

DME Law School



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Law@DME

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF SCHOOL OF LAW



July - December 2023

Must Read Books For Law Students

***Client Counseling, Moot Court, Trial Advocacy,
Plaint Drafting For Law Students***

Student Achievements: Academics, Sports & Cultural

Events At A Glance

***Relationship Between Artificial Intelligence
(AI) and Cyber Security***

***The Health Care Industry is a major target for
Cyber-Crime***



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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

Sam Manekshaw

The second world war (1939-45), remembered through the annals of history, destroyed many nations including Germany of Adolf Hitler. Adolf was considered to be guilty of blowing the conch of war as he had a cherished desire to conquer the whole world but his country was heavily devastated. After millions of casualties, across the warring nations, Hitler was ultimately defeated and he with one day's wife Eva committed suicide. Germany was captured and divided into two nations. – East and West Germany.

Another country to be destroyed was Japan when America bombed its two important cities Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Before this destruction, Japan's army was fighting against British forces in Burma, Myanmar now. Since India was a British's colony, our forces being part of British Army were in battle against the Japanese army. In 1942, a young dynamic Acting Captain of Indian Armed forces, was struggling to defeat Japanese soldiers at Sittang river in Burma. Though a brave man of 26 years, this young captain suffered at the hands of Japanese army. The Japanese soldiers pumped some six bullets into the body of this officer. Taking him dead, the Japanese soldiers retreated. Seeing him brutally injured, the orderly of this officer namely Mehar Singh came out of the sheltering bushes and carried him on his shoulder, walking through the whole night and reached a field hospital. On the way, this captain in sufferings told Mehar Singh to leave him alone as he was going to die soon and take care of his own life. Mehar Singh, a symbol of loyalty, refused to do so by saying, "so long as there is life in you, I shall not leave you". The Australian surgeon in a tent by candle light at 4 a.m. removed bullets from his stomach, lungs and liver. The condition of this officer, was still serious and when packed to Rangoon (Yangon now), the Capital of Myanmar, the doctor attending him there observed that his condition was hopeless. He however gained consciousness. A Ship was leaving Rangoon for Madras (Chennai of Tamilnadu now). The doctor advised him to be put on board of the ship and the officer welcomed it as he thought if he had to die, better he would die in his own motherland. It was a dangerous journey across the Bay of Bengal but the ship reached Madras harbour safely and since the destiny had an exemplary role for this officer to play in store, he was successfully operated upon and saved. He was Captain Sam Manekshaw, born in Amritsar in a Parsi Family in 1914. Right from his childhood he has a fascination

to join Army. Taking his early education in Amritsar, he joined Sherwood College Nainital. After passing senior Cambridge from there, Sam Manekshaw finished his Intermediate from Hindu Sabha College Amritsar and soon after, he successfully cleared the King's commission competition and cherished to join Sandhurst Military Training College (a town situated in beautiful surroundings of Bracknell forests borough in Berkshire, England). He was however slightly disappointed when assigned to Dehradun Military Academy for training. After being commissioned as 2nd lieutenant, Sam Manekshaw joined British regiment and was, after six months, posted in rugged north west frontier province (In Pakistan).

Manekshaw, though a brave army officer was fearful of ghosts and spirits but he was of the view that a leader should never show it. During the world war 2, when he was commanding a Sikh company in Burma, he declined to promote a wellbuilt but mischievous & turbulent Jawan Sooraj Singh, 6'-2" of height. Sooraj Singh conveyed to his immediate junior Commissioned officer that he would shoot the C.O. Manekshaw. The J.C.O. being afraid of such a threatening rushed to Manekshaw and disclosed about this threat. Manekshaw called the Jawan and handed over his revolver to Sooraj and asked him to shoot him if he had the guts. It was risky to challenge an injured snake. Sooraj Singh apologized.

Post world war Sam Manekshaw was posted in J&K. He advised the Governor General Mountbatten & the then Prime Minister to resist the attack by Pakistani Army in J&K. After heavy losses of lives, ceasefire took place and Raja Hari Singh merged his state with India by signing the Instrument of Accession.

He served as military adviser to the Indian delegation at the United Nation.

He was promoted to the rank of Brigadier in 1952 and posted as Director of Military Training. When Chinese army in NEFA (Arunachal Pradesh now) defeated Indian forces, Sam Manekshaw Major General, was posted there as Cops commander. The confidence of the Indian Armed Forces then was at the lowest ebb. As Manekshaw was an inspirational force to be reckoned with, he raised the morale of the soldiers and instilled confidence in their spirits and thus exhibited leadership qualities of a skilled commanding general.

Sam was a man of principles exhibiting loyalty to the Army discipline. Before China war (October- November 1962) the defence minister solicited some information about a senior general but Sam politely refused to divulge it. On 2.12.1962, Sam Manekshaw elevated as lieutenant General

Manekshaw earned laurels after becoming chief of the Army Staff on October 8, 1969. A rift had emerged out between West Pakistan and East Pakistan over the issue of autonomy movement, initiated by the public of the East Pakistan. The Government of Pakistan suppressed their movement by force. However, more the suppression tactics, greater emerged the demand of secession. The clouds of Indo-Pak war were hovering all around. The then Prime Minister asked the Chief of Army Staff Sam Manekshaw whether the Indian Army was ready to take on war. The Chief of the Army had devised a full proof strategy to fight with Pakistan, particularly in its eastern wing. Sam guaranteed victory over Pakistan on the condition that he should be given a free hand. The Prime Minister agreed to this.

The war effectively began on 3rd December 1971. When Pakistan Air force bombed Indian Air Force bases. Under leadership of Sam Manekshaw, the Indian Army strategically destroyed western Pakistan's supply of Arms, ammunition or any other supply to Eastern wing. Inside the Eastern Pakistan, Muktiwahini guerillas a strong – force of 75000 approximately, helped Indian Army by extending their local assistance. These guerillas were instrumental in causing harassment to the Pakistan army by obstructing supply lines. Within a week, Indian Army captured all strategic areas and surrounded Dhaka, forcing Pakistan's army to surrender unconditionally. General Manekshaw, who had sleepless nights promised humane treatment of the Pakistani forces by saving them from any kind of retribution. Eventually, left with no alternative General Niyazi of Pakistan with some 90,000/- army officers & soldiers surrounded at 9 am. On 19Th December 1971 and consequently a new nation Bangla Desh was born. The credit of this victory was given to Sam Mankeshaw, by promoting him further to the position of field Marshal.

Had Sam Manekshaw died in 1942 at the hands of Japanese soldiers, Indian Army would have been deprived of the leadership of a competent Field Marshal.

EDITORIAL

Law is all pervasive



Editorial Board's Desk

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Editorial Board's Desk

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यतोधर्मस्ततो जयः. [yahto dharma thathojayaha] meaning that there is no victory without justice. It is only the Law of land which has the power to maintain peace and order and deliver justice to the masses. Knowledge of law at primary level is essential for each and every citizen of the country from fundamental laws to consumer protection laws. It enhances the quality of life by empowering people as they better know how to protect themselves from wrong and also to act lawfully taking informed decisions.

Law helps to bring equality, justice and leads to smooth functioning of organizations and thereby the nation.

The knowledge of law can help in developing confidence and communication skills among the students of any discipline. Law is all pervasive in every stream of life.

