

DME Law School



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# The DME Law Magazine

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Life of Shahid Bhagat Singh

The Training and Placement Office

Balancing Artistic Freedom & Societal Responsibilities

AI in Litigation

Psychology of Cyber Criminals

Euphoria 24'

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Juris Connect

Faculty Achievement

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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 pleasant anecdote of Shahid Bhagat Singh's life

Shahid Bhagat Singh was born on September 20.8.1907. He was one of the youngest freedom fighters who was hanged at the age of 23 for killing a British Police officer, J P Saunders. He, widely known as Veer Bhagat Singh, was considered to be the folk hero of northern India, particularly Punjab. He inspired thousands of Indians to take up the cause of the Freedom Movement. It would be inspiring for every student to learn that he read about five hundred and fifty books in his short span of life and was so confident and fearless that even during his fasting in jail, he kept on reading, singing, and writing. He was a born genius, mature and always attracted towards socialism and believed in Lenin's philosophy. He was involved with several revolutionary organisations and by sacrificing his life he set an example of Patriotism in the country. Our Honourable Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi gave his rich & sincere tributes on his last death anniversary and said that the contribution of Bhagat Singh and his two associates Sukhdev and Rajguru was unparalleled. It was he who had coined the freedom fighting slogan, 'INQUILAB ZINDABAD' which was followed as the slogan of India's armed struggle.

He was so much disturbed by the Jallianwala Bagh massacre that he skipped his classes so as to visit the site of bloodbath and he collected the mud, from the site, mixed with blood in a bottle and worshipped it every day for life. It was his affection and respect for the motherland and the sons of the soil. Right from his childhood, he had dreamt

of driving Britishers out of India. He refused his father's proposal to marry and he ran away to Kanpur by making a statement that if he will marry in colonial India, as it was British Raj then, his bride would be his death. Remembering his tragic end, every Indian would feel proud of him and pay the richest tributes to his martyrdom.

Today we would like to recollect an interesting and pleasant anecdote of his life which will certainly show that how a great actor he was to enact a skilled drama in order to continue his mission for Country's freedom.

What happened that after Jalianwala Bag massacre, Lala Lajpat Rai took out a protest procession. The police obstructed the march of the protesters and had lathi charged the participants including Lala Lajpat Rai, a well-known freedom fighter who was severely injured and ultimately succumbed to the injuries. Bhagat Singh was shocked and his blood started boiling for a revenge. At the merciless beating of a great hero of freedom struggle and his death, Bhagat Singh had vowed to take avenged of Lala Lajpat Rai's killing. He and Sukhdev planned to kill the Superintendent of police James Scott, who issued orders regarding lathi charge but by mistaken identity Bhagat Singh shot dead another Police Officer namely J P Saunders on December 17, 1927. Veer Bhagat Singh was a Sikh by birth but following the killing of Saunders he shaved his beard and cut his hair to avoid being recognised and arrested for the killing of Saunders and to escape from Lahore to Calcutta.

As, an actor he was, he planned to pose himself as a respectable married man with a view to get out of the police CHAKRAVUH and to show to be a married person, he needed a wife, having none as he had already run away from the marriage. Durga Devi, better known as Durga Bhabhi, another freedom fighter, came to his rescue and bravely assisted Bhagat Singh and Sukhdev in their escape from Lahore in November 1928. The Punjab police was focusing on nabbing the two revolutionaries, and there was a massive manhunt for both of them. Durga Devi volunteered to act as Bhagat Singh's wife to help him escape. Bhagat Singh accompanied by his fake and impersonated wife, Durga Devi left for the Lahore railway station and at that time he was dressed as an Anglo - Indian, donning a suit with a felt hat. His comrade, Sukhdev, accompanied him, exhibiting himself as his domestic help. Bhagat Singh, having an infant son in his arms & Durga Devi walked on the platform with great confidence as husband and wife. As estimated then, there was a strong contingent of about 400 policemen present at the railway station on the lookout for Bhagat Singh and his comrade Sukhdev Singh but the great heroes of Punjab played their parts brilliantly and managed to escape.

It was necessary for Bhagat Singh to disappear so as to continue his enthusiastic passion for freedom struggle.

Offering humble tributes to the great hero.

# Faculty In-Charges' Message

## The Training and Placement Office



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The Training and Placement Office (TPO) at DME Law School serves as a vital bridge between academia and the professional world, ensuring that students are well-prepared to step confidently into their legal careers. Guided by the visionary leadership of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bhanwar Singh, Former Judge of the Allahabad High Court and Director General of DME, the TPO actively engages with leading law firms, corporate entities, and renowned professionals to create a robust platform for career opportunities. The office plays a crucial role in organizing workshops, mock interviews and placement drives tailored specifically for final-year students, ensuring they are equipped with the necessary skills and knowledge to excel in the competitive legal landscape. These initiatives reflect the institution's commitment to fostering holistic development and bridging the gap between theoretical learning and practical application.

Workshops conducted by the TPO are meticulously designed to address various facets of career preparedness, including enhancing communication skills, mastering legal drafting, and understanding

the nuances of mediation and arbitration. These sessions often feature industry experts who share their insights, providing students with exposure to real-world scenarios and expectations. Additionally, the TPO coordinates placements by conducting regular law conclaves called 'JurisConnect' for fifth-year students by inviting prestigious law firms, corporate houses, and legal professionals to recruit from DME's talented pool. These drives not only offer students invaluable opportunities but also help establish DME as a trusted name in the legal industry. By fostering industry-academic collaboration and prioritizing student success, the TPO at DME ensures that graduates are ready to make meaningful contributions to the legal profession.

# Faculty Articles

## The Concept of Justice and Dharma in Silapaddikaram



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Silapaddikaram written by Illango Adigal ranks as one of the greatest epics of Tamil Sangam age. The Tamil Sangams were mostly gatherings or congregations of Tamil writers, poets and Intellectuals. The Silapaddikaram ranks as one of the Five great epics of Tamil literature. The story starts at the ancient city of Puhar and traces the life of a young couple, Kovalan and Kannaki. Belonging to affluent merchant families, the couple lead an easy life till Kovalan meets a famous dancer and courtesan, Madhavi. Kovalan falls in love with Madhavi and decided to leave his wife, Kannaki, who is then left extremely dejected and heart-broken. However, before long, Kovalan understood his mistake and comes back to his wife. The couple reunites and decides to move to Madurai to start afresh.

Having squandered a lot of wealth on Madhavi, Kovalan finds it difficult to sustain in Madurai. Kannaki comes to his aid once again, and gives him her precious anklet to sell. Unknown to Kovalan, there is a commotion in the market as a precious anklet belonging to the queen has been stolen. When Kovalan, approaches a goldsmith to sell the anklet given by Kannaki, the goldsmith informs the royal house, and Kovalan is charged with the theft of the queen's anklet. Without any trial, Kovalan is given a death sentence and is killed. When Kannaki finds out about the death of her husband, she is distraught. In her anger she storms the royal palace, denouncing the king and how he had moved away from his path of dharma. She then breaks open her anklet and proves that unlike the queen's anklet which had pearls embedded in it, the anklet of Kannaki had precious rubies in it. The idea that the king had done this injustice is enough for the king to feel extreme remorse and he dies soon, followed by his queen.

The text presents the idea of justice, as a sacred moral principle, which is the prerogative of all, regardless of social or economic status. The notion of righteous conduct of an individual throughout his/ her life, is one of the central ways in which dharma is identified in the Tamil text. The righteous conduct by an individual is a life-long obligation

or karma, and it is the karma which ascertains the end and final stages of each individual's life. The protagonist of the story Kovalan, veered away from the path of dharma when he left his legally wedded wife for another woman. Even though, he realized his mistake and went back to his wife, he could not wipe away the adharma he had followed as a husband. Therefore, even when he tried to start afresh with his wife, he had to live through the consequences of his adharmic actions. Therefore, he met the brutal and unjust end to his life in the market, by being unjustly accused of theft.

Kannaki epitomizes all the virtues of a woman. True to the dharma of a woman, she is a dedicated wife and even after an act of betrayal, she accepts her husband. She tried to help her husband and gave her beloved anklet to be kept pawn for some resources. And on his death, points out the adharma done by the king and vents out her fury.

The most astounding example of the aspect of dharma and adharma in one's life is the Pandyan King. In the ancient Indian milieu, the king was the supreme authority to dispense justice. It was the greatest responsibility of the king to maintain the system of justice administration in the state. However, the Pandyan king was unable to follow his dharma, which led to the death of innocent Kovalan. In Silapaddikaram, the Pandyan king did not examine the facts correctly when Kovalan is presented to him, charged with the theft of the queen's anklet. Not looking into the evidences presented, that is the anklet, or listening to any testimony of the accused or anyone else, the king gave the orders for the killing of Kovalan. When the king subverted from his dharma of ensuring justice, he brought himself and his state to the brink of destruction. When Kannaki breaks open her anklet to prove the innocence of Kovalan, the king had no other choice than to die in despair and grief. Even his state undergoes much turmoil due to the rage of Kannaki, till it is placated by the Gods.

## Balancing Artistic Freedom and Societal Sensibilities: The complexities of film censorship in India



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Cinema is one of the most effective tools for artistic expression and social reflection. However, film regulation has been a contentious issue in India, where freedom of speech clashes with protecting public morality. The law, mostly through the Cinematograph Act of 1952 and implemented by the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC), provides the parameters of this balance.

### Historical background of censorship in India

Film censorship in India has progressed from the need to address technical concerns, such as fire hazards posed by nitrate films, to the broader regulation of content. The Cinematograph Act of 1918 marked the formal beginning of content-based censorship, with a focus on curbing nationalist sentiments during British colonial rule. Post-independence, the establishment of the CBFC under the 1952 Act sought to create a uniform system for certifying films while accommodating India's diverse socio-cultural fabric.

However, this system has been criticized for its subjective and inconsistent standards, that are often political and moral policing. For example, landmark cases such as *K.A. Abbas v. Union of India & Anr* 1971 AIR 481 supported the need for censorship but laid down the principle of reasonable restrictions in consonance with Article 19(2) of the Constitution. The judiciary has always acknowledged the great influence of cinema but justified regulation while cautioning against overreach.

### Issues with Current Censorship Mechanism

The rise of digital media over the last few years has made challenges to censorship more profound. Streaming and content online blurred the lines of jurisdiction. Self-regulation is becoming a contest with government oversight and control in many cases. Take, for example, the Draft Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill, 2021, that proposed increased stricter re-certification powers. Critics feared this could strangle creative freedom.

Besides, censorship has its dimensions in terms of society and culture. Often, there are public protests led by political or religious groups. This sometimes leads to "street censorship" where films are either banned or altered for fear of backlashes. This is heightened by the social media environment and causes a chilling effect on filmmakers, discouraging them from exploring certain themes.

### Implication for Filmmaker and Society

For filmmakers, especially independent and regional artists, censorship is a tremendous challenge. The economic costs of delay, cuts, and litigations can be debilitating for filmmakers. Self censorship, too, is driven by an anticipation of backlash and restrains creativity and the multiplicity of narratives in Indian cinema.

On a societal level, censorship is the tension between preserving cultural values and adapting to changing norms. Some argue that censorship is an effort to protect vulnerable audiences from harmful content. On the other hand, the opposite view is that censorship undermines the democratic ethos in that it restricts access to diverse perspectives. This argument is more pronounced in India, a country as diverse in its regional, religious, and cultural sensibilities to make universal guidelines.

### Towards a Balanced Approach

Reforming the censorship regime is critical to address these complexities. A balanced approach would include:

1. **Transparency and Objective Criteria:** The CBFC's decision-making process should be more transparent with clear guidelines so that there is less scope for subjective interpretations.
2. **Promotion of Self-Regulation:** Industry-led self-regulation, especially for digital platforms, can reduce the burden on statutory bodies while enhancing accountability.
3. **Judicial Review:** Judicial scrutiny over censorship decisions may prevent arbitrary and disproportionate restrictions.
4. **Public Engagement:** Involving varied groups of stakeholders, like filmmakers, experts in law, and public viewers, will also help develop an inclusive system of film censorship.

Summarily, film censorship in India defines the more universal clash of tradition with modernity, control with liberty, and moral values with artistic skills. As films become ever-increasingly developed in this world of information, laws must change their perspective as social beings to maintain free speech according to democratic values but sensitive to cultures. By fostering a more nuanced and balanced regulatory system, India can ensure that its rich cinematic heritage remains a vibrant and inclusive space for artistic exploration.

## Understanding Section 152 of Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita and Its Relationship with Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code



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The legal framework of India is meticulously designed to safeguard the sovereignty, unity, and integrity of the nation. Among the pivotal laws that play a crucial role in this endeavour is Section 152 of the Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita. This section specifically addresses acts that endanger the sovereignty, unity, and integrity of India, outlining stringent penalties for such offenses. To comprehend the significance and breadth of Section 152, it is essential to delve into its provisions, underlying principles, and its intricate relationship with Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code (IPC), which deals with sedition. This analysis not only highlights the legal stipulations but also underscores the importance of these laws in maintaining national stability and security.

Section 152 of Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita is a comprehensive legal provision that targets actions deemed harmful to the nation's core values. According to this section, any individual who, either purposely or knowingly, uses words be they spoken or written or employs signs, visible representations, electronic communications, financial means, or any other method to excite or attempt to excite secession, armed rebellion, subversive activities, or encourage separatist sentiments, thereby endangering India's sovereignty, unity, and integrity, is subject to severe punishment. The law stipulates that such individuals may face imprisonment for life or imprisonment extending up to seven years, coupled with the possibility of a fine. This stringent punishment reflects the gravity with which the law views threats to the nation's foundational principles.

The scope of Section 152 is broad, encompassing a wide array of activities that can undermine national unity and security. It is not limited to physical actions alone but also includes various forms of communication and representation that could incite dissent or rebellion. This includes traditional means, such as speeches and written texts, as well as modern channels, like electronic communications and financial transactions. The inclusion of financial means as a mode of communication indicates the law's adaptability to contemporary methods of influence and mobilization, recognizing that financial resources can be a powerful tool in orchestrating large-scale dissent or rebellion.

An essential aspect of Section 152 is its focus on both direct and indirect actions that could threaten national integrity. This means that not only those who actively engage in or incite secessionist or rebellious activities are liable under this section, but also those who might indirectly contribute to such causes through supportive actions or affiliations. Thus, The law casts a wide net to prevent participation in activities that could destabilize the nation. Moreover, Section 152 of Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita includes an explanation that clarifies the scope of the law, emphasizing that expressing disapprobation of

government measures or actions is permissible provided it is done with the intent to seek their alteration through lawful means, without inciting or attempting to incite the activities mentioned in the section. This clarification is crucial as it delineates the boundary between legitimate dissent and unlawful sedition, ensuring that freedom of expression is not unduly curtailed while protecting the nation from genuine threats.

