

NAVIN

STUDENT MAGAZINE



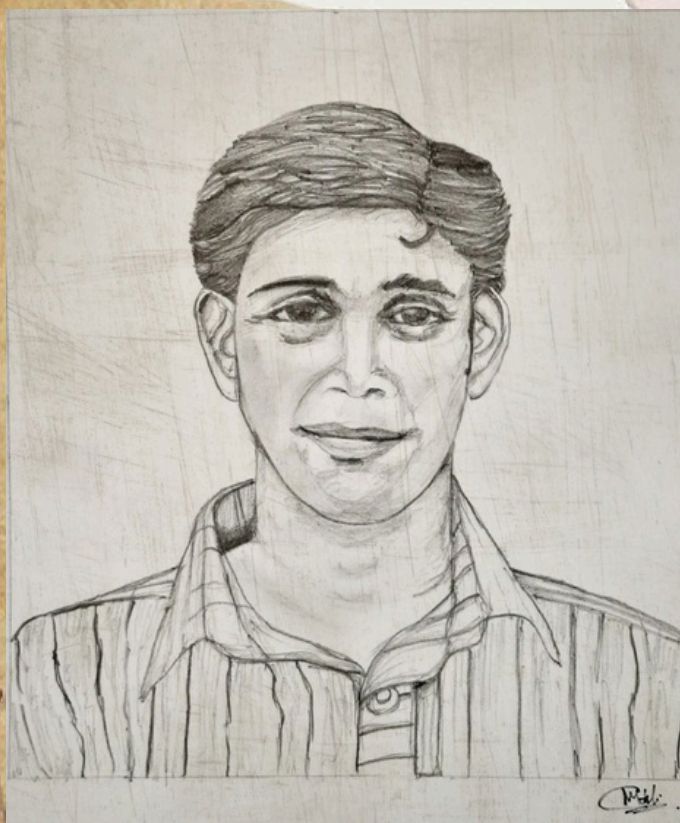
MODY
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SCHOOL OF
LAW

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Late Mavin Rapnai





ELATED INSTANCES

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Exploring Legal Processes: Insights from Sikar District Court

The quiet hum of activity, the shuffle of papers, and the solemn tone of the courtroom told stories beyond words. Our visit to the District Court wasn't just an academic exercise — it was a window into the real world of justice. Watching judges, lawyers, and citizens interact in pursuit of fairness revealed how the law breathes life into our everyday lives. The School of Law, (MUST) organized a visit to the District Court, Sikar, on August 4, 2025, for 1st year students as a part of their orientation program. Upon entering, the students met District and Sessions Judge, Sh. Rajinder Kumar, who introduced them to Ms. Renu Hooda (ADJ, SC/ST Court). She shared her experiences as a woman in the legal field and advised that law is a great profession for women. They then proceeded to the criminal court, where they observed a criminal case related to an attempt to murder. Afterward, they went to the family court and talked to Mr. Himanshu Kumawat (ADJ) advised them to work hard and stay consistent and to never give up. It was a great learning experience where they gained a lot of knowledge about the functioning of courts and how cases are presented.



LEGAL LITERACY CAMP



In an inspiring initiative to bridge the gap between law and society, the School of Law, (MUST) organized a Legal Literacy Camp on 20th September, 2025 in the vibrant village of Piplantri, Rajasthan. Known for its remarkable traditions and community-driven values, Piplantri welcomed our second-year law students with warmth and enthusiasm. The visit was arranged in collaboration with DALSA (District Legal Services Authority), with the objective of spreading legal awareness among the villagers especially regarding the rights and education of the girl child. During the camp, our students interacted with families, delivered speeches, and explained the importance of educating young girls for their personal growth and for the progress of society as a whole. One of the most inspiring aspects of this visit was learning about Piplantri's unique and heart-touching tradition based on the policy of DALSA : whenever a girl is born, the family plants 11 trees in her name. These trees are carefully nurtured by the family, and as they grow, they symbolically support the girl's journey. The value of the trees once they mature helps the family bear the expenses of the girl's education, empowering her future with both financial stability and emotional strength. This beautiful blend of environmental conservation and girl-child empowerment left a lasting impact on everyone present. The legal literacy camp at Piplantri was more than just an academic outreach it was a powerful reminder of how communities, guided by awareness and compassion, can create a brighter future. By planting trees for every newborn girl, the villagers of Piplantri have shown the world that tradition and progress can grow together, just like the trees that stand tall as symbols of hope. Our students returned with not only a deeper understanding of grassroots realities but also a renewed commitment to use law as a tool for change. The experience stands as a testament to how awareness, education, and community involvement can transform lives. As the trees in Piplantri continue to grow, so will the dreams and opportunities of the girls they stand for reminding us that when a community invests in its daughters, it invests in its future.