At DME Law School we equip the students with knowledge of various facets of law and make them apt in plaint-drafting and skilled in court arguments. We train them to meet their aspirations of practicing in the courts as well as in the corporate.

Taking a step forward, DME is excited to introduce LL.M program with a specialization in Corporate Law and Alternative Dispute Resolution.

DME focuses on establishing a positive and trustworthy relationship with the students through mentoring activities. The DME faculty works with the students to set clear, achievable goals for their academic and personal development. DME provides an open and approachable environment to the students ensuring a level of comfort allowing them to discuss and seek advice. The goal is to empower students to make informed decisions and achieve their full potential.

The extracurricular activities play a crucial role in the overall development of a student, helps in shaping a student into well-rounded, capable and socially adept members of society. At DME, we offer a range of benefits to its students that extend beyond the academic realm, contributing to their personal growth and preparing them for success in various aspects of life.

The DME Law half yearly Magazine is an attempt to showcase different facets of DME Law School.

Faculty Articles

PRESERVING CULTURAL HERITAGE: EXPLORING THE ROLE OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS OF GOODS (REGISTRATION AND PROTECTION) ACT, 1999, IN SAFEGUARDING TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE



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Traditional knowledge, often rooted in indigenous communities, represents a wealth of ancient wisdom passed down through generations. There can be a variety of Traditional Knowledge depending on the cultural and geographical scenario of the region, it can include Culinary Traditional Knowledge, Folklore, Medicinal Practices, Religious practices etc. After the advent of modern technologies, there exists a grave threat to the usage of this knowledge, many Traditional Knowledge in India have been the victim of Bio-Piracy, Turmeric, Basmatic Rice and neem are few to name. Hence in the contemporary legal landscape, protecting this knowledge is crucial to preserving cultural heritage and ensuring equitable benefits for communities. The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999, emerges as a potentially viable legal avenue for safeguarding traditional knowledge associated with specific geographical regions.

GIs refer to a form of intellectual property rights that identify a product as originating from a specific geographical area, where a particular quality, reputation, or characteristic of the product is essentially attributable to its geographical origin.

The Act, in essence, acts as a guardian against the misappropriation and unauthorized use of traditional knowledge tied to specific regions. By linking traditional practices, folklore, and artisanal techniques to a particular geographical area, communities can seek protection for their cultural wealth. Establishing a clear connection between a product and its geographical origin while encapsulating the essence of traditional knowledge



requires careful documentation and legal articulation. As most of the Traditional Knowledge is with the indigenous tribal communities and hence mostly not documented, it becomes legally difficult to prove their connection with the region under the act. Another loophole in the Act is with the liability to set quality control standards with the proprietor of the GI. This has resulted in having no proper government authority to check quality of the GI, which has resulted in the dilution of the GI product at the hands of artisans designated as the Authorised Users of the GIs, Banarasi Saari is one of the major examples.

The GI Act, 1999, offers a promising pathway for the protection of traditional knowledge. As legal frameworks continually adapt to the evolving needs of cultural preservation, the Act provides an avenue for communities to assert their rights, promoting the sustainable use and preservation of their invaluable traditional knowledge. By recognizing the intricate link between products, their geographical origin, and the associated traditional knowledge, the Act contributes to a more inclusive and equitable legal landscape.

Faculty Articles

THE ESSENCE OF DEMOCRACY: EMPOWERING THE MAJORITY AND UPHOLDING THE RIGHTS OF THE MINORITY



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'Democracy is a government of the people, by the people and for the people' is well-known saying by Abraham Lincoln, the former President of United States. Recently, the Hon'ble Dr.D.Y.Chandrachud, CJI quoted the principle *"in a democracy, majority must have its way, but the minority must have its say"* which epitomizes the spirit of a democratic government and advocates the protection of individual rights. The decisions within a democratic system reflects the collective choices of the people i.e., representing the will of majority. However, protecting and safeguarding the privileges and voices of the minority is equally essential within a society. This principle enshrines the importance of ensuring that the perspectives of the minorities are considered, respected and protected, even when they do not line up with their preferences. It underscores the need of inclusivity, open dialogue, and a commitment to protect and uphold the individual liberties. Thus, allowing the minorities to express their opinions and viewpoints advance healthy democratic discourse and preclude the tyranny of the majority.

In a nutshell, this principle seeks to strike a balance between the efficiency of decision making by the majority and the protection of individual rights and minority interests. It highlights the principle of fairness, justice and reasonableness, which further promotes the right to equality enshrined under Article 14 of the Constitution of India and also upholds the notion that a democratic system thrives on the respectful co-existence of differing viewpoints within the societal texture.



Faculty Articles

BOARD GENDER DIVERSITY



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The term "boardroom diversity" comprises of different aspects like gender, ethnicity, age, experience, and geography but in this article the term board diversity is used in the context of gender diversity only. As per the economic arguments, companies or firms which fail in selecting best candidates to be part of board of directors' hamper company's financial performance, this is also known as business case for gender diversity. The ethical arguments state that the lesser number of women directors depicts gender discrimination, and state that increased representation of women will lead to more equitable outcomes for the society at large.

In India, one woman director mandate was proposed by the business sector like various other corporate governance initiatives. The gender diversity on the company boards received due consideration only after the passing of the Companies Act, 2013. The provision states that there should be at least one female director on the Indian boards as provided under Section 149(1) of The Companies Act, 2013. It is not specifically mentioned that the director should be an executive director or gray director or an independent director. It can be seen that India's quota is fixed at bare minimum of one-woman director, so the question is adding one woman to a board which had no women directors previously is merely a symbolic action? The existence of one women director, which is needed to fulfil the quota, can be regarded as a mere tokenism practice by corporate houses, which will ultimately limit her impact on value of the firm itself.

The one-woman director mandate has faced criticism as well at the initial stages. Some Indian companies in their argument stated that any appointment should be based on talent, qualification, and calibre of an individual rather than gender. The rule adopted by

SEBI and MCA which gave a clarification that one woman director need not to be independent director was



heavily criticized. In India maximum companies have dominant controlling shareholders which belong to business families with significant social and political backing. Therefore, it can be said that if woman directors are not required to be independent then that would lead to appointments that are merely nepotistic and token appointments. The other criticism is regarding non-availability of compliance mechanism, there are no penalty or other enforcement mechanisms for non-compliant companies. In 2015, McKinsey's report suggested that companies where large proportion of board include woman directors outperform their rival entities in respect of the returns on invested capital, returns on equity, and sales. There is another McKinsey report which studied certain public, private, and non-profit companies and suggested that a company which has three or more than three women directors on boards leads to better performance in comparison to its competitors. As per different scholars, board diversity does not have any relation with firm's financial performance but on theoretical and empirical basis it can be believed that if a firm is able to manage diversity, then that diversity would lead to improved decisions and also lead to enhancement of corporations' public image by depicting its commitment towards equal opportunity and inclusion.

In order to conclude it can be stated that section 149(1) of The Companies Act, 2013 is a step in positive direction but not enough to fulfil the goal of gender diversity in corporate boards. To provide company with the expertise of woman directors it is important that law is amended to ensure inclusion of independent female directors on corporate boards. Presence of only one female director on the corporate board is not sufficient. For example, in Norway board representation of woman is at 40%. Directors who are professionals should be appointed by the company and they should not just make token appointments.

