lord Krishna Cherished For

SYAMANTAKA MANI, is a legendary jewel, which finds a reference in Chapter 13, Part Four of Vishnu Puran. In one of the provinces of Lord Krishna's Dwaraka kingdom was a Yeduvanshi king known as Satrajeet, a devotee of the Sun God. One day Satrajeet was roaming on the seashore when the Sun God Himself appeared and said, "My son, I am very happy with your worship and devotion, therefore, you can ask for a boon." Satrajeet prayed for the diamond jewel, namely Syamantaka Mani, which was full of magical powers. The Sun God granted the boon, handed the diamond jewel to Satrajeet and left for His abode in the sky. The legend is that wherever this jewel was kept, the society at large would never encounter any calamities like earthquakes, droughts, floods, or famines; rather, the public at large would always be full of prosperity and plenitude. When Satrajeet came to Dwaraka with the shining diamond, people mistook him for the Sun God, but Satrajeet narrated all about it. When Dwaraka King Krishna came to know about its miraculous virtues, he asked Satrajeet to hand over the jewel to Yadava king Ugrasen, but Satrajeet did not comply with it.

Apprehending that this Mani might be forcibly taken away by mighty Krishna, he handed it over to his brother Prasen with instructions to protect it by all means. The Syamantaka diamond, by its magical power, was used to generate a considerable amount of gold on a daily basis. Once Prasen was going through the forest, where he was killed by a lion, and the lion fled away with the diamond, but it could not possess it for long as the demon King of bears, namely Jambavan, killed the lion and took away the Syamantak Mani. Lord Krishna, in order to procure the Mani, chased Prasen, but in vain; as he found Prasen's corpse and that of his horse lying in the jungle with a scene of violence at the spot. He then chased the lion, but after tracking a short distance, found the lion lying dead as well. Ascertaining from the scenery of savagery and tagging the footprints of the killer, Krishna tailed him and eventually entered the demon king of bears, Jambvan's cave. Without knowing who the stranger was, the demon king challenged Lord Krishna and a fierce battle started between the two. It is said that the battle between the two mighty warriors went on for 21 days and ultimately Jambvan realized that the man he was fighting with was not an ordinary person, but Himself a God. The demon King surrendered to Lord Krishna and when he came to learn that Krishna was Lord Vishnu Himself, he willingly presented the diamond jewel to Lord Krishna and in reverence also gave his daughter Jambvati - a

multi-talented, beautiful girl - to be his wife.

On the other hand, in Dwaraka, a rumour went viral like a wildfire that Prasen had been killed by Lord Krishna with a motive to snatch away the diamond Mani. But by bringing Syamantaka Mani to Dwaraka, Lord Krishna proved himself to be innocent and got rid of the charge Satrajeet publicly leveled that his brother Prasen had been killed by Krishna with the motive of snatching away the diamond jewel. Lord Krishna summoned Satrajeet to the royal Assembly and after narrating the entire story - right from chasing Prasen, then lion's brutality, and finally 21 days long fierce fighting with Jambvan - he returned the diamond jewel to Satrajeet for safe custody. Accepting the magical jewel, Satrajeet felt guilty of false accusation of murder and theft against Krishna, and in order to atone for such an offence, offered his daughter Satyabhama's hand for marriage with Krishna. Satyabhama, being endowed with divine qualities, was accepted by Krishna as his wife.

In Dwaraka, there was a trio of crooked persons namely Kritavarma, Akrur and Shatdhanwa—who had individually desired to marry Satyabhama and they all felt offended by Satrajeet marrying his daughter to Krishna. They conspired to avenge Satrajeet. One night, taking advantage of Krishna's absence from Dwaraka, when he had gone along with Baldeo to Hastinapur on getting information about Duryodhan's attempt to kill the Pandavas in LAKSHYAGRIHYA, Shatdhanwa entered the house of Satrajeet and killed him while he was asleep, and escaped with the diamond jewel. Satyabhama rushed to Hastinapur and informed Krishna of her father's tragic death caused by Shatdhanwa. Krishna and Baldeo both assured Satyabhama to avenge her father's death.

Fearing Krishna's ire, Shatdhanwa fled into forests, but Krishna chased him and killed him using his deadly weapon CHAKRA. To his utter dismay, the Syamantaka Mani was not found on his person, as he had already handed it over to his accomplice Akrur for safe and secured custody and Akrur, to protect himself and the jewel, migrated to Kashi. When Krishna returned empty handed without the jewel and informed his elder brother that Shatdhanwa had no Mani with him, Baldeo refused to believe it and snubbed Krishna with an allegation of having misappropriated it for his personal advantage. Baldeo felt so much annoyed and offended that he left Dwaraka and relocated to Janakpuri. Krishna was badly disturbed to have been encountered with the false accusation of misappropriating the

Syamantaka Mani, second time and that too by his own brother. As a matter of fact, Baldeo also had an eye on that jewel because of its rich values like producing for its owner enormous gold every day. In the absence of magical and powerful jewels, the public of Dwaraka started suffering from serious ailments, sufferings and miseries.

Krishna deployed numerous persons to find out the real custodian of the jewel and in a few days, he came to learn that Akrur, residing in Kashi, had it in his possession. He then summoned top brass of the Yadav's community and persuaded them to go to Kashi and bring Akrur back by giving every assurance of no harm to him. Akrur returned to Dwaraka but concealed the fact of Syamantaka Mani with him. However, the luxurious life that he was leading was one indication of his being in custody of the jewel. When Krishna got confirmed information about it, Akrur was summoned to the Royal Assembly and humorously asked by Krishna to produce the jewel. Now there was no escape for him, and as a consequence, he took out from the fold of his garments a small golden box and then opening the decorative small chest, brought out the Syamantaka jewel, glittering the Assembly to everybody's dismay. It was graciously handed over to Krishna, who now had a difficult task to authorize its lawful custodian, although Satyabhama claimed it as her ancestral property. Baldeo, treating it as a 'Treasure Trove', staked his joint claim with Krishna. It is a legal philosophy that treasures found this way are always the Government's or King's property. Krishna, being in a piquet situation, persuaded his wife Satyabhama to relinquish her right over it otherwise Balram would prevail for its custody. Krishna then announced that Satyabhama, Balram, and he himself would not be able to maintain its piety as Balram was fond of drinking and he and Satyabhama were leading a married life. The divine power of Syamantaka Mani can only be maintained by a bachelor like Akrur.

In this way Akrur was requested to retain it in the interest of the public and thereafter the people of Dwaraka lived with every happiness and plenitude.

Krishna thus got himself absolved of Balram's charge of its misappropriation and publicly proved his innocence.

*Courtesy: Vishnu Puran.*

# Faculty Message: Note from the Academic Coordinators



**Dr. Navjot Suri Singhal**  
Associate Professor  
Academic Coordinator (LLM)  
DME Law School

## Joining as Academic Coordinator for LL.M. at DME – A New Chapter of Excellence in Legal Education

It is with immense pride and purpose that I share my recent appointment as the Academic Coordinator of the LL.M. Programme at DME Law School. This role brings with it an opportunity to contribute meaningfully to the academic and professional journeys of aspiring legal scholars. The LL.M. Programme at DME is an embodiment of rigorous scholarship, research-driven learning, and holistic academic development, offering two highly sought-after specializations – Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) and Corporate Law.

As the Academic Coordinator, my goal is to nurture an academic environment that fosters critical thinking, ethical integrity, and research excellence. I aim to ensure that our LL.M. students are not just recipients of knowledge but active participants in the creation of meaningful legal scholarship. We actively encourage our students to engage with contemporary legal issues through paper presentations, national and international conferences, publication opportunities, and involvement in legal aid and social justice initiatives. We are continuously working towards integrating technology in legal research, fostering collaborations with national and international institutions, and enhancing opportunities for internships, industry interface, and placements. As legal education evolves to meet the demands of the 21st century, our focus at DME remains unwavering—to produce legal professionals who are intellectually sound, ethically strong, and professionally capable of contributing to justice, development, and the rule of law. I look forward to working closely with students and faculty to further strengthen this foundation and to guide the next generation of legal minds towards impactful and rewarding careers.



**Dr. Farah Hayat**  
Assistant Professor  
Academic Coordinator  
BA & BBA LLB

## Stepping into a New Role: Academic Coordinator, Undergraduate Law Programmes, DME Law School

I am both humbled and honoured to share that I have recently been appointed as the Academic Coordinator for the undergraduate law courses at DME Law School. This new responsibility marks a significant milestone in my academic journey, and I embrace it with deep gratitude and a strong sense of purpose.

As Academic Coordinator, my primary goal is to ensure that our undergraduate law programmes maintain the highest standards of academic excellence, inclusivity, and relevance. The legal profession is undergoing dynamic changes, and it is essential that our curriculum and academic environment evolve in tandem. I intend to work closely with the faculty, administration, and student body to foster a culture of critical thinking, innovation, and ethical responsibility.

We have an excellent team of dedicated educators, and I look forward to creating more spaces for academic dialogue, interdisciplinary teaching, and professional development. I am deeply thankful to the leadership at DME Law School for entrusting me with this role.

# Faculty Articles

## Forest Rights Under Siege: A Retreat from Self-Governance in India



**Mr. Suhail Khan**  
Assistant Professor  
DME Law School

India today stands at a crucial juncture where the competing imperatives of economic development and the preservation of indigenous rights collide with increasing intensity. Nowhere is this tension more evident than in the realm of natural resource management. While international legal norms have progressively recognized indigenous peoples' rights to self-determination and permanent sovereignty over natural resources, India's recent legislative trajectory appears to be moving in a different—and troubling—direction. The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (hereinafter 'FRA'), once celebrated for its commitment to empowering forest communities, is now facing systemic dilution through new legislative and policy changes.

At the centre of the current controversy lies the Forest (Conservation) Amendment Act, 2023, which significantly alters the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. One of the most contentious provisions is the redefinition of the term "forest". This proposed redefinition excludes lands that were either not notified as forest or had undergone a change in land use prior to 1996. This move marks a departure from the landmark ruling in *T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad v. Union of India*, where the Supreme Court had held that the term "forest" must be understood in its dictionary sense, thereby ensuring wider protection of forested lands irrespective of official classification. By limiting this scope, the amendment opens up large areas for non-forest uses, including linear infrastructure projects, without the need for rigorous environmental or community consent mechanisms.

Such a shift has alarming consequences. It not only threatens the fragile ecological balance of India's forests but also disrupts the lives of millions of forest dwellers who rely on these ecosystems for sustenance, culture, and identity. The bypassing of Gram Sabha consent, particularly in the period following the 2022 Forest Conservation Rules, undermines the very foundation of the FRA, which regards the Gram Sabha as the final authority in matters relating to forest rights. Under section 6 of the FRA, the role of Gram Sabhas is not a formality but a legal safeguard meant to ensure community participation in land governance.

The creation of land banks for compensatory afforestation, although ostensibly environmentally beneficial, often fails to

deliver justice to displaced communities. These afforestation zones are frequently ecologically incompatible with the original lands and are often created in areas unsuitable for the traditional lifestyle or subsistence practices of forest dwellers. This disconnect results in a loss of both livelihoods and cultural heritage.

This regression in domestic protection runs counter to a growing international consensus on indigenous rights. Instruments such as the International Labour Organisation Convention No. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, 1989; the Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992; and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 2007 (UNDRIP) recognize the right to self-determination, autonomy, and prior informed consent (PIC) in decisions involving indigenous lands and resources. The Nagoya Protocol to the CBD further reinforces these principles, emphasising benefit-sharing and PIC in relation to access to genetic resources and traditional knowledge.

In India's current legal landscape, however, Rule 6(b)(ii) of the Forest (Conservation) Rules, 2022 allows forest clearances to be granted even before the rights under FRA have been settled or Gram Sabha consent obtained. This contravenes the mandate of the FRA and renders community participation merely illusory. The justification offered is to expedite linear development projects, but this approach not only sidelines democratic principles but also compromises legal certainty. The legal tension between the FRA and the amended Forest Conservation Act, 1980 now threatens to culminate in constitutional litigation, given potential violations of Article 21 (right to life with dignity), and Directive Principles under Part IV of the Constitution that endorse environmental protection and equitable development.

In the case of *Orissa Mining Corporation Ltd. v. Ministry of Environment and Forests*, the Supreme Court reiterated the binding nature of Gram Sabha consent in cases involving Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers. The 2017 Rules also institutionalised this requirement by making it a precondition for project approvals. The current approach, which seeks to eliminate these safeguards under the guise of administrative efficiency, threatens to reverse decades of progress in indigenous rights jurisprudence.

## How US Trade Tariffs on China Are Shaping Global Trade - and How India is Gaining Ground



**Mr. Vishal Vyas**  
Assistant Professor  
DME Law School

The imposition of trade tariffs by the United States, particularly during the Trump administration, has significantly influenced the global trade landscape. Protectionism under the second term of Trump administration might lead to potential gains in merchandise trade with India in US markets. This tariff imposition started to target almost all of the major importers like European Union having an export share of 18.5%<sup>1</sup> to the USA and receives 20% of the tariff rate and China having an export share to US of 13.4% receives one of the highest of 34% in the first cycle of tariff imposition. Later on, when US announced a pause for tariff for rest of the world but tariff war between China and USA is not halted and USA raises its tariff up to 145% against China and in a tit-for-tat escalation, China raised its tariffs on US goods to 125%. The administration accused Beijing of weaponising its control over supply chains by restricting the export of key minerals such as gallium, germanium, and antimony, and more recently, rare earth magnets and six heavy rare earth elements essential to aerospace, defence, and semiconductor manufacturing. Now USA is set to increase the tariff upto 245% against China. This 245% tariff will be on some specific items and average tax rate will be lower but relatively will be highest. While these tariffs created challenges for international businesses and disrupted supply chains, they also offered avenues for strategic trade realignment and manufacturing repositioning.

### India's Position in the Trade War

The US remains India's largest trading partner, with a total bilateral trade of \$119.7 billion in FY24. India recorded exports worth \$77.5 billion to the US (17.7% of India's total exports), while imports stood at \$42.1 billion (6.2% of India's total imports), resulting in a trade surplus of \$35.3 billion. Major Indian exports to the US include engineering goods, electronics, gems and jewellery, pharmaceuticals, and petroleum products.

India's advantages included a large domestic market, competitive labour costs, and a stable democratic governance structure. Recognizing this, the Indian government took proactive measures to attract investment and increase its share in global supply chains.

### India's Strategic Response: Turning Crisis into Opportunity

This section compares the composition of US trade with India and China, as their economic and political relationship

implies that India competes more directly with China than with Mexico and Canada for access to the US market. Also, the US continues to rely significantly on China for imports across key sectors, including machinery, mechanical appliances, textiles, chemicals, plastics, rubber, and miscellaneous manufacturing such as toy.

India has comparative advantages in the world markets vis-à-vis China, Canada, and Mexico across different product categories. However, India's market share in the US across categories is minimal, indicating opportunities for India. For example, Canada supplies 40% of US imports in base metals and aluminium, while China contributes over 21% of Canada's imports in this category, indicating indirect trade flows despite tariff barriers. Similarly, in footwear and headgear sectors, where US imports averaged \$53 billion during TE 2023, out of which 86% has confined to the four sectors - articles of apparel, made-up textiles and footwear, China remains the dominant supplier, while India's presence is limited despite its competitiveness.

### Attracting Diverted Investments

As companies sought to diversify their manufacturing bases away from China, India implemented initiatives like the Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme. This offered financial incentives for investments in key sectors such as electronics, pharmaceuticals, and textiles.

**Example:** Apple suppliers like Wistron and Pegatron established plants in India, taking advantage of the incentives and the growing domestic smartphone market.

Despite the rise in US trade protectionism, the US remains a key destination for India's services exports, with 55%<sup>2</sup> of India's IT-BPM exports directed to the US. India's service exports to the US and US investment in India, particularly in IT, digital trade, and professional services, continue to serve as a pillar of economic engagement between the two countries. The growing demand for professional, scientific, and technical services - which has consistently attracted over \$10 billion in US FDI - highlights India's competitive advantage in high-skilled service industries. FDI in information services has increased nearly fivefold since 2019, reflecting the strong complementarity between Indian and US businesses and the impact of strategic agreements, such as the US-India Digital Economy Partnership and Bilateral Investment Treaties, which have provided a stable framework for investment growth. US investment in China is concentrated in computers and electronics - sectors where the US increasingly prioritises domestic production - US investment flows to India have largely been directed towards finance, insurance, and professional services, offering stronger long-term growth prospects. India can maximise the benefits of shifting global investment patterns by improving ease of doing business, streamlining regulations, and strengthening infrastructure.