The relationship between Section 152 of Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita and Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code is both significant and nuanced. Section 124A IPC, known as the sedition law, criminalizes actions and expressions that incite hatred, contempt, or disaffection towards the government established by law. It penalizes individuals who bring hatred or contempt, or excite disaffection against the government, which can potentially lead to the overthrow of the government. Both sections share the common objective of protecting the state from activities that threaten its stability and integrity. However, there are distinct differences in their scope and application. Section 124A IPC is more focused on actions that directly incite hatred or contempt against the government, whereas Section 152 of Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita takes a broader approach by encompassing a wider range of activities that endanger the sovereignty, unity, and integrity of India. This includes not only direct incitement against the government but also actions that could lead to secession, armed rebellion, or subversive activities. Furthermore, Section 152 introduces more stringent penalties compared to Section 124A IPC, reflecting an evolved legal stance towards protecting national integrity in a more comprehensive manner. The inclusion of various modes of communication and representation under Section 152 acknowledges the complexities of modern-day dissent and the need for robust legal provisions to address them effectively. Another critical aspect is the temporal context in which these laws operate. While Section 124A IPC has been a part of Indian law since colonial times, often criticized for its potential misuse to stifle free speech, Section 152 of Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita represents a more contemporary legislative effort to address the evolving challenges to national security and unity. This modern approach ensures that the law remains relevant in the face of new forms of communication and mobilization that were not envisaged at the time Section 124A was enacted.

In conclusion, Section 152 of Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita is a robust legal provision aimed at protecting the sovereignty, unity, and integrity of India by criminalizing a wide range of activities that could threaten national stability. Its comprehensive scope, encompassing various modes of communication and indirect actions, reflects an adaptive legal stance suited to contemporary challenges. The relationship with Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code is integral, as both laws complement each other in their shared goal of safeguarding the nation. While Section 124A focuses on actions that incite hatred or contempt against the government, Section 152 broadens this scope to include any actions that could lead to secession or armed rebellion. Together, these sections form a critical part of India's legal arsenal to maintain national unity and security, ensuring that while the state is protected from genuine threats, the rights to free expression and lawful dissent are also preserved. Understanding these provisions is essential for citizens, legal practitioners, and policymakers alike, as they navigate the delicate balance between national security and individual freedoms in an ever-evolving socio-political landscape.

## The Role of Film Certification Appellate Tribunal and Significance of its Dissolution



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### Introduction

Film censorship in India has been a contentious issue for decades. Originating under British colonial rule with the Cinematograph Act, 1918, censorship laws have evolved considerably. Post-independence, the Cinematograph Act, 1952 established the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC), which regulates the content of films, ensuring they adhere to societal values and decency standards. In 1981, the Film Certification Appellate Tribunal (FCAT) was created to provide an independent body for filmmakers to appeal CBFC's decisions. However, in 2021, the government dissolved the FCAT through the Tribunals Reforms Ordinance and shifted appeals to the High Courts. This move has sparked debate about its implications for film censorship in India.

### The Role of Film Censorship in India

Film censorship in India is deeply rooted in the country's colonial history, beginning with the Cinematograph Act, 1918, which allowed the British government to control film content. After independence, the Cinematograph Act, 1952 set up the CBFC to regulate films and classify them into various categories, such as U (Unrestricted Public Exhibition), A (Adult) and U/A (Parental Guidance). The CBFC is tasked with ensuring that films align with the country's cultural values and social norms.

While the CBFC has the authority to ban, cut, or approve films for release, filmmakers who disagree with the Board's decisions could file an appeal. This led to the formation of the FCAT in 1981, an independent body that could hear appeals from filmmakers who felt that the CBFC's decisions were too restrictive or arbitrary.

### The Role of FCAT in Film Censorship

The FCAT was a critical institution in mediating disputes between filmmakers and the CBFC. It acted as an appellate body, providing filmmakers with a fair chance to have their work reconsidered. The Tribunal had the power to overturn or modify CBFC decisions, ensuring a more balanced approach to film censorship. It included a mix of legal experts and individuals from the film industry, offering a more nuanced understanding of cinema, artistic expression, and social values.

Over the years, the FCAT was involved in several high-profile cases, such as the certification of films like *Lipstick Under My Burkha* (2017) and *31st October* (2016). In these cases, the FCAT played a pivotal role in ensuring that films with strong social messages or controversial themes could be released with minor modifications, rather than being banned outright. In doing so, the FCAT upheld filmmakers' freedom of expression while ensuring that public concerns were taken into account.

### The Dissolution of FCAT

In 2021, the Indian government issued the Tribunals Reforms

(Rationalisation and Conditions of Service) Ordinance, which abolished the FCAT and transferred its functions to the High Courts. The rationale behind this move was to streamline the functioning of tribunals and reduce the number of quasi-judicial bodies. However, this decision has raised significant concerns, particularly among filmmakers, legal experts, and civil rights groups.

The shift of appeals from the specialized FCAT to the High Courts has been criticized for several reasons. First, the High Courts are already burdened with an overwhelming caseload, which could delay the resolution of film certification appeals. Furthermore, High Court judges may not have the same expertise or understanding of the nuanced cultural, artistic, and social considerations involved in film censorship. This lack of specialized knowledge could lead to less informed decisions that may not strike the right balance between artistic freedom and public interest.

Second, the dissolution of FCAT could create access and affordability issues for filmmakers. Previously, filmmakers could appeal the CBFC's decisions through a relatively simple process with the FCAT. Now, appeals must be taken to the High Courts, which could involve higher costs and longer waiting times. The shift to the High Courts also raises concerns about increased legal complexity and a more rigid judicial process that may be out of touch with the specifics of film content.

### Challenges and Disadvantages

Several challenges arise from the dissolution of the FCAT and the transfer of its functions to the High Courts:

1. **Delayed Justice:** High Courts already handle a vast number of cases, and adding appeals related to film certification could significantly delay the resolution of these matters. This could prevent timely access to justice for filmmakers, who may be forced to make significant alterations to their films or face long delays before their appeals are heard.
2. **Increased Legal Burden:** High Courts, as formal judicial bodies, may not be well-equipped to handle the nuanced subject matter of film content. Film censorship cases require an understanding of artistic freedom, social sensitivities, and cultural norms. The absence of the FCAT's expertise in this regard could result in rulings that are more restrictive or less understanding of the filmmakers' intent.
3. **Accessibility Issues:** Filmmakers, particularly independent filmmakers, may find it more difficult to afford the legal expenses and navigate the complexities of the High Court system. The FCAT provided a more accessible and streamlined process, which may now be lost, making it harder for smaller creators to challenge restrictive decisions.
4. **Loss of Specialized Oversight:** The FCAT had the benefit of a panel with expertise in the film industry, which allowed for more nuanced and informed decision-making. The absence of such a body could lead to decisions that are disconnected from the realities of film making.

### Conclusion

The dissolution of the FCAT and the shift of its functions to the High Courts has sparked significant concern about the future of film censorship in India. While the intention behind the reforms may have been to streamline the system, the loss of the FCAT risks undermining the delicate balance between artistic freedom and social responsibility. The FCAT provided a specialized, accessible, and informed forum for filmmakers to appeal CBFC's decisions, a function that the High Courts may struggle to replicate.

# Student Articles: LL.M

## Role of Forensic Science in Criminal Trials



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Forensic science plays a crucial role in the Indian criminal justice system, serving as a bridge between science and law. It involves the application of scientific principles and techniques to analyze physical evidence in criminal investigations. Forensic science serves as a fundamental element in contemporary criminal trials, providing scientific proof that helps establish facts and reveal the truth. It employs various fields such as biology, chemistry, physics, and digital analysis to investigate crimes, pinpoint suspects, and assist legal processes. Pieces of evidence like DNA samples, fingerprints, ballistic analyses, and toxicology reports often constitute the essential framework of a case, presenting objective information that complements witness statements and circumstantial evidence. Courts depend on forensic specialists to elucidate complex scientific results and translate them into understandable language. By guaranteeing the precision and trustworthiness of evidence, forensic science improves trial fairness and aids in upholding justice, especially in serious cases like homicide, sexual violence, and computer-related crimes. Nonetheless, its effectiveness relies on compliance with legal criteria and procedural protections, ensuring the evidence stays valid and credible in the judicial system.

Forensic science in India operates within a well-defined legal framework, primarily governed by laws that regulate the collection, analysis, and admissibility of forensic evidence. These laws ensure that scientific techniques are used ethically and effectively to aid the judicial system.

Comprehending how different laboratories function in relation to their affiliations with governmental and non-governmental entities are essential for regulating forensic laboratories.

Thus, it is vital to understand the unique challenges faced by both public and private labs. Public laboratories often work closely with law enforcement and are susceptible to corruption and political pressures, which diminishes their administrative autonomy. For example, following recent studies that suggested private laboratories failed to meet stringent standards and maintain impartiality, the U.K. has leaned towards a more controlled governmental approach. In contrast, the U.S. has taken a different route, advocating for the establishment of labs that operate independently of law enforcement management to avoid compromising advanced forensic methods due to urgency or bias. In India, there have been some attempts to create specific institutional frameworks aimed at implementing laws that govern particular aspects of forensic science. However, these solutions are either inadequate or have not been effectively enacted. Currently, public and private labs deliver services of varying quality within the Indian forensic science system, yet there is a lack of regulation and oversight. The main issue with a disjointed framework for forensic science laboratory assessments is the shortage of up-to-date research, both on a larger and smaller scale. At the micro level, the information gap includes studies focused on quality assurance practices, the variety of forensic methods employed by labs, the presence of adequately equipped infrastructure, and adherence to professional and ethical standards. On a macroeconomic scale, the information deficit influences policy decisions and legislation regarding the geographical placement of forensic labs nationwide, the services they provide, the volume of cases they are handling, and their financial challenges. The absence of data at both levels threatens public confidence in crime investigation findings, which also hinders the future development of India's forensic science industry.

## Artificial Intelligence in Litigation: Is it a Game Changer for Lawyers?



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### Introduction

The legal profession is not an exception to how traditional procedures are being altered by the incorporation of artificial intelligence (AI) into other businesses. AI is quickly becoming a vital tool for attorneys, particularly in court cases. AI is revolutionizing the way attorneys prepare and handle cases, from automating document analysis to enhancing legal research. However, is artificial intelligence (AI) a game-changer for litigators, or is it just a passing trend?

### AI in Legal Research and Case Preparation

In litigation, legal research has long been a crucial and time-consuming component. In the past, attorneys would spend hours searching through statutes, case law, legal opinions, and regulations in order to find pertinent information. This approach is being altered by AI-powered solutions such as ROSS Intelligence and Westlaw Edge, which use machine learning and natural language processing (NLP) to swiftly evaluate vast amounts of legal data. These technologies are able to point up important statutes and instances, as well as provide insights that a human researcher could miss. As a result, research is completed more quickly, accurately, and with a lower chance of human error. For attorneys, this means having more time to devote to more complex duties like client communications and case strategy. Additionally, AI techniques can assist in classifying and arranging research findings, which will facilitate lawyers' access to material when needed. This effectiveness greatly cuts down on the time and expense required, which is especially helpful in complicated instances requiring in-depth investigation.

### Predictive Analytics: Enhancing Litigation Strategy

AI's capacity to evaluate enormous datasets goes beyond research; it can also be used to forecast case outcomes. Lex Machina and Premonition are examples of predictive analytics systems that use previous data to predict the likelihood of success in a given instance. In order to forecast how a court might decide a case or if a settlement is likely, these tools examine prior decisions, judicial trends, and the conduct of opposing counsel. Lawyers can use predictive analytics to make data-driven choices about whether to pursue a settlement or go to trial. By knowing how a particular judge or opposing counsel has handled cases similar to theirs in the past, it also helps attorneys to customize their approach. This ability can provide attorneys with a competitive advantage by assisting them in developing a more successful litigation strategy.

### Document Review and Automation

In the framework of litigation, attorneys frequently have to go through a large number of papers, such as emails, contracts, financial records, and proof. This step of the procedure is among the most costly and time-consuming. Relativity and Kira Systems are two AI solutions that are revolutionizing document review by automating the procedure through machine learning. By classifying and scanning papers, these tools might identify discrepancies or crucial information that could otherwise go overlooked.

Artificial intelligence (AI) expedites and lowers the possibility of human error in document examination, freeing up lawyers to work on more difficult assignments. Litigation costs can be considerably decreased by this efficiency, especially in complex cases with a lot of supporting material.

### Ethical and Practical Concerns

Although AI has many advantages, there are drawbacks as well. The possibility of bias in AI

systems is one of the main worries. AI systems have the potential to reinforce and even worsen already-existing disparities in the judicial system if they are trained on biased data. For instance, biases in previous data may be inadvertently reinforced by prediction technologies used for risk assessment or sentencing. To avoid these problems, it is essential to make sure AI systems are trained on a variety of objective databases

The transparency of AI systems presents another difficulty. Many AI systems function as "black boxes," which means that users are not always able to understand how they make decisions. This brings up significant issues about accountability: who bears responsibility if an AI system predicts or suggests something incorrectly?

### Conclusion

AI is definitely changing the lawsuit landscape. It improves legal research, expedites the study of documents, and offers predictive insights that assist attorneys in creating more successful plans. But before AI is widely used in litigation, ethical issues, accountability, and transparency must be carefully considered. As artificial intelligence develops further, attorneys will need to adjust to this new technology while maintaining the fundamental values of equity and

## The Rise of AI in Legal Practice



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### Introduction

The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into the legal industry is revolutionizing traditional workflows and redefining the role of legal professionals. With advancements in machine learning, natural language processing, and data analytics, AI-powered tools are streamlining tasks such as legal research, contract analysis, and case prediction. This transformation is not only enhancing efficiency but also sparking discussions about ethics, employment, and the future of law.

### Transforming Legal Processes

AI is increasingly being adopted to handle time-intensive tasks traditionally performed by lawyers. Legal research, a cornerstone of legal practice, has become more efficient with AI tools like LexisNexis and Westlaw Edge. These platforms use AI to scan vast databases, identify relevant precedents, and provide contextual insights, saving lawyers countless hours. Contract management is another area benefiting from AI. Tools like Kira Systems and Luminance analyze contracts to identify risks, flag inconsistencies, and ensure compliance. By automating these processes, firms can reduce errors, cut costs, and focus on strategic decision-making. AI is also gaining traction in litigation prediction. Platforms such as Premonition and ROSS Intelligence analyze historical case data to assess the likely outcomes of disputes. These predictive capabilities empower firms to refine strategies and improve client outcomes.