POLICE STATION VISIT: A STEP TOWARDS PRACTICAL LEGAL LEARNING

The School of Law, (MUST), successfully organized an educational visit to the Laxmangarh Police Station on 4th October 2025 for students of 3rd and 4th years as part of their academic curriculum. The visit, conducted under the insightful guidance of Dr. Pooja Jain, was an essential experiential learning activity aimed at giving students a deeper understanding of real-world law enforcement practices. This initiative provided students with an opportunity to observe the day-to-day functioning of a police station, its structure, and the various procedural formalities followed by the police. Students also learned how the police system interacts with the larger legal framework, gaining valuable insights into criminal law, investigation procedures, and citizens' rights. Such visits bridge the gap between classroom learning and practical exposure, allowing students to experience the law in action.

The event was smoothly coordinated by Dr. Aditi Sharma, Dr. Nitu Nuwal, and Dr. Abhiram Dwivedi, whose efforts ensured that every aspect of the visit was educational and engaging. Their planning and guidance made the experience both meaningful and memorable for all participants. The active involvement and support of all faculty members, added immense academic value to the program. Their commitment to hands-on learning helped students connect legal theory with practical application in a real-life setting. This visit once again reflected the School of Law's commitment to experiential and holistic legal education, inspiring students to understand and appreciate the working of the criminal justice system beyond textbooks.



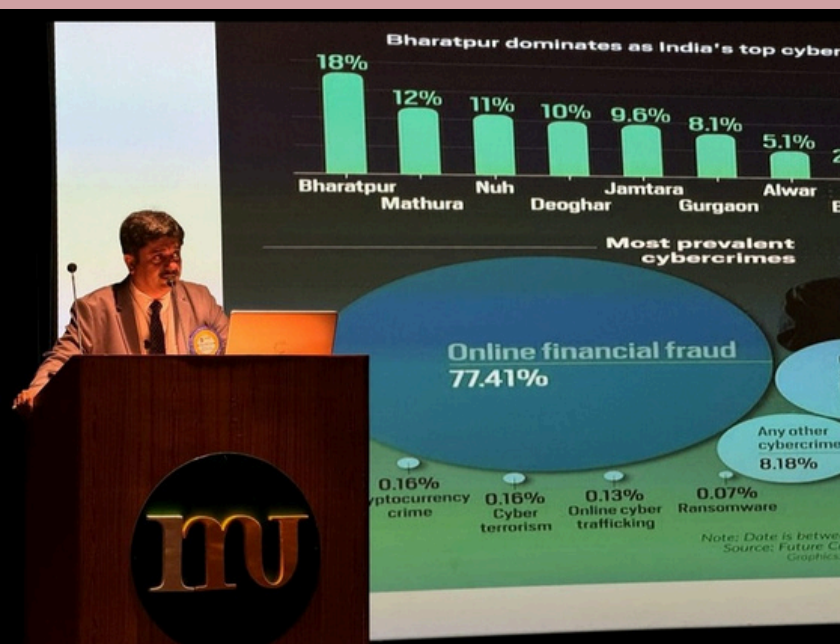
INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON CYBER SECURITY & DATA PROTECTION IN THE DIGITAL REALM

The School of Law, (MUST), successfully organized a Two-Day International Workshop on “Cyber Security and Data Protection in Digital Realm” in hybrid mode on February 27–28, 2025. The workshop was conducted in academic collaboration with the Global Academy of Law-Tech Education and Research (GALTER) and comprised five intensive technical sessions delivered by distinguished national and international experts.