With just a 1.8% share in global manufacturing exports, India has significant untapped potential in (global value chains) GVCs. The ongoing shift of low-cost manufacturing away from China allows India to capitalise on its workforce and industrial capabilities, thereby strengthening its role in global supply chains.

<sup>1</sup>Trade Statistics, Ministry of Commerce and Industry (<https://tradestat.commerce.gov.in/eidb/iecmt.asp>).

<sup>2</sup>Sahoo, Ashwani Bishnoi, Mala Parashar, and Kavya Rao, "Implications of US's Trade Policy on India: Minimising Damage and Maximising Opportunities", *Economic & Political Weekly*, Vol. LIX, No. 15, 2025.

# Student Articles:

## The Economic Rights of Refugees



**Divij Parashar**  
BBA LLB  
5th Year (2020-2025)

The global refugee crisis continues to pose significant challenges, with millions of displaced individuals fleeing conflict, persecution, and environmental disasters in search of safety and stability. While immediate humanitarian aid is crucial, the long-term integration of refugees into host societies demands a focus on economic empowerment, particularly through the realization of their right to work. Employment is not just a means of survival for refugees; it is a vital step toward restoring their dignity, fostering self-reliance, and enabling them to contribute to the socio-economic fabric of their host countries.

The right to work is a fundamental human right, enshrined in several international legal frameworks. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) guarantees the right to work, free choice of employment, and just conditions of labor under Article 23. Similarly, the 1951 Refugee Convention obligates signatory states to accord refugees favorable treatment in employment, aligning their rights with those of local citizens. Despite these legal protections, many refugees face significant barriers to accessing formal labor markets, including restrictive government policies, lack of recognition for qualifications, language barriers, and pervasive discrimination.

Restrictive labor laws in several host countries confine refugees to informal and exploitative employment sectors, perpetuating cycles of poverty and marginalization. For instance, refugees in Lebanon and Jordan—both countries hosting significant refugee populations—face limitations on formal employment, leaving them vulnerable to exploitation and denying them opportunities for economic stability. This not only undermines the ability of refugees to support themselves and their families but also increases their dependence on aid programs, placing further strain on international humanitarian systems.

Conversely, examples of inclusive policies illustrate the mutual benefits of granting refugees access to employment opportunities. Uganda, for instance, stands out for its progressive refugee policies, including the right to work and

access land. These measures allow refugees to engage in productive activities, contributing to local economies while improving their livelihoods. Similarly, Germany has invested heavily in integrating refugees through language training, vocational education, and employment programs, enabling them to fill labor shortages and actively contribute to the economy. These cases demonstrate how empowering refugees through employment benefits both displaced individuals and host communities.

Recognizing and upholding the right to work is not merely a legal obligation but also a moral imperative. Employment restores a sense of purpose and agency to refugees, helping them regain control over their lives and integrate meaningfully into host societies. Furthermore, the economic inclusion of refugees can have a transformative impact on host countries, fostering innovation, addressing labor market gaps, and promoting social cohesion.

To ensure the effective implementation of the right to work, governments, international organizations, and other stakeholders must address systemic barriers. This involves reforming restrictive policies, recognizing foreign qualifications, promoting anti-discrimination measures, and creating pathways for refugees to access formal employment. Public-private partnerships can play a significant role in enhancing refugee livelihoods by fostering job creation and skill development.

In conclusion, the economic rights of refugees, particularly their right to work, are central to achieving sustainable integration and mutual prosperity. By empowering refugees to rebuild their lives through employment, host nations uphold human dignity, fulfill international obligations, and create opportunities for shared growth in an interconnected world.

## RERA and Its Impact on the Indian Real Estate Market



**Mayank Goel**  
BBA LLB  
5th Year (2020-2025)

For millions of families, the Indian real estate industry has long represented hopes and dreams. But until recently, it was well-known for its protracted procedures, ambiguous transactions, and legal issues, which left homebuyers angry and vulnerable financially. This environment has changed after the Real Estate (regulation & development) Act, 2016 was introduced. More than just a law, RERA is a revolution that seeks to protect homebuyers' interests, improve transparency, and rebuild trust.

Prior to RERA, developers frequently misappropriated funds or postponed project completions, leaving customers in a precarious situation. Homebuyers ran the risk of losing their money and their aspirations for a new residence. By requiring that all residential and commercial real estate developments larger than a specific size be registered with a regulatory body, RERA altered this situation. In order to give buyers the much-needed information they need before making an investment, this method compels developers to present comprehensive project plans, timeframes, and financial disclosures.

The increased accountability placed on developers is one of the biggest changes brought about by RERA. The Act establishes precise standards for project completion, and any failure to meet these obligations carries harsh consequences, such as hefty fines or even licence suspension. This change has forced developers to follow stringent deadlines and quality requirements, turning a market that was formerly rife with uncertainty into one where responsibility is the norm.

RERA is centred on protecting consumers. For many, purchasing a home is an emotional turning point that signifies stability and advancement rather than just a financial one. In light of this, RERA gives purchasers strong legal options in the event that developers fall short of their commitments. Homebuyers have the right to enforce project completion, demand reimbursements, or pursue compensation. Furthermore, specialised RERA tribunals provide a quicker and more effective dispute settlement process than conventional courts, lessening the financial and psychological burden on impacted families.

Another tenet of RERA, transparency, has radically changed how real estate deals are conducted. Developers must now disclose information on a regular basis on the status of the project, how funds are being used, and any changes to the original plan. Homebuyers may monitor the status of their investment in real time thanks to this transparency, which restores their faith in the market. The business is increasingly moving towards a more sustainable and customer-friendly model as a result of this transparency, which has also calmed wary purchasers and promoted moral behaviour among developers.

There are still issues in spite of these advancements. States' approaches to implementing RERA varied greatly from one another. While some areas struggle with inconsistent enforcement and bureaucratic delays, others have fully embraced the law and established effective regulatory organizations. The comprehensive efficacy of RERA may be compromised by this inconsistent implementation, which may cause confusion for both developers and purchasers. Additionally, when developers' greater compliance costs are passed on to customers, it has occasionally resulted in higher real estate prices.

However, RERA has had an extremely favorable long-term effect on the Indian real estate sector. RERA has improved consumer protection and promoted moral corporate conduct by requiring developers to be more responsible and open. Today's homebuyers are more knowledgeable, and there are less and fewer projects that have been postponed or abandoned. For an industry that is essential to India's economic development and to realizing the aspirations of innumerable families, this progress is critical.

Beyond regulatory enhancements and legal changes, RERA has a significant human impact. A family's aspiration for a better future is at the heart of every court battle and project hold-up. RERA changes the home-buying process from a hazardous one to a more secure and predictable one. RERA gives families that have long faced financial hardship and uncertainty not only legal protection but also a newfound trust in a system that is meant to keep promises and safeguard investments.

Practically speaking, RERA has also encouraged developers to use improved project management techniques. Developers need to plan more effectively and manage their finances more sensibly now that there are tight deadlines and financial scrutiny. Both developers and consumers have benefited from the general increase in project quality and timely delivery that has resulted from this. In addition to drawing in more purchasers, a market where projects are finished on schedule also promotes prudent lending by financial institutions, which benefits the industry as a whole.

In conclusion, by encouraging responsibility, openness, and customer-focused methods, RERA has completely changed the Indian real estate industry. Even if there are still implementation issues and growing expenses, RERA's revolutionary effects are seen in the greater stability and trust it offers homebuyers. RERA's impact will be crucial in ensuring that all Indian families have a safe, open, and satisfying path to homeownership as the real estate industry develops.

## Challenges of Regulating Space Law with Increasing Commercial Space Activity



**Divyansha Singh**  
4th Year (2021-2026)

The 21<sup>st</sup> century has witnessed a dramatic shift in space exploration and utilization, with commercial entities playing an increasingly significant role. Companies like Space X, Blue Origin, and One Web are spearheading activities such as satellite launches, space tourism, and even plans for lunar and Martian exploration. However, this surge in private sector involvement presents significant challenges to the existing framework of space law, raising urgent questions about regulation, liability, resource management, and environmental protection. The primary legal instrument governing space activities is the Outer Space Treaty (OST) of 1967, along with subsequent agreements like the Moon Agreement and the Liability Convention. While these treaties were visionary for their time, they were drafted with nation-states in mind, not private entities. Today, the fragmented and outdated legal framework struggles to address issues such as property rights over celestial bodies, resource extraction, and the responsibilities of non-state actors. For example, the OST prohibits national sovereignty over celestial bodies, creating ambiguity over whether private entities can claim ownership of resources extracted in space. While some nations, like the United States and Luxembourg, have enacted national laws permitting resource mining, these are yet to gain global consensus, risking conflicts among space-faring nations and commercial players.

One of the most pressing challenges is the accumulation of space debris. Thousands of satellites are being launched to create mega-constellations for global internet coverage, but this proliferation risks exacerbating the already significant problem of space debris. Collisions between defunct satellites and operational spacecraft could trigger a chain reaction known as Kessler Syndrome, rendering parts of Earth's orbit unusable.

The lack of binding international regulations on debris mitigation places the onus on individual nations, leading to inconsistent enforcement. Commercial operators often prioritize profit over compliance, exacerbating the issue. Establishing a robust regulatory mechanism for debris

tracking, removal, and liability allocation is critical. Another challenge lies in balancing the commercial benefits of space activities with global security concerns. The dual-use nature of space technology - applicable for both civilian and military purposes - complicates regulatory efforts. For instance, satellite technology that supports telecommunications can also enable advanced surveillance, raising fears of weaponization and espionage.

Current laws lack provisions for monitoring private space activities that may pose security threats. This necessitates international cooperation to ensure transparency and accountability, while also fostering innovation. Space law must also address the widening gap between developed and developing countries. While affluent nations and corporations dominate space activities, poorer nations lack the resources to participate equally. The principle of "space for all mankind" enshrined in the OST risks being overshadowed by the commercialization of space, necessitating inclusive policies to ensure equitable access and benefits.

To address these challenges, a collaborative and adaptive approach is required. Updating the OST and related treaties to incorporate private actors and emerging technologies is essential. Additionally, fostering international cooperation through organizations like the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA) can help develop binding guidelines on debris mitigation, resource use, and environmental protection. The rapid commercialization of space is an exciting frontier, but it must be managed responsibly to ensure that the final frontier remains accessible and sustainable for future generations.

## The Psychology of Justice: Understanding Human Behaviour in the Legal System



**Shilpa Sandhu**  
BA LLB  
4th Year (2021-2026)

The legal system is designed to regulate human conduct, but it is also shaped by our understanding of human psychology. The intersection of psychology and law has emerged as a fascinating field of study, offering new insights into human behaviour and the legal process. As a law student, I am intrigued by the ways in which psychology informs our understanding of justice and the legal system.

One of the most significant contributions of psychology to law is the understanding of decision-making processes. Research has shown that human decision-making is often influenced by cognitive biases and heuristics, which can lead to irrational or sub optimal choices. For instance, the confirmation bias – the tendency to seek out information that confirms our preexisting beliefs – can affect the way judges and jurors evaluate evidence. This bias can lead to a phenomenon known as "tunnel vision," where decision-makers focus on a particular piece of evidence and ignore contradictory information. These biases can help us design more effective decision-making processes. For example, judges can be trained to recognize and mitigate the effects of cognitive biases, while jurors can be instructed to consider alternative perspectives and evaluate evidence more objectively. Additionally, the use of technology, such as decision-support systems, can help reduce the impact of cognitive biases on decision-making.

Another area where psychology informs law is in the realm of persuasion. Lawyers often use psychological techniques to persuade judges, jurors, and clients. For instance, the use of storytelling and emotional appeals can be powerful tools in persuading others. However, these techniques can also be misused, leading to manipulation or coercion. Understanding the psychology of persuasion can help lawyers develop more effective and ethical advocacy strategies. The psychology of eyewitness testimony is another critical area of study in the field of psychology and

law. Eyewitness testimony is a crucial component of many legal cases, but research has shown that it can be unreliable and prone to errors. Factors like stress, anxiety, and suggestion can influence an eyewitness's perception and recall of events. Understanding these factors can help lawyers and judges better evaluate the credibility of eyewitness evidence.

The implications of psychology for the legal system are far-reaching. By understanding the psychological factors that influence human behaviour, we can design more effective and just legal systems. For instance, the use of restorative justice programs, which focus on repairing harm and promoting healing, can be more effective in reducing recidivism rates than traditional punitive approaches.

In conclusion, the intersection of psychology and law offers a fascinating perspective on human behaviour and the legal process. By understanding the psychological factors that influence decision-making, persuasion, and eyewitness testimony, lawyers, judges, and policymakers can develop more effective and just legal systems. As law students, we can benefit from exploring the psychological dimensions of law and developing a deeper understanding of the human factors that shape the legal process. Ultimately, the psychology of justice reminds us that the legal system is not just a set of rules and procedures, but a complex system that is shaped by human behaviour and psychology. By recognizing the psychological factors that influence the legal process, we can work towards creating a more just and effective system that promotes fairness, equality, and justice for all.

## Supreme Court Suspension On Sedition Law



**Himanshi Ahuja**  
BA LLB  
4th Year (2021-2026)

In May of the previous year, the Supreme Court of India issued an order to suspend the operation of the sedition law, pending the Union government's reassessment of its relevance and effectiveness. This move came amid growing demands to revisit the law's place in a modern democratic society.

For decades, the sedition law has been the subject of widespread criticism, with civil rights activists arguing that it is an outdated colonial-era provision incompatible with a democracy that supposedly upholds the right to freedom of speech and expression. In such a democracy, dissent and criticism of the government should be considered a normal and acceptable part of civic life. However, the law has frequently been misused as a tool to suppress dissent, with authorities allegedly using it to target activists, journalists, and individuals critical of government actions by filing questionable cases to intimidate or silence them.

This misuse persisted even after the landmark 1962 judgment by the Supreme Court in *Kedar Nath Singh v. State of Bihar*, where the court clarified that sedition could only be invoked in cases involving incitement to violence or an attempt to overthrow the government through violent means. Despite this clear guideline, authorities have continued to apply the law indiscriminately. Notably, conviction rates have consistently remained low, indicating that the primary aim of prosecution may not be to secure justice but to punish individuals through the mere process of legal action.

Being accused of a serious criminal offense such as sedition brings with it a host of adverse consequences long before a verdict is reached. These include arrest, loss of reputation, custodial interrogation, property searches, and even the loss of employment or livelihood. Such consequences inflict significant damage on individuals irrespective of their actual guilt or innocence. It is this very process - lengthy, exhausting, and distressing - that serves as a punishment in itself. The fear of facing such outcomes often discourages individuals from exercising their right to free expression. For instance, if posting a message on social media could potentially lead to criminal charges, many would think twice before sharing their views.

Given this context, the Supreme Court's decision to temporarily suspend the sedition law was welcomed by various sections of society. The pause not only raises hopes

for reform but also offers temporary relief to individuals currently facing sedition charges. However, the question remains whether this pause will truly protect people from systemic misuse of legal provisions by a vengeful or authoritarian state.

The concern is that sedition is merely one among many special laws that are vulnerable to similar, if not worse, misuse. In fact, some of these laws are even more draconian. They permit prolonged detention without trial, restrict access to bail, and allow authorities to pursue individuals without even formally charging them. Compared to sedition, these laws often receive less public scrutiny and media coverage, yet they are extensively used by the state to clamp down on dissent.

This concern is supported by data from the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), which reveals that sedition cases make up only a small fraction of total cases categorized under "Crimes against the State." According to the NCRB's Crime in India - 2020 report, there were only 73 sedition cases out of a total of 5,613 such crimes. In contrast, 796 cases were filed under the much harsher Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA), 1967. This highlights that while sedition is a problematic law, there are other equally concerning laws in frequent use.

The frequent misuse of such criminal laws signals a deeper flaw in the criminal justice system that goes beyond any single provision. These laws are being employed not to uphold public order but to suppress government criticism and discourage active civic engagement. This is achieved by making the legal process itself a punishment—entangling individuals in legal battles so overwhelming and prolonged that the mere fear of prosecution becomes a powerful deterrent to speaking out.

The Supreme Court's decision on sedition is, in many ways, an acknowledgment of a broader issue—an initial step toward addressing the excessive misuse of criminal law. However, this is only the "tip of the iceberg." A comprehensive review of other special criminal laws, similar to the one now underway for sedition, is necessary to ensure that legal provisions are not used as tools of suppression in a democratic society.