### Ethical and Employment Challenges

While the rise of AI offers undeniable benefits, it raises ethical and employment concerns. The use of AI in tasks such as jury selection or sentencing recommendations can perpetuate biases embedded in the training data, potentially leading to discriminatory outcomes. Lawyers and developers must work collaboratively to mitigate such risks through transparency and ethical oversight. The automation of routine legal tasks also raises questions about job displacement. Paralegals and junior associates, who

often perform entry-level tasks now automated by AI, and may face reduced demand. However, many argue that AI will not replace lawyers but rather augment their capabilities, allowing them to focus on higher-value tasks such as advising clients and crafting legal strategies.

### Shaping the future of law

The adoption of AI is not just a technological shift; it is a cultural one. Law firms and legal departments must embrace continuous learning to stay competitive in this evolving landscape.

According to the 2023 Wolters Kluwer Future Ready Lawyer Survey, over 73% of legal professionals plan to integrate generative AI into their practices by 2024. This highlights the urgency for firms to invest in technology and train their teams to maximize AI's potential. Moreover, AI is reshaping client expectations. Clients now demand faster, more cost-effective services, and AI-enabled firms are better positioned to meet these demands. As the legal industry becomes increasingly competitive, those who fail to adapt risk falling behind.

### Conclusion

The rise of AI in legal practice is a testament to the transformative power of technology. By automating routine tasks, enhancing decision-making, and delivering innovative client solutions, AI is empowering the legal industry to operate more efficiently and effectively. However, its implementation must be approached with caution, addressing ethical considerations and ensuring that technology complements rather than replaces human expertise. The future of law lies at the intersection of technology and human judgment, where AI serves as a valuable ally in delivering justice.

## Cyber Laws and the rising challenges



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The digital age has brought a rapid transformation in the way we communicate, work, and interact with the world around us. With the widespread use of the internet, social media, and other digital technologies, we have witnessed a massive shift in the way our society functions. However, this transformation has also brought with it a host of new challenges, especially in the realm of cyber laws. The growing adoption of smartphones and mobile internet has led to the creation of new opportunities for businesses and entrepreneurs. However, the growth of digital technology in India has also raised concerns about cybercrime, data privacy, and security.

The Indian government has introduced various cyber laws and regulations to protect individuals and organizations in the digital space. The Information Technology Act, 2000 was one of the first cyber laws introduced in India to regulate the use of electronic records and digital signatures. In addition to the IT Act, laws and regulations to protect data privacy and security has also been introduced. The Personal Data Protection Bill, 2019 is currently under review and aims to provide a comprehensive framework for the protection of personal data in India.

Cyber laws are a set of regulations and policies that govern the use of digital technology, the internet, and related devices. With the rapid growth of the internet and digital technology, there has been a need for emerging perspectives and challenges in cyber laws to address issues that arise in the online world. One of the major issues is the lack of awareness and understanding of cyber laws among the general public in India. This lack of awareness has led to a significant increase in cybercrime incidents, such as phishing, identity theft, and online harassment. Cybersecurity laws and policies aim to protect individuals and businesses from these threats, but new threats and vulnerabilities continue to emerge.

Cybercrime is a growing concern for individuals, businesses, and governments. Cyber laws are needed to address a range of cybercrimes, such as hacking, phishing, and malware attacks. Hacking is gaining unauthorized access to a computer system or network. The challenges posed by hacking can be many like, it can result in the loss of sensitive data, including personal information, financial data, and intellectual property. Victims of cyberbullying may experience emotional distress, including anxiety, depression, and even suicide. Cyberbullying is the use of technology to harass or intimidate someone. Online fraud, identity theft and other many challenges are to be dealt with the emerging technologies.

There is a critical need for India to build a comprehensive and effective legislative framework to address the growing challenges in cyberlaw and the digital era. There are many grounds to believe that India will rise to the challenge and emerge as a leader.

# Student Articles: BA LLB/BBA LLB

## Blockchain: A Disruptive Force



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Blockchain technology has the potential to revolutionize various industries and transform the course of history. Initially associated with cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin, this decentralized ledger system has evolved into a versatile tool with a wide range of applications.

The primary advantage of blockchain technology lies in its decentralized structure, which eliminates the need for intermediaries. This enhances security and transparency while reducing costs. Since every transaction is recorded on a distributed network of computers, data manipulation and alteration are nearly impossible. This immutability enables creative solutions in various industries by ensuring accountability and trust.

The financial sector is one of the most promising areas for blockchain applications. Transactions are streamlined and procedures are automated through smart contracts, which are self-executing agreements with the provisions of the contract explicitly encoded into code. This can transform industries like supply chain management by reducing fraud and inefficiencies. Additionally, blockchain can facilitate cross-border payments, increasing the security and efficiency of international trade.

Blockchain technology is also making inroads into the healthcare industry, enabling secure storage and exchange of patient information. This facilitates smooth data transmission between healthcare providers while ensuring data protection. In the energy sector, blockchain can facilitate peer-to-peer energy trading and optimize energy distribution.

While blockchain technology holds immense potential, it also poses significant challenges. Scalability, energy consumption, and regulatory hurdles are among the key issues that need to be addressed. Ongoing research and development, however, continue to expand the possibilities of blockchain technology, enhancing its sustainability and efficiency.

As blockchain technology evolves, it is poised to transform industries and create new opportunities. Its ability to promote efficiency, transparency, and trust makes it an effective tool for the future. By embracing this disruptive technology, businesses and organizations can foster innovation and unlock new possibilities.

## Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita: A New Era For India's Criminal Judicial System



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In a significant overhaul of India's colonial-era laws, the Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) came into effect on July 1, 2024. Approved by Parliament in December 2023, this comprehensive legislation replaces the Indian Penal Code (IPC), marking a major milestone in India's journey towards a more modern and effective criminal justice system.

### Key Changes Under the BNS

The BNS introduces a raft of changes aimed at tackling emerging challenges and strengthening the rule of law. Some of the key changes include:

- The introduction of 20 new offenses, while 19 provisions from the IPC have been repealed.
- Stricter penalties for 33 offenses, including longer prison terms and increased financial penalties for 83 offenses.
- Mandatory minimum sentences for 23 offenses, and the introduction of community service as a sentencing option for six offenses.

### Updates To Offenses Against the Body

The BNS brings significant updates to laws governing crimes against the body. While retaining existing offenses like murder, assault, and causing serious injuries, the new legislation introduces fresh provisions to tackle organized crime and terrorism, as well as group violence motivated by specific reasons.

### Redefining Sedition

In a notable departure from the IPC, the BNS abolishes the crime of sedition, replacing it with new offenses focused on specific actions. These include stirring up or attempting to spark secession, armed rebellion, or subversive activities, as well as encouraging separatist sentiments and actions that threaten India's sovereignty, unity, and integrity. These offenses can include verbal or digital communications and even financial support.

### Enhanced Counter-Terrorism Provisions

The BNS represents a significant overhaul of India's approach to counter-terrorism. By broadening the definition of terrorism to encompass emerging threats like

cyberterrorism, the legislation aims to impose tougher penalties for terrorism-related acts, including funding and planning attacks. The BNS also seeks to empower law enforcement agencies to conduct quicker trials and implement better preventive measures. However, critics worry about the potential negative impacts on civil liberties. Overall, the BNS seeks to modernize India's response to terrorism while safeguarding national security.

### Mob Lynching: A New Offence

The BNS introduces a new offense to tackle the growing menace of mob lynching. Under this provision, murder or serious injury caused by a group of five or more individuals based on factors like race, caste, gender, language, or beliefs will be punishable with a minimum of seven years in prison, life imprisonment, or the death penalty.

### Organised Crimes: A Novel Approach

The BNS defines organized crimes as illegal acts committed to achieve financial gain or an unfair economic advantage for personal reasons or to instigate a rebellion. Such crimes can involve violence, threats, intimidation, or coercion, and are punishable under Section 111 of the BNS.

### Conclusion

The Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita represents a landmark reform aimed at modernizing India's criminal justice system and a significant departure from the colonial laws. By tackling emerging challenges like terrorism, cybercrime, and organized crime, the BNS seeks to strengthen the rule of law and ensure faster justice. While introducing tougher measures in these areas, the legislation also raises important concerns about protecting civil liberties. As India embarks on this new journey, striking a balance between justice, security, and individual rights will be crucial.

## Rights of Artificial Persons: A Developing Legal Frontier



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The concept of "artificial persons" refers to entities like corporations, which are granted legal rights despite being non-human. With the rapid evolution of artificial intelligence (AI), a critical question arises: should AI systems be granted legal rights or personhood? AI systems have advanced capabilities like decision-making and complex interactions with humans, raising questions about their legal status. Should they be recognized as entities with legal responsibilities and rights or merely as objects owned by their creators? The answer will have far-reaching implications for AI development and its integration into society.

### The Case for AI Personhood

Proponents of granting legal personhood to AI argue that autonomous AI systems should be held accountable for their actions. In cases where AI causes harm, such as autonomous vehicles involved in accidents or AI-driven medical devices that malfunction, determining responsibility is essential. Advocates contend that AI entities with significant autonomy require some legal status to ensure accountability and justice, as traditional liability rules may be inadequate. Granting AI personhood could also facilitate innovation by providing legal rights necessary for making complex transactions, entering agreements or owning intellectual property. This could encourage the development of independent AI technologies, enhancing economic productivity.

### The Ethical and Legal Challenges

Critics argue that AI lacks human qualities like consciousness, intent, and moral reasoning, making it unworthy of legal rights. Unlike corporations, AI doesn't have personal interests, and granting it rights could blur the lines between humans and machines. AI systems lack human judgment and empathy, raising concerns about their ability to make ethical choices. Critics question whether AI can possess moral agency, as it relies on programming and data rather than subjective experiences and value-based decisions.

### Current Legal Status of AI

AI is currently treated as property under most legal

systems, with creators or operators held liable for its actions. The European Union's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) provides some safeguards regarding the role of AI in data privacy and decision-making. Nevertheless, a comprehensive legal framework for AI remains elusive. Recent proposals, such as those put forth by the European Commission advocate for categorizing AI systems based on their autonomy levels. This approach could require creators or operators of highly autonomous AI systems to assume legal responsibility, serving as a legal guardian for the actions executed by AI.

### Conclusion

As AI evolves, granting it legal personhood will become increasingly pressing. It is imperative to address issues of responsibility, liability, and ethics in advanced technologies. Autonomous AI systems pose fundamental legal and ethical challenges as AI systems evolve from being mere tools into independent entities, demanding a thoughtful approach that balances innovation, responsibility, and human rights. The legal framework governing AI will shape the trajectory of its interaction with society in the decades to come.

## Challenges of Regulating Space Law with Increasing Commercial Space Activity/ Legal Framework in Space Exploration /Challenges of Regulating Space Law



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The 21st century has witnessed a paradigm shift in space exploration and utilization, with private entities playing an increasingly pivotal role. Companies like SpaceX, Blue Origin, and OneWeb are pioneering 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 pressing questions about regulation, liability, resource management, and environmental protection.

### **Fragmented Legal Framework**

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 at that 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 spacefaring nations and commercial players.

### **Regulating Space Debris and Environmental Concerns**

The accumulation of space debris poses a pressing challenge, exacerbated by the proliferation of satellites launched to create mega-constellations for global internet coverage. As defunct satellites collide with operational spacecraft, they risk triggering a catastrophic chain reaction known as Kessler Syndrome, potentially rendering entire orbits unusable. Compounding this issue is the absence of binding international regulations on debris mitigation, leaving individual nations to enforce inconsistent standards. Commercial operators often prioritize profits over compliance, further aggravating the

problem. To address this, establishing a robust regulatory framework for debris tracking, removal, and liability allocation is imperative.

### **Balancing Innovation And Security**

A delicate balance must be struck between harnessing the commercial potential of space activities and addressing global security concerns. The dual-use nature of space technology, which can serve both civilian and military purposes, poses significant regulatory challenges. Satellite technology, for example, can simultaneously support telecommunications and enable advanced surveillance, sparking concerns about weaponization and espionage. Existing laws fail to provide adequate provisions for monitoring private space activities that may pose security risks. To address this, international cooperation is essential to ensure transparency, accountability, and the continued fostering of innovation.

### **Disparities Among Nations**

The disparity between developed and developing countries is another critical issue that space law must address. As affluent nations and corporations dominate space activities, poorer nations struggle to participate on an equal footing. The principle of "space for all mankind," enshrined in the Outer Space Treaty (OST), is at risk of being eclipsed by the commercialization of space. To prevent this, inclusive policies are necessary to ensure equitable access and benefits.

### **The Way Forward**

To address these challenges, a collaborative and adaptive approach is necessary. Updating the OST and related treaties to account for private actors and emerging technologies is crucial. Furthermore, international cooperation through organizations like the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA) can facilitate the development of binding guidelines on debris mitigation, resource utilization, and environmental protection. As space commercialization accelerates, responsible management is essential to ensure that space remains accessible and sustainable for future generations.

## The Interconnectedness of Childhood Trauma and Criminal Behavior



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Childhood trauma is a pervasive issue affecting millions of children worldwide. Trauma, defined as the emotional impact of adverse experiences, can manifest in various forms, including abuse, neglect, violence, and loss of parents. The consequences of such experiences can profoundly impact a child's psychological, emotional, and social development.

One of the most critical concerns is the connection between childhood trauma and criminal behaviour. The American Psychological Association (APA) identifies several types of trauma, including physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse, neglect, and household dysfunction.

### The Link Between Childhood Trauma and Criminal Behavior

The Adverse Childhood Experiences Study (ACE Study) reveals a significant correlation between childhood trauma and criminal behaviour. Individuals with a higher number of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) are substantially more likely to engage in criminal activities as adults. The study found that those with four or more ACEs were 2.66 times more likely to commit a violent crime compared to those with no ACEs.

### Mechanisms of Impact

Several mechanisms explain how childhood trauma can lead to criminal behaviour:

1. **Emotional Dysregulation:** Traumatized children often struggle to manage their emotions, leading to impulsive behaviours, anger, and hatred, which increases the risk of committing crimes.
2. **Attachment Issues:** Children who experience neglect or abuse may develop insecure or disorganized attachment styles, leading to difficulties in forming healthy relationships and increasing the risk of criminal behaviour.
3. **Cognitive Distortions:** Traumatized children may develop negative beliefs about themselves and the world. These cognitive distortions can lead to feelings of hopelessness and a belief that engaging in criminal behaviour is a viable means of coping or achieving goals.
4. **Social Learning:** Children who grow up in environments where violence and criminal behaviour are normalized may learn to replicate these behaviours.