Faculty Articles

TRANSITIONING FROM RETRIBUTIVE TO RESTORATIVE JUSTICE – WITH SPECIFIC REFERENCE TO NDPS ACT, 1985



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A restorative approach of justice as opposed to retributive form of justice for drug related crimes is the need of an hour. One of the insufficiencies the Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 suffers from is the poor understanding of the addiction problem. The Act does not adequately provide distinction between an addict, petty peddler and drug trafficker. The Act classifies any illegal activity related to drugs as trafficking, for which absolute punishment has been prescribed. The definition provided under Section 2(i) of the Act is over-inclusive in nature. Section 64 A of the Act provides for Immunity from prosecution to addicts who volunteer for treatment. The provision provides for once in a lifetime reprieve to addicts with mandatory treatment. The Act prescribes conditions and manner in which narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical necessity, should be supplied to the addicts at centres undergoing any such treatment. It is pertinent to note that this mechanism has not been applied at the grassroots level, as there are no such steps taken at the district and state level. Lack of provision with respect suspension, remission and commutation of sentences, make the Act very impractical and arbitrary in nature. The minimum sentence prescribed in the NDPS Act, is disproportionate which deems the provisions arbitrary in the light of Art 14 of the Indian Constitution. The NDPS Act operates on the ground that punitive measures deter drug trafficking and use. Drafters of this legislation primarily focused upon the retributive aspect, stressing upon the need to have stringent provisions for punishment. Amendments brought to the Act, also reinforce this approach of drafters, whereby death penalty was imposed.

An effective approach which would respond to the interest and concerns of young adults, first time offenders is required. There are various methods under restorative approach which can help resolve the problem of overcriminalization under the NDPS Act, such as –



> Deliberative Restoration – One of the primary concerns in drug related crimes is that there is no clear-cut demarcation of a victim and an offender. Deliberative Restoration can be effective in the cases of individual consumption.

> Imposed Restoration – Imposed restoration are effective in case of addicts who are not voluntarily ready to undergo rehabilitation.

> Victim Support – Support schemes help to maintain mental sufferings of the victim (individual consumers) and can prevent them from relapsing.

> Peace Making Courts and Circles – By and large such courts and circles help to elevate peace in the affected community. For drug related crimes, more often than not families of such offenders also go through a lot of mental and physical agony. Such circles help alleviate such problems.

> Vocational Activities - Effective actions at the central and state level are needed in order to have effective. Educational programmes which spread awareness to curb the danger of drug abuse are specially needed. Vocational Activities to develop the skills as well to resist the dependency on drugs are required.

> Youth Organizations – These organizations can play a vital role in the effective implementation of such educational programmes (Communication and Counselling Skills) and to spread the awareness among young individuals, to develop healthy lifestyles by providing them information about the adverse effects of drugs.

It can be said that the approach of penalising prescribed in the Act makes “draconian” and a well-coordinated approach is required where rehabilitation centres and different forums are required to coordinate with State and Central Government. Further, reforms are required to address the definitional ambiguities, procedural problems and the problem of harshness of punishment. Restorative justice not only allows for rehabilitation of offenders it also ensures that offenders suffer the punishment for their offences. Restorative approach is an effective mechanism providing a solution to both the problems – overcriminalization and rehabilitation.

Student Articles

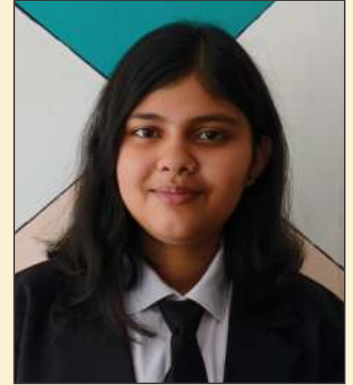
DATA LEAKS IN MOBILE APPS: A GROWING THREAT TO PRIVACY AND SECURITY



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Mobile apps are ubiquitous in our daily lives, but they also pose a serious risk to our privacy and security. Data leaks in mobile apps occur when an app developer or web programmer fails to use HTTPS to securely communicate over the network, or when an app contains vulnerabilities that allow unauthorized access to sensitive information stored on the device or transmitted to an Internet service. Data leaks can expose personal information such as names, email addresses, phone numbers, social security numbers, health records, location data, and more. This data can be used by cybercriminals for phishing attacks, identity theft, fraud, blackmail, or other malicious purposes. Data leaks in mobile apps are a growing threat to privacy and security that require urgent attention from both app developers and users. App developers should prioritize security measures in the app development process, such as using HTTPS encryption, implementing secure coding practices, and testing for vulnerabilities. Users should be aware of the risks of using untrusted or insecure apps and should review the permissions and privacy policies of the apps they download. Users should also use strong passwords, enable two-factor authentication, and update their apps regularly to prevent data leaks.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) AND CYBER SECURITY



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As the digital age unfolds, the alliance between Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Cybersecurity emerges as a vital force in the ongoing battle against cyber threats. With the intricate persistence of malicious actors, the reliance on AI-driven solutions has become a necessity. AI has a wide range of applications in cybersecurity. Its unprecedented speed of analysis of large volumes of data makes it possible to identify patterns that point to potential cyber threats. Machine learning algorithms, a subset of AI, evolve with experience, adapting to new attack methodologies and enhancing the efficiency of intrusion detection systems. AI-driven threat intelligence is a proactive tool that helps companies identify and stop possible cyberattacks before they happen. This mutually beneficial partnership is not without its complications, though. AI gives defenders more power, but it also gives malicious individuals more opportunities. This alliance has advantages and disadvantages for our digital world. AI raises issues and raises ethical questions even as it strengthens our defenses. For cybersecurity to thrive in the future to strengthen our defenses and guarantee the smooth development of digital defenders in our interconnected world, the cooperation of artificial intelligence and human knowledge is necessary.

Student Articles

THE HEALTH CARE INDUSTRY IS A MAJOR TARGET FOR CYBER-CRIME



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In 2022, there were over 5,000 cyber attacks on health care organizations, resulting in the exposure of over 30 million patient records. One recent example of a cyber attack on the health care industry is the hack of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) website. In February 2023, hackers gained access to the AIIMS website and posted a message demanding a ransom payment. The message also threatened to release patient data if the ransom was not paid. The AIIMS cyber attack is just one example of the many cyber threats facing the healthcare industry. Other common cyber attacks on healthcare organizations include:

- Ransomware attacks: In a ransomware attack, hackers encrypt a victim's data and demand ransom payment in exchange for the decryption key.
- Phishing attacks: In a phishing attack, hackers send emails that appear to be from a legitimate source, such as a bank or healthcare provider. The emails often contain malicious links or attachments that, when clicked, install malware on the victim's computer.
- Data breaches: A data breach occurs when sensitive data, such as patient records, is stolen from a healthcare organization.

The healthcare industry is a prime target for cyber crime for several reasons. First, healthcare organizations have access to a wide range of sensitive data, including patient medical records and payment card information. Second, healthcare organizations are often understaffed and may not have the resources to invest in robust cyber security measures. Third, the healthcare industry is constantly evolving, which can make it difficult to keep up with the latest cyber threats.