## Extradition Treaty : The Case of Abu Salem



**Soumya Mohanty**  
BBA LLB  
3rd Year (2022-2027)

Extradition is the process by which one country upon the request of another country handovers the person found within its jurisdiction for trial and punishment or, if he has been already convicted, only for punishment, on account of a crime punishable by the laws of the Home or requesting country and committed outside the territory of the Home country. The purpose of extradition is to bring the individual within the requesting or home country's boundaries in order to make a determination of guilt or innocence, or to impose punishment of the offender. Extradition plays an important role in the international battle against crime. It owes its existence to the so-called principle of territoriality of criminal law, according to which a State or Host country will not apply its penal statutes to acts committed outside its own boundaries except where the protection of special national interests is at stake.

Traditionally, extradition law is based on treaties. Two countries typically agree in a bilateral treaty to surrender to each other fugitives charged with any offences considered extraditable under the agreement. A country seeking extradition of a fugitive (the Home state) addresses its requests to the government of the state where the fugitive is present (the Host state), and the government invariably acts upon these requests. The law prevents judges from inquiring into judicial and penal conditions in the requesting country and creates a pattern of judicial deference to government decisions at all levels of the process.

In India the provisions of Indian Extradition Act, 1962, govern the extradition of a fugitive from India to a foreign country or vice-versa. The basis of extradition could be a treaty between India and a foreign country. Under section 3 of this Act, a notification could be issued by the Government of India extending the provisions of the Act to the country/countries notified. Information regarding the fugitive criminals wanted in foreign countries is received directly from the concerned country or through the General Secretariat of the ICPO-Interpol in the form of red notices. The Interpol Wing of the Central Bureau of Investigation immediately passes it on to the concerned police organizations. The red notices received from the

General Secretariat are circulated to all the State Police authorities and immigration authorities.

In 12 March 1993 Mumbai blasts, in which more than 250 people were killed. In its FIR, the Central Bureau of Investigation accused that Salem stored, transported, and distributed arms and explosives from Gujarat to Mumbai. To evade arrest, Salem fled Mumbai and eventually made his way to Portugal using a fake Pakistani passport.

Meanwhile, another case against Salem was registered in India on 7 March 1995, in connection with the murder of Pradeep Jain, a Mumbai builder. In addition to murder and extortion, Salem was also accused under sections of the Arms Act and the erstwhile Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, better known as TADA.

Abu Salem found himself on the receiving end and, the Mumbai police, on their part had, scores to settle with the gangster whose extradition from Portugal is shrouded with as much controversy as his role in the city's blackest blast. The extradition of underworld don Abu Salem was a tribute to the co-ordination among the Central Bureau of Investigation, the ministry of home affairs, the ministry of external affairs and the Indian embassy in Lisbon, Portugal, and was made possible by the excellent co-operation received from the Portuguese authorities. The extradition was a landmark event for many reasons.

As per the Portuguese Constitution, no one can be extradited in respect of offences punishable by death penalty under the law of the state requesting extradition. Hence, Section 34C of the Indian Extradition Act, 1962, will be applicable which states that "notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, where a fugitive criminal, who has committed an extradition offence punishable with death in India, is surrendered or returned by a foreign State on the request of the Central government. And therefore the laws of that foreign state do not provide for the death penalty for such an offence, such fugitive criminal shall be liable for punishment for life only for that offence.

## The Evolution of Free Speech in the Internet Era in India



**Muskan Sehgal**

BA LLB

1st Year (2024-2029)

Free speech, enshrined in Article 19(1)(a) of the Indian Constitution, has been a cornerstone of Indian democracy for decades. With the advent of the Internet and social media sites, the free expression landscape in India has changed, providing new avenues for communication and activism. But this digital revolution also brings with it serious challenges in the form of misinformation, hate speech, censorship, and accountability. This article discusses the manner in which the Internet has transformed free speech in India, its advantages, and disadvantages.

India, home to more than 600 million Internet users, is among the world's biggest digital markets. Social media sites such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and YouTube have provided common citizens with unparalleled access to public spaces. These sites enable individuals from all backgrounds to engage in political debate, organize for causes, and defy social norms. Campaigns such as #MeToo, #SaveAarey, and #BlackLivesMatterIndia have picked up steam online, assisting in raising awareness and pushing social change. Specifically, the Internet has given voice to marginalized communities—women, Dalits, and religious minorities—who had few avenues for public expression in the past. Anonymity and access to international audiences have enabled people to criticize injustice, express personal narratives, and advocate for change. This transformation has democratized free speech space, making it possible for a more inclusive public conversation.

Though the digital revolution has increased free expression, it has equally introduced new challenges, including misinformation and fake news. The speed with which unverified information spreads on social media platforms such as WhatsApp can disturb public debate and influence real-world events. For instance, fake news in the 2019 general elections and the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in violence, chaos, and vaccine hesitancy. The speed and scale at which information spreads online makes it difficult to address such issues promptly. Another urgent concern is hate speech. Social media in India has been employed to disseminate communal tensions and violence, particularly between religious communities. Insulting posts against minorities or religious figures can easily translate into physical attacks, resulting in communal riots or mob lynching. The anonymity of the Internet has facilitated people to conceal themselves behind pseudonyms, making hate speech and cyberbullying thrive.

The Indian government has sought to control free speech over the internet via different legislative reforms. The Information Technology Act 2000, as amended in 2008, was a move to counter cybercrimes and objectionable content on the internet. As an example, Section 66A made the sending of obscene or offensive messages, including via social media, criminal. Nonetheless, in 2015, the Supreme Court of India invalidated Section 66A on the grounds that it infringed upon the constitutional right of free speech. In the landmark judgment, it was clarified that any restrictions to speech are to be narrowly framed and not employed to quell dissent. More recently, the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 have aimed at controlling content on social media websites. The rules require social media platforms to delete content considered illegal and hire compliance officers. Although they are meant to control the dissemination of harmful content, critics hold that the rules give too much power to the government to censor speech and likely kill political dissent and suppress free speech.

India's judiciary has served a significant purpose in protecting free speech in the age of the internet. In the case of *Shreya Singhal v. Union of India* (2015), the Supreme Court declared against the misuse of the IT Act's Section 66A, affirming the need to protect free speech, particularly online. The Court has also warned against the misuse of sedition laws or other criminal charges for stifling healthy political criticism on social media. Though the judiciary has played a key role in safeguarding free speech, the growing application of laws such as sedition against online critics is worrisome. The Court has emphasized that the right to criticize the government is essential to democratic debate and should not be unnecessarily curtailed.

In the future, the fate of free speech in India will be determined by how the government, judiciary, and technology companies respond to new challenges. Deepfakes, AI-generated content, and the growing use of social media platforms for activism and disinformation will necessitate new legal paradigms to balance free expression with responsibility. Regulation needs to walk a delicate tightrope between preventing harm—hate speech and disinformation—and safeguarding the right to free expression. The Indian online ecosystem needs a partnership between the government, technology platforms, and civil society to make free speech a pillar of India's democratic process while mitigating the dangers posed by online content.

## The Judiciary's Misplaced Priorities: Focusing on the Trivial While Ignoring the Grave.



**Gauri Mathur**

BA LLB

1st Year (2024-2029)

The judiciary is often regarded as the guardian of justice, entrusted with upholding the rule of law and ensuring citizens' rights. However, its focus has increasingly shifted from addressing pressing legal and social concerns to engaging in sensationalized controversies. A glaring example is the judiciary's attention to the controversy surrounding India's Got Latent, a reality show that has sparked debates over morality and decency. While such issues may warrant scrutiny, hindering the morals and beliefs of many, the disproportionate focus on them at the expense of more serious matters raises questions about judicial priorities.

The Indian judicial system is burdened with an enormous backlog of cases, some involving heinous crimes like rape, murder, and corruption. Despite this, High Courts and even the Supreme Court often focus on socially relevant but relatively trivial issues. Take the rape crisis in India. Reports indicate thousands of rape cases remain pending, and justice is delayed for countless victims. The slow judicial process prolongs survivors' suffering and emboldens perpetrators. The Nirbhaya case took over seven years to reach its conclusion, and the Kathua case, despite public outrage, suffered delays. When justice is delayed, the legal framework is compromised. Yet, instead of prioritizing such cases, courts have debated entertainment content, like the Padmaavat controversy, OTT regulations, and morality in shows like Bigg Boss and India's Got Latent.

Another stark example of judicial negligence is the Subhash Atal case, a high-profile corruption scandal involving powerful individuals. Marred by delays, adjournments, and procedural hurdles, it raises concerns about whether justice will ever be served. The lack of urgency in such cases reinforces the perception that justice is selective and that influential figures can manipulate legal proceedings. Additionally, the cases of R.G. Kar Medical College and Vedant Aggarwal, a 17-year-old who was granted bail after a fatal crash killing two motorcyclists, remain unresolved - lost in the shuffle of judicial inefficiency.

The assassination of a journalist investigating political corruption and corporate misconduct remains a dark stain on India's commitment to press freedom. Attacks on journalists are not just crimes against individuals but assaults on democracy. A free press holds power accountable, yet cases of murdered journalists languish in courts for years. This indifference sends a chilling message: truth-seeking can be fatal, and justice is uncertain. Many blame the Supreme Court of India for prioritizing a show's controversy over critical cases. Some believe the controversy is deliberately exaggerated to overshadow major cases involving politicians or powerful individuals. Not just India's Got Talent, but many similar cases are ignored on purpose, leading to growing distrust in the judiciary. The judiciary shapes public perception of justice. When courts engage in debates over reality shows while delaying crucial cases, they signal that trivial issues matter more than fundamental rights and constitutional integrity. This misallocation of resources erodes public trust and undermines justice. While some argue that judicial involvement in media issues stems from concerns about societal values, a balanced approach is needed. These discussions should not overshadow pressing legal matters that directly impact victims and their families.

The Indian judiciary stands at a crossroads. It can either continue engaging in controversies with little substantive value or refocus on its primary duty - delivering justice efficiently and fairly. The pending cases of rape victims, corruption scandals, and targeted killings demand immediate judicial attention. The judiciary must reassess its priorities and ensure that justice is swift, effective, and meaningful for all. Otherwise, the gap between legal ideals and reality will widen, leaving many to question whether justice in India is truly blind or merely distracted by the noise of the moment.

## White collar crime V. Street crime: How the law treats them differently



**Apeksha Jalota**

BBA LLB

1st Year (2024-2029)

In criminology, a white-collar crime refers to a crime, an offense that is not harmful to the human body, an offense usually committed in a professional and management field involving, involving deceit, manipulation, or breach of trust. Street crime turns the table around in the perception of True crime nature, it involves harm to a person and their property. They are grievous in nature, changing society's view towards them. White-collar crimes are far less violent in nature than normal street crimes, it motivate a financial gain to an individual. Financially motivated crimes are even classified between- blue-collar and white-collar crimes, although both of them involve financial gain they differ in the manner of the mere position of the convict, for example, a loan officer in the bank committing a fraud scheme. An FBI reports states, that in 2023, around 62% of fraud and embezzlement schemes in the USA were committed by white individuals.

According to the United states sentencing committee New York, Missouri, and Florida have the highest number of convicted money launderers. The average sentence for money laundering is 71 months. The maximum prison sentence for insider trading is 20 years, and the maximum criminal fine for insider trading is \$5 million for individuals and \$25 million for organizations or "non-natural persons." insider trading convictions can result in sentences ranging from 2 to 4 years, while more severe offenses like large-scale fraud or embezzlement can lead to sentences of 5 to 10 years or more. In extreme cases, such as extensive money laundering operations, sentences can exceed 20 years. In India itself there are growing white-collar crimes, a perfect example was Hrshad Mehta's fraud of the stock market and even the stamp paper scam. But how is it so different from street crime?

Even though white-collar crime strikes down financial aid street crimes have a huge impact on an individual property or himself, According to Sociology street crimes are those offenses that usually take place in public places but in the sense of law and crime, street crime is described as the heinous offenses which might take place in public as well as in private, including murder or theft, the offenses which impact the society as large in terms of security and even law and aid it to come as a street crime, Bureau of justice define

street crimes as theft, homicide, rape assault. But the debate arises when White-collar or street crimes in done by an individual to have the intention to harm either the company with finance or even an individual himself or its property then why is it treated so differently?

People usually find street crimes utterly more harmful than white-collar crimes while having the perspective that a mere financial fraud won't harm society but rape or any other violent crime, without knowing that a person harming the system while staging close to the system is more harmful than a perpetrator staying outside in it. This simply doesn't end its response towards the spotlight that street crimes are less harmful than that of white-collar but if not taken prosecutions white-collar might end up hollowing the whole system at once.

According to the law firm in New Mexico it is clearly stated that people have the perspective that street crimes are usually done by "bad" people of society "White-collar criminals are often motivated by money and do not want to hurt others. The public may even applaud a white-collar criminal who "sticks it to the man" and defrauds a large company. Public perception of white-collar crime is not as negative as street crimes." Harrison & Hart (law firm, New Mexico). Even street crime looks more violent in nature and there might be no debate over this that white-collar crimes might look less effective but it doesn't change one fact that white-collar or even blue-collar crime directly has an economic effect. In the conclusion even though street crimes are way much violent or heinous and moulds the society into a perception that street crimes need to treated harshly than white-collar or even blue-collar crimes but it needs attention on it as well as it weakens the economy of the corporate company even if not taken care it might affect directly the country's economic condition.

## Ascendancy of Digital Arrest Foundering the Principle of Trust and Remissness of Statutory Authorities .



**Yashaank Sharma**  
BBA LLB  
1st Year (2024-2029)

Societies are meant to function in a way so as ought to be called as a civilization. Every society has two elements one is that gives fuel for development and act as an agent in prosperity of the society all together and the other one we better term them as anti-social elements. The contemporary scenarios are bellowing a trending term called as Digital Arrest. Digital arrest is one of the most publicized term during theses days. Digital arrest is one of the newest crimes that are prevailing in the crime supermarket. Firstly, let's understand the meaning of digital arrest together in the most efficient manner. Digital arrest means a fraudulent tactic which are used as a weapon against individuals to illicitly push them into false acquisition of being a law breaker. In simple words it is a trap in which cyber criminals falsely implicit themselves as government officials and bait the people claiming of having a possession of a digital warrant which they aren't in possession of and extort money by threatening the innocent individuals. The scammers over here use any identity maybe a custom officer or a sub-inspector from a police station or even an income tax officer or a judge and so on. It is a very systematic form of crime that very cleverly let individuals fall in false trap by the scammers. Deterrence from officials play a crucial role in doing so as generally it is observed that people are scared of police and arresting procedures when they hear about that there is a warrant in their name they get nervous and fall into the trap of these scammers.

Digital arrest is a kind of trap that one might be easily stumbled into as whensoever it comes to law, statutory authority and fear of imprisonment, deterrence of system and government in heart and mind of normal citizens work as an adrenaline and cortisol supplying pump. The prominent reason of this fear is lack of awareness and fear from these authorities. Awareness creates a different holistic outlook of grasping things all together, that is to say if one is aware then one is less prone to fall in debt traps as mentioned above. Scammers even create fake transactions transcripts that might lead one to be the bait of the scammers in no time. There are numerous examples that have occurred within few months and many people were

victims of these crimes. Recently a twenty one year old man was arrested in the city of Mumbai for a six crore digital arrest scam. The Supreme court of India in the case of Satender Kumar Antil Vs CBI ordered that police of the state machinery is prohibited from sending notices on whats app while primarily emphasizing on section 35(3) of Bhartiyya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita to tackle and put an anchor on increasing crime rates of digital arrest.

Digital arrest is a compound state of many crimes such as money laundering and extortion but kindly note an important aspect that for crimes like money laundering we have Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA 2002). Similarly for extortion we have Section 308 of Bharatiya Nayaya Sanhita (BNS 2023). The most abrupt drawback of this crime of digital arrest is that in India there is no Law that governs this crime and provide the requisite punishment, order or sentence in the Indian penal or criminal laws, It is ironical it is that not even Information Technology Act of 2000 governs a single aspect of digital arrest. "Prevention is better than cure", this phrase fits here in most suitable manner. The most effective solution of this problem lies with the traditional techniques of being aware. Traditional techniques of campaigning, seminars and workshops and making people aware about these scams and modus operandi of the criminals associated with this crime is the only option left. If one is informed about these scams and take the requisite steps for their prevention, then the scenario will be different as table has turned upside down and by just being aware and watchful most of the damage is procured.