### The Role of Environment

While childhood trauma significantly impacts criminal behaviour, the environment surrounding a child also plays a crucial role. Family income, community violence, and access to support services all shape a child's development. Children from impoverished families often experience more trauma due to insufficient resources, insecure housing, or residence in high-crime areas. These challenges can exacerbate the traumatic effects and increase the likelihood of engaging in criminal behaviour.

Children who witness violence in their communities are prone to acting aggressively to protect themselves, leading to continued criminal behaviour. Conversely, having supportive adults, such as teachers, mentors, or community leaders, can help mitigate the impact of childhood trauma.

### Conclusion

In conclusion, childhood trauma and criminal behaviour are intricately linked. Traumatic experiences during childhood can lead to emotional dysregulation, cognitive distortions, and attachment issues, increasing the likelihood of engaging in criminal activities. Therefore, it is essential for legal professionals to recognize the importance of trauma-informed approaches within the criminal justice system. Early intervention with supportive strategies can help reduce the long-term effects of trauma and decrease criminal behaviour.

## The Role of Artificial Intelligence in Legal Practice



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The legal industry is undergoing a significant transformation, driven by the increasing adoption of artificial intelligence (AI). AI is revolutionizing the way law firms operate and how solicitors approach their work. AI is becoming an indispensable tool in legal practice by improving legal research, enhancing predictive analytics, automating repetitive tasks and hence simplifying administrative tasks. However, its integration also raises critical concerns, including privacy issues, ethical dilemmas, and the potential impact on the legal profession. This article examines both the advantages and challenges of AI in the legal field.

One of the most significant contributions of AI to legal practice is its ability to automate repetitive and time-consuming tasks. Tasks such as document review, legal data management, and research, which previously required substantial human effort, can now be efficiently handled by AI-powered software. Advanced tools like Ross Intelligence and Case text leverage AI to rapidly sort through case law, statutes, and regulations, providing relevant case precedents and legal arguments. This enables solicitors to focus on more complex legal analysis and client interaction, significantly reducing the time spent on routine tasks.

Moreover, AI is significantly enhancing the precision and efficiency of legal predictions. By analysing vast datasets, predictive analytics can identify complex patterns in past cases and court rulings, providing valuable insights leading to informed decision-making. Advanced tools like Lex Machina leverage historical decisions to predict judicial outcomes, enabling firms to make more informed strategic judgments and avoid costly litigation. This empowers lawyers to deliver more accurate forecasts, saving time and money of the clients.

In contract law, AI is revolutionizing the drafting, analysis, and management of contracts. Advanced tools such as Kira Systems and Luminance employ machine learning algorithms to read and interpret contracts, identifying potential issues like missing clauses or ambiguities that may elude human reviewers. By

automating contract review, AI reduces human error, accelerates the review process, and ensures a higher level of accuracy in legal documents, ultimately enhancing the overall efficiency of contract management.

The integration of AI into the legal profession raises several ethical and legal concerns, despite these benefits. One of the primary worries is the potential for bias in AI systems. Since AI algorithms are trained on historical data, they may inadvertently reflect biases found in past rulings, perpetuating inequality. For instance, AI used in risk assessments or sentencing may reinforce racial or socioeconomic biases, leading to unfair outcomes. AI systems must be designed to be transparent and impartial to mitigate these risks.

The impact of AI on legal jobs is another concern. While AI can increase productivity and reduce administrative burdens, there are fears that it may displace jobs, particularly in areas like document review and legal research, traditionally performed by paralegals and junior lawyers. The legal profession may need to adapt by emphasizing skills that AI cannot replicate, such as complex legal reasoning and client relationship management.

In conclusion, AI is transforming the legal industry by automating repetitive tasks, improving productivity, and providing powerful tools for legal research and forecasting. However, challenges such as privacy issues, ethical concerns, and potential job displacement must be carefully managed. As AI continues to evolve, legal practitioners must navigate these challenges to ensure that technology enhances the practice of law without compromising justice or ethics. Ultimately, the future of AI in legal practice will depend on striking a balance between innovation and responsibility.

# Cyber Panoply

## The role of Budapest Convention in Combatting Cyber Terrorism and Cyber Warfare.



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The Budapest Convention on Cybercrime, adopted by the Council of Europe in 2001, plays a crucial role in addressing cyber terrorism and cyber warfare, two of the most pressing global threats today. As the first international treaty designed to harmonize national laws, improve investigative techniques, and increase international cooperation, it has become an essential framework for countering cyber threats worldwide. By setting a legal standard for defining and prosecuting cybercrimes, the convention has facilitated greater coordination among countries, helping those combat cyber-attacks that threaten national security, public safety, and critical infrastructure.

Cyber terrorism involves using digital attacks to intimidate or coerce a population, government, or specific organizations. These attacks can disrupt essential services, steal sensitive data, or manipulate public perception. Cyber warfare, on the other hand, refers to the state-sponsored use of cyber operations to damage or disrupt another nation's infrastructure, military, or information networks. Both phenomena pose complex challenges due to their cross-border nature, making cooperation between countries vital. The Budapest Convention addresses these complexities by promoting a standardized approach to cybercrime legislation, which enables countries to align their definitions, penalties, and jurisdictional scopes.

One of the convention's primary contributions is to enhance international collaboration through mutual legal assistance (MLA). With cyber-attacks often originating from multiple countries, investigation and prosecution require seamless information sharing. The convention's MLA provisions enable quick, structured communication and data exchange among signatories, which is invaluable when dealing with the time-sensitive nature of cyber-attacks. By offering a standard for legal cooperation, the Budapest Convention facilitates prompt investigations, thereby increasing the chances of identifying perpetrators and thwarting subsequent attacks.

The convention also establishes legal mechanisms to tackle cyber terrorism through specific provisions targeting criminal acts like illegal access, data interference, and system interference. These provisions allow countries to criminalize activities that are often involved in cyber terrorist acts, such as hacking, unauthorized access to networks, and disrupting essential services. Additionally, the Budapest Convention requires signatory states to adopt cyber security measures, which helps improve national resilience against both cyber terrorism and warfare.

While the Budapest Convention has been instrumental in combatting cyber threats, it faces limitations. Non-signatory countries, including several major players in the global cyber landscape, are not bound by its provisions, creating enforcement gaps. Furthermore, the rapid evolution of cyber tactics demands constant updates to the convention's guidelines. However, ongoing efforts to improve the convention's framework, like the Second Additional Protocol, aim to address these gaps by expanding data-sharing mechanisms and adapting to new cyber threats.

In conclusion, Budapest Convention plays a vital role in combatting cyber terrorism and warfare by fostering international cooperation, harmonizing cyber laws, and promoting comprehensive cyber security measures. While it has limitations, its framework is indispensable in building a global alliance against increasingly sophisticated cyber threats.

# Cyber Panoply

## The Digital Battlefield: White Hats vs. Black Hats in Cyber Security



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In the shadowy realm of the internet, a perpetual clash unfolds between two distinct forces: the white hat hackers and the black hat hackers. These digital warriors, though often operating in the same virtual space, are driven by fundamentally different motivations.

White hat hackers are the unsung heroes of the digital world. These skilled professionals dedicate their time and expertise to identifying and fixing vulnerabilities in computer systems. They are the digital knights, protecting our online fortresses from the ever-present threat of cyberattacks. Think of them as ethical hackers, individuals who use their skills to safeguard our sensitive data and critical infrastructure. They work tirelessly to patch security holes, strengthen defenses, and make the digital world a safer place. Their actions often go unnoticed, but their impact is immense.

On the other side of the digital divide, we have the black hat hackers, the cybercriminals who exploit vulnerabilities for personal gain or malicious intent. These digital villains are constantly searching for weaknesses in our systems, with the goal of stealing data, disrupting services, or causing widespread chaos. They employ a range of tactics, from phishing attacks to sophisticated malware, to infiltrate networks and wreak havoc. Their actions can have devastating consequences, leading to financial losses, reputational damage, and even national security threats.

The battle between white hats and black hats has also spilled over into the legal realm. Governments around the world have enacted laws to deter cybercrime and protect digital assets. These laws, however, often struggle to keep pace with the rapid evolution of technology. One of the biggest challenges is distinguishing between legitimate hacking and

malicious intent. While white hat hackers operate within ethical guidelines, black hats often blur the lines, making it difficult for law enforcement to identify and prosecute them. Between the white hats and the black hats lies a gray area occupied by gray hat hackers. These individuals may not have malicious intent but often operate outside of legal boundaries. They may expose vulnerabilities to companies or the public without authorization, sometimes seeking rewards for their findings. While their actions may not be explicitly harmful, gray hat hacking can still pose risks to system security. Striking a balance between protecting intellectual property and encouraging responsible disclosure is a complex legal challenge.

To effectively combat cybercrime, it is essential to foster collaboration between white hat hackers, law enforcement, and the private sector. By sharing information and working together, we can strengthen our defenses against cyberattacks and create a more secure digital future. As technology continues to advance, so too will the tactics of both white hat and black hat hackers. It is imperative that we stay ahead of the curve, adapting our laws and regulations to meet the challenges of the digital age. By embracing ethical hacking, promoting responsible disclosure, and fostering a culture of cyber security, we can ensure that the white hats emerge victorious in the ongoing battle for digital supremacy.

# Cyber Panoply

## DNS Tunneling: A Hidden Channel



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DNS tunneling, a technique that leverages the Domain Name System (DNS) for covert communication, has emerged as a significant concern in cyber security. By encoding data within DNS queries and responses, it can bypass network restrictions and establish clandestine channels. This article delves into the mechanics, applications, and security implications of DNA tunneling. The core concept of DNS tunneling revolves around exploiting the inherent flexibility of DNS protocols. Data is encoded into DNS queries by manipulating domain names, resource records, or even the timing of requests and responses. This encoded data is then transmitted over standard DNS channels, appearing as legitimate DNS traffic. At the receiving end, the encoded data is decoded to extract the original information.

DNS tunneling has found applications in various scenarios, both legitimate and malicious like remote access which organizations can use DNS tunneling to establish remote access to systems behind firewalls or in restricted environments, Data Exfiltration which malicious actors can exploit DNS tunneling to exfiltrate sensitive data from compromised networks, Command and Control which can threat actors can use DNS tunneling to communicate with compromised systems, maintaining persistent control.

While DNS tunneling can be useful for legitimate purposes, it also poses significant security risks such as stealthy data exfiltration which malicious actors can use DNS tunneling to silently steal sensitive data without detection. Persistent C2 are threat which actors can maintain persistent control over compromised systems, making it difficult to detect and remediate attacks. Internet Censorship Challenges are DNS tunneling which can help bypass internet censorship, it can also be used by malicious actors to spread harmful content,

detection difficulties are DNS tunneling can be challenging to detect, as it appears as legitimate DNS traffic.

To mitigate the risks associated with DNS tunneling, organizations can implement the following strategies such as Deep Packet Inspection (DPI) to employ DPI solutions to analyze DNS traffic for anomalies and potential tunneling activity, DNS Filtering can Implement DNS filtering to block malicious domains or restrict DNS traffic to specific domains.

# Cyber Panoply

## The Next Generation of Lawyers For Cyber Law Education



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Today's society is increasingly digital, and legal developments are communicated digitally. The vast bulk of human endeavours including the practice of law are now carried out via the internet. Financial transactions and communication take place on the Internet. As a result, many legal concerns about cyber-bullying, data theft, as well as cyber-security have surfaced. The Information Technology Act, 2000 (IT Act), which governs computer and internet usage, is now in operation in India. This law ensures the security of data transferred electronically during transactions. Lawyers with this kind of expertise are needed in both the public and private sectors. Cyber lawyers must be well-versed in the relevant laws to implement them when necessary, according to the legal profession. They need to know how modern technologies work, such as Bitcoin, blockchain, and cyber security. Cyber lawyers at law firms must speculate about things like jurisdiction, collecting data from computers along with additional gadgets etc.

Future attorneys must know beyond the basics of the law. Technology, which offers courses in data analysis, cyber security, and coding, Psychology to improve emotional intelligence and customer service abilities and business to comprehend administration, entrepreneurship, and money. With this expanded body of knowledge, attorneys will be able to handle intricate, multidimensional problems and offer more comprehensive counsel.

An increasingly important part of legal education is legal technology. While case management software familiarizes users with industry-standard tools like E-Discovery, which teaches them how to handle electronic evidence, legal research platforms offer training driven by AI research tools. Graduates will be prepared to use technology to practice law more effectively and efficiently.

Emerging technologies present new moral dilemmas. AI Ethics: Recognizing the Effects of AI on Data Privacy and Legal Decisions negotiates the nuances of online conduct and data protection laws in the digital era, and maintains one's professional reputation. Graduates will have the skills necessary to handle the moral dilemmas presented by contemporary legal practice.

# Cyber Panoply

## The Psychology of Cyber Criminals: Understanding Motivations and Protecting Against Threats.



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Batch 2022-27

Cyber criminals are individuals or groups that exploit computers and the internet to commit various crimes. Utilizing digital tools, they target weaknesses in systems to steal personal information, money, or sensitive data, or to disrupt services. While many seek financial gain, others may be driven by personal grudges, political motives, or the thrill of overcoming security measures. Their activities can impact individuals, businesses, and governments, manifesting as hacking, spreading viruses, online fraud, or launching cyberattacks. This article delves into the psychology of cyber criminals, exploring their motivations and behaviours to inform effective prevention strategies.

Cyber criminals are motivated by various factors. Since many people try to steal confidential information or demand ransom money, financial gain is the main motivator. While some may target certain people or groups out of retaliation, others find personal fulfilment in circumventing intricate security measures. They frequently use deceptive methods in their actions. Criminals frequently use social engineering to coerce victims into disclosing private information. Another common strategy is phishing assaults, which use false emails or texts. Furthermore, creating malware—malicious software intended to take advantage of weaknesses—remains a crucial tactic for causing harm or stealing information.

People can take proactive steps to counteract cyber-attacks. Security is greatly improved by using two-factor authentication and using strong passwords. Minimizing exposure to dangers requires adopting safe browsing practices, such as avoiding dubious websites. Updating software often also guards against known vulnerabilities. Organizations need to have a diversified strategy. Unauthorized access is prevented by putting

intrusion detection systems and firewalls into place. Programs for employee awareness and training inform employees about possible hazards and safe procedures. Additionally, creating incident response procedures helps businesses respond quickly to cyber-attacks, reducing harm.

As the cyber threat landscape evolves, so do protective solutions. Artificial intelligence-powered security measures enhance threat detection and response capabilities, keeping organizations ahead of cyber criminals. Additionally, cloud-based security solutions provide scalable protection tailored to specific organizational needs, enhancing efficiency in managing security risks. Understanding the psychology of cyber criminals is essential for developing effective prevention strategies. By recognizing their motivations and behaviours, individuals and organizations can implement robust protection measures. Strengthening defences against cyber threats requires ongoing education, proactive strategies, and the adoption of emerging technologies, all vital in today's digital environment.