NAVIGATING THE COMPLEXITIES OF CYBER LAWS: ENSURING SECURITY IN THE DIGITAL AGE



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In the digital age, the rapid advancement of technology has necessitated the development of cyber laws to regulate and protect individuals, businesses, and governments from cybercrimes. These laws serve as a framework to address the challenges and complexities that arise in cyberspace. These laws establish legal consequences for cybercriminals and provide a means for victims to seek justice. They also define the responsibilities and liabilities of internet service providers, technology companies, and other stakeholders in maintaining data privacy and security. Moreover, cyber laws facilitate international cooperation in combating transnational cybercrimes. With the borderless nature of the internet, cybercriminals can operate from any part of the world, making it essential for nations to collaborate and share information. Treaties, agreements, and international frameworks help establish unified standards and protocols for cyber law enforcement, extradition, and the exchange of evidence. Privacy regulations, data protection laws, and regulations on artificial intelligence are examples of legal measures aimed at addressing evolving issues in the digital realm. These laws protect individuals and businesses from cyber threats, foster international cooperation, and adapt to the ever-changing landscape of technology. However, the effectiveness of cyber laws relies on continuous improvement, collaboration, and public awareness. By strengthening legal frameworks, promoting digital literacy, and encouraging responsible digital behavior, we can create a safer and more secure digital future.

Student Articles

ISSUE ON IMPULSIVE USE OF AI TOOLS TO CREATE FAKE EXPLICIT IMAGES OF AN INDIVIDUAL



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Artificial Intelligence (AI) has become a global phenomenon. This cutting-edge technology is capable of nearly anything people can accomplish, or even surpass their efficiency. The first major AI breakthrough occurred in late 2022 with the release of Chat GPT, a free AI program that can compose music, write scripts for YouTube videos, write articles, and respond to queries. Soon after, more advanced forms of AI were discovered that could produce remarkably lifelike visuals in response to text inputs. It is troubling that explicit photos of a person created by artificial intelligence (AI) based on images from social media can be shared online without that person's consent. This compromises an individual's security and safety, which intermediaries are tasked with ensuring. However, we also bear responsibility for our own safety, so it's important to understand what measures an individual can take to prevent such preparators. Every citizen has the fundamental right to privacy, protected by Article 21 of Part III of the Indian Constitution. The Supreme Court acknowledged in *K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India* that, within the Indian context, "informational privacy," which acknowledges that a person may have control over the dissemination of material that is personally identifiable to him, would fall under the purview of a fundamental right to privacy hence Digital privacy is a component of this. To help the court convict the accused, the victim must provide as much evidence as possible to support their allegations.

CYBER-CRIME AND CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE: SAFEGUARDING THE VITAL SYSTEM IN THE DIGITAL AGE



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Cyber-crime and critical infrastructure are distinct concepts, but they are interconnected in the context of cybersecurity threats. Critical infrastructure, spanning energy grids, transportation networks, healthcare, etc. forms the backbone of modern societies. Simultaneously, the prevalence of cybercrime, encompassing a spectrum from ransomware attacks to sophisticated hacking endeavors, poses a clear and present danger to these vital systems. Safeguarding critical infrastructure demands a multifaceted approach. Implementing cutting-edge cybersecurity measures, including robust encryption, etc. Critical infrastructure companies can put strong cybersecurity safeguards in place within the legal framework provided by national rules and requirements. Critical infrastructure requires collaboration. Governments, private sectors, and cybersecurity experts must work hand in hand, fostering information sharing and establishing standardized security practices. Collective efforts can create a formidable defense against the evolving landscape of cyber threats. By recognizing the significance of cybersecurity in safeguarding vital systems, we pave the way for a secure digital age, where critical infrastructure stands resilient against the ever-present specter of cybercrime.

Student Articles

CYBER GROOMING: ALWAYS AN IMPENDING DANGER



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Cyber Grooming is when someone 'befriends' a child through social media platforms to build an emotional connection with the intention of sexual exploitation or harassment. A cyber groomer creates a fake account and approaches the child by impersonating himself or herself, this leaves the child unaware and vulnerable, as they do not realize they have been approached with the aim of cyber grooming. The basic objectives of cyber grooming are to gain the child's trust, get intimate and personal information from the child, and use that information as leverage to threaten and coerce the child into providing more improper material. With gifts, offers of help or instruction, and favors for kids, they draw children to themselves. Once they have the child's trust, they frequently request that they share naked pictures or videos and engage in sexually explicit conversations. Children and teenagers, however, may unintentionally start the grooming process if they participate in websites or forums that make enticing offers like money in exchange for contact information or private images of themselves. During the COVID outbreak in 2020, there had been a steep rise in browsing pornography posts, which left many children vulnerable to the dark net and falling prey to pedophiles. The Maharashtra government launched 'Operation Blackface' across the state to tackle this issue, around 146 offenses were registered and 46 people were arrested. Section 66D of the IT Act, 2000 provides for punishment of up to three years and a fine for cheating by personation

CYBER EXTORTION



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Cyberextortion is a criminal activity that involves the use of threats to force individuals or organizations to pay a ransom or other form of compensation. This type of crime is typically carried out by hackers or other cybercriminals who gain access to sensitive information or systems. Once they have this access, they may threaten to release the information or cause damage to the system unless the victim pays a ransom. Cyberextortion can take many forms, including phishing scams, ransomware attacks, and distributed denial of service (DDoS) attacks. The consequences of cyberextortion can be severe, both for individuals and businesses. Victims may face financial loss, damage to their reputation, and even legal consequences if sensitive information is released. In some cases, cyber extortion can even put lives at risk, such as when healthcare systems are targeted. To protect against cyber extortion, it is important to take steps to secure your systems and data. This includes using strong passwords, keeping software up-to-date, and regularly backing up important data. It is also important to be vigilant for signs of cyberextortion, such as unusual demands for payment or threats of harm. If you believe you are a victim of cyberextortion, it is important to seek help from law enforcement or other cybersecurity professionals. By taking these steps, you can help prevent cyber extortion and stay safe online.

Student Articles

SOCIAL ENGINEERING AND ITS IMPORTANCE



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Member Cyber Cell

Social engineering is a form of psychological manipulation that exploits human behavior and emotions to deceive individuals or organizations into divulging confidential information, granting access to secure systems, or performing actions that may compromise security. It is often used by cybercriminals and hackers to gain unauthorized access to sensitive data, networks, or systems. Importance of Social Engineering:

1. Human Vulnerability: Social engineering targets this vulnerability as people can be easily deceived, manipulated, or coerced into revealing sensitive information or taking harmful actions.
2. Stealthy Approach: Traditional cybersecurity measures focus on protecting networks and systems from external threats. However, social engineering bypasses these defenses by directly targeting individuals, making it a stealthy and effective approach for attackers.
3. Versatility: Social engineering techniques can be adapted and customized to suit various situations and targets in different forms, such as phishing emails, phone scams, pretexting, baiting, tailgating, and more.
4. Low Technical Skill Requirement: Social engineering attacks do not always require advanced technical skills or sophisticated tools. This accessibility allows a broader range of malicious actors to attempt social engineering attacks.
5. Insider Threats: Social engineering is also used by malicious insiders who exploit their knowledge of an organization's operations and

relationships to carry out attacks. These individuals may already have authorized access, making their actions harder to detect.