The government must bring revised and effective legislation covering and governing the concept of digital arrest so as to prevent miscarriage of justice and provide the victims as suitable remedy. Construction of tribunals for hearing cases dealing with only digital arrest for speedy trial and procuring justice in the best way possible. It is to be noted that when a person is self aware and take requisite steps problems like such can be dealt with much more efficiency in comparison to a person who is not aware about the same so until a legislation comes in due course of action stay aware and stay informed.

## Protecting Traditional Knowledge and Indigenous Medicines Through Patents



**Jayant Singh**

BA LLB  
4th Year (2021-2026)

### Introduction

Traditional knowledge and indigenous medicinal practices have been integral to healing and wellness for centuries. These remedies, often rooted in nature and passed down through generations, form the backbone of traditional medicine in many cultures. However, with the commercialization of natural resources and the growing global interest in herbal medicine, the exploitation of indigenous knowledge without proper acknowledgment or benefit-sharing has become a pressing issue. Companies and researchers often claim patents on traditional remedies, depriving indigenous communities of their rightful recognition and financial benefits. This unethical practice, commonly referred to as biopiracy, highlights the urgent need for stronger legal protections to safeguard traditional knowledge.

### Instances of Biopiracy and the Need for Patent Protection

In many cases, corporations have sought to patent traditional medicinal practices without acknowledging their indigenous origins. For instance, attempts to patent neem extracts, turmeric's healing properties, and even Basmati rice have sparked international legal disputes. These incidents underscore the importance of ensuring that traditional knowledge is protected under intellectual property laws to prevent monopolization and unethical commercialization. Patent protection can serve as a legal safeguard to prevent unauthorized commercialization, ensure fair compensation for knowledge holders, and preserve the cultural identity of indigenous communities.

### Existing Legal Frameworks for Traditional Knowledge Protection

The legal frameworks for protecting traditional knowledge vary across countries, but significant strides have been made at the national and international levels. India's Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) serves as a key example, documenting indigenous medicinal knowledge to prevent wrongful patent claims. Similarly, the Nagoya Protocol aims to ensure equitable benefit-sharing for genetic resources, while the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) continues to push for a global legal framework to address the misappropriation of traditional knowledge. Various patent laws, such as the Indian Patents Act of 1970, have also incorporated provisions requiring the disclosure of genetic resource origins to prevent biopiracy. In Africa, organizations like the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO) work toward recognizing indigenous knowledge and promoting benefit-sharing agreements within local communities.

### Challenges in Securing Patent Rights for Traditional Knowledge

Despite these efforts, several challenges hinder the effective protection of traditional knowledge. A major issue is the lack of formal documentation, as many indigenous medicinal practices are orally transmitted rather than recorded in written form. This creates difficulties in establishing prior existence, making it easier for corporations to claim patents. Additionally, traditional knowledge does not fit neatly into conventional patent laws, which require novelty and inventiveness. Since these remedies have been in use for centuries, they are often excluded from standard intellectual property protections. Furthermore, even when legal protections exist, indigenous communities frequently struggle with bureaucratic obstacles that prevent them from benefiting from their own

knowledge. The lack of a universal legal framework makes enforcement inconsistent, and some countries provide little or no recognition for traditional knowledge.

### Strengthening Legal Protections for Traditional Knowledge

Addressing these issues requires a multi-faceted approach. Strengthening national intellectual property laws is crucial, ensuring that traditional knowledge is protected within domestic legal frameworks. Governments should implement stricter regulations to prevent biopiracy and mandate that companies disclose the origin of any traditional knowledge they use. Additionally, indigenous communities should be actively involved in decision-making processes related to their intellectual property. Their participation is vital to ensuring fair and ethical use of their knowledge in commercial industries. Beyond national measures, international cooperation is essential in establishing a unified system for protecting traditional knowledge. Countries need to work together to create legally binding agreements that promote ethical research, fair benefit-sharing, and transparency in the use of indigenous knowledge.

### Alternative Intellectual Property Systems and Ethical Bioprospecting

Alternative intellectual property systems tailored specifically for traditional knowledge should also be developed. Standard patent laws may not adequately protect indigenous knowledge, but customized systems, such as sui generis models, can better address the unique characteristics of these traditional practices. Companies and researchers should be required to enter into benefit-sharing agreements, ensuring that indigenous communities receive fair compensation for their contributions to medicine and science. Ethical bioprospecting should also be encouraged, where research on traditional knowledge is conducted with informed consent and in collaboration with indigenous groups.

### The Role of Technology in Traditional Knowledge Protection

Technology can play a crucial role in the protection of traditional knowledge. Digital databases, such as the TKDL, help prevent wrongful patent claims by providing documented evidence of existing knowledge. Blockchain technology could also be explored as a tool for creating secure and transparent records of traditional medicinal practices, ensuring that indigenous ownership is recognized globally. Artificial intelligence (AI) may further aid in patent examination, helping to identify instances of biopiracy by cross-referencing new patent applications with existing knowledge repositories. These technological advancements can help create a more robust system for protecting traditional knowledge in a digital era.

### Conclusion

The protection of traditional knowledge is not only a legal necessity but also a moral obligation. Indigenous communities have preserved valuable medicinal knowledge for generations, contributing significantly to modern medicine. Without proper safeguards, they risk losing control over their intellectual heritage to large corporations seeking profit without giving credit where it is due. Although current legal frameworks have made progress, there is still much work to be done. Governments, international organizations, and indigenous communities must collaborate to strengthen intellectual property laws and ensure that traditional knowledge holders receive the recognition and benefits they deserve. The goal should be to create a system where traditional knowledge is not just preserved but also respected, fairly utilized, and rightfully rewarded.

Ensuring the protection of indigenous knowledge is a step toward ethical and sustainable development. Strengthening laws, leveraging technology, and fostering international cooperation can help establish a more just and equitable intellectual property regime. Ultimately, the protection of traditional knowledge and indigenous medicines is about preserving cultural heritage, promoting ethical research, and ensuring that those who have nurtured this knowledge for generations reap the benefits of its commercial applications. The world must recognize that indigenous wisdom is a shared human treasure, deserving of both legal protection and deep respect.

# Cyber Panoply

## Reviewing Cyber security Compliance Framework: NIST, ISO and Emerging Standard



**Vaibhav Shahi**  
BA LLB 4C  
Secretary,  
DME Cyber Cell

In an era where digital infrastructure underpins the global economy, cyber security has become a cornerstone of organizational resilience. With increasing threats from sophisticated cyber adversaries, businesses and governments are compelled to adopt robust frameworks to mitigate risks. Among these, the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and International Organization for Standardization (ISO) frameworks stand out as established benchmarks, even as emerging standards shape the future of cyber security compliance. This article delves into the nuances of these frameworks, exploring their strengths and the evolution of new standards in response to the dynamic threat landscape.

The NIST Cyber Security Framework, developed by the U.S. Department of Commerce, is a voluntary framework widely recognized for its applicability across industries. It provides a structured approach to managing cyber security risks through five core functions: Identify, Protect, Detect, Respond, and Recover. These functions are further broken down into categories and subcategories, offering detailed guidance on security practices. One of the significant advantages of the NIST CSF is its flexibility. Organizations of various sizes and industries can tailor the framework to align with their specific needs. The NIST CSF integrates seamlessly with other standards and regulations, such as ISO/IEC 27001 and the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), making it a versatile tool for global enterprises.

However, its versatile nature is also the NIST CSF's greatest flaw, as the broad nature of the regulations requires organizations to invest significant time and expertise to adapt the framework to their unique contexts. Additionally, as a U.S. centric standard, it is perceived as less relevant and lacking universal applicability.

On the other hand, ISO/IEC 27001 is an internationally recognized standard for Information Security Management Systems (ISMS). It provides a systematic approach to managing sensitive information, encompassing people, processes, and technology. The accompanying ISO/IEC 27002 standard offers a code of practice for implementing controls specified in ISO/IEC 27001. ISO's primary strength lies in its certification process, which serves as a badge of credibility for organizations demonstrating compliance. This certification is particularly valuable for businesses seeking to establish trust with partners and customers in international

markets. Furthermore, ISO's emphasis on risk management and continuous improvement aligns with modern security needs.

In addition to these broad frameworks, cyber security is evolving rapidly, and new standards are emerging to address specific challenges. For example, the Cybersecurity Maturity Model Certification (CMMC), developed by the U.S. Department of Defense, is gaining traction among defense contractors. The CMMC introduces a tiered approach to compliance, requiring organizations to achieve specific maturity levels based on the sensitivity of the information they handle. Another noteworthy development is the rise of sector-specific standards. Industries such as healthcare and finance are adopting tailored frameworks like the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) Security Rule and the Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI DSS). These standards address unique risks and regulatory requirements, providing targeted guidance for compliance. Emerging technologies, such as artificial intelligence (AI) and the Internet of Things (IoT), are also driving the need for new frameworks. The European Union's proposed AI Act and initiatives for IoT security standards highlight the growing recognition of these technologies' vulnerabilities. These emerging standards aim to establish best practices for securing cutting-edge innovations while promoting ethical use.

As cyber threats become more sophisticated, the importance of robust cyber security compliance frameworks cannot be overstated. The NIST CSF and ISO/IEC 27001 offer foundational approaches that have stood the test of time, providing organizations with structured methodologies to manage risks. However, the dynamic nature of the cyber security landscape necessitates the development and adoption of emerging standards tailored to specific industries and technologies. Organizations must carefully evaluate their unique requirements and resources when choosing a compliance framework. A hybrid approach, leveraging the strengths of established standards like NIST and ISO while integrating emerging best practices, can offer a comprehensive strategy to navigate the complexities of modern cyber security. By staying informed and proactive, organizations can not only achieve compliance but also enhance their overall security posture in an increasingly interconnected world.

# Cyber Panoply

## The Growing Complexity of Copyright in the Age of Artificial Intelligence



**Piyushika Babbar**  
BA LLB 4A  
Convenor,  
DME Cyber Cell

As artificial intelligence (AI) continues to evolve at a rapid pace, the boundaries between content generated by machines and that created by humans are becoming increasingly difficult to define. AI's capability to process massive datasets and replicate a wide range of creative styles has introduced major challenges to conventional copyright frameworks—especially when the final output involves minimal human input. The once-clear concept of authorship is being reexamined, raising significant legal and ethical concerns in the digital era.

According to Merriam-Webster's Dictionary, artificial intelligence is defined as “the capability of computer systems or algorithms to imitate intelligent human behavior or a branch of computer science dealing with the simulation of intelligent behavior in computers.” This definition reflects how AI not only performs tasks traditionally requiring human intelligence but also learns, adapts, and refines its performance through experience and data-driven modeling.

In practical terms, AI refers to the ability of a computer system to recognize patterns and make informed decisions based on available data and statistical models. Its application spans a wide array of industries and services, demonstrating exceptional performance in tasks such as:

- Voice recognition (e.g., Amazon's Alexa, Apple's Siri, and Google Assistant)
- Pattern recognition algorithms used in data analysis and automation
- Industrial process monitoring, enhancing efficiency and reducing errors
- Fault detection and forecasting, crucial for predictive maintenance
- Healthcare innovations, where AI contributes significantly to faster diagnoses and personalized treatment plans

With the increasing autonomy of AI systems, a pressing question has emerged: who owns the copyright to content generated by AI? Traditionally, copyright laws were

formulated to protect the creative efforts, skills, and intellectual labour of human authors. However, as machines begin producing literature, music, visual art, and even scientific content without direct human authorship, these laws are being tested in ways not previously imagined.

According to the Copyright Act, copyright is defined as “a legal right that grants the creator of original works of authorship exclusive rights to its use and distribution, usually for a limited time, with the intention of enabling creators to receive recognition or financial benefit from what they create.” This definition assumes a human origin behind the creative work. In the context of AI, however, defining the “creator” becomes more complex. Is it the developer of the AI software, the user who inputs the prompts, or the organization that owns the technology?

In today's AI-driven landscape, these uncertainties have brought copyright into sharper focus. As the line between machine-made and human-made content continues to blur, issues related to authorship, ownership, and intellectual property rights are becoming more nuanced and legally challenging. This complexity impacts a wide range of stakeholders—from artists, writers, and developers to corporations and everyday users. Without clear legal definitions, questions of accountability and rights distribution remain unresolved.

To address these evolving challenges, it is crucial to modernize existing copyright frameworks. Laws must be adapted to recognize and address the unique characteristics of AI-generated content. This could involve introducing new categories of authorship, establishing rights for developers or users under specific conditions, or even creating a separate legal regime for AI-generated works altogether. Whatever the approach, the goal must be to strike a balance between encouraging technological innovation and safeguarding the intellectual property rights of human creators.

In conclusion, the rapid development of artificial intelligence has brought forth complex and unprecedented challenges for current copyright law. As AI systems increasingly produce original content with minimal human intervention, the traditional definitions of authorship and ownership no longer suffice. To remain effective in a changing world, copyright legislation must evolve. Lawmakers and policymakers have a critical role in crafting clear, adaptive legal frameworks that address these emerging issues. Establishing fair and forward-thinking guidelines will be essential for promoting ethical AI use, protecting creative work, and ensuring that innovation continues to thrive in a responsible and equitable digital environment.

# Cyber Panoply

## A Future Without Artists? The Dystopian Threat Of Ai-generated Art.



**Jannes Jacob**  
BA LLB 4A  
Co-Convener  
DME Cyber Cell

In an AI-driven world, the creative space - previously assumed to be invulnerable to automation - is now besieged. From digital art to poetry, artificial intelligence-generated work has burst into the mainstream with a speed that has left many stunned. At first glance, this technology seems to be a remarkable triumph. Midjourney, DALL·E, and ChatGPT are just some of the algorithms that can produce visually pleasing and technically impressive pieces. But beneath the sheen of success lies a darker truth: a world in which human artists are not only pushed aside, but perhaps eliminated.

The concept of machines creating art is not new. Generative art, in its early forms, began in the 1960s, using basic algorithms to generate patterns. But today's AI software has moved far beyond those humble origins. With access to vast datasets and powered by advanced machine learning, these systems can now imitate the brushwork of master painters, compose symphonies, and even produce entire novels with uncanny accuracy. While this may appear to be a wonder of the modern age, it also raises serious concerns such as: What is the role of human creativity if machines can replicate it? And what happens to the artists whose livelihood depends on their unique vision?

Perhaps the most urgent of these concerns is the ethical quagmire surrounding AI art. Most AI models are trained on existing works - paintings, photographs, music, books - created by actual human beings. These datasets often include copyrighted materials, cloned from the web without consent. In essence, AI-generated content stands on the unpaid labor and appropriated imagination of countless artists. As tech companies profit from these tools, the original creators receive no recognition or compensation.

Furthermore, the increasing role of AI in the creative economy threatens to devalue artistic labor. In industries like advertising, video game development, publishing, and even journalism, AI is already being used to generate content faster and cheaper than humans ever could. For companies, it's an efficiency boon. But for creators, it poses a professional threat. Why hire an illustrator or composer when an algorithm can produce similar results in seconds?

This erosion of demand for human artistry impacts more than just income - it undermines the emotional and cultural value of art itself. Art is more than output; it is a mirror of the human experience. When we admire a painting, listen to music, or read a story, we are engaging with the mind and soul behind it.

AI-generated art, no matter how beautiful or sophisticated, lacks that human spirit. Machines do not dream, hope, love, or suffer. They imitate, but they do not feel. As a result, they risk reducing art to mere ornamentation - technically skilled, but void of meaning and depth.

Some argue that AI can be a tool, not a replacement - enhancing rather than supplanting human creativity. This perspective holds some truth. Throughout history, artists have embraced new tools, from oil paints to photography to digital software. AI, if used thoughtfully, could open new avenues for experimentation and collaboration. Yet this optimistic view depends on a crucial balance - one in which human creators remain at the heart of the process.

Unfortunately, current trends suggest the opposite. As businesses and consumers increasingly favor AI-generated content for its convenience and affordability, human artists are pushed to the sidelines. This shift is not simply technological - it is a reflection of values. If society chooses to prioritize speed and cost over authenticity and expression, we risk constructing a future where art is abundant but soulless.

The dystopian scenario is not one where artists vanish overnight. It is one where their voices are drowned in a flood of algorithmic content. A world where independent and marginalized creators are buried - not by censorship, but by digital noise. A world where aspiring artists are discouraged from beginning their journey because there is no space left for them in an AI-saturated market.