# Cyber Panoply

## India's Cyber Security- Landscape and Economic Impact



**Parisha Singh**  
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Batch 2023-28

India's rapid digitalization, particularly accelerated by the COVID-19 pandemic, has transformed its economy, making digital services integral to daily life. With over 1.15 billion mobile phones and more than 700 million internet users, the country is seeing enhanced access to financial services, even in rural areas. Initiatives like Make in India and Digital India are fostering economic growth, exemplified by the Unified Payments Interface (UPI), which processed 39 billion transactions worth approximately \$940 billion in 2021—over 30% of the country's GDP. However, this digital advancement also increases vulnerability to cyber threats, as reliance on interconnected networks grows. A successful cyber-attack on critical infrastructure, such as power grids, could disrupt communication and jeopardize public safety.

India faces a significant cyber security challenge, being one of the most targeted countries for cyber-attacks. Notable incidents include the compromise of 4.5 million customer records from Air India and attempted intrusions at key facilities like the Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant. According to a 2021 Crowd Strike survey, nearly 75% of Indian companies reported experiencing ransomware attacks. In response to these threats, India has established a robust legal and organizational framework, including the Information Technology Act of 2000 and the formation of the Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-IN) under the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology. CERT-IN has handled over a million incidents, underscoring the urgent need for effective cyber security measures.

To enhance the nation's cyber security posture, India must adopt a comprehensive, whole-of-nation approach. This entails conducting thorough national risk assessments that consider the significance of critical assets and the capabilities of potential

adversaries. Engaging various stakeholders is essential to establish a trusted information-sharing framework. Establishing a clear governance structure for organizations responsible for cyber security and crisis management is vital. This structure should define roles and responsibilities, enabling a thorough review of current policies and practices. Involving stakeholders from different levels of government, law enforcement, and the private sector through broad consultations will help create baseline security standards. Regular security drills can further strengthen incident response capabilities. The government should play a facilitative role by fostering public-private partnerships and emphasizing user education and awareness. It is crucial to find a balance between privacy and security when addressing cybercrime and to support research and development to maintain a competitive edge in cyberspace. Additionally, India should participate in international efforts to promote responsible behavior in the digital realm. Currently, it is not a signatory to several agreements, including the Budapest Convention, which it views as outdated and biased. India seeks a more equitable alternative that respects its national security interests, especially concerning clauses on trans-border data access.

# Cyber Panoply

## The Silent Spy: Pegasus and the Battle for Privacy



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In the quiet corners of the digital world, a silent battle for privacy rages on. At the forefront of this unseen war is Pegasus, a powerful spyware tool that has the potential to turn our smartphones into surveillance devices. Developed by the Israeli company NSO Group, Pegasus can secretly infiltrate our devices, capturing our every digital move – from our most intimate conversations to our most guarded secrets. Imagine a world where your phone, once a tool of convenience, becomes a conduit for surveillance. Pegasus, with its ability to silently eavesdrop on calls, read messages, and track location, has the power to transform this nightmare into reality. This insidious tool has been linked to numerous cases of government overreach, where journalists, activists, and even political opponents have found themselves under surveillance, their privacy violated and their safety compromised, but how does Pegasus work? It exploits vulnerabilities in operating systems to gain unauthorized access to devices. Once inside, it can silently monitor our every digital activity, leaving no trace of its presence. The most alarming aspect is its ability to operate without any user interaction, often exploiting "zero-click" vulnerabilities, meaning it can infect a device without requiring a single tap or click from the user.

While NSO Group claims that Pegasus is intended for use in combating terrorism and serious crime, the reality is far more sinister. Investigations have revealed that the spyware has been used to target innocent civilians, including journalists, human rights activists, and political dissidents. This raises serious ethical and legal questions about the use of such powerful surveillance tools and the potential for abuse. The global community has responded with alarm and outrage. Governments, civil society organizations, and technology companies

have called for stricter regulations on the sale and use of spyware. The European Union, for example, has proposed legislation that would impose stricter export controls on spyware technology. As individuals, we must also take steps to protect ourselves. While no technology is completely immune to attack, there are measures we can take to minimize the risk of surveillance. Keeping our software updated, being cautious about clicking on suspicious links, and using strong, unique passwords can help. However, the fight against spyware is not just an individual battle; it requires collective action and international cooperation.

The future of digital privacy hangs in the balance. As technology continues to advance, so do the tools of surveillance. It is up to us to ensure that these tools are used responsibly and ethically, and that our fundamental right to privacy is protected.

# Cyber Panoply

## Cyber Terrorism: Digital Battleground



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Cyber terrorism poses considerable threat to the national security of India in which pro-terrorist groups attack on vital installations, financial networks and databases of the government. However, as the nation moved towards a society that is heavily invested in technology, threats in cyber space are a rising danger to its security. One recent and rather vivid example is of year 2019 where, cyber intrusion into the Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant situated in Tamil Nadu injected great concern. The incident highlighted how cyber invasions might potentially interrupt vital defence, energy, and business operations. With such activities increasing over the course, India has been left with the challenge of building up its cyber security framework and policy to counter cybercrimes. In today's world, computers and communication networks control key infrastructure like power plants and electrical grids, banks, and defence systems that can lead to severe threats to the nation and economy security. For instance, in August 2018 an Indian Bank, Cosmos Bank heist that eventually proved how easy it is for cybercriminals to attack banks, siphoning ₹ 94 crore through a crafty debit card cloning operation.

Similarly, in 2016 in Hyderabad when ISIS linked suspects were arrested for recruiting new members and plotting terrorist acts through the Internet, proving that cyberspace can be used for terrorism. These kinds of event show the need to have strong legislation and constant vigilance put in an effort to protect a nation from cyber threats.

According to Section 66F of Information Technology (IT) Act of 2000, defines cyber terrorism and penalize the acts to a life imprisonment term which targets sovereignty, unity, integrity or security of India through cyber space. In order to add more robust measures for addressing the cybercrimes and to get better

compatibility with the advanced technological advancement, the BNSS, 2023 seeks to provide better provisions on the mentioned aspect.

To be effective, combating of cyber terrorism requires international cooperation, because threats are not confined to the borders of any country. International agencies are organizations such as INTERPOL that act as clearinghouses and sources of coordination between countries. The Budapest Convention on Cybercrime also give legal instruments of international cooperation to strengthen the confidence in the ability of nations to cooperate and address cyber threats. For instance, New Delhi has recently joined hands with Washington to fight terror financing through the Internet by sharing information and lessons on countermeasures. This is an indication that, a collaborative effort of players in the war against terrorism is vital especially because of the changing expansions in this arena.

In conclusion, India's national security is severely threatened by rising cyber terrorism, evident by numerous events which illustrate the weaknesses in the country's critical infrastructure and financial institutions. Thus, it is necessary to build up a strong cyber security in India, improve intergovernmental cooperation, and upgrade the measures taking into account the constant changes in IT environment.

# Cyber Panoply

## Initiative of TRAI in Controlling Cyber Crime in India



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The TRAI is well known as Telecom Regulatory Authority of India which plays a proactive role in highlighting the ongoing and growing concerns of cybercrime in the country. As digital technology advances and fraudsters become more skilled, regulatory organizations like TRAI must put in place of strong safeguards to protect users and their data. The most significant initiatives taken by TRAI is the formulation of guidelines that aim to enhance the cyber security among telecom service providers. The guidelines issued mandate to all service providers adopts stringent security measures to protect their networks and the data of their subscribers. By enforcing such regulations, TRAI aims to create a robust framework that not only protects users from cyber threats but also to build trust in the digital ecosystem.

TRAI has been actively engaged in raising public awareness of cyber protection. Understanding that a knowledgeable user base is essential to the fight against cybercrime, TRAI has started efforts to enlighten people about the dangers of using the internet and the significance of protecting their personal data. These efforts frequently offer helpful advice on how to spot phishing attempts, create strong passwords, and use secure connections, enabling consumers to take preventative measures for their own protection. In order to combat cybercrime holistically, TRAI has also played a key role in working with other governmental organizations and interested parties. TRAI assists in the creation of frameworks and policies that improve India's overall cyber security environment by collaborating with law enforcement organizations and the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY). Because cybercrime is a complex problem that calls for a coordinated response from all sectors, this coordination is essential. Additionally, TRAI has taken

action to control over-the-top (OTT) services, which have become incredibly popular in recent years. Cyber dangers, such as data breaches and unauthorized access to user information, have increased in tandem with the growth of these platforms. By creating standards for OTT services, TRAI hopes to guarantee that these platforms follow cyber security best practices, shielding customers from possible dangers.

TRAI's efforts to combat cybercrime in India demonstrate its dedication to fostering a more secure online environment. By means of strict legislation, public awareness initiatives, and cooperation with several stakeholders, TRAI is significantly contributing to the fight against cyber dangers. In order to keep consumers safe and informed in the face of changing cyber threats, TRAI's continuous efforts will be crucial as the digital world expands.

# Cyber Panoply

## Medical Laws: Building Accountability, Trust and safety in Healthcare



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*“Law and Medicine should be very serious professions to undertake, should they not? People's lives and fortunes depend on them.”*

This thought from George Eliot underscores the profound responsibility inherent in both law and medicine. These noble professions, while distinct, share a common mission to uphold public well-being and safety. Law and medicine intersect in crucial areas where the application of both disciplines is essential to benefit society. The World Health Organization (WHO) defines health as a state of complete physical, social, and mental well-being.

The roots of medical law in India dates back to the 20th century. The Indian Medical Council Act of 1933 established the Medical Council of India to regulate modern medicine, standardize qualifications, and ensure ethical practice across the country and the 1938 Bombay Medical Practitioner's Act marked the first legislative recognition of traditional Indian medicine, setting the foundation for a comprehensive framework that has grown to encompass both traditional and modern medical practices.

Today, the medical laws of India, addresses cases involving healthcare providers and systems. It covers patient rights and privacy, consent, ethical considerations in end-of-life care, and regulations around sensitive topics like abortion and organ donation. The Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Amendment Act, 2021 and Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Act, 1994 are great examples of this. It's primary roles are to protect the patient's rights and ensure that healthcare providers are accountable. In recent years, the government has also placed strong emphasis on mental health of people. The Mental Healthcare Act of 2017 which seeks to ensure

access to mental healthcare and services for individuals with mental health conditions and aims to protect, promote, and uphold their rights in the course of receiving mental health care and services, as well as address related and ancillary matters is a testament of it. These laws support both the patients, by empowering them to make informed choices, and the medical professionals, by fostering trust through ethical guidelines and standards.

Medical laws has continued to contribute significantly to India's healthcare by reducing instances of malpractice, ensuring ethical conduct, and empowering patients to understand and exercise their rights. This accountability framework has not only enhanced patient confidence but has also set standards for healthcare providers, helping to build a transparent healthcare system essential for public trust.

A major challenge ahead of the government is to make sure that these laws must keep pace with innovations in healthcare and the societal changes. Emerging fields like biotechnology, telemedicine, and personalized medicine present new legal and ethical questions which needs to be answered. To stay relevant, medical laws need regular updates to protect patient rights and guide healthcare providers in an ever-evolving landscape. In summary, medical law plays a pivotal role in upholding a safe, transparent, and effective healthcare environment.

For India's healthcare system to continue progressing, it is essential that medical laws remain adaptable and aligned with society's needs. Through legal frameworks that protect rights, enforce accountability, and promote ethical standards, medical law serves as a foundation for a trustworthy healthcare system and a healthier nation.

## Orientation Program Series



We welcomed our new cohorts across BA LL.B, BBA LL.B & LL.M of DME Law School for the AY 2024-25 during the orientation program held during the first fortnight of August 2024. The series comprised of distinguished dignitaries and a large audience. On 7th August 2024, the orientation lecture was delivered by Prof. (Dr.) V.K. Ahuja, Director, the Indian Law Institute, New Delhi, on 12th August 2024 by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bhanwar Singh, Director General of DME, Former Judge of Allahabad High Court, and on 13th August 2024 by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Navin Sinha, Former Judge of the Supreme Court of India. The guests captivated the audience with their extensive legal experience and wisdom. Their speeches were a source of inspiration for the new students embarking on their professional journey.



## Orientation Program of 5th year by TPO

The Training and Placement Cell (TPO), DME Law School conducted the Orientation Program of the Law Batch 2020-25 on 14th August 2024. It was a pivotal event that aimed to familiarize students with the objectives and opportunities provided by the TPO. Through this orientation, students



gained insights into TPO's initiatives such as skill enhancement, industry-specific workshops, and career guidance sessions. The session also emphasized the importance of bridging academic knowledge with practical exposure, offering an overview of upcoming events like mock interviews, CV building, and networking opportunities with potential employers. This event was instrumental in preparing students for successful transitions from academia to the professional world by equipping them with essential tools and industry connections.

## Bare Act and Law Books Stall by Library Committee

DME Library Committee organized "Bare Acts and Law Books Stall" on 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> August, 2024 in the Rabindra Nath Tagore library where all the faculty members and students could purchase books and bare acts according to their needs. Books and bare acts on subject like Arbitration, ADR, CPC, Constitution, Drugs and Cosmetics, Labour and Industrial Laws, Family Laws, Evidence, Economics, Environmental Law, Legal History, Pleading Drafting and conveyancing, Information Technology, Cyber Laws etc. were available for purchase at a discounted price. The newly launched Criminal Laws i.e Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, Bhartiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita and Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam were also available. The focus of the event was on legal technology, continuing legal education, and the future of legal scholarship which made it a vital event for the students and faculty members of DME Law School.



## Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer Memorial Lecture Series: The Dynamics of New Criminal Laws by Special Events Committee

On 21 August 2024, Delhi Metropolitan Education (DME), Noida, hosted the Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer Memorial Lecture Series, a prestigious event that brought together some of the brightest minds of the legal community. The event was graced by Hon'ble Ms. Justice Mukta Gupta, Former Judge, High Court of Delhi, whose presence as the chief guest added significant gravitas to the occasion. The event was also graced by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bhanwar Singh, Director General, DME and Advocate Sumit Nagpal, with a ceremonial presentation of a planter. Hon'ble Ms. Justice Mukta Gupta, took the stage to offer a deep and insightful lecture on The Dynamics of New Criminal Laws. Justice Gupta's address was a comprehensive exploration of Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer's jurisprudence and its enduring impact on modern legal thought. She began by paying tribute to Justice Iyer as one of the most influential figures in Indian legal history, describing him as a trailblazer who consistently championed the cause of human rights and social justice. Justice Gupta highlighted how Justice Iyer's judgments were often ahead of their time, laying the groundwork for progressive legal reforms that continue to resonate in today's judicial landscape. The event was formally closed with a heartfelt thank you note by Prof. (Dr.) R.K. Randhawa, Head of the Department, who expressed gratitude to all the guests and participants.