To protect against social engineering attacks, it is essential to establish a strong cybersecurity culture within an organization. This involves regular security awareness training, encouraging employees to be cautious about sharing sensitive information, and implementing technical controls to mitigate potential risks. Remember that security is not just a technological challenge; it's also a human one.

Congratulations

Academic Achievements 2022-2023

BALLB			BBALLB		
Year	Rank	Students Name	Year	Rank	Students Name
2018-23	1	Eknoor Khurana	2018-23	1	Himanshi Yadav
2018-23	2	Shakti Chaturvedi	2018-23	2	Kashish Kapoor
2018-23	3	Jiya Kalra	2018-23	3	Mahak Goyal

Cultural Achievements 2022-2023

S.No.	Students Name	Course	Award	Organizing Institution
1	Emmanuel Benny	BBA LLB	3rd Position in Solo Singing	IIT Roorkee, Thomos'23
2	Susanna Bagh	BA LLB	3rd Position in Western Solo Singing	IIT Roorkee, Thomos'23
3	Harsh Mahajan	BBA LLB	1st Position in War of DJs	IIT Roorkee, Thomos'23
4	Awadh Adhikari	BA LLB	2nd Position in War of DJs	IIT Roorkee, Thomos'23
5	Ashish Sharma	BBA LLB	1st Position in Duet Signing	IIT Roorkee, Thomos'23
6	Shantanu Bose	BBA LLB	1st Position in Duet Signing	IIT Roorkee, Thomos'23
7	Manish Giri	BA LLB	2nd Position in Solo Singing	OP Jindal Global University, Biswamil'23
8	Gouri A. Nair	BBA LLB	2nd Position in Eastern Solo Dance	OP Jindal Global University, Biswamil'23
9	Ashish Sharma	BBA LLB	Winner of Light Vocal Solo (Indian)	Anugoonj Prelims, Delhi Metropolitan Education
10	Gouri A. Nair	BBA LLB	Winner of Classical Dance	Anugoonj Prelims, Delhi Metropolitan Education
11	Tushika Josh & Gagan Malhotra	BAJMC & BBA LLB	Winners of Nach Baliye	Anugoonj Prelims, Delhi Metropolitan Education
12	Bhanu Pratap & Mayank Kumar	BA LLB	Runners up in Hindi Debate	Anugoonj Prelims, Delhi Metropolitan Education
13	Shraddha, Somya, Udit, Sukriti, Abhay, Yash, Aakrisht, Sumit, Shashwat, Harsh, Aryan, Avani, Pari, Rishita, Tanishq, Lalit, Janani, M.vishnu	BBA LLB	Winners of Nukkad Natak	Anugoonj Prelims, Delhi Metropolitan Education
14	Ridhima Sharma	BAJMC	Winner of Battle of Voices 2023 National Podcasting Competition	Anugoonj Prelims, Delhi Metropolitan Education

Congratulations

Sports Achievements 2022-2023

S.No.	Students Name	Award	Organizing Institution
1	Mansi Pundir	Silver Medal(Kabaddi)	GGSIPI Inter College Sports Event, 2023
2	Devna Sahrawat	Silver Medal(Kabaddi)	GGSIPI Inter College Sports Event, 2023
3	Vridhi Mukhija	Silver Medal(Kabaddi)	GGSIPI Inter College Sports Event, 2023
4	Avishi Kamboj	Silver Medal(Kabaddi)	GGSIPI Inter College Sports Event, 2023
5	Shrishti Thakur	Silver Medal(Kabaddi)	GGSIPI Inter College Sports Event, 2023
6	Moupiya Guchait	Silver Medal(Kabaddi)	GGSIPI Inter College Sports Event, 2023
7	Shristy Ramola	Silver Medal(Kabaddi)	GGSIPI Inter College Sports Event, 2023
8	Vanshika Mathur	Silver Medal(Kabaddi)	GGSIPI Inter College Sports Event, 2023
9	Paridhi Bansal	Silver Medal(Kabaddi)	GGSIPI Inter College Sports Event, 2023
10	Dhriti Gaur	Silver Medal(Kabaddi)	GGSIPI Inter College Sports Event, 2023
11	Parth Dev Sharma	Semi Finalist(Basketball)	NLIU's Virudhaka - XIII Sports Fest, 2023
12	Rishabh Kumar Rai	Semi Finalist(Basketball)	NLIU's Virudhaka - XIII Sports Fest, 2023
13	Sunny	Semi Finalist(Basketball)	NLIU's Virudhaka - XIII Sports Fest, 2023
14	Chaitanya Sethi	Semi Finalist(Basketball)	NLIU's Virudhaka - XIII Sports Fest, 2023
15	Aryan Sharma	Semi Finalist(Basketball)	NLIU's Virudhaka - XIII Sports Fest, 2023
16	Vineet Singh	Semi Finalist(Basketball)	NLIU's Virudhaka - XIII Sports Fest, 2023
17	Akash Malayil	Semi Finalist(Basketball)	NLIU's Virudhaka - XIII Sports Fest, 2023

VAC - Workshop



DME Law School conducted a Value Added Course Workshop on Turnitin Similarity Check Software on 20th April, 2023. Ms. Lavanya Bhagra and Ms. Amrapalli Sharma, faculties of DME Law School were the expert trainers.



Value Added Course on LinkedIn was conducted for the first year DME law students on 4th November 2023. The students were taught about establishing their professional footprint over digital media.

Radio Society of DME Successfully Conducts Podcasting and Voice Over Workshop



The Radio Society of DME- Radio Intersect, in collaboration with DME Media School, organized a highly successful workshop on podcasting and voice over at Studio 62 on 29th May 2023. Mr. Abhishek Sharma, the founder of Bhopuwala Creative Solutions Private Limited and a renowned voice artist conducted the workshop.

Project Reuse Event

In honor of World Environment Day, the students of DME NSS, in collaboration with DME TATVA - Eco Club Society and DME SPECTRUM, conducted a noteworthy event named "PROJECT REUSE" on 5th June, 2023.



Yoga Day- Vasudhaiva Kutumbukam



NSS Unit, Delhi Metropolitan Education in collaboration with DME Sports Society, IQAC successfully conducted Yoga Session by Yoga Expert Ms Jyoti Singh and Mr Umesh Malik on International Day of Yoga 2023. The theme was "Yoga for Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam," which beautifully encapsulates our collective aspiration for "One Earth, One Family, One Future."

Taking the Panch Pran Pledge

The Radio Society of DME- Radio Intersect, in collaboration with DME Media School, organized a highly successful workshop on podcasting and voice over at Studio 62 on 29th May 2023. Mr. Abhishek Sharma, the founder of Bhopuwala Creative Solutions Private Limited and a renowned voice artist conducted the workshop.



Veeron Ka Vandan: Honouring freedom fighters



On 14th August 2023, Delhi Metropolitan Education celebrated India's 76th Independence Day, where faculties from all departments and staff members paid

tribute to the nation and freedom fighters of India.

Dedication of Shilpkalam Memorial/Monolith Installation of Nameplate of Veers



NSS unit of Delhi Metropolitan Education organized the Installation Ceremony of Name Plates of Kargil Heroes on 25th August 2023 under Meri Maati Mera Desh Campaign.

The ceremony was inaugurated by Ms. Preeti Yadav DCP Gautam Budh Nagar and praised the bravery of our martyrs.