To avoid this bleak future, action is needed. Ethical frameworks must be developed to guide AI's role in the creative arts. Laws should protect artists from having their work used without permission. Platforms and publishers need to implement transparent and fair policies. And most importantly, we as consumers must choose to support human-made art—valuing not just what is created, but who created it.

Creativity is one of the most defining aspects of humanity. It expresses our emotions, our struggles, and our unique experiences. To surrender that to machines is not progress—it is loss. A world without artists is a world without empathy, diversity, or soul. If we truly care about preserving what gives art its power and meaning, we must ensure that the human voice is never replaced, only amplified.

# Cyber Panoply

## Digital Arrest – The latest chapter in the book of Cyber Crime



**Siddhant Singh**  
BA.LLB 4B  
Executive Member  
DME Cyber Cell

As we all know, we are living in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, the era of the fourth industrial revolution, with numerous technological advancements occurring worldwide. Various technologies, such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), Machine Learning, High-speed internet technologies like 5G and 6G, space exploration, and genetic engineering. etc. They are the latest additions to our developing world and human evolution. The French philosopher Voltaire opined in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century that, 'With great power comes great responsibility.' The emergence of new technologies, and the consequent increase in the types of criminal offences being committed by manipulating and misusing these technologies offers a stark contrast to this sentiment, with the latest addition to this repertoire being the notion of a 'Digital Arrest'.

A Digital arrest is a trick used by cyber criminals to falsely accuse a person of having broken the law, usually through the creation of a virtual arrest warrant. Such scammers usually pretend to be officials of well-known organizations, such as customs agents, internal revenue officials, or central investigating agencies, like the FBI or international investigating agencies like Interpol. They approach unsuspecting individuals through video calls, email, phone calls, text messaging, or even social media, with official-looking logos and paperwork to make their false claims appear legitimate. Their main goal is to scare people into paying a fee or giving out private personal information, including

Social Security numbers, bank accounts, and passwords.

By invoking a feeling of urgency and fear, they take advantage of the victim's fear of prosecution. Victims are usually made to feel that not complying might lead to serious legal sanctions such as immediate arrest or fines, leading to them paying the supposed fines demanded by the scammers in many cases. It is therefore crucial to identify the sources of such scams and devise legal safeguards to guard against them.

Towards this end the Central Government has established the 'Cyber Crime Co-ordination Centre' under the Ministry of Home Affairs. This centre is tasked with devising policy initiatives to address all forms of cyber crimes across the nation in a co-ordinated and holistic manner.

In addition to proactively identifying and blocking more than 1700 Skype ID's, 59,000 WhatsApp accounts relating to the digital arrest scam, the government has undertaken an awareness programme on digital scams in an effort to educate the common public on this danger, ranging from methods such as ads in newspapers, announcements in public spaces, and posts on social media platforms by major influencers.

As of 15th November, 2020, more than 6.69 lakh SIM cards and 1,32,000 IMEIs, as reported by Police authorities, had been blocked by the Government of India and over Rs. 3,431 crore had been recovered in 994,000 complaints.

# Cyber Panoply

## People's Liberation Army and Indian Cyberspace



**Vedant**  
BALLB 4C  
Research Head  
DME Cyber Cell

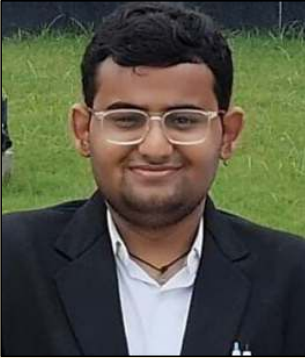
In April 2024, the PLA Cyberspace Force was formed as part of a major military reorganization by China in order to enhance its cyber capabilities. It was to take over cyber operations from the former Strategic Support Force's Network Systems Department. State sponsored hackers such as APT41 (Double Dragon), APT10 (Stone Panda) and RedEcho were involved as main actors and have previously attacked critical Indian infrastructure, defense and power plants. These groups are believed to be functional under the PLA's direction and/or under state authority, and pose a serious cyber threat to India's national security and strategic interests.

Since its inception in April 2024, the PLA Cyberspace Force has been pushing hard with cyber operations against India with espionage and disruption being the focus. The key incidents which involved targeted attacks on India's defense research agencies, attempted breaches of power grid networks in border regions and cyber intrusions into strategic communication systems. Reports emerged earlier this year (featuring PLA-linked actors) trying to access Indian electoral data in preparation for national elections in late 2024. Indian military personnel and attempts at sabotage of critical infrastructure are also among the victims of Chinese cyber units on phishing campaigns. Overall, these are part of a wider strategy aimed at undermining India's security and gaining access to the country's most sensitive intelligence.

India needs to build a stronger national cyber defense by having robust firewalls, real time threat monitoring and stronger encryption for critical systems to protect itself from the PLA cyberspace force. Enhanced consciousness on the part of the citizens by using stronger passwords, updating their software regularly, etc. is also a necessary measure. It is of crucial import that the government invest in cybersecurity research, promote domestic tech development, and cut gaps between intelligence, military and private sector. These campaigns need to be widespread. They will also develop strategic alliances with trusted nations for collaboration and sharing of intelligence in cyber security. On the flip side, that such a sensitive security framework is being built is not a negative, but rather a positive sign. We need to remain vigilant, innovate and adopt a proactive security mentality for the sake of protecting India's digital sovereignty.

# Cyber Panoply

## The Dark Web: Unveiling The Hidden Realms Of Internet



**Mayank Upadhyay**  
BBA LLB 3B  
Executive Member  
DME Cyber Cell

The Internet today is an all-encompassing network of information, communication and commerce. However, beyond the accessible portion via search engine there lies a deeper and concealed part that is termed as 'Dark Web'. The realm of this dark web is associated with secrecy and illicit activities. While it offers privacy and security to users, it also harbors a shadowy world of cyber crime and other illegal activities. In this article, we are going to understand the meaning of dark web, its legal implications, and pros and cons, and the risks and dangers associated with the dark web

Before understanding the concept of the Dark Web; let's understand the layers of the Internet. The Internet is broadly classified into 3 categories:

**1. Surface Web:** This portion is publicly accessible on the Internet indexed at various search engines such as Google, Microsoft, Opera etc. This includes social media platforms, websites, e-commerce sites etc.

**2. Deep Web:** It is a part of the Internet that is not indexed by the search engines. It includes that portion which is accessible only through the passwords, login, etc. and includes restricted or protected data.

**3. Dark Web:** A small but significant portion of the deep web is known as the Dark Web. It requires specialised tools like The Onion Router (Tor) & I2P (Invisible Internet Project). Unlike the deep web, the dark web is intentionally hidden and is designed for anonymous communications. It can be used for both legal and illegal purposes.

The Dark Web relies mostly on anonymous networks like Tor (The Onion Router) or I2P (Invisible Internet Project), which encrypt and route internet traffic through multiple nodes, making it hard to impossible to trace or locate the identity of the user. The dark web is generally accessible by the use of '.onion' websites instead of '.com' or '.org' websites '.onion' websites are not accessible by a standard browser as they

require a specific configuration. The Primary appeal of the dark web lies in its anonymity. While this is beneficial for some individuals who are seeking privacy like journalists, whistle-blowers, political activists etc. on the other hand it also facilitates illegal activities such as drug trafficking, human trafficking, weapon sales etc.

The Use of Dark Web: Legitimate or Illegitimate

### • Legitimate Uses

- It guarantees Privacy and Free Speech to civilians, particularly journalists in oppressive regimes and enables them to access the news or educational resources and banned content. It also facilitates communication without fear of persecution or censorship.

- It ensures that whistle-blowers are able to share confidential information with the help of websites like SecureDrop while protecting their identity.

### • Illegitimate Uses

- Marketplaces like the now-defunct Silk Road were infamous for selling illegal drugs and substances.

- Some Dark Web sites offer firearms, explosives, and other restricted goods for sale illegally.

The Dark Web is a multifaceted and stratified space that embodies the promise and danger of the digital era. Although it is not intrinsically malevolent, it can be misused for detrimental ends. While it empowers those resisting oppression and censorship, it also provides criminals with the means to act outside the jurisdiction of law enforcement. It takes more than mere curiosity to comprehend the Dark Web; it necessitates a nuanced understanding of technology, ethics, and human behavior. In traversing this concealed frontier, vigilance, instruction, and careful governance will be essential to guaranteeing that it acts as a beneficial tool rather than a societal menace.

# Cyber Panoply

## Deepfakes and the Law: Legal Challenges and the Need for Regulation in the Digital Age



**Vaibhav Kaushik**  
BBA LLB 1A  
Executive Member  
DME Cyber Cell

Deepfakes, a concatenation of "deep learning" and "fake," are virtual media—audio and video for the most part - produced by AI means like Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs). The consumer can use the product to superimpose someone else's face over someone else's body or alter one's voice in order to mislead individuals into believing that a person said or did something which he or she never said or did. Initially imagined to be utilized for creativity or humour, deepfakes now are a point of serious concern for society because they facilitate the transmission of misinformation, fraud, blackmail, and shaping public opinion based on manipulated political material. The convenience with which deepfake technology is now accessible has driven it to become a high-rise volume of misuse cases, and the majority of nations, including India, are still behind in keeping legislation abreast of these developments.

Consent and exploitation of identity are one of the most important legal issues around deepfakes. It usually involves misuse of one's voice or face, which can totally ruin their image and violate their right to privacy. The anonymity provided by the internet makes this all the more challenging, as tracing the original source of the same can prove to be hard. This is a very problematic enforcement issue legally. Courts have difficulties establishing the veracity of altered content and hence raise concerns related to admissibility and credibility of evidence in criminal and civil cases.

Within the Indian justice system, no particular act specifically deals with the creation or dissemination of deepfakes. Existing law of the Information Technology Act of 2000 and BNS has little space for remedy. Section 66D of the IT Act is an offence of impersonation using communication devices, and Section 66E is an offence of violation of privacy through recording and transmission of private photographs. Section 67 makes publication and transmission of obscene material an offence. Furthermore, BNS provisions for defamation, public mischief, and

criminal intimidation may be applied specifically in certain instances. But these acts are not direct solutions to the problem of AI-generated synthetic material and media, and it is hard to achieve timely and effective justice for the victims.

The landmark judgment in Justice K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India (2017) provided a robust constitutional foundation for privacy rights by confirming the right to privacy as a fundamental right. Yet, effective enforcement of these rights in the context of deepfakes remains a problem. While the new Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023, is a significant step in enhancing data security, it falls short in addressing the complexity of situations regarding synthetic media and AI-driven image manipulation directly. Some jurisdictions are, however, actively doing their part to counter these challenges. In the United States, for example, states have enacted laws prohibiting non-consensual deepfake pornography as well as electoral interference through AI-created media. In addition, a proposed federal legislation, the Deepfakes Accountability Act, is also in waiting. Similarly, the European Union's AI Act and Digital Services Act also envision substantial transparency obligations and moderation responsibilities for platforms that host AI-created content. Curiously, China passed a 2023 law that criminalizes the creation and dissemination of deepfakes without express consent and notice, hence holding both content creators and hosting platforms liable.

India can learn from such global experiences by creating an integrated legal regime that squarely faces the issue of deepfakes. The legal regime must incorporate definitions, requirements of consent, labelling obligations on AI-generated content, and redressal machinery for quick settlement. Further, it would be helpful to provide incentives to online platforms to utilize advanced detection methods and respond rapidly to takedown requests. Education also has a key role in creating sensitivity towards deepfakes and their potential consequences. Deepfakes, then, are thus a complex challenge in the present era of technology, undermining borders between truth and untruth. As we explore this new field in technology, it is most important that the Indian judiciary maintains pace accordingly in order to guarantee protection of individuals' rights as well as avoid misuse. An efficient regulatory approach, accompanied with sensibilization campaigns and security through technology would guarantee maintenance of trust, privacy, and veracity in our evolving digital epoch.

## Anugoonj Prelims 2025



Anugoonj Prelims 2025 Zone 2, a vibrant celebration of creativity and talent, was held at Delhi Metropolitan Education, from January 20th to 22nd, 2025. The event drew participation from 25 esteemed colleges within Zone 2 of GGSIPU, showcasing a rich diversity of skills in various competitions.

The fest featured an array of events, including dance, fashion, music, theatre, debate, and art, providing a platform for students to exhibit their talents, creativity, and passion. The competitions were fierce, with participants delivering outstanding performances that captivated the audience. The winners and runners-up from each event were selected for the finals. The last day of the fest concluded on a high note with an energetic DJ session with a vote of thanks by the esteemed organising committee, Dr. Navjot Suri Singhal, Faculty Head, and Ms. Kritika Gautam, Faculty Co-Head along with the dedicated student team, for their tireless efforts, unwavering commitment, and exceptional leadership in making Anugoonj Prelims 2025 Zone 2 a grand success. Their collective efforts ensured a seamless and memorable experience for all participants.

## Bare Act and Law Book Stall

*“The library is the temple of learning, and learning has liberated more people than all the wars in history.” - Carl T. Rowan*

The DME Library Committee organized a two-day “Bare Acts and Law Books Stall” on 22–23 January 2025 at the Rabindranath Tagore Library, providing faculty members and students with easy access to essential legal texts.

The event featured Law and Justice, New Delhi - a reputed publishing house and book distributor - which showcased its latest publications. A wide range of Bare Acts and reference



books were available, covering subjects such as Contract, Arbitration, Constitutional Law, Labour and Industrial Laws, Family Law, Evidence, Economics, Environmental Law, Legal History, Pleading and Drafting, Information Technology, and Cyber Laws.

Of particular interest were the newly launched criminal law codes -Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, Bhartiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, and Bhartiya Sakshya Adhinyam - offered alongside other titles at special discounted rates, benefiting both students and faculty.

## SCC Online Training Session

DME Law School organized an SCC Online Training Session on 28 January 2025 for the students of BA LLB and BBA LLB (Batches 2023–2028 and 2024–2029). The session aimed to acquaint first-year students with the practical use of the SCC Online legal database.

The training was led by Mr. Rajesh Raina, Manager and Senior Trainer at SCC Online's Learning Centre, and Mr. Sanjay Kapoor, Senior Vice President (Sales & Marketing), SCC Online. The resource persons demonstrated the database's advanced features, emphasizing its role in legal research and practical application.

The session was graced by Prof. (Dr.) Rajinder Kaur Randhawa, Head of DME Law School, and coordinated by Prof. (Dr.) Neha Bahl along with Ms. Pallavi Tyagi, Librarian, DME. Students participated enthusiastically, engaging in interactive discussions and hands-on demonstrations, making the session highly productive and insightful.



## Juris Connect'25



The Training and Placement Cell of DME Law School organized Juris Connect'25 on 7 February 2025, an expert panel discussion on the theme “AI in the Legal Profession: Augmentation, not Replacement – Navigating the Future of Legal Practice.” The

event explored the evolving role of artificial intelligence in legal practice, highlighting how technology complements rather than replaces human expertise.

The panel featured representatives from five leading law firms: Karanjawala & Co., DSK Legal, Luthra & Luthra, Khaitan & Co., and J. Sagar Associates. The experts shared insights on how AI is transforming legal workflows while preserving the central role of human judgment.

An engaging Q&A session allowed students to interact directly with the panelists, sparking thoughtful discussions about future career opportunities in law. The event concluded with a felicitation ceremony to honor the distinguished guests, reinforcing Juris Connect'25 as a meaningful bridge between legal academia and industry innovation.

## Degree Distribution Ceremony for the 2018-23 Batch



The highlight of the ceremony was the formal awarding of degrees, where the graduates of B.A. LL.B and B.B.A. LL.B from the 2018-23 batch proudly walked up to the stage to receive their undergraduate degrees from the distinguished guests. This moment marked the culmination of years of dedication, perseverance, and academic excellence. As each student received their degree, there was a sense of immense pride and accomplishment, not just among the graduates but also among their mentors and family members who had supported them throughout their journey.

The ceremony concluded with a heartfelt Vote of Thanks delivered by Prof. (Dr.) Rajinder Kaur Randhawa, Head of DME Law School. She encouraged the graduates to always uphold the principles of justice, fairness, and honesty in their professional lives. The Degree Distribution Ceremony not only celebrated academic achievements but also inspired graduates to embark on their professional journeys with integrity, commitment, and a sense of responsibility towards society. The event was a fitting tribute to the hard work and dedication of the students, serving as a reminder that their journey in the legal profession has only just begun, with boundless opportunities awaiting them in the years to come.

Delhi Metropolitan Education (DME) Law School hosted its Degree Distribution Ceremony for the 2018–23 batch on 10 February 2025 at the Nelson Mandela Auditorium, celebrating a significant academic milestone of its graduating students in the presence of faculty, proud parents, and distinguished

guests.