## Educational Visit to Qutub Minar and Mehrauli Archaeological Park

On 23rd August 2024, the Visits Committee of DME Law School organized an educational visit to Qutub Minar and Mehrauli Archaeological Park for the BALLB 1st year students. The visit aimed to provide students with a practical understanding of historical facts relating to these heritage sites. Throughout the visit, the students engaged in interactive sessions with the faculty, discussing the legal implications of heritage conservation and the role of law in preserving such sites. They also participated in a quiz organized by the faculty, which tested their knowledge about the historical and legal aspects of the monuments.

The visit concluded with a reflection session where students shared their experiences and learnings. The faculty emphasized the importance of such educational visits in bridging the gap between theoretical knowledge and practical understanding. Overall, the visit to Qutub Minar and Mehrauli Archaeological Park was a resounding success, enriching the students' knowledge and fostering a deeper appreciation for India's cultural and legal heritage.



## Teachers' Day Celebration

The students of DME Law School organized a vibrant celebration to honour their faculty members on Teachers' Day on September 5, 2024. The celebration commenced with a warm welcome from the student organizers, who expressed their heartfelt thanks to the faculties for their guidance and support. Prof. (Dr.) Ravikant Swami, Director, Delhi Metropolitan Education and Prof. (Dr.) Rajinder Kaur Randhawa, Head of the Department, DME Law School expressed their warm wishes on the occasion. The students showcased cultural performances and skits in dedication to their teachers at DME Law School. Further, the students organized games and interactive activities for the faculty members. The event not only honoured the teachers but also strengthened the bond between students and faculty. As education systems evolve and face new challenges, celebrating Teachers' Day serves as a timely reminder to appreciate the value of great teachers who inspire, mentor, and guide the students of DME Law School.



## Euphoria 24'



The DME Cultural Cell along with DME Law School organized the Euphoria 24': Freshers Party for the BA LL.B & BBA LLB 1st year students on 7th September 2024. The event included cultural performances by the DME Fashion Society - STYLEIT, DME Music Society - ENIGMA, and DME Bhangra Society- THE BHANGRA STEPPERS and DME's Western Dance Crew- FITOOR also took to the stage to perform. The announcement of all the titles for the batch of 2024- 29 were made with the Well-Dressed titles going to Mr. Preetish Singh Atwal and Ms. Devanshi Raj. The most coveted titles of Mr. & Ms. DME were given to Ms. Anshika Tiwari and Mr. Shorya. The event ended up with the students dancing their hearts during the DJ Session.



## Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer Memorial Lecture Series

On 9th September 2024, the Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer Memorial Lecture Series was held at Delhi Metropolitan Education. The event was graced by distinguished dignitaries, including Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bhanwar Singh, Former Judge of the Allahabad High Court and Director General of DME, Hon'ble Smt. Justice Abhilasha Kumari, Former Chief Justice, High Court of Manipur, and Ms. Bedpriya Lahiri, Assistant Professor at DME Law School.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bhanwar Singh delivered the opening speech, honoring Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer's legacy. His Lordship highlighted Justice Iyer's impact on fundamental rights, notably through the Maneka Gandhi vs Union of India case, which reshaped personal freedom and liberty. He praised



Justice Iyer's commitment to ethical values and his opposition to practices like handcuffing. His Lordship emphasized the relevance of Justice Iyer's principles for combating corruption and stressed the need to educate the younger generation on these critical issues.

The keynote address was delivered by Hon'ble Smt. Justice Abhilasha Kumari, Former Chief Justice of the High Court of Manipur. Her Ladyship began her address by reflecting on India's rich historical legacy of ethical values and the need to revive these principles to address contemporary issues. She highlighted India's growing role as a global leader and stressed that the nation's potential could only be fully realized by tackling corruption, which undermines governance and societal ethics. Her Ladyship called for a collective effort in the fight against corruption, urging citizens, especially the youth, to actively participate and uphold integrity and justice.

During the Q&A session, Her Ladyship discussed the challenges of combating corruption and the essential role of whistleblowers with 2nd and 3rd-year law students. She highlighted the courage required to expose wrongdoing and the importance of the Whistleblowers Protection Act. Her Ladyship advocated for universal protection principles for whistleblowers, even without formal structures, and stressed the need for transparency and accountability in governance. She also compared whistleblower protection to that of police informers, calling for robust protective measures to support those who reveal corruption.

The event concluded with remarks from Her Ladyship, who expressed optimism for a future free of corruption and reiterated the importance of collective action.

## Book Donation Drive at Sakhi Centre Visit by DME Legal Aid Cell Students

On the occasion of Literacy Day, 11th September 2024, DME Legal Aid Cell in collaboration with NSS Cell conducted a book donation drive at Observation Homes Girls at SAKHI Centre, Noida Sector 62. The event aimed to distribute academic books, novels, and stationery items to the girls of the shelter home, promoting literacy and education among underprivileged girls. The drive enabled us to have a tangible impact by increasing access to books and promoting literacy.



## Onam Celebration



On September 12, 2024, the Equal Opportunity Cell of Delhi Metropolitan Education hosted a vibrant celebration of Onam, the traditional harvest festival of Kerala. This event aimed to promote cultural diversity and inclusivity of India showcasing the rich traditions and significance of Onam.

The celebration began with the creation of a stunning flower rangoli (Pookalam), crafted by students. The cultural program featuring a variety of musical and dance performances and reflecting the richness of Kerala's culture, and the essence of Onam was organized by the students in the Seminar Hall. Throughout the event, students shared insights about the significance of Onam, explaining its cultural importance and the legends associated with it. The event was graced by the presence of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bhanwar Singh, Director General, DME who spoke on the significance and context of Onam Celebrations. Prof. (Dr.) Rajinder Kaur Randhawa, HOD, DME Law School was also present in the event. The Onam celebration organized by the Equal Opportunity Cell was a vibrant and educational experience, highlighting the importance of cultural appreciation and diversity within the DME community. promoting a spirit of unity and festivity.

## Consumer Outreach Program by DME Cyber Cell in collaboration with TRAI

The Cyber Cell of DME collaborated with Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) and organised a Consumer Outreach Programme on “Unsolicited Commercial Communications (UCC)” on 13th September, 2024. The program saw participation from more than 100 students across the different departments of DME along with five special guest from TRAI including Mr. Anand Kumar Singh (Advisor), special guest Mrs. Nisha Pandey from Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C), Ministry of Home Affairs and around 20 representatives from different telecom companies such as Jio, Airtel, BSNL etc. The gathering benefitted from the discussions on UCC, cyber fraud, cyber crimes and initiatives by TRAI and I4C to mitigate these issues.



## DLSA Visit by DME Legal Aid Cell

DME Legal Aid Cell, in collaboration with DME Visit Cell, had the incredible opportunity to visit the District Court of Gautam Buddha Nagar and attended the Lok Adalat on 14th September, 2024. Students engaged in insightful interactions with Ld. District & Sessions Judge Shri Avnish Saxena, ADJ Richa Upadhyay (Secretary of DLSA Gautam Buddha Nagar), and the Additional District Magistrate. This enriching experience provided valuable insights into the legal system and the workings of the District Legal Services Authority, inspiring the next generation of legal professionals to contribute to justice and community welfare.



## Workshop on “Fundamental Rules of Pleading” by Unacademy

Unacademy, in collaboration with the DME Law School conducted a Workshop on 'Fundamental Rules Of Pleadings' on 18th September 2024 for all the Judicial Service Aspirants of the Law Batch 2020-25. Two of the top educators from Unacademy Mr Faizan Khan & Ms Apurva Vats discussed order VI, VII & VIII of Code of Civil Procedure providing them valuable insights through presentation and discussions. They interacted with students and cleared their doubts regarding judicial service examination and guided them regarding preparation for the exam. Overall, this workshop helped students to understand the tricks and ways to prepare for judicial services examination and also overcome the challenges while preparing for the exam.



## Mediation Workshop at DME Law School



In collaboration with DME Moot Court Society, DME Legal Aid Cell organized a Mediation Workshop on 18<sup>th</sup> September 2024, at Delhi Metropolitan Education (DME). The event featured Mrs. Madhu Talwar, Advocate and Mediator at the Supreme Court of India, as the guest speaker, accompanied by Ms. Sreedurga TN, Assistant Professor, DME Law School. The workshop aimed to provide students with a deeper understanding of mediation as an alternative dispute resolution method, combining theory and practical demonstration through a mock mediation session.

## Annual Felicitation Ceremony of the Moot Court Society

The Annual Felicitation Ceremony serves as a momentous occasion to acknowledge and celebrate the achievements, efforts and contributions of individuals or groups within an institution. Its purpose is to inspire, motivate, and foster a sense of pride and belonging. The DME Moot Court Society conducted the Annual Felicitation Ceremony on 19<sup>th</sup>, September, 2024 to celebrate the dedicated hard work of our present student core and executive members for the term 2023-24 and warmly welcomed the new members to our society for the academic session 2024-25.



## Essentials of Mooting: Aao Nayayaalaya Vaad Seekhein

The DME Moot Court Society Organised an enriching workshop for first year law students titled, “Essentials of mooting: Aao Nayayaalaya Vaad Seekhein” on 20<sup>th</sup>, September, 2024. Through interactive sessions and



simulated court experiences, the workshop aims to develop students' critical thinking, drafting skills, argumentation skills, and confidence in presenting legal cases before a panel, preparing them for future moot court competitions and real-world legal challenges.

## Workshop on the Practical aspects of IPR "Filing of Trademark and Design" by CIPR

On 23 Sept. 24, CIPR Cell of Delhi Metropolitan Education affiliated to GGSIPU organized a Workshop on the Practical aspects of IPR-" Filing of Trademark and Design". The resource person for the Workshop was IP expert, Ms Simran Dhingra , alumni of DME Law School & a practicing Advocate at Vohra & Vohra IP Attorneys. The workshop saw more than hundred students participating across the three schools of DME. Ms. Dhingra emphasized the crucial role of trademarks and designs in the commercial sector, while providing insightful perspectives on the practical implications and procedures involved in filing of trademarks and designs. The workshop was conducted under the due leadership and guidance of Prof. (Dr.) Ravi Kant Swami, Director DME, Prof. (Dr.) Rajinder Kaur Randhawa, HOD Law School, DME and Prof. (Dr.) Poorva Ranjan, HOD DME Management School .

The workshop was a collective effort and saw a resounding success under the Patronage of the CIPR Cell Faculty coordinators, Ms. Ashima Pury, Convener CIPR cell, Ms. Silky Bhambri, Co- Convener CIPR cell, Ms. Mohini Rajput and Mr. Suhail Khan, the faculty members of CIPR at DME. They were dutyfully supported by the enthusiastic student body of the DME CIPR Cell.



## Educational Visit to National Human Rights Commission



On 27th September 2024, the Visit Committee of Delhi Metropolitan Education organized an educational visit for the 3rd-year students of BA LLB and BBA LLB to the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC). This visit provided an invaluable opportunity for the students to gain firsthand insights into the functioning and significance of the NHRC in upholding human rights in India.

The event commenced with a warm welcome by the NHRC officials, who introduced the students to the commission's core responsibilities and the role it plays in protecting and promoting human rights across the country. The interactive session shed light on the different facets of human rights violations and the measures taken by the NHRC to address them, including its investigatory powers, legal framework, and public outreach programs. This knowledge enriched the students; understanding of how the legal system intersects with human rights protection.

The highlight of the visit was a detailed presentation by NHRC experts, who walked the students through real-life cases handled by the commission. This allowed the students to see how human rights issues are addressed at the national level, from receiving complaints to the resolution of cases. The presentation included landmark judgments and interventions by the NHRC, giving students a practical perspective on how theoretical knowledge from the classroom is applied in the real world. The interactive nature of the session encouraged students to ask questions and engage in discussions, further deepening their understanding of human rights law. This experience underscored the importance of institutions like the NHRC in shaping a more just and equitable society.

The visit concluded with a vote of thanks, expressing their gratitude to the NHRC for the, informative and insightful session. The students left with a better understanding of the role they can play as future legal professionals in protecting and promoting human rights. Overall, the visit to the National Human Rights Commission was a highly educational and enriching experience for the law students of Delhi Metropolitan Education, offering them an up-close view of human rights advocacy in practice.

## National Cyber Security Awareness Month 2024 by DME Cyber Cell Cyber Surakshit Bharat (#Satark Nagrik) Secure Our World

DME Cyber Cell celebrated National Cyber Security Awareness Month, 2024. To spread awareness among students and faculty members of Law, Media and Management Schools, Cyber Awareness Tips were posted on Digiicampus every day of the month till October 31, 2024. These tips provided information to the digital citizens about the best practices that need to be followed to safeguard them from different cyber security attacks and cyber-crime frauds. These tips proved to be useful for one and all.

 <b>Delhi Metropolitan Education</b> <small>Affiliated to GGSIP University, New Delhi &amp; Approved by Bar Council of India</small>	 <b>Delhi Metropolitan Education</b> <small>Affiliated to GGSIP University, New Delhi &amp; Approved by Bar Council of India</small>
<b>DME Cyber Cell is Celebrating National Cyber Awareness Month (October 2024)</b> Topic of the day - 06 <b>OCTOBER 06, 2024</b> <b>OTP Scams</b>	<b>DME Cyber Cell is Celebrating National Cyber Awareness Month (October 2024)</b> Topic of the day - 07 <b>OCTOBER 07, 2024</b> <b>Computer forensics and Cyber Crime</b>
OTP (One-Time Password) scams involve fraudsters tricking victims into sharing temporary passwords sent to their mobile devices or email accounts. Scammers use various tactics, such as phishing or social engineering, to obtain OTPs, allowing unauthorized access to sensitive information. <b>SECURITY TIPS:-</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Never share OTP with anyone, even if they claim to be from your bank or a trusted company.</li> <li>• Avoid clicking on links or downloading attachments from suspicious emails or texts.</li> <li>• Use strong and unique passwords for all your online accounts.</li> <li>• Enable two factor authentication (2FA) whenever possible.</li> <li>• Be cautious of unsolicited calls or messages asking for personal information.</li> <li>• Report suspicious activity to your bank or the appropriate authorities.</li> <li>• Keep your device software and apps up-to-date with the latest security patches.</li> </ul>	Computer forensics is the process of collecting, analyzing, and preserving digital evidence to investigate cyber crimes. <b>SECURITY TIPS:-</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deploy firewalls and install reliable antivirus software.</li> <li>• Enable real-time protection to block threats.</li> <li>• Encrypt Wi-Fi with WPA3 and use VPNs for secure connections.</li> <li>• Frequently back up important data.</li> <li>• Maintain multiple versions to recover from attacks like ransomware.</li> <li>• Use end-to-end encryption for communication.</li> <li>• Erase sensitive data is encrypted both in transit and at rest.</li> <li>• Only download software from trusted sources.</li> <li>• Be cautious with unsolicited links or attachments.</li> <li>• Conduct regular audits of devices and address security weaknesses.</li> </ul>
<b>Cyber Surakshit Bharat (#SatarkNagrik)</b>	<b>Cyber Surakshit Bharat (#SatarkNagrik)</b>
B-12, Sector 62, Noida Tel:- 7042367951, 7042367516	B-12, Sector 62, Noida Tel:- 7042367951, 7042367516

## Youth Parliament on “Uniform Civil Code, Bill 2024”

DME Law School in collaboration with NSS Cell, organized Youth Parliament on the topic of Uniform Civil Code Bill, 2024 on 15th October, 2024 under the National Youth Parliament Scheme of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs. Mr. Harsh Malhotra, Union Minister of State in the Ministry of Corporate Affairs and Ministry of Road Transport and Highways graced us with his benevolent presence.