Faculty Plantation Event: Vasudha Vandan



On 25th August 2023, the National Service Scheme (NSS), in collaboration with the DME TATVA - Eco Club Society, organized a Faculty Tree Plantation Drive keeping in mind the motto of "Meri Maati Mera Desh".

DCP Women Safety Preeti Yadav Addresses Students on Safety Issues



Ms Preeti Yadav, DCP Women Safety assured women on the safety issues while

addressing a select gathering of the students and teachers of Delhi Metropolitan Education on 25th August 2022.

Orientation cum Workshop of Batch 2023

Orientation was organized for Batch 2023-2028. Mr. Pradeep Rai, Senior Advocate; Supreme Court of India was the keynote speaker. The law school alumni, Mr. Siddhant Solanki, 27th Rank & Mr. Ankit Kaushik, 60th Rank, UP Judicial Services 2022 were felicitated.



Mental Health Workshops

Mental Health Workshop of 2nd & 3rd Year Students



A Mental Health Workshop on 'Handling Stress and Anxiety' was conducted on 25th September 2023, 4th October 2023, 5th October 2023, 12th October 2023, 19th October 2023. Students of 2nd & 3rd year of Management, Law and Media School participated.

Mental Health Workshop of Faculty & Non-teaching Staff



A Mental Health Workshop on the theme 'Work Life Balance' was conducted on 11th October 2023. DME Faculty & Non-Teaching staff participated in the workshop.

Mental Health Workshop of 3rd, 4th & 5th Year Students

A Mental Health Workshop on the theme 'Dealing with Pressure and Expectations' was conducted on 13th October 2023 and 16th October 23. The students of 3rd, 4th & 5th year of Management, Law & Media School participated.



Mental Health and Wellness Session, November 7, 2023



The students of Meraki under the able guidance of Dr. Shalini Gautam, Assistant Professor of Management School and

Counselling Psychologist Mrs. Gulina Singh conducted a mental health outreach session in collaboration with SOCH (Outreach Cell) at BGS Vijnatham School (Greater Noida) for students of classes 8th to 10th.

Educational Visits



Moon Beverages - On 29th September 2023, a group of 50 students from BALLB 1st Year (2023-2028) at Delhi Metropolitan Education had the privilege of visiting Moon Beverages, a prominent manufacturer of soft drinks in India.

National Museum and Pradhanmantri Sanghralaya - On 10th October 2023, over 100 enthusiastic students from BALLB 1st Year (2023-2028) and BALLB/BBALLB 3rd Year (2021-



2026) of Delhi Metropolitan Education embarked on an educational journey to the National Museum and Pradhanmantri Sanghralaya.



Bisleri International Private Limited - On 21st November 2024, the second-year students of BA/BBALLB (2022-2027) from Delhi Metropolitan Education undertook an enlightening industrial visit to Bisleri International Private Limited.

Swachhta Pakhwada 2023



DME NSS Cell in collaboration with TATVA-Eco Club in their continuous effort to encourage cleanliness and community involvement, conducted a Swachhta Pakhwada from 2nd – 7th October 2023.

Intra-School Moot Court Competition

The Intra-School Moot Court Competition held at Delhi Metropolitan Education on 7th October 2023 was a remarkable event organized by School Outreach Cell for Higher Education (SOCH) in collaboration with DME Law School.



Garima Divas Sanitary Napkin Distribution Drive



In commemoration of International Girl Child Day, the Legal Aid Cell, in collaboration with the Eco Club and National Service Scheme (NSS), organized a special event named "Garima Divas" at the Primary School in Rasoolpur, Nawada, on 11th October 2023. The

Research Methodology Sessions



Dr. Ghazala Abidin, Associate Professor, DME Law School addressed the law students of final year on "Understanding

'Research Proposal' through the lens of Research Methodology" on 12th October 2023.



Dr. Neha Bahl, Associate Professor, DME Law School addressed the law students of fourth year on "Exploring the Depth of Legal Research through Doctrinal and Non-Doctrinal Research

Methodology" on 19th October 2023.



The DME Law School, Research Cell, Delhi Metropolitan Education, Noida, organized an online session on the topic "An Overview of Review of Literature and Hypothesis Framing under Legal Research Methodology". It was addressed by Dr. Farah Hayat, Assistant Professor, DME Law School.

Annual Cultural Fest of IIT Roorkee



Many brilliant students from DME Cultural Cell have participated in the Annual Cultural Fest of IIT Roorkee – Thomso '23 which was held from 13th-15th October 2023, Uttarakhand. They won many competitions and brought laurels to the

institution. The winners were Mr. Emmanuel Benny (BBA LLB 3rd year) with accompanist Ms. Susanna Bagh (BA LLB 1st year) secured 3rd position in western solo singing, Harsh Mahajan (BBA LLB 3rd year) secured 1st position in War of DJ's, Mr. Awadh Adhikari (BA LLB 3rd year) secured 2nd position in war of DJ's and Mr. Ashish Sharma (BBA LLB 4th year) secured 1st position in Duet singing.

DME Champs Winning Laurels at OP Jindal Global University Annual Fest



Many talented students from DME Cultural Cell have participated in the Annual Cultural Fest of OP Jindal Global University – Biswamil '23 located at Sonapat, Haryana. The event was held from 13th – 15th October 2023. Mr. Manish Giri (BA LLB 3rd year) secured 2nd position in Solo singing and Ms. Gouri A. Nair (BBA LLB 3rd year) secured 2nd position in Eastern solo dance.

International E-Waste Day



In honour of International E-Waste Day, TATVA-Eco Club Society, in collaboration with ABHIVYAKTI- Literary & Debating Society and NSS, called upon all students to join in taking the E-waste pledge. This significant event took

place in DME campus on 16th October 2023.

Euphoria 23

Freshers Party DME Law School



DME Law School organized a fun-filled and entertaining Freshers Party - "EUPHORIA 23" for 1st year students Batch 2023-28 of DME Law School on 20th October, 2023.

Awareness: Battle Against Breast Cancer



The Rotaract Club of Delhi Metropolitan Education organized a One-day Breast Cancer Awareness Campaign for all female teaching and non-teaching staff of DME on 25th October, 2023. The awareness campaign was conducted

under the guidance and overall supervision of well-known Dr. Neetu Singhal, HOD and Associate Director of radiation Oncology at Sarvodya Healthcare.

DME Legal Aid Centre Visit Hoshiyarpur Village, Sector 51, Noida



On 27th October 2023, Mr. Anant Singhal, Assistant Professor and Ms. Manvi Singh, Assistant Professor visited the Hoshiyarpur Village, Sector 51, Noida and successfully conducted a Legal Aid campaign.

Greenovation Event



The initiative was celebrated with an event named "Greenovation - An in campus Plantation Drive" on 6th November 2023

“Aao Nyayalayvad Seekhein” Moot Workshop



The Moot Court Society of Delhi Metropolitan Education, Noida organised "Aao Nyayalayvaad Seekhein" a Workshop on the Basics of Mooting for the Students of First Year on 6th November 2023.

Workshop on Trial Advocacy



The Moot Court Society of Delhi Metropolitan Education, Noida organized a Workshop on Trial Advocacy on the Basics of Criminal Trial for DME law students on 7th November 2023. The session was followed by an engaging presentation led by Advocate Pradyumna Tyagi.