The inaugural ceremony was graced by Professor (Dr.) M.K. Bhandari, Chief Guest and Founder Director of GALTER—an eminent jurist, Mentor, Law-Tech Influencer, and educator with over 45 years of teaching experience. Mr. Nisheeth Dixit, Advocate, Supreme Court of India & Rajasthan High Court, and Cyber Law Consultant, joined as the Guest of Honour. Senior dignitaries from MUST, including Hon’ble President Prof. (Dr.) Ashutosh Bhardwaj, Chairman MMC Dr. Jitendra Binwal, Former Dean SOL Prof. (Dr.) Komal Audichya, and Registrar Dr. Vinod Purohit, also marked their esteemed presence.



The workshop featured five enriching technical sessions delivered by distinguished experts. Mr. Nisheeth Dixit opened the series with an insightful discussion on foundational aspects of cyber law, key digital threats, and India's evolving regulatory landscape. Prof. (Dr.) M.K. Bhandari, in the second session, examined international and domestic cybersecurity frameworks, offering nuanced perspectives on emerging jurisprudence and the need for stronger data protection norms. The third session, led by international resource person Mr. Amana Alkali, provided a global outlook on data security, cross-border digital governance, and the ethical dimensions of cyber regulation. In the fourth session, Prof. (Dr.) Paritosh C. Basu highlighted technological disruptions and introduced blockchain-based security models while outlining corporate best practices for enhancing cyber resilience. The workshop concluded with a forward-looking session by Prof. (Dr.) Bhandari, who emphasized future-ready cyber governance, interdisciplinary approaches, and proactive preparedness in an increasingly digital world.



BENCH AND BRAIN BANTER: MONTHLY INTRA-SCHOOL LEGAL QUIZ COMPETITION

The School of Law, (MUST), organized its monthly “Bench and Brain Banter” - an engaging intra-school legal quiz competition designed to encourage legal awareness and healthy academic interaction among students. The September edition of the competition, held on 29th September 2025, focused on Law of Torts, Consumer Protection Act, and Motor Vehicles Act.

Four teams participated in the event : Team Lex Novus, Team Ratio Decidendi, Team Amicus Curiae, and Team Obiter Dicta. The quiz featured multiple rounds testing participants’ legal knowledge, analytical ability, and quick thinking.

The event provided students with a fun yet insightful platform to deepen their understanding of the law while fostering teamwork and critical thinking. Bench and Brain Banter proved to be a dynamic learning experience that blended competition with collaboration - a true celebration of legal intellect.



ALUMNI MEET: FROM LAW STUDENTS TO FUTURE ARCHITECT OF JUSTICE



The School of Law, (MUST), organized an Alumni Meet titled “From Law Students to the Future Architects of Justice” on 15th February 2025 at the Sangeet Samrat Tansen Sabhagar (Mini Auditorium). The event celebrated the remarkable achievements of the university’s alumni who successfully cleared the Rajasthan Judicial Services (RJS) Examination 2024 — Ms. Shivani Sharma (Rank 10), Ms. Swati Tolambia (Rank 24), and Mr. Vatsal Choudhary (Rank 100).

The session was not only a felicitation ceremony but also an inspiring interactive discussion, where the alumni shared their experiences, preparation strategies, and insights into the judicial examination process. Their valuable words of wisdom encouraged and motivated the aspiring law students to pursue their goals with dedication and perseverance.

The event served as a bridge between past and present batches, fostering a sense of pride and belonging among students. It highlighted how determination, discipline, and passion can pave the way to success in the field of law. The engaging interaction left the audience motivated and better guided to walk their own path towards becoming the architects of justice in the future.

INTRA SCHOOL MOOT COURT COMPETITION

The Moot Court Committee of School of Law, (MUST) organized a two-day Moot Court Competition on November 11 and 12, 2025. The event aimed to enhance students' legal knowledge, analytical thinking, and advocacy skills through simulated court proceedings.