## Juris Joust 2024



The School Outreach Cell for Higher Education (SOCH) in collaboration with the DME Moot Court Society, DME Law School, hosted the second edition of the Inter-School Moot Court Competition, Juris Joust, on October 19, 2024. The event aimed to familiarize school participants with legal principles and intricacies, where 40 teams from leading Delhi-NCR schools showcased their mooting skills. The Purpose of the event was to introduce students to foundational legal principles and procedures, courtroom etiquette and decorum.

## Workshop at Little Flower Public School by DME Cyber Cell



A team from the DME Outreach Cell, in collaboration with the DME Cyber Cell, conducted a workshop on Cybersecurity and AI at Little Flowers Public Senior Secondary School on 22nd October 2024. The session focused on digital safety and the impact of AI, inspiring students to stay vigilant and explore future tech opportunities. Through interactive discussions, the team sparked curiosity and raised awareness about staying secure in the digital world.



## Diwali Carnival 2024

On October 25, 2024, the DME Cultural Cell hosted a vibrant Diwali Carnival, celebrating the triumph of light over darkness. This lively event brought together students, faculty, and staff in an atmosphere filled with music, dance, and festive spirit. The event began with a ceremonial lamp lighting by the Director General, Director, Heads of Departments, and student cultural heads Ms. Ritika Rani and Mr. Gaurang Singh Bhati, symbolizing the official start of the festivities. Esteemed partners supported the carnival, with Samachar Varta as the media partner and Vaaroonis Firefly Beings as the jewellery partner. A series of captivating performances highlighted the evening. Fitoor staged scenes from the Ramayana and Krishna Leela, along with traditional Indian dances, showcasing the nation's cultural diversity. Enigma entertained the audience with a Saraswati Vandana, devotional songs, and Bollywood favorites. Styleit performed Ruprekha Rangabhumi, a stirring portrayal of Draupadi's bravery from the Mahabharata. Spectrum adorned the campus with vibrant decorations, while Frames captured the beauty and spirit of the celebration through photography. The carnival featured 20 stalls offering a variety of festive delights, including food, jewelry, tarot card readings, NGO displays, and more creating a lively marketplace atmosphere.

The evening concluded with a lively DJ session, leaving everyone in high spirits. This Diwali Carnival fostered unity, joy, and celebration across the DME community, creating cherished memories that will last for years to come.



## Observance of Vigilance Awareness Week -2024



DME NSS Cell and Legal Aid Cell organizes Observance of Vigilance Awareness Week -2024 from 28th October 2024- 4th November 2024 on the theme: “सत्यनिष्ठा की संस्कृति से राष्ट्र की समृद्धि”, "Culture of Integrity for Nation's Prosperity". On 28th October 2024, DME faculty and students took the Pledge and conducted the Anti-Corruption Workshop in Observation Home Girls at Sakhi Centre under Mahila Kalyan Vibhag Sector 62 Noida.



## Meditation Session by Legal Aid Cell at Sakhi Centre



On 8th November 2024, DME Legal Aid Cell, in collaboration with DLSA Gautam Buddh Nagar, organized a Meditation session in the Observation Home (Girls) at Sakhi Centre under Mahila Kalyan Vibhag, located in Sector 62, Noida. Mr. Madhav Sharma, Assistant Professor at DME Media School, was the resource person for the session. The session was designed to help individuals learn how to incorporate meditation into their daily lives for mental clarity and emotional balance. The meditation session was a successful initiative in promoting mindfulness and mental wellness among participants.

## Parent-Mentor Meeting by Mentoring Cell, DME

A parent-mentor meeting was conducted on November 9, 2024. The meeting was held in hybrid mode, with parents having the option to join online or on campus. The agenda comprised a discussion on the marks in the internal examination, the Pre-university examinations scheduled in November 2024, and the attendance criteria. The meeting also allowed discussion of any specific issue regarding the mentees. The meeting concluded on a positive note, with parents and mentors expressing satisfaction with the discussions and action plans moving forward.



## Juris Connect 2024 : 1st Law Conclave by the Training & Placement Cell

On 9th November 2024, the Training & Placement Cell of DME Law School conducted Law Conclave, Juris Connect for the 4th & 5th Year Law Students. More than 200 students took part in the event. Advocates from various law firms and independent law chambers, including Patanjali Associates, Lawmen Alliance, AMA Legal, Legaloids Law Offices, Avitr Legal, V3 Infrasol, Brave Souls Foundation, Chambers of Nishant Anand, Nitish Mehra & Associates, Shantnu Aggarwal Law Chambers, J L Joel Associates, were among the esteemed guests invited to the event. The event was a great learning experience for the students. The event brought together a diverse group of organizations and students from various disciplines to explore career opportunities. The first-ever Juris Connect 2024 of DME Law School marked a significant step in the professional journey of many students.



## One-Day Workshop on “Protection of Human Rights in India”



On November 11th, DME Law School, in collaboration with Unacademy, organized a One-Day Workshop on the Protection of Human Rights in India for the third-year students of BA LLB and BBA LLB in the Seminar Hall. The workshop, which was led by two of the top educators from Unacademy, Mr Faizan Khan and Ms Apurva Vats, was specifically designed to deepen the understanding of human rights issues in the Indian context. The workshop was an informative and engaging experience for all students. It provided valuable knowledge about human rights and the efforts made in India to promote and protect them.

## CYBERQUEST 24'



The DME Cyber Cell hosted "CYBERQUEST 24" on 12 November, an event featuring Model United Nations (MUN) and Just a Minute (JAM) session on "Cybersecurity and Human Rights: Online Freedom and Censorship." With the theme, "Unlock Minds, Unleash Voices — Cyberquest is Your Stage," Students from Management, Law, and Journalism participated to showcase their skills and insights. Through vibrant discussions and debates, participants explored online freedom, censorship, and human rights, making Cyberquest a hub of innovation and intellectual exchange. Participants were able to demonstrate their understanding of various legal challenges in cyberspace and engage with current issues such as data protection, cybercrime, and several other issues.

## Seminar on “Cyber Security Awareness” by NSS Cell, DME Cyber Cell & Legal Aid Cell in collaboration with Cyber Cell, Gautam Buddha Nagar

On 13th of November, the NSS Cell, DME Cyber Cell and Legal Aid Cell of Delhi Metropolitan organized a Seminar on “Cyber Security Awareness” in the Seminar Hall. The event drew participation from students across three disciplines of Management, Law, and Media reflecting the relevance of cybersecurity issues to diverse fields of study and careers. The

seminar featured insightful addresses by Ms. Preeti Yadav, DCP (Cyber Security), Police Commissioner Office, Gautam Buddha Nagar, and Mr. Baljeet Singh, Sub-Inspector, In charge (Cyber Crime Cell), Police Commissioner Office, Gautam Buddha Nagar. The event was also graced by Prof. (Dr.) R.K Randhawa, Head, DME School, Ms. Neha Sharma, Convenor, NSS Cell, Dr. Farah Hayat, Convenor, DME Cyber Cell and Mr. Anant Singhal, Convenor, Legal Aid Cell. The session was organized to educate and empower individuals about the growing importance of cybersecurity and to shed light on contemporary threats and the proactive measures required to counteract them. The event was a highly engaging session that offered valuable insights into the critical area of cyber security. The experts provided attendees with actionable advice to protect themselves from digital threats. The session concluded with a call for action for all participants to be more mindful of their online presence and take necessary precautions to safeguard their personal and professional data.



## Workshop on “Cyber Security and Artificial Intelligence” at DWPS

In collaboration with DME Outreach Cell, the students of DME Cyber Cell conducted a workshop on “Cybersecurity and Artificial Intelligence” at Delhi World Public School, Noida Extension on 13th November. The session was taken by a team of the students of DME Cyber Cell comprising of Vaibhav Shahi (Secretary, DME Cyber Cell), Anshu Sharma (Creative Head, DME Cyber Cell) and Pratyaksh Sharma (Executive Member, DME Cyber Cell). The session focused on digital safety and the impact of AI. The workshop sparked curiosity and raised awareness about staying secure in the digital world, encouraging students to remain vigilant and explore future tech opportunities.



## Legal Awareness Drive at Juvenile Observation Home by the Legal Aid Cell



The Legal Aid Cell, in collaboration with the NSS cell, organized a visit to the male Juvenile Observation Home of Gautam Buddha Nagar on 22nd November 2024. The cell conducted a legal awareness drive at the Observation Home, which had around 82 undertrial juveniles aged 10 to 18. The students of the Legal Aid Cell conducted a quiz competition followed by an Awareness Session on 'Rights of the Juvenile' for the children. The session aimed to foster a deeper understanding of juvenile rights and the importance of providing juveniles with fair treatment, rehabilitation, and a second chance for reintegration into society. The session concluded with a renewed commitment to advocating for the rights of juveniles under the present legal framework in India.

## Legal Research Methodology Workshop for the Batch 2021-25



DME Law School organized a two-day Legal Research Methodology Workshop on 21-22 November 2024. Four very informative and insightful sessions were conducted for the fifth-year law students on topics such as types of research, the art of framing a hypothesis, ethics of research, plagiarism, and referencing techniques. The sessions were delivered by Dr. Zubair Ahmed Khan, Associate Director, RDC Cell, GGSIPU, Prof. (Dr.) Ritu Gupta, Professor, National Law University, Delhi, Dr. Raveena Bhargava, Associate Professor, DME, and Dr. Farah Hayat, Assistant Professor, DME. The sessions emphasized the importance of critical thinking and methodological approaches in conducting effective legal research, ensuring that the students could apply these techniques while writing their Dissertations during the upcoming semester. The students were introduced to different research methodologies, resources, and tools essential for conducting thorough and effective legal research.

## 75th Constitution Day on 26th November, 2024

DME Law School celebrated the 75th Constitution Day “हमारा संविधान, हमारा अभिमान” with the screening of the movie "Samvidhaan".



## Mock Interview by Training and Placement Cell

The Training & Placement Cell of DME Law School, in collaboration with Karat Lawz Academy, conducted an interactive session on the topic “Person, Personality & Success” on 26-27 November, 2024 for 3rd & 4th Year Law Students. The founder of Karat Lawz Academy, Dr. Nikhil Kashyap, led the interactive session event and provided his valuable insights. He spoke with third- and fourth-year law students and gave them advice on career options in the legal sector, with special emphasis on preparation for the judiciary examination. The Mock Interview for the Judiciary Examination proved to be an insightful and valuable experience for all students. The session provided an opportunity to practice responding to challenging questions, receive professional feedback, and gain a deeper understanding of the judiciary interview process.



# Congratulations

## Faculty Achievement

**Prof. (Dr.) R.K. Randhawa** is the Head of the Department at DME Law School, and she contributed a chapter titled "Balancing Access to Medicine, Pharmaceutical Patents, and Competition Law in India" in the book Intellectual Property Rights and Competition Law in India, published by Routledge.



### Completion of Ph.D. by Dr. Navjot Suri Singhal

On 30th November, 2025, Dr. Navjot Suri Singhal, Assistant Professor of Law at DME successfully earned the Ph.D. degree in Law from Amity University, Noida on the topic "Role of Non-Governmental Organizations in facilitating human rights legislations in India: A Socio-Legal Study".



**Ms. Anugya Rani**, Assistant Professor, DME law School published a paper titled "**Barriers to Legal Aid for Women: A Comparative Study of India and Global Best Practices**" in the International Journal for Legal Research and Analysis. Her next paper titled as "Bridging the Gap: Empowering Women and LGBTQ+ Individuals through Inclusive Online Dispute Resolution" in the Journal of Informatics Education and Research. She wrote another paper titled "Children's Rights Perspective on Privacy and Data Protection in the Digital Age" in International Journal for Multidisciplinary Research.



**Dr. Farah Hayat**, Assistant Professor at DME Law School, authored the chapter titled "An Analysis of E-commerce by Indian Women Entrepreneurs through Social Media Platforms: With Special Reference to Instagram" in the book Gender Dimensions of International Trade: Issues, Challenges and Prospects, published by Bloomsbury. She co-authored the article "Impact of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Mechanisms on Ease of Doing Business in an Economy: Policy for India", which was published in the Library Progress International journal, a SCOPUS indexed publication. She published a paper titled "A Critical Analysis of the Interconnectedness between Demand for Cheap Products by Consumers in Developed Countries and the Continuous Rise in Sweatshops in the Global South" in CINEFORUM, a journal indexed in Web of Science and UGC CARE LIST GROUP II. She also co-authored the paper titled "Optimizing Arbitration Processes through Artificial Intelligence" in the journal CAHIERS MAGELLANES-NS, which is indexed in Web of Science and UGC CARE LIST GROUP II.



**Mr. Gunjan Agrahari**, Assistant Professor at DME Law School, authored the book "Criminal Trial and Ready Referencer on New Criminal Laws", which was published by Lexmen.



**Ms. Kritika Gautam**, Assistant Professor at DME Law School, was invited as a Session Chair at the 5th International Conference on United Nations and Human Rights 2024 on 10th December 2024, in celebration of World Human Rights Day.



# Congratulations

## Students Achievement



Subramanyan H. and Lavanya Bhatt, final-year BA LLB students, secured 2nd place in the 1st National Legal Aid Policy Drafting Competition, 2024, organized by NMIMS Indore. Their draft has been forwarded to the Supreme Court Disability Committee for further scrutiny. The duo were also selected among the top 5 teams for the oral rounds, competing against participants from prestigious universities across India. This accomplishment highlights their commitment to legal research and policy drafting.