The event opened with a welcome address by Prof. (Dr.) Ravikant Swami, Director, DME, who reflected on the students' academic journey and reaffirmed the institution's commitment to nurturing future legal professionals.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bhanwar Singh, Director General, DME Noida and Former Judge of the Allahabad High Court, delivered an inspiring speech on “Confidence in Crisis,” urging graduates to pursue justice with courage and resilience. Advocate and National Spokesperson of the BJP, Mr. Shehzad Poonawalla, spoke on the balance of “Dhan” (wealth), “Desh” (nation), and “Dayitva” (responsibility), emphasizing integrity and ethical practice, while drawing strength from the verses of Shri Hanuman Chalisa. Ms. Nistha Sahni, Vice-Chairperson of DME, highlighted lifelong learning, networking, and striving for excellence as hallmarks of the legal profession.

The highlight of the ceremony was the formal awarding of degrees to graduates of BA LLB and BBA LLB, marking the culmination of years of dedication and academic rigor. The moment was filled with pride, not only for the students but also for their mentors and families.

Prof. (Dr.) Rajinder Kaur Randhawa, Head of DME Law School, delivered the Vote of Thanks, encouraging graduates to uphold justice, fairness, and honesty as they step into their professional journeys. The ceremony was both a celebration of achievement and a call to serve society with integrity and purpose.

## Annual Toppers' Felicitation Ceremony



The Annual Batch toppers felicitation ceremony for the academic session 2023-24 was held on 27th February 2025. The purpose of this ceremony is to recognise the achievements of our toppers and to motivate them to keep up the excellent work. A total of 51 students were felicitated with medals, certificates and scholarships from all three departments. The students securing the first position received 50% scholarship on their tuition fee, second position holders received a 25% scholarship and third position holders received 10% scholarship. The event was graced by the presence of honourable Mr. Justice Bhanwar Singh (Director General, DME), Prof. Dr Ravi Kant Swami (Director DME), Prof. (Dr.) R. K. Randhawa (Head, Law School), Dr. Poorva Ranjan (Head, DME Management School), and Dr. Parul Mehra (Head DME media school).

## India Today Education Conclave



On 27th February 2025, the law students of Delhi Metropolitan Education attended an insightful educational visit to the India TV studio in Noida, where they participated in an event organized as part of the Education Conclave. The main objective of the visit was to provide the students with a deeper understanding of how law intersects with media and education in today's rapidly evolving landscape. This exposure offered the students a chance to engage with critical discussions about policy-making, media law, and the role of media in shaping public perceptions of education.

The event commenced with an inaugural session, which featured a keynote address by a renowned education policy expert, highlighting the shifting paradigms within India's educational sector. This was followed by two engaging panel discussions. The first panel focused on the "Role of Media in Shaping Education," where experts discussed the influence of media platforms, like India TV, on public opinion regarding educational reforms and practices. The second panel addressed the current state of legal education in India, with prominent figures from legal institutions, the legal profession, and the government discussing challenges and reforms that are shaping legal education today.

In addition to the panels, the students participated in workshops and interactive sessions. One of the key workshops focused on "Media Law and Ethics," where legal professionals specializing in media law discussed the regulations governing media operations and the ethical boundaries journalists must navigate. The students were not only able to ask questions but also took part in discussions, allowing them to apply their theoretical knowledge to real-world scenarios.

A standout feature of the event was the networking session, which allowed students to interact directly with media personalities, educators, and legal professionals. These interactions provided invaluable insights and connections, offering the students opportunities for future career development in law, media, and education.

The visit proved to be a rich learning experience for the students. They gained insights into the impact of media on educational reforms and student perceptions, the changing trends in legal education, and the intricate relationships between law and media. The event also helped bridge the gap between classroom learning and practical applications in the legal and media professions.

Overall, the educational visit to the India TV Education Conclave was an enriching experience that provided students with valuable insights and networking opportunities, preparing them for their future careers in both law and media.

## Matrabhasha Diwas Celebration at DME



Delhi Metropolitan Education (DME) celebrated Matrabhasha Diwas with great enthusiasm, bringing together students from all three schools—BBA, Law, and BJMC—to honor and show respect for their mother tongues. The event highlighted the beauty of linguistic diversity and the cultural richness of India, emphasizing the vital role that one's native language plays in shaping identity, heritage, and self-expression.

The celebration began with a poetry recitation in various languages, including Bengali, Urdu, Punjabi, Tamil, and Malayalam. Through their poems, students expressed the deep emotional connection people share with their mother tongues, showcasing how language is not just a means of communication but also a carrier of history, values, and traditions.

Following the poetry session, a musical performance took center stage, where students paid tribute to different languages by singing in multiple tongues. This performance highlighted the harmony that exists within linguistic diversity, reinforcing the idea that while we may speak different languages, our emotions and expressions remain universal.

A key highlight of the event was the Cultural Walk, where students represented different states of India, showcasing their traditional attire, unique dialects, and linguistic pride. This visual representation of India's vast linguistic landscape emphasized the need to preserve and promote regional languages, as they are an integral part of our identity and cultural heritage.

The event concluded with a vote of thanks delivered by Dr. R.K. Randhawa, HOD, Law School, who emphasized that while learning global languages is essential, it is equally important to respect, nurture, and carry forward our mother tongues. She highlighted that language is the foundation of knowledge, culture, and history, and preserving it ensures that future generations remain connected to their roots.

The celebration ended with the National Anthem, symbolizing unity in diversity. Matrabhasha Diwas at DME was a resounding success, leaving students with a deeper appreciation for the role of language in shaping personal and collective identity, and reinforcing the message that our mother tongues are the soul of our cultural heritage.

## Free Dental, Health & Eye Check-up Camp



Delhi Metropolitan Education (DME) organized a free dental, health, and eye check-up camp on February 20th 2025, in collaboration with Clove Dental. The event aimed to provide essential healthcare services to students, faculty, and staff while promoting awareness about the importance of regular health check-ups.

The camp saw enthusiastic participation from the DME community, with students, faculty, and staff availing themselves of comprehensive health screenings. Clove Dental provided expert dental care, while ophthalmologists conducted thorough eye examinations. General health check-ups included vital sign monitoring, BMI checks, and consultations with medical professionals.

The NSS (National Service Scheme) cell of DME played a pivotal role in organizing and executing the event. NSS volunteers helped with spreading awareness about the camp through social media, posters, and word-of-mouth. Assisting with participant registration and ensuring a smooth flow of attendees. Facilitating communication between healthcare professionals, participants, and DME staff.

The camp highlighted the significance of regular check-ups that can detect health issues early, preventing complications. DME's collaboration with Clove Dental demonstrated the value of partnerships in promoting public health. NSS volunteers gained valuable experience in event management and community service.

The free dental, health, and eye check-up camp was a resounding success, providing essential healthcare services to the DME community. The NSS cell's efforts ensured the event was smoothly executed, promoting awareness about the importance of regular health check-ups and community engagement. Such initiatives reinforce DME's commitment to holistic education and community well-being.

Free health camps aim to bridge the healthcare gap for low-income individuals, providing medical services and promoting health awareness. These camps offer various services like Blood Pressure Monitoring, Blood Sugar Testing, General Health Check-ups, Specialist Consultations. By providing free medical services, organizations and welfare society promote health awareness and encourage people to prioritize their well-being.

## ALOHA 2025



Aloha 2025, the annual cultural fest of Delhi Metropolitan Education (DME), was a two-day extravaganza held on March 19th and 20th, 2025. This prestigious event brought together students from various colleges and universities, providing a platform for them to showcase their talents and creativity.

The inaugural ceremony was graced by the esteemed presence of Smt. Ranjana Gauhar, Padma Shree, and SNA Awardee, a renowned Odissi dancer. The fest featured a wide range of competitions, including Fashion show, Cosplay, Solo singing, Group singing, Film making, Rangoli, Folk dance, Open mic, Mr. and Ms. Aloha, Solo dance, and Group dance competitions.

Students from various colleges and universities across the city participated in these events, showcasing their talents and vying for top honours. In addition to the competitions, the fest also hosted a variety of stalls offering jewellery, food, and other attractions, adding to the festive atmosphere.

The events were filled with excitement and creativity, with highlights including a thrilling Dhol evening on Day 1 and a high-energy DJ night with renowned DJ Della on Day 2.

We extend our heartfelt gratitude to Dr. Navjot Suri Singhal, Faculty Head, and Ms. Kritika Gautam, Faculty Co-Head, along with the student team for their invaluable guidance, support, and leadership throughout the planning and execution of Aloha 2024. Their expertise and vision were instrumental in making this event a resounding success.



## 17th NATIONAL YOUTH PARLIAMENT

The 17th National Youth Parliament Competition, 2025 (Group Level) was organized on 24th March, 2025 by DME Law School in collaboration with the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs in the Seminar Hall of Delhi Metropolitan Education.

This event was organized with the aim of strengthening the roots of democracy by instilling healthy habits of discipline and tolerance for others' views and to enable the student community to understand the workings of our Parliamentary institutions.

The event was graced by Shri Shankarbhai Vegad, former member of the Rajya Sabha, as the Chief Guest, Prof. (Dr.) Asad Malik, Faculty of Law, Jamia Millia Islamia as Guest of Honour, Prof. (Dr.) Rajat Ray, Dean of Students, Jadavpur University, as an esteemed Observer appointed by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Ms. Preena Verma, Youth President, Rejoice Health Foundation.

The event commenced with a welcome address by the speaker, followed by an oath-taking ceremony conducted by the Secretary-General. A tribute was paid to the late Dr. Manmohan Singh, acknowledging his invaluable contributions. During the Question Hour, representatives were engaged in a thought-provoking debate. The Bill for Consideration was on the theme “One Nation One Election” policy, addressing its challenges, significance, and solutions.

The valedictory ceremony was held in the Nelson Mandela Auditorium, which began with the lighting of the lamp. The mementos were given to all dignitaries in recognition of their contributions. The Chief Guest, Shri Shankarbhai Vegad, motivated the youth to contribute towards shaping the nation and highlighted the importance of independence, inspiring the audience with his words of wisdom.

The ceremony was also graced by the esteemed presence of Prof. (Dr.) Ravikant Swami, Director, DME, Prof. (Dr.) Rajinder Kaur Randhawa, Head of the Department, DME Law School, Dr. Farah Hayat, Youth Parliament Coordinator and Ms. Neha Sharma, Co-ordinator, NSS Cell.

The event concluded with the Award ceremony with Dr. Farah Hayat announcing the winners and on a patriotic note, leaving participants inspired to contribute towards nation-building.

Prof. (Dr.) Rajinder Kaur Randhawa warmly extended the Vote of Thanks.



## Domestic Violence and the POSH Act at Fr. Agnel Jal Kalyan Kendra

Reinforcing their commitment to promoting access to justice for all, the DME Legal Aid Cell, in collaboration with Fr. Agnel Jal Kalyan Kendra, Khora Ghaziabad, conducted an informative workshop on the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, and the POSH Act, 2013 on March 26, 2025, at Jal Kalyan Kendra. The session aimed to educate women of all ages about their legal rights and the various remedies available under these acts.

To further emphasize the importance of the subject, students performed short plays depicting the harsh realities of domestic violence and workplace sexual harassment, ensuring that the audience gained a deeper understanding of these issues.

The event was graced by Sister Martina and Ms. Latika Verma from Fr. Agnel Jal Kalyan Kendra, along with Prof. (Dr.) Rajinder Kaur Randhawa, Head of DME Law School; Dr. Neha Bahl; and Anant Singhal, Faculty Convener of the DME Legal Aid Cell, Delhi Metropolitan Education



## Cyber Awareness Workshop at JSR Public School

Proud to have conducted an insightful session on cyber scams and digital arrests at JSR Public School, Khora Ghaziabad, held on 28 March 2025, under the DME Legal Aid Cell's awareness initiative. Grateful to Dr. Jitendra Yadav, Dr. Bhavna Singh, Mr. Anant Singhal, and Mr. Suhail Khan for their support. Special appreciation to the students for their impactful skits and presentations on cyber safety.



## Visit to Pradhanmantri Sangrahalaya



The Visits Society of the Law School at Delhi Metropolitan Education organized an educational visit to the Pradhanmantri Sangrahalaya on February 21, 2025, for the students of BBA LLB first year. This visit aimed to provide students with a deeper understanding of India's political history and the role of its Prime Ministers in shaping the nation.

Upon arrival, students were welcomed by museum officials who provided an overview of the exhibition. The Sangrahalaya, dedicated to the legacy of India's Prime Ministers, houses a vast collection of artifacts, photographs, audio-visual presentations, and interactive digital exhibits. The students explored various galleries, each highlighting the contributions and policies of different Prime Ministers, from Jawaharlal Nehru to the present leadership. A major highlight of the visit was the immersive digital experience, which allowed students to witness key historical moments, including landmark speeches and policy decisions. The museum also showcased personal belongings, handwritten letters, and official documents that provided insights into leadership decisions and governance challenges.

The visit was an enriching experience, reinforcing the students' knowledge of constitutional history, governance, and policymaking. It also emphasized the importance of leadership and decision-making in shaping a nation's progress. The students expressed their appreciation for the initiative, as it helped bridge the gap between theoretical learning and practical understanding of India's political evolution. Overall, the visit to the Pradhanmantri Sangrahalaya was a highly informative and engaging experience, leaving a lasting impact on the students.



## Educational Visit to Rashtrapati Bhavan and Amrit Udyan



On 27th March 2025, the Visits Committee of DME Law School organized an educational visit to Rashtrapati Bhavan and Amrit Udyan for second-year law students. The visit aimed to provide students with a practical understanding of India's constitutional and administrative setup while also offering an opportunity to appreciate the historical and architectural significance of the Presidential Estate.

Upon arrival at Rashtrapati Bhavan, students were given a guided tour of the prestigious building, which serves as the official residence of the President of India. They explored the grand Durbar Hall, the Ashoka Hall, and other sections that reflect the nation's rich heritage and governance structure. The visit provided insights into the constitutional role of the President and the functioning of the highest office in the country. Following the Rashtrapati Bhavan tour, students proceeded to Amrit Udyan, renowned for its exquisite landscape and floral diversity. They explored the meticulously designed gardens, gaining an appreciation for their historical evolution and significance.

The visit was an enriching experience, allowing students to connect theoretical knowledge with real-world institutions. It fostered a deeper understanding of the Indian political system while also offering an opportunity for cultural and historical engagement. The participants expressed enthusiasm and gratitude for this well-organized visit, which contributed to their academic and personal growth.



## Bharat Shiksha Summit 2025



On April 3, 2025, the Bharat Shiksha Summit 2025 convened at the Sushila Devi Auditorium in Delhi, bringing together policymakers, educators, academicians, technocrats, legal experts, and thought leaders to deliberate on "Shaping the Future of Education: Addressing Challenges & Opportunities." The summit aimed to foster dialogue and collaboration among stakeholders to navigate the evolving educational landscape.

A group of second and third year BA LLB and BBA LLB students actively participated in the event, gaining valuable insights into the intersection of law and education. The sessions addressed critical issues such as integrating legal frameworks with educational reforms, promoting equitable access to quality education, and leveraging technology to enhance learning outcomes.

Discussions also focussed on the role of legal professionals in advocating for educational policies and ensuring compliance with national and international standards. The students engaged with experts, participated in interactive workshops, and contributed to conversations on shaping policies that influence the future of education in India.

The summit provided a platform for networking, idea exchange, and collaboration, reinforcing the importance of a multidisciplinary approach to educational development. The participation of law students underscored the integral role of legal perspectives in educational discourse, equipping them with knowledge and skills to contribute effectively to policy-making and implementation.

Overall, the Bharat Shiksha Summit 2025 served as a significant milestone in addressing the challenges and opportunities in shaping the future of education, with active contributions from emerging legal professionals.