Donation Drive Navuday Kiran, NGO, Yamuna Khadar



DME NSS Cell in collaboration with Community Connect Society and Rotaract Club of DME organized a donation drive on the occasion of Children's Day in "Navuday Kiran NGO Yamuna Khadar" which

was run by Mrs. Arti Dogra Tiwari for underprivileged children on 20th November 2023.

CYBERQUEST 2023 Annual Event of DME Cyber Cell



On 24th November 2023, the DME Cyber Cell orchestrated a vibrant duo of events of Quiz Competition & Digital Poster Making Competition, encompassing the realms of cyber security and artificial

intelligence, under the banner of CYBER QUEST 2023 for the students of Law, Media & Management Schools of DME.

DME Alumni Network Organizes Alumni Meet



DME Alumni Network organized its Alumni Meet-MILAN 2023 on December 2 at Amphitheatre, Delhi Metropolitan Education. This meet was organized with the objective to have strong bonding with alumni. The event featured

a diverse array of performances, including Dance, Music, Bhangra, a Fashion Show, Drama, Mimicry, Games, DJ and a Laptop Donation Ceremony by Alumni.

DME Intra Client Counselling



The Moot Court Society DME organized the DME Intra Client Counseling Competition on 6-7th December 2023 at the Moot Court Hall, DME.

Garima Diwas Celebrating International Girl Child Day



On 11th October 2023, in observance of International Girl Child Day, a collaborative effort involving the NSS Cell, Legal Aid Cell, and Abhivyakti - Literary and Debating Society of Delhi Metropolitan Education unfolded a significant event titled "Garima Diwas" at Government Primary School, Rasoolpur, Nawada. The event

bore witness to the presence of distinguished guest, Ms. Sarita Singh, the SHO Mahila Thana Noida, who graced the occasion as the Chief Guest.

DME Intra Mock Trial Advocacy Competition, 2023

The Moot Court Society of Delhi Metropolitan Education, Noida organised DME Intra Mock Trial Advocacy Competition, 2023 on



12th – 13th December, 2023. The event was graced by the esteemed presence of Ms. Hershika Rastogi, Additional Civil Judge,

Junior Div. (Hathras), Delhi Metropolitan Education (Batch 2013-18) and Hon'ble Justice Bhawar Singh (Allahabad High Court) Rtd. Other distinguished dignitaries to judge the said competition were Ms. Sharmishta Sharma, Asst. Professor, O.P. Jindal College, Ms. Vasvi Talwar, Asst. Professor, Asian Law College, Mr. Gursimar, Advocate (Delhi High Court) and Ms. Aashi, Advocate (Delhi High Court).

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



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

It is the divine qualities of a person that makes him or her a gentle and noble being. The divine virtues give man and woman spiritual strength and peace and enable him/her to serve others truly and thus be near and dear to them and to God. Friends, as a flower spreads its fresh fragrance all around in the atmosphere, a smile on a person's face cheers up the spirit of others who come in his/her sphere.



Likewise Dr. Rashmi Nagpal who joined DME about three years back spread her fragrance of discipline, hard work and intelligent functioning. These sterling qualities of her not only made her popular amongst the legal circles here but also endeared her to one and all. Ever since she showed her mettle of abilities, capabilities and competency. Her tenure as Dean faculty of law as well as that of Additional Director would be remembered as memorable for two reasons - one her straightforwardness and the other her eagle watch on the students & faculty members, be it of Law, Management or Journalism. She never minced words to convey her point and at the same time did not bother if others liked it or not. Straightforwardness enables the person to fit better in the society.

Sweetness of language and temper were her other virtues. One who discerns only the good qualities of others is a great merit. As a bee collects sweetness from flowers so does a person who has an eye for others' merits, gather good points and he/she himself or herself also becomes a store of sweetness like a honeycomb.

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



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

Self confidence is undeniably a very important quality that a person needs to have success in any great task. It is this quality that enables man to consider a mountain as a mole hill. Dr. Nagpal successfully faced many challenges including the indiscipline of the unruly students and also the deviated faculty members. A struggle is the way of life - a path which Dr. Rashmi Nagpal has toed with a view to add feathers to the goodwill and glory of DME.

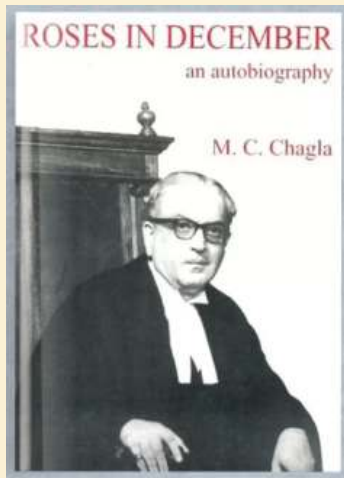
Dr. Nagpal besides being a dutiful person, attending to her official responsibilities to the best of her capabilities, is a loving mother, a caring wife and completely a family person. In addition, here in the office she had a great affection with her peers and considered them as her family members.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

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

JUSTICE BHANWAR SINGH
1ST March 2024

Roses in December, By Justice M.C. Chagla

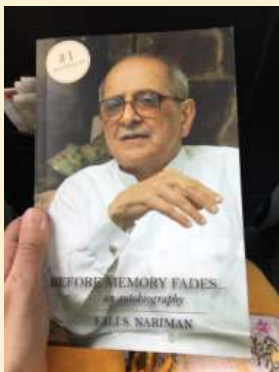
Chagla distinguished himself not only as a lawyer and judge but stood out in a few other fields of public activity. Reading this book is like seeing personally Indian history of the past century, so vividly has M C Chagla described the events and happenings of those turbulent years. Interesting incidents have been mentioned, the joys and the sorrows, the tiffs and the anger with other leading personalities of India struggling for freedom.



Chagla played a very important role during this crucial period and his agile pen has recorded all that happened in this book which has been a best seller. Jayaprakash Narayan has written the foreword in which he has mentioned the role Chagla played during the emergency clamped by Indira Gandhi in June, 1975. The historic speech that Chagla delivered in Ahmedabad while inaugurating the All-India Civil Liberties Conference in the wake of the emergency reads 'like Magna Carta' according to Jayaprakash Narayan. Chagla has discussed topics like Kashmir, the president, Prime Minister and parliament of India. Chief Justice Chagla had three abiding passions — devotion to justice between man and man and between man and the State, adherence to nationalism, involving the integrations of all communities, and love of basic human freedom. His devotion to justice made him truly a great judge. M. C. Chagla's autobiography is not only the story of his life but the life of the times.

M C Chagla was a Jurist, judge, educationist, Central Cabinet Minister and Statesman.

Before My Memory Fades: An Autobiography, By Fali Nariman

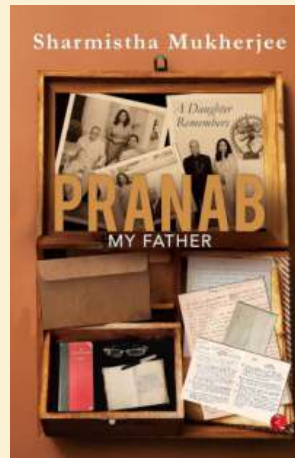


Fali S. Nariman is a well-known name as he has been involved in many high-profile cases. In *Before Memory Fades: An Autobiography*, he tells his own story, from his childhood to his days in the Bombay High Court and continues to present his experiences as he rose to higher positions. Born in Rangoon, Burma, he completed his studies in Bombay, practiced law for many years in the Bombay High Court

before moving to Delhi when he was appointed as a Senior Advocate in the Supreme Court of India. The book contains many interesting anecdotes about his days as an advocate in the Bombay High Court, reminiscences about fellow lawyers and judges.