Subramanyan H., Lavanya Bhatt, and Ritisha Bhattacharyya, final-year BA LLB students, have achieved an outstanding result in the 14th GIL National Moot Court Competition, 2024, organized by Geeta Institute of Law, Panipat. Competing with teams from several prominent universities, including over 12 National Law Universities (NLUs), Delhi University, Christ University, and others, the team secured 3rd place in the competition. They were awarded a Trophy and a Certificate of Excellence by Hon'ble Mr. Justice C.T. Ravikumar, sitting Judge of the Supreme Court of India.



Shubhnavi Shivhare- BBA LLB, 4A, Shaurya Srivastava- BA LLB, 4B., Harsh Mahajan- BBA LLB, 4A, Swastik Parashar- BA LLB, 4B and Vaibhav Shahi- BA LLB, 4C, of DME Law School participated in 8th SK Puri Memorial International Trial Advocacy Competition 'Justified' 2024 Organised by- Faculty of law, Law center II, University of Delhi from 22nd November to 24th November, 2024.



Ananya Gupta, Parth Chhabra and Shreya Singh, 4th year law students from DME have secured Runner-up position and best Mediator award in Justitia 4.O, the 4th annual lex fiesta of Gitarattan International Business School.



Anisha Singh, Bhavya Joshi and Sampurna Sen of Second year secured the Best Memorial award in the National Moot Court Competition organised by Baba Mastnath University on 11th-12th November, 2024.



Shubhnavi Shivhare of BBA LLB, 4A secured the Best Speaker Award.



The Women's DME FC emerged as the champions, showcasing exceptional teamwork, determination, and skill at the 19th Annual Sports Meet 2024 of Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University (GGSIPU). The lineup of the victorious team comprised of Dhriti Gaur - BA.LLB (3rd Yr), Vridhi Mukhija - BBA.LLB (3rd Yr), Kashvi Chamoli-BBA.LLB (2nd Yr), Chetna Arora - BBA LLB (2nd Yr), Gouri A. Nair - BBA.LLB (4th Yr) Rishika - BA.LLB (1st Yr) and Prathana - BA.LLB (1st Yr) amongst the other students of DME.



Pranvi Sharma of BBA LLB (1st Year) secured Gold in Judo and Shristy Ramola BALLB (2nd Year) secured Gold in Weightlifting



Noorain Iqbal, Aditi Srivastava and Reet Sharma, students of BA LLB 2A secured the Runners Up position in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Maharishi Moot Court Competition, held on 3rd-6th October 2024. The team faced off against prominent law institutions PAN India



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

My college journey was a transformative experience that went beyond academics. It was a place where I discovered more about myself, learned new skills, and gained diverse perspectives. The support from professors, peers, and campus activities helped me grow personally and intellectually. Although there were

challenges, each one taught me valuable lessons and shaped me into a more confident and open-minded individual, ready for the world beyond college.

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

Reconnecting with my alma mater was an incredibly fulfilling experience. It felt like coming full circle, returning to the place that had played such a significant role in shaping who I am today. Being invited back to share my journey was a unique opportunity to reflect on how much I've learned since I left. It was exciting to know that the same college that nurtured me was now calling me to give back, allowing me to share my experiences with the next generation. I was grateful for the chance to contribute to the college's community once again.

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

Some of my favorite subjects have been Constitutional Law and Corporate Compliance. Constitutional Law intrigued me because it provides the foundation for understanding the rights and freedoms that shape society. The subject challenged me to think critically about legal principles and how they intersect with real-world issues. On the other hand, Corporate Compliance fascinated me due to its practical application in the business world. It allows me to navigate complex regulatory landscapes and ensures organizations operate ethically and within the law. Both subjects have shaped my understanding of law, balancing theoretical knowledge with practical relevance.

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

During my time at DME, I had the privilege of representing the college in a moot court competition in Lucknow. My team and I made it to the quarterfinals, competing against over 400 + teams. I was honored to be awarded the Best Speaker/ mooter award for my performance in the competition. This experience greatly enhanced my public speaking, legal analysis, and advocacy skills.

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

For all the ambitious readers, my advice is simple: stay curious, embrace challenges, and never stop learning. The path to success is rarely linear, so be patient and persistent in your efforts. Take risks, learn from failures, and surround yourself with people who inspire you to grow. Most importantly, stay true to your values, and always keep your

long-term vision in mind. Success isn't just about reaching goals, but about how you evolve along the way. Keep pushing forward with passion and purpose!

**Ruth Diya Chattopadhyay**

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

Associate Compliance, Gerson Lehrman Group



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

My journey at DME (Delhi Metropolitan Education) was a transformative experience. It laid the foundation for my legal career, providing me with the knowledge, skills, and mentorship needed to navigate the complex legal landscape. The rigorous academic environment helped shape my

understanding of law and ignited my passion for legal practice.

As I advanced in my career, I began to realize the importance of not just practicing law but also creating a platform where I could bring a fresh perspective and offer unique solutions to clients. This led to the establishment of AMA Legal Solutions, my own law firm. The decision to open my own firm was a bold step that allowed me to bring my vision to life-providing tailored legal solutions with a focus on client satisfaction, integrity, and professionalism.

Building AMA Legal Solutions from the ground up has been both challenging and rewarding. It involved countless hours of strategizing, networking, and refining my skills. Today, with offices in Gurugram, Mumbai, and Bangalore, and a growing reputation for excellence, I'm proud of how far I've come. The journey from DME to AMA Legal Solutions has been a blend of academic grounding, professional growth, and entrepreneurial drive, and I'm excited for the future as I continue to evolve both personally and professionally.

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

It was amazing to see my college and teachers.

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

Arbitration, banking and finance.

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

Aloha has been my favourite fest also Diwali event at DME

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

To the upcoming students and future legal professionals reading this, my piece of advice is: never stop learning, stay curious, and be open to new opportunities. The legal field is constantly evolving, and the journey may not always be linear. Embrace challenges as opportunities to grow, and don't be afraid to take calculated risks. Above all, trust in your abilities and keep pushing forward, because persistence and a clear vision will ultimately lead you to success.

**Anuj Anand Malik**

BALLB, Batch 2014-19

Founder - AMALEGAL SOLUTIONS

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

My journey at DME was truly an enriching experience. It was a place where I learned not just about laws but also about critical thinking, problem-solving, and understanding different perspectives. The classes during the lockdown phase were challenging yet exciting, and it pushed me to work harder and think deeper. I have also made great friends and had the support of outstanding teachers who guided me at every step. Through competitions and personality development projects, I gained confidence and learned how to express myself clearly. In short, I can say that it was a time of growth, learning, and building a strong foundation for my future.



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

Getting reconnected with DME Law School feels incredibly special and heart-warming. It brings back a flood of cherished memories from my time there—memories of the friendships I formed, the knowledge I gained, and the personal growth I experienced. It feels like revisiting a place that played a significant role in shaping who I am today. Being back in time reminds me of the unwavering support and encouragement I received from my professors and friends, who helped and guided me through challenges and inspired me to strive for excellence. I feel a deep sense of gratitude for those enriching years, which laid the foundation for my future and continue to inspire me every day.

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

Studying criminal law has been my favourite subject because it is not only fascinating but also has a profound impact on society. I am particularly drawn to how it focuses on justice, fairness, and the protection of people's rights. Criminal law plays a crucial role in maintaining order and peace in society by ensuring that those who commit crimes are held accountable for their actions. This sense of responsibility and justice makes me feel like I am contributing to the greater good of the community. What I find especially interesting is the way each case is unique, with its own set of facts, challenges, and outcomes. Understanding the different aspects of criminal behaviour, such as motive, intent, and circumstances, adds complexity to the subject. Additionally, the role of evidence in proving guilt or innocence is something that truly captivates me, as it highlights the importance of truth and fairness in the legal system. This combination of intellectual stimulation and societal relevance is what makes criminal law so compelling and rewarding to study.

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

One of my best memories of DME is the time I spent studying and being with my friends. Those moments were a perfect blend of hard work and joy, where we supported each other through challenging subjects and long hours of preparation. Whether it was discussing complex legal cases, brainstorming for competitions, or simply sharing notes and ideas, every study session brought us closer. Beyond academics, these times were filled with laughter, fun, and countless conversations that made even the toughest days enjoyable. We celebrated small victories together, helped each other through difficulties, and built a bond that went beyond the classroom. These memories remind me of how important friendship and teamwork were during my law college journey, making it not only educational but also incredibly fulfilling.

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

Embrace this journey with dedication and resilience. The field of law is challenging, but it is equally rewarding if you approach it with curiosity and a strong work ethic. Focus on building a solid foundation by understanding the basics thoroughly, as they will guide you through complex cases and concepts. Stay consistent in

your efforts, but also remember to take breaks and maintain a balance between academics and personal well-being. Engage actively in discussions, moot courts, and internships to gain practical insights and develop your skills. Lastly, never stop learning - law is a dynamic field that evolves constantly. Stay updated, remain adaptable, and always believe in your ability to make a difference through your work.

### Arnav Kumar Barchhiwal

BALLB, Batch (2019-2024)

LL.M. Scholar (Dr. Ram Manohar Lohiya National Law University, Lucknow)

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

My journey at DME was exceptional, and being a former student of this esteemed institution imbues me with profound gratification and pride. I had the privilege of interacting with a vibrant and diverse peer group, alongside approachable and insightful professors who seamlessly integrated the theoretical and practical nuances of law in a captivating manner. It is undeniably a nurturing ground where one envisions and shapes the professional and personal identity one aspires to attain.



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

Reconnecting with my alma mater evoked a deep sense of nostalgia and joy. It was heartening to revisit the place that shaped my aspirations, reconnect with mentors who inspired me, and witness the continued vibrancy of the institution. The experience reaffirmed my gratitude and pride in being part of its legacy.

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

I cultivated a profound interest in Environmental Studies and Environmental Laws, driven by the pervasive global ramifications of climate change. Furthermore, subjects like Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law deeply intrigued me, largely due to Professor Souma Sakar, whose lectures were consistently compelling and intellectually stimulating.

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

Among my most cherished experiences at DME were my roles as Joint Secretary for the National Trial by Advocacy Competition and General Secretary of the Cyber Cell. Collaborating with vibrant academic peers, supported by amazing professors, afforded me the privilege of honing invaluable skills while contributing to these prestigious initiatives.

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

To students aspiring to pursue an LL.M. abroad, I would advise maximising both curricular and extracurricular opportunities during law school, including internships, to craft a dynamic and distinctive resume. Acquiring relevant professional experience and securing your Certificate of Practice before undertaking your LL.M. will significantly enhance your prospects of obtaining employment abroad post-graduation. Finally, ensure you apply early to secure admission to your desired university and programme.

### Riddhima Gowel

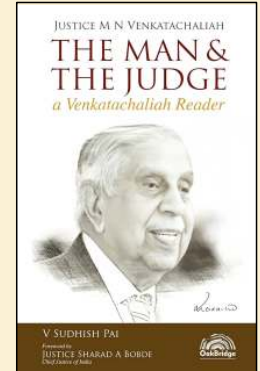
Batch BALLB (2015 - 2020)

LL.M. Scholar (Global Environment and Climate Change Law - University of Edinburgh)

# Book Review

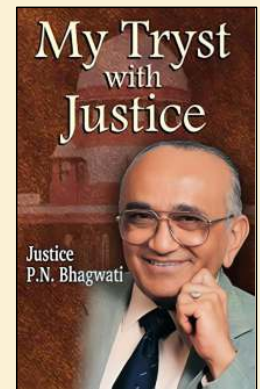
## Justice MN Venkatachaliah, the Man & the Judge: A Venkatachaliah Reader

This compelling anthology, curated to reflect the remarkable legal acumen and humanistic approach of Justice MN Venkatachaliah, offers an enriching perspective on one of India's most distinguished jurists. The book encapsulates Justice Venkatachaliah's judicial philosophy, which harmonizes the rule of law with the principles of equity and justice. From landmark judgments to thought-provoking speeches, the collection showcases his commitment to safeguarding constitutional morality and individual rights. Particularly notable is his emphasis on balancing judicial restraint and activism. The editor's meticulous selection of writings ensures the reader gains an in-depth understanding of Justice Venkatachaliah's profound influence on Indian jurisprudence. This reader is not only a tribute to his legal legacy but also a guide for law students and practitioners, offering insights into the judiciary's role in a democratic society. It underscores the importance of compassion, wisdom, and integrity in the judicial process, making it a must-read for anyone aspiring to understand the interplay between law and humanity.



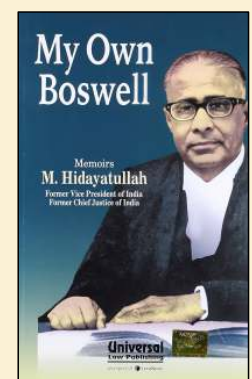
## My Tryst with Justice

Justice P.N. Bhagwati's memoir, *My Tryst with Justice*, offers an intimate glimpse into the life and career of one of India's most transformative Chief Justices. The book stands as a testament to Justice Bhagwati's pioneering contributions to judicial activism and his enduring commitment to social justice. The narrative flows seamlessly through his formative years, legal education, and the philosophical underpinnings that shaped his judicial approach. One of the most striking parts of the book is his reflection on the introduction of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in India. Justice Bhagwati recounts landmark cases like *Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India* and *S.P. Gupta v. Union of India*, illustrating how he expanded the scope of Article 21 of the Constitution to include human dignity, personal liberty, and access to justice for the marginalized. However, the memoir doesn't shy away from controversy. Justice Bhagwati candidly addresses criticism of his judgments during the Emergency, particularly *ADM Jabalpur v. Shivkant Shukla*, acknowledging the moral dilemmas he faced. This rare introspection adds depth and honesty to the book. Written in an engaging and reflective tone, *My Tryst with Justice* is not just a chronicle of a jurist's life but a profound commentary on the judiciary's potential to catalyze social change in India.



## My Own Boswell: Memoirs of M. Hidayatullah

"My Own Boswell" is an engaging autobiography of Justice M. Hidayatullah, former Chief Justice of India and Vice President. The memoir intricately weaves personal anecdotes with historical and legal milestones, providing a rare glimpse into the life of one of India's most erudite legal minds. Justice Hidayatullah's narrative, imbued with humility and wit, paints a vivid picture of his journey - from his early days in law to his distinguished tenure in India's judiciary. His recollections of pivotal moments, such as the landmark *Golaknath* case, illustrate his deep understanding of constitutional principles and his commitment to upholding justice. Beyond his legal career, the book delves into his literary pursuits, love for education, and reflections on India's socio-political evolution. The candid style and rich historical context make this memoir a treasure trove for legal scholars and history enthusiasts alike. Justice Hidayatullah's life story is an inspiring testament to intellect, perseverance, and ethical rigor, leaving readers with a profound appreciation of his contributions to law and society.



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