## JusCosmos'25 – A Trailblazing Legal Fest

Delhi Metropolitan Education, Noida successfully organized its first-ever law fest, JusCosmos'25, from the 1st to the 6th of April, 2025. This ambitious, hybrid-format event was proudly sponsored by VidhiSastras as the Title Sponsor, and supported by a dynamic array of partners including SCC Online, Law Bhoomi, Katcherlin, Karatz Law Academy, Jus Corpus, Kanoon Wise, and several academic collaborators. This groundbreaking initiative brought together legal scholars, students, and practitioners from across the country to compete, collaborate, and celebrate the spirit of law. Alongside the MUN, the Quarterfinals and Semifinals of the Moot Court Competition were conducted. Eight teams



qualified for the quarterfinals. Following intense rounds of legal argumentation and rebuttal, the four teams that advanced to the semifinals. After two powerful semifinals, Team TC-03 and Team TC-25 emerged as finalists, setting the stage for an electrifying finale. The event brought the curtains down with the Grand Finals of both the Moot Court and MUN, followed by the Valedictory Ceremony. The Moot Court Final, adjudicated by a bench comprising Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bhanwar Singh and Hon'ble Ms. Justice Neena Bansal was a masterclass in courtroom advocacy. JusCosmos'25 made history not just as DME's first law fest, but as a precedent-setting national event that seamlessly blended academic rigour with cultural brilliance. It was a remarkable showcase of DME's institutional capabilities, student leadership, and commitment to legal excellence. The organizing team, led by the Centre for Legal Excellence and the Student Core Committee, received resounding applause for managing six days of nonstop events, competitions, and celebrations with professionalism and precision. With a legacy now established, JusCosmos'25 has set the bar for what legal fests can achieve - and what student vision, when supported by the institution and powered by sponsors like VidhiSastras can build.



## Cyberleague '25



DME Cyber Cell organized the annual Inter-College Cyberleague '25: Debate and Reel-Making Competition on 9th April, 2025.

The chief guest for the event was Prof.(Dr.) Nuzhat Parveen Khan, Faculty of Law, Jamia Millia Islamia.

The two competitions received 56+ participations from different colleges and universities.

Students engaged in thought-provoking debate and discussion and made reels on numerous cyber security issues to generate awareness. The winners received trophies, cash prizes and books.

## Ambedkar Jayanti Celebration at DME

The National Service Scheme (NSS) Unit of Delhi Metropolitan Education (DME) successfully organized a meaningful and inspiring program on 14th April 2025 to commemorate Ambedkar Jayanti, marking the birth anniversary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar the chief architect of the Indian Constitution and an unwavering advocate for equality, justice, and social reform. The event began with enthusiastic participation from students, many of whom prepared creative posters depicting Dr. Ambedkar's portrait alongside some of his most powerful and thought-provoking quotes. The atmosphere was charged with energy and reverence as the students raised slogans and echoed the ideals of liberty, equality, and fraternity that Dr. Ambedkar championed throughout his life. Following this, Mr. Rishabh Malhotra, a student of DME, gave a powerful and heartfelt performance by enacting the role of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. Dressed in formal attire symbolizing the great leader, he passionately recited the Preamble to the Constitution, culminating his performance with one of Dr. Ambedkar's most quoted lines. His portrayal resonated deeply with the audience, bringing alive the spirit of Ambedkar Ji's vision. The Ambedkar Jayanti celebration at DME served as an enriching experience, offering students an opportunity to reflect on their responsibilities as citizens of a democratic nation. The event was a resounding success, and a fitting tribute to one of India's greatest visionaries.



## Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PCPNDT) Act and Menstrual Hygiene at Fr. Agnel Jal Kalyan Kendra

On National Safe Motherhood Day, April 11, 2025, I'm proud to share that the DME Legal Aid Cell, in collaboration with Fr. Agnel Jan Kalyan Kendra, Khora, Ghaziabad, organized a transformative workshop on "Female Foeticide and Menstrual Hygiene." Our dedicated students led inspiring discussions and skits, raising awareness about the dangers of sex selection and determination, the PCPNDT Act, and the critical importance of menstrual health. Their passion and commitment to social change were truly remarkable! We were privileged to have Sister Martina, Ms. Latika Verma from Fr. Agnel Jan Kalyan Kendra, Prof. (Dr.) Neha Bahl, and Mr. Anant Singhal, Faculty Convenor of DME Legal Aid Cell, share their invaluable insights.



## Cloth Bag Making Workshop by TATVA – DME Eco Club

To mark the occasion of Earth Day, the DME Eco Club – TATVA, organized an insightful and hands-on event aimed at promoting sustainable living practices among students. The event - Cloth Bag Making Workshop served as a creative initiative to raise awareness about environmental conservation and encourage the use of eco-friendly alternatives in everyday life. The event commenced with an impactful presentation by the core team members of TATVA, underlining the harmful consequences of environmental neglect. It brought attention to various alarming natural changes and disasters that have been triggered by human carelessness. Through facts and visuals, the urgent need for individual and collective responsibility in preserving the environment was emphasized. Then there was the cloth bag-making activity, led by Ms. Isha Wadhwa Kalra, Faculty Convenor of the Eco Club. She guided the students through a simple yet innovative method of creating a reusable bag using a single, old T-shirt - no stitching required. The workshop concluded with an enthusiastic photo session, capturing the spirit of the event and the presence of Prof. (Dr.) Rajinder Kaur Randhawa, Head of the Department whose presence added to the significance of the occasion.



## Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer Memorial Lecture Series: Various Facets of the Legal Profession.



DME Law School organized a special edition of the Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer Lecture Series on 23rd April 2025, aimed specifically at first-year law students to introduce them to the legal profession's diverse dimensions. The lecture was delivered by Mr. Gaurav Bhatia, Senior Advocate, Supreme Court of India, on the theme “Various Facets of the Legal Profession.” The event was graced by the presence of Hon’ble Mr. Justice Bhanwar Singh, Director General, DME; Prof. (Dr.) Ravikant Swami, Director, DME; and Prof. (Dr.) Rajinder Kaur Randhawa, Head of Department, DME Law School, along with faculty members and an enthusiastic audience of first-year students. Mr. Gaurav Bhatia, a leading figure in contemporary legal practice, began his address by highlighting the legal profession as a noble and intellectually rewarding field. He shared his own journey from law school to courtroom practice, emphasizing the importance of dedication, discipline, and integrity. He introduced students to the multiple avenues available in the profession—litigation, judicial services, corporate law, academia, public policy, and legal journalism - encouraging them to explore different areas before settling on a path.

## DWPS : Earth Day Celebration 2025

An interactive session was conducted with primary students on the occasion of Earth Day 2025 at Delhi World Public School by Ms. Isha Wadhwa, Assistant Professor. The session began with a storytelling session that encouraged children to reflect on the importance of caring for the planet. To translate these ideas into action, the children participated in a hands-on activity - sowing microgreens. This exercise introduced them to the concept of sustainable living and demonstrated how small efforts can grow into meaningful change. The event successfully blended imagination with action, fostering environmental awareness among young participants in an engaging and memorable way.



## Moot Court Competition at Kothari International School

Kothari International School Moot Court Competition unfolded with enthusiasm, intellect, and high standards of advocacy. The competition not only fostered interest in law and public speaking but also encouraged students to step into the shoes of future legal professionals. The energy, discipline, and talent on display ensured that the event began on a high note. These rounds witnessed engaging arguments, structured presentations, and competitive spirit as teams fought for a place in the finals. One of the highlights of the day was the felicitation of Ms. Honey Pandey, Mr. Rishabh Chaturvedi and Mr. Nanda Kumar, students of DME College, who served as the Chief Executives of the event. Ms. Shalini Gautam, Head of the Outreach Cell, DME, has given her unwavering support, encouragement, and behind-the-scenes guidance that made this collaboration possible



## World Intellectual Property Rights Day 2025 Celebration

On the occasion of World Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Day 2025, the Centre for Intellectual Property Rights (CIPR) Cell at Delhi Metropolitan Education (DME) organized a special event titled "The Sound of IP: A Panel Discussion on IP in the Music Industry". The event was successfully conducted on 25th April 2025 in the Moot Court Room of the college campus. The session was graced by distinguished panelists including Adv. Subhash Bhutoria (Founder, Law SB, IP & Art Lawyer), Mr. Bharat Bhushan Pandey (Deputy Chief Law Officer, Corporate Law Department, ONGC New Delhi), and Ms. Varnika Rastogi (Assistant Professor, DME). The event was organized under the guidance of Mr. Suhail Khan, Faculty Coordinator of the CIPR Cell, and witnessed the esteemed presence of Prof. (Dr.) R.K. Randhawa, Head of the Department of Law, DME. Mr. Bharat Bhushan Pandey delivered an in-depth analysis on the fundamentals of copyright, elaborating on the creation, protection, and enforcement of musical works under copyright law. Lastly, Adv. Subhash Bhutoria, addressed the critical issue of music piracy and emphasized the legal mechanisms available for the enforcement of IP rights, offering valuable insights from his experience in the corporate law sector.



## DME Law School Placement Event



DME Law School ran a month-long campus placement drive in May 2025, connecting fifth year students with top legal firms. Eight well-known organizations, including Shepherd Law & Associates, UN Legal, and NAKS Legal, offered positions in various legal fields. The hybrid recruitment process combined online and on-campus interviews, allowing for flexibility and broad participation. This initiative showed DME's strong focus on career readiness, working with the industry, and improving student employability. With many successful placements, the drive linked academic learning with professional practice. It reinforced DME's role as a launchpad for legal careers and set the stage for future placement successes.

## Seminar on "One Nation, One Election" at DME



On 29th April 2025, the NSS Unit of Delhi Metropolitan Education (DME) organized an insightful seminar on the theme "One Nation, One Election". The event aimed at spreading awareness among students about the significance of electoral reforms and the vital role of youth in strengthening democracy. The event was graced by the esteemed presence of Dr. Mahesh Sharma, Member of Parliament from Gautam Buddha Nagar constituency, Uttar Pradesh. A doctor by profession, social activist by passion, and politician by compassion. In his address, Dr. Sharma encouraged the youth to actively participate in the electoral process, underlining that voting is not just a right but a responsibility. He spoke passionately about the power of a single vote in shaping the future of the country and emphasized the need to elect leaders who resonate with the vision of a developed and inclusive nation. Adding profound depth to the discourse, Justice Bhanwar Singh, Former High Court Judge and the honourable Director General of Delhi Metropolitan Education, graced the occasion. The event concluded with enthusiastic interactions between students and the speakers, making it a knowledge-rich and motivational evening. Organized seamlessly by the DME NSS Unit, the seminar successfully achieved its purpose of enlightening young minds on one of the most pressing debates in contemporary Indian politics.

## Cyber Scams and Awareness on Government Schemes at Fr. Agnel Jal Kalyan Kendra, Khora Ghaziabad

The Legal Aid Society of DME Law School recently hosted an engaging awareness session on Cyber Scams and Digital Arrests at FR. Agnel Jal Kalyan Kendra, Khora, Noida. Through presentation, dynamic skits, and meaningful discussions, we empowered students and staff of Jan Kalyan Kendra with knowledge about their legal rights and digital protections. The session created a safe, inclusive space for participants to share experiences, ask questions, and dive into the legal aspects of digital safety.

We were privileged to have Sister Martina, Ms. Latika Verma from Fr. Agnel Jan Kalyan Kendra, Prof. (Dr.) Neha Bahl Ma'am and Anant Singhal, Faculty Convenor of DME Legal Aid Cell, share their invaluable insights about cyber scams and data protection.



## The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act at Fr. Agnel Jan Kalyan Kendra

DME Legal Aid Cell, in collaboration with Fr. Agnel Jan Kalyan Kendra, Khora, successfully organized a workshop on May 6, 2025, focused on the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act. This initiative aimed to raise legal awareness and empower children and community members with knowledge about child protection laws. The event featured engaging presentations and powerful skits by students, sensitizing young minds on this vital issue. We were honored to have Father J.A. Carvalho (Director, Fr. Agnel Jan Kalyan Kendra), Sister Martina (Centre Head), Ms. Latika (Coordinator), Prof. (Dr.) Rajinder Kaur Randhawa (H.O.D, DME Law School), Prof. (Dr.) Neha Bahl, and Mr. Anant Singhal (Faculty Convenor, DME Legal Aid Cell) grace the occasion, making it a truly impactful and insightful session.



## Annual International Conference on Public Health and Human Rights

DME Law School successfully organised its Annual International Conference on Public Health and Human Rights: A Multidimensional Approach to Equity, Justice and Resilience on 2nd and 3rd May 2025 in Hybrid Mode, powered by Vidhiśāstras: Advocates and Solicitors. The event was organised by Ms. Bedapriya Lahiri, Assistant Professor and Ms. Mansi Madaan, Assistant Professor under the esteemed leadership of Prof. (Dr.) R.K. Randhawa, Head of the Department. The conference was inaugurated in the august presence of eminent dignitaries including Sh. Iqbal Singh Lalpura, Chairman, National Commission for Minorities and Ex-Officio Member, NHRC, Prof. (Dr.) Rashmi Khorana Nagpal, Associate Dean, NMIMS, Chandigarh, Mr. Evgeny Antonov, Attaché, Embassy of the Russian Federation, and Mr. Gregory Schmidt, Third Secretary, Embassy of the Russian Federation. The online inaugural session was graced by Prof. (Dr.) K.V.S. Sarma, Vice Chancellor, NLU Assam, Prof. (Dr.) A.P. Singh, Vice Chancellor, RMNLU Lucknow, Prof. Pierfrancesco Rossi, Professor of Law, University of Teramo, Italy and Prof. (Dr.) Vikas Bhatia, Executive Director, AIIMS Bibinagar, Hyderabad. The Valedictory Ceremony witnessed the presence of Prof. (Dr.) Alka Chawla, Prof-in-Charge, Campus Law Centre, University of Delhi, as the Chief Guest. A compelling panel discussion on “Truth, Trust, and Power: Epistemic Justice in Global Health Crisis” brought together experts from across the world including Prof. Harith Burhan Al-Din (Iraq), Senior Advisor, University of Tekrist; Dr. Mihir Kanade (Costa Rica), Professor and Head of International Law and Director, UPEACE Human Rights Centre, who also chairs the UN Drafting Group on the Right to Development; Lisette Gonzalez (Venezuela), Coordinator at PROVEA; Prof. Jacob J.

Shelley (Canada), Associate Professor, Law and Health Studies; Dr. Ankit Chandra (India), Assistant Professor, Community Medicine, AIIMS-CAPFIMS, Delhi; and Thayu Wainaina (UK/Kenya), Founder and Chairman, Activate Green. The core of the conference was the technical paper presentation sessions, conducted both offline and online. Offline sessions were held in three parallel tracks at DME, covering themes such as public health law, reproductive rights, bioethics, pandemic governance, environmental health justice, and indigenous healthcare systems, while online sessions featured international participants from Uganda, Ethiopia, Nigeria, and the United Kingdom. Together, the sessions saw over 200 papers being presented with active participation from more than 450 scholars and academicians, making the conference one of the most vibrant and academically dynamic events hosted by DME Law School. The conference was supported by notable international collaborators including University for Peace, Costa Rica, Youth for Human Rights International, USA (via Kano State Chapter, Nigeria), Activate Green, Nairobi, Kenya, and AL AGHSAN Foundation, Baghdad, Iraq, along with national collaborators such as National Law University and Judicial Academy, Assam; Centre for Advanced Study in International Humanitarian Law, RGNUL, Punjab; Centre for Research in Public Law, Policy and Jurisprudence, MNLU Mumbai; Centre for Research and Studies in Human Rights, DNLU Jabalpur; and Centre for Disability Studies, GNLU Gandhinagar. The conference emerged as a significant platform for international and national dialogue, fostering interdisciplinary scholarship and collaborations while contributing meaningfully to the discourse on equity, justice and resilience in public health and human rights.



# Congratulations

## Faculty Achievement

### Milestone Achieved: Dr. Gargi Bhatt Completes Her PhD

Dr. Gargi Bhatt, successfully completed her Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) from Janardan Rai Nagar Rajasthan Vidyapeeth University, Rajasthan. She has also presented a paper in a National Conference organised by the Integrated Law Courses (ILC), Faculty of Law, University of Delhi, held on 01 March, 2025. Further, she has written a paper titled 'Recognising Human Rights Concerns in Military AI: Stabilizing the Authority and Legal Ethics' published by the JSS Journal for Legal Studies and Research [ISSN 2321-4171] under the auspices of JSS Law College, Mysore.



She presented a research paper at National Conference on Transforming Access to Justice: Innovations in Legal Aid Delivery organised by the Integrated Law Courses (ILC), Faculty of Law, University of Delhi, held on 01 March, 2025 at Maharishi Kanad Bhawan.

She was inducted as a 'Member of the Global South ADR Alliance' in an event organized by Kovise Foundation Conflict Resolution International (KFCRI) on 23rd May 2025.

### Ms. Isha Wadhwa Kalra

Ms. Isha Wadhwa Kalra, Assistant Professor at DME Law School, was invited as a guest speaker for a session on spreading awareness on creating Plastic Free Environment, on the occasion of Van Mahotsav, i.e., 5th June 2025 by Asian Business School, Noida in collaboration with Unnat Bharat Abhiyan Cell.