The author also talks about his resignation from the post of Additional Solicitor General of India in protest against Indira Gandhi's declaration of Emergency. He also goes into the controversy he attracted with his decision to defend the Union Carbide company in the Bhopal Gas Tragedy case. The book reflects his concern for the welfare of the judiciary, his firm conviction in the principles laid down by the constitution and his views on the troubled relationship between political power and the Judiciary.

Pranab, My Father: A Daughter Remembers, By Sharmistha Mukherjee & Pranab Mukherjee



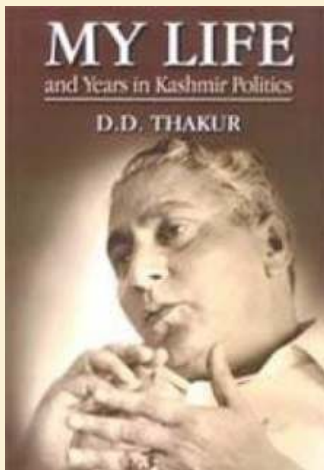
No evocative of contemporary Indian politics can match that found in the pages of Pranab Mukherjee's diary, a place where his mind found its most memorable outlet.

The 13th President of India, who served as India's External Affairs, Defence, Finance and Commerce Minister at different times; a Parliamentarian with the unique distinction of being the leader of both Houses; and a member of the Congress Working Committee for 23 years, Pranab Mukherjee was a scholar par excellence, powerful

orator and one of India's most towering statesmen.

Refreshingly original as it is exquisitely rendered, *Pranab, My Father: A Daughter Remembers* is a remarkable debut book that celebrates a special father-daughter relationship. Sharmistha offers a fascinating glimpse into the illustrious life of Pranab Mukherjee. She invites us into her family's private world that was peopled by the Gandhis—Indira, Rajiv, Sonia and Rahul; Prime Ministers P.V. Narasimha Rao, Atal Behari Vajpayee, Dr Manmohan Singh and, more recently, Narendra Modi. She uncovers new, hitherto unknown facets of Pranab's political life—his unfulfilled ambition of becoming India's prime minister arising out of his inability to emerge as the 'number one person' to earn Sonia's trust, the personality cult around the Nehru-Gandhi family, Rahul Gandhi's lack of charisma and political understanding, Mamata Banerjee's opposition to Pranab's nomination as the presidential candidate (which sealed the deal in his favour) and his advice to PM Modi to acknowledge the contributions of Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi. Through Pranab's diary entries, personal stories narrated to Sharmistha and her own research—enhanced by her collection of never-before-seen photographs—this is a sweeping, multigenerational narrative from a flickering lamp in West Bengal's remote village to the glittering chandeliers of India's capital.

My Life-Years at the Bar, Bench and in Kashmir Politics, By D.D. Thakur

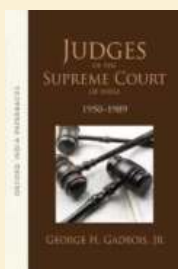


D.D. Thakur was an eminent Supreme Court lawyer, former Judge of the Jammu & Kashmir High Court, former Minister in Sheikh Abdullah's Cabinet, former Deputy Chief Minister of the state and also the Governor of Assam.

The book traces the eventful life of D.D. Thakur that began in the backwoods of what was a princely state of Jammu & Kashmir in northern India. It chronicles the events that culminated in Pak-occupation of a part of the state territory

followed by accession to India and the emergence of popular rule in the state. It describes the stages through which democracy and democratic institutions in the state passed. It gives a ringside view of the political developments in the state post-Independence, especially the Kashmir Accord between Indira Gandhi and Sheikh Abdullah and its political fallout. At the national level, the author's interaction with the leaders of the post-independence era, events and anecdotes connected with them provides an insight into the contemporary political thought and compulsions. He describes the events that led to Farooq Abdullah's rise and fall in Kashmir politics and the circumstances that resulted in his dismissal in 1984, leading to the split of the National Conference and installation of the GM Shah-led ministry. The latter part of the book focuses on the author's tenure as Governor of the troubled state of Assam and the secessionist activities in that region. His understanding of the nature and magnitude of the problem brings to public domain considerable information that was hitherto unknown. In this book, he shares diverse facts not only about his life but also about the people he met and matters he had an opportunity to handle during his career.

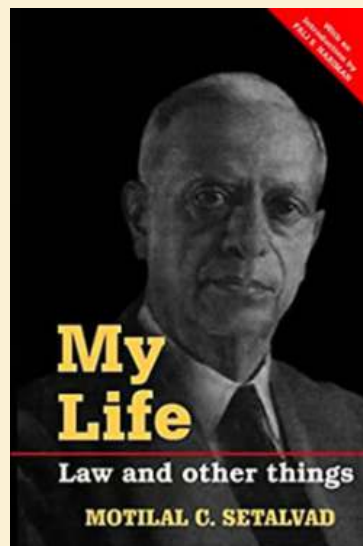
Judges of the Supreme Court of India, By Jr George H. Gadbois



This seminal book presents biographical essays for each of the first ninety-three judges who served on the Supreme Court from 1950 through mid-1989. These essays are based on interviews the author conducted with sixty-four of the sixty-eight judges who were alive in the 1980s and on meetings and correspondence with family members or relatives, friends and associates

of the deceased judges. An attempt is made to account for why certain judges rather than others were chosen the selection criteria employed and, to the extent possible in a secretive selection environment, to identify those who selected them. It concludes with a collective portrait of these judges, paying particular attention to changes in their background characteristics—fathers' occupation, education, pre-SCI career, caste, religion, state of birth, region over four decades. The essays also embrace their post-retirement activities.

My Life - Law and Other Things, By Motilal C Setalvad



Motilal Setalvad joined the Bombay Bar in 1911 and soon became one of its leading members from 1937 to 1942 he was the Advocate-General of Bombay, and from 1950 to 1962 the Attorney-General for India. Between 1947 and 1950 he represented the country before the Radcliffe Commission and the United Nations. As Advocate-General of Bombay he defended the prohibition and property tax legislation of the first Congress Government. As attorney-General, Mr. Setalvad

appeared in almost every important Constitutional Case decided by the Supreme Court. Mr. Setalvad also had to advise on many questions of importance and came into contact with leading public men. This autobiography is the story of Mr. Setalvad's professional and public life. This story, as also the descriptions of judges, lawyers and public men will interest the general reader as well as the lawyer. Readers interested in Constitutional law will find the book particularly interesting. Mr. Setalvad also relates other events of interest to the general reader. These include: The proceedings before the Radcliffe Tribunal which demarcated the border between India and West Pakistan; Proceedings in the United Nations on several questions including Kashmir; The Mundhra Scandal which brought about the resignation of Mr. T.T. Krishnamachari, the Finance Minister; A description and account of the controversies relating to Emergency Legislation and Parliamentary Privileges; The problem of Defections and the Statesman controversy.



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