### Ms. Anugya Rani

Ms. Anugya Rani, Assistant Professor at DME Law School, was invited as a Judge in the 2nd Annual IILM Moot Court Competition held on 17th April, 2025 organized by IILM University, Greater Noida.



### Mr. Vishal Vyas

Mr. Vishal Vyas, Assistant Professor at DME Law School, was invited as a guest speaker for the VAC course on Economic Analysis of Law on the topic "International trade and laws" on 23rd April 2025 at Vivekananda Institute of Professional Studies. He has also cleared Graduate Aptitude Test Examination (GATE).



### Dr. Neha Sharma

We are delighted to share that Ms Neha Sharma has been conferred with a Ph.D. degree in "Judicial Review of Cases pertaining to Non-Performing Asset of Indian Banking system : A critical Study of Law, Practice and its implication with special reference to SARFAESI Act 2002" by Bundelkhand University on August 27, 2025. The convocation ceremony was held in the esteemed presence of the Hon'ble Governor of Uttar Pradesh, Ms. Anandiben Patel. This significant achievement is a reflection of her unwavering dedication, perseverance, and passion for research.



# Congratulations

## Students Achievement



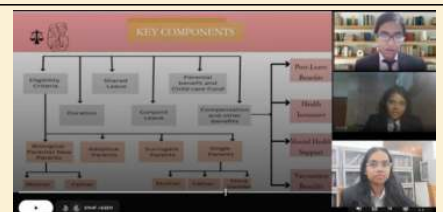
Surya Shankar Singh, Aditi Srivastava and Rishabh Chaturvedi won the Overall Winner award at the XVIII LC-I All Delhi (NCR) Moot Court Competition 2025, organized by Law Centre-I, Faculty of Law, University of Delhi. The moot was based on International Investment Arbitration before the Permanent Court of Arbitration. Surya Shankar Singh from our college was awarded Best Speaker in the competition.



Shivam Kansal (5th Year), Prapti Chaturvedi (3rd Year), Natasha Chauhan (3rd Year), and Divyanshi Gautam (3rd Year) won First Prize (Cash prize of Rs. 50,000) in "CID Files: Crack The Crime Scene Mystery," A thrilling forensic science-based event held at Grafest, Graphic Era University, Dehradun, held from 1st to 4th May 2025. The event featured multiple intellectually stimulating rounds including hypothesis submission, two quiz rounds, a treasure hunt involving investigation of five simulated crime scenes, and a final presentation.



Anshu Sharma, Dipti Bhardwaj, and Shivani Chauhan from the third year represented DME Law School at the 10th edition of National Moot Court Competition organized by Northcap University, Gurgaon, from April 4th to 5th, 2025. Competing against teams from across India, they put up an impressive performance and Anshu Sharma has won the Best Mooter Award!



Prapti Chaturvedi, Natasha Chauhan, and Mugdha Chaturvedi, all third-year students of BBA LLB, secured the 2nd position at the prestigious Tamil Nadu National Law University Policy Drafting Competition by Legal Centre for Women's Welfare. The theme of the competition was "Embracing Fatherhood: Navigating Paternity Leave"



Raghav Yadav, Akshita Sharma & Gagan Rawa won the Runners Up award at 3rd National Moot Court Competition Festum Legis'25, organised by Maharshi Dayanand University, Gurugram



Gouri A Nair (4th Year), Chetna Arora (2nd Year), Kashvi Chamoli (2nd Year) won Third Prize (Cash prize of Rs 20,000) in "CID Files: Crack The Crime Scene Mystery," a thrilling forensic science-based event held at Grafest, Graphic Era University, Dehradun, from 1st to 4th May 2025. The event featured multiple intellectually stimulating rounds including hypothesis submission, two quiz rounds, a treasure hunt involving investigation of five simulated crime scenes, and a final presentation.



Yashank Sharma participated in the Loktantra National Youth Summit and secured the Best Delegate award in the UNCSW committee of United Nations Council for Security of Women. The agenda was Pink tax and its consequences in European and world countries



Sneha Sharma, Isha Kumari, and Shreya Singh from the second year represented DME Law School at the Moot Court Competition organized by GLA University, Mathura, from March 27 to 31, 2025. Competing against teams from across India, they won the Best Memorial Award!

# Congratulations

## Students Achievement - Sports

The academic year 2024-25 was a remarkable one for DME Sports Society, as our athletes brought glory to the college across diverse sporting arenas, representing both the institution and Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University (GGSIPU) at prestigious inter-collegiate and inter-university levels.

### Volleyball



Our spikers made their presence felt at the AIU North Zone Inter-University Tournaments. Yashita showcased agility and consistency, earning her place in the Women's Volleyball team. Sachin, with his powerful game and team spirit, secured a place in the Men's Volleyball squad.

### Football



This year was historic for football at DME. Gurmaan's leadership and sharp game sense earned him selection in the Men's Football team for AIU representation. The Women's Football Team achieved stellar victories. At the Inter-IP Tournament, players like Dhriti Gaur (BALLB, 3RD year), Vridhi Mukhija (BBALLB, 3rd year), Kashvi Chamoli (BBALLB, 3RD year), Anika Singh (BAJMC, 2nd year), Chetna Arora (BBALLB, 2ND year), Prakriti Paliwal (BAJMC, 3rd year), Irshita Bhatnagar (BAJMC, 3rd year), Vanshika Gupta (BAJMC, 2nd year), Vanshika Mathur (BBA 3rd year),



Anandi Sharma (BAJMC, 2nd year), Siya Sharma (BBA, 1st year), Srishty Gupta (BAJMC, 2nd year), Neha Patwal (BBA, 1st year), Gouri. A. Nair (BBALLB, 4th year), and Prarthna Rizvi (BBALLB, 1st year) led the college to a triumphant win. At the AIU North Zone Inter-University Tournament (Phagwara), selections of Dhriti Gaur (BALLB, 3<sup>rd</sup> year), Vridhi Mukhija (BBLLB, 3<sup>rd</sup> year), Kashvi Chamoli (BBALLB, 2<sup>nd</sup> year), Anika Singh (BAJMC, 2<sup>nd</sup> year), Chetna Arora (BBALLB, 2<sup>nd</sup> year), Neha Patwal (BBA, 1<sup>st</sup> year), and Rishika (BALLB, 1<sup>st</sup> year) for the GGSIPU University team brought further pride. At RANN'25 (KIET Group of Institutions), under Captain Dhriti Gaur, the squad once again displayed grit and unity.

### Judo



Our judo journey was spearheaded by Pranvi Sharma, BA LLB, 1ST year who represented the college at Inter-IP and AIU North Zone Inter-University (GNDU, Amritsar). With her disciplined approach, she secured an impressive 7th position nationally.

### Shooting



Precision and calm under pressure defined Rishabh Ayush, BA LLB, 3rd year performance at RANN'25, where he excelled in the 10m Air Pistol event.

### Athletics



Adding variety to our achievements, Prakriti Paliwal, BA(JMC), 3rd year represented the college in Discus Throw (DBR – LSR). Her versatility as an athlete highlighted DME's multi-sport strength.

From team sports to individual brilliance, the year stood as a testament to the commitment, discipline, and passion of DME athletes. Each player not only brought medals and recognition but also carried forward the values of sportsmanship, resilience, and pride. "Together, we play. Together, we win. Together, we rise."

## **How would you describe your journey at DME and beyond?**

My journey at DME has been nothing short of transformative. Stepping into the BA LL.B. program, I was filled with curiosity and ambition, but also a sense of uncertainty about how the legal field would shape me. Fortunately, the faculty at DME played a pivotal role in guiding and nurturing me from day one. Their expertise, combined with their approachable and encouraging attitude, helped me understand not just the black letter of the law, but also its practical application in real-life scenarios.

## **How do you feel when you get to reconnect with your alma mater?**

Reconnecting with my alma mater was a truly nostalgic moment. It felt amazing to walk the same halls, meet my professors again, and relive the memories that shaped my journey in law. It reminded me how much DME contributed to who I am today.

## **Which subjects have been your favorite and why?**

My favourite subjects have been Constitutional Law and Criminal Law. Constitutional Law fascinated me because it forms the backbone of our legal system and directly connects law with societal values and rights. Criminal Law, on the other hand, challenged me to think critically about justice, intent, and punishment. Both subjects sparked my interest in courtroom practice and made me more passionate about pursuing litigation.

## **Any favorite event/memory of yours at DME?**

Everyday was a memory for me.

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

My advice would be simple—stay curious and stay consistent. Law is not just about memorizing statutes, but about understanding people, society, and justice. Make the most of your time in law school by participating in moots, internships, and discussions. And most importantly, never hesitate to ask questions or seek guidance. Growth begins the moment you step out of your comfort zone.

## **Sachin Rai**

Batch: B.A.LL.B. (2015-2020)

Partner at Legum Maven Associates

## **How would you describe your journey at DME and beyond?**

The journey at DME was always fruitful and noteworthy. Moreover this college has given me a lot of things. My opportunities to lead, deliver and accountability towards work was anyhow the best part out of all.

## **How do you feel when you get to reconnect with your alma mater?**

It's nice to meet them always. Anyhow they are our seniors, so we do respect them and definitely have a lot to learn from them.

## **Which subjects have been your favorite and why?**

Corporate law, definitely because I had a keen interest and definitely the way Bedapriya Ma'am used to teach us. Constitutional Law is the basis of any law in the country. IPR per se has also given a lot of understanding and insights.

## **Any favorite event/memory of yours at DME?**

Working in different societies at different levels from time to time.

## **Finally, any parting words of advice for our ambitious readers.**

Please study the laws properly. It's a dynamic field getting updates almost everyday. Be ready for the change and get to know the new legislation as well.

## **Adv. Dhiman Dutta, Delhi High Court**

BBALL.B (Batch 2019-24)

LL.M (Business Laws), Himachal Pradesh National Law University.

## **How would you describe your journey at DME and beyond?**

It was a rough road to take law as a career but DME was the college where I built my confidence and academics.

## **How do you feel when you get to reconnect with your alma mater?**

Great!! Refreshing!!

## **Which subjects have been your favorite and why?**

Constitutional law because rather than learning sections and laws I believe in the procedure how it came!

## **Any favorite event/memory of yours at DME?**

As I was the Co convener of DME MCS. All the events and the participating with full enthusiasm is still my favorite memory!

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

Believe in yourself and participate in the events as much as you can!

## **Khushboo Sharma**

BBALL.B (Batch 2019-24)

LL.M (Business Laws), Himachal Pradesh National Law University.

## **How would you describe your journey at DME and beyond?**

My personality has changed significantly since I started college, being in this college has brought a lot of changes to who I am.

## **How do you feel when you get to reconnect with your alma mater?**

That would be great

## **Which subjects have been your favorite and why?**

Criminal Laws

## **Any favorite event/memory of yours at DME?**

Organizing and hosting events for Cultural cell

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

The faculty at this college are incredibly supportive and play a big role in your overall development.

## **Disha Aneja**

BALL.B (Batch 2019-24)

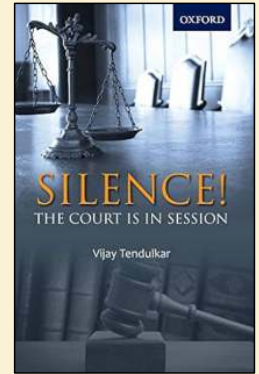
Legal Associate, Jotwani Associates

# Book Review

## Silence! The Court is in Session

Vijay Tendulkar's *Silence! The Court is in Session* is a landmark play that brings together law, theatre, and society in a very powerful way. The story begins when a group of performers gather for a mock trial, choosing Miss Benare, a schoolteacher, as the accused. What seems like harmless rehearsal soon turns serious, with her personal life becoming the subject of open judgment. Tendulkar uses this courtroom setting to show how easily legal safeguards such as natural justice and the presumption of innocence can be overlooked when prejudice and bias take over. The mock trial quickly shifts into moral policing, where Benare's dignity is attacked rather than protected. The play also throws light on how patriarchy influences attitudes, with women often judged more harshly for their choices. Even though it was written decades ago, the themes still feel strikingly relevant. The play is a reminder that justice must go beyond procedures and truly protect individual rights and dignity. It encourages reflection on how legal spaces should act as instruments of fairness, not as mirrors of society's unfairness.

Sneha Suman (BA LLB 2A)

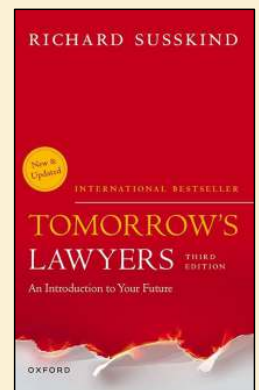


## Tomorrow's Lawyer: An Introduction to Your Future

Richard Susskind's book, "Tomorrow's Lawyers: An Introduction to Your Future," is a groundbreaking work that has significantly impacted how the legal profession perceives its evolution amidst rapid technological advancements and changing client expectations. Susskind argues that the legal profession faces a "more-for-less" challenge, driven by client demands for greater efficiency and lower costs, along with market liberalization and the widespread influence of information technology. He contends that law and lawyers are not immune to these forces and predicts a future that will be vastly different from the traditional model.

Susskind explores how law firms must adapt their business models, shifting away from hourly billing to more efficient and collaborative strategies. He also addresses the evolving role of in-house legal departments, urging them to embrace innovation and utilize technology to deliver greater value. A key aspect of Susskind's vision is the potential for technology to tackle the current unaffordability and inaccessibility of legal services. He presents online legal services and online dispute resolution as essential avenues for democratizing access to justice. While Susskind's vision is primarily focused on common law and English-speaking jurisdictions, its core ideas resonate globally, although the pace of adoption may vary.

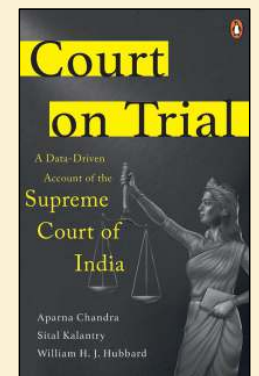
Manusmriti (BA LLB 2A)



## The Court on Trial - A Data Driven Account of Supreme Court of India

"The Court on Trial" by Aparna Chandra, Sital Kalantry, and William H.J. Hubbard offers a nuanced exploration of the Supreme Court of India's functioning, moving beyond reverence to critically examine its strengths and weaknesses. Through data-driven analysis, the book highlights pressing issues such as case backlog, inconsistent judgments, and unequal access to justice, which undermine the Court's authority and effectiveness. The authors' balanced approach calls for reforms while respecting the institution, emphasizing the need for accountability, transparency, and structural improvements. A key takeaway is the importance of critically evaluating institutions, rather than blindly glorifying them, to facilitate meaningful change. The book teaches future lawyers to respect the Court while questioning its shortcomings, recognizing that the strength of law lies not only in ideals but also in the honest and efficient functioning of institutions. This insightful work provides a fresh perspective on the Indian judiciary, encouraging readers to think critically about the role of institutions in upholding justice and the Constitution. Overall, it's a thought-provoking read for law students and practitioners alike.

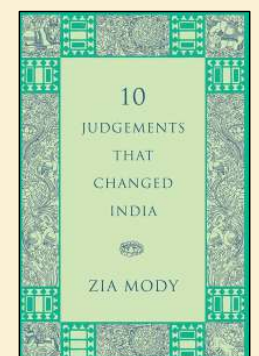
Mukta Gautam (BA LLB 2A)



## 10 Judgements That Changed India

Zia Mody's *10 Judgements That Changed India* is more than just a book on court cases, it is a journey through moments when the Hon'ble Supreme Court truly shaped the destiny of the nation. From the Kesavananda Bharati case that gave us the "basic structure doctrine" to Maneka Gandhi that expanded the "Article-21 (right to life)", and from Shah Bano that stirred debates on "maintainance in muslim personal law" to Vishaka that laid the foundation for "prevention from sexual harassment of women at workplace act, 2013", each chapter connects law with lived realities. What makes the book stand out is how Mody explains complex constitutional ideas in simple, relatable language, blending history, politics, and human stories. It doesn't just narrate legal outcomes, but also shows the courage and failings of the judiciary along the way. Accessible and engaging, it is a book that reminds us why the Hon'ble Supreme Court matters to every citizen, not only lawyers or students, and how its decisions continue to shape the way we live in India today.

Angel (BA LLB 2B)





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