On November 11, 2025, the preliminary rounds took place with enthusiastic participation from 17 teams. After rigorous rounds of arguments and detailed evaluation, 4 teams qualified for the main competition scheduled for November 12, 2025. The judges for the preliminary rounds were Dr. Pooja Jain, Dean-In-Charge of the School of Law, Dr. Meha Khiria, Dr. Rashmi Gupta, and Ms. Disha.

The final round on November 12, 2025, was judged by Ms. Shalini Sheron, a Senior Advocate at the Rajasthan High Court, Jaipur along with Dr. Pooja Jain and Dr. Aditi Sharma. The finalists presented their arguments with confidence and clarity, showcasing commendable legal reasoning and presentation skills.

Throughout the competition, students gained valuable experience in legal research, debating, drafting, and oral advocacy. The event not only fostered a spirit of teamwork and professionalism but also helped the participants understand courtroom procedures firsthand.

The competition concluded with a vote of thanks delivered by the Faculty Coordinator of the Moot Court Committee. Along with the winners, special awards were presented for Best Speaker and Best Researcher, celebrating exceptional skills.



Google

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GUEST LECTURE ON JUVENILE JUSTICE,

The School of Law, (MUST), organized an insightful session as part of its Guest Lecture Series on 6th September 2025 at the Mini Auditorium (Sangeet Samrat Tansen Sabhagan). The event was graced by the esteemed presence of Hon'ble Justice Manoj Kumar Garg, Judge of the Rajasthan High Court and Chairperson of the Juvenile Justice Committee, as the Distinguished Guest Speaker.

Justice Garg enlightened the students on significant topics such as Juvenile Justice, Legal Reforms, and Women's Rights, highlighting the crucial role of law in protecting vulnerable sections of society. He shared his valuable experiences from the judiciary, offering practical insights into how legal reforms are shaping the justice system in India.

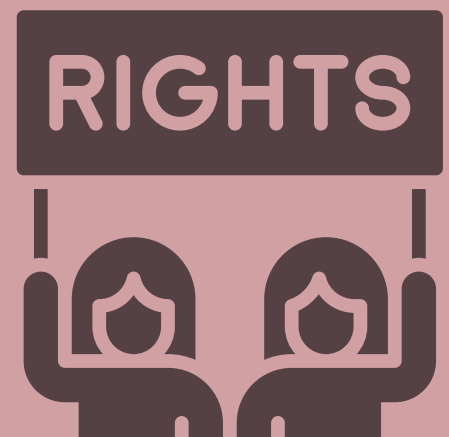
The session emphasized the importance of compassion and sensitivity in handling juvenile cases and safeguarding women's rights within the legal framework. Students were deeply inspired by his words, gaining a better understanding of how law can be used as a tool for social change and justice.



LEGAL REFORMS, AND WOMEN'S RIGHTS

The lecture concluded with an interactive Q&A session where students actively participated, asking thoughtful questions and engaging in meaningful discussions. Justice Garg's guidance left a lasting impression on everyone present, encouraging young legal minds to uphold fairness, empathy, and integrity in their future legal careers.

The event was a great success, reflecting the School of Law's commitment to providing its students with opportunities to learn from distinguished members of the legal fraternity and connect classroom learning with real-world judicial perspectives.





GUEST LECTURE SERIES
Mody University of Science and Technology and
School of Law is honored to welcome
Hon'ble Justice Manoj Kumar Garg
Judge of the Rajasthan High Court,
Chairperson of the Juvenile Justice Committee



REVERSE CLASSROOM

On 14th November 2025, the School of Law, (MUST) successfully organized the Reverse Classroom Activity, transforming the traditional learning environment into a vibrant, student-driven space. In this unique format, students stepped into the role of teachers, confidently explaining concepts, presenting case studies, and engaging their peers through creative methods such as illustrations, real-life examples, and interactive discussions. This role reversal not only deepened their academic understanding but also enhanced essential skills like communication, leadership, teamwork, and critical thinking. The classroom was filled with enthusiasm as students actively participated, exchanged ideas, and learned collaboratively. Overall, the activity proved to be a highly enriching experience, reflecting the School of Law's commitment to innovative, experiential, and student-centric learning.



MUSICAL EVENING, FDC 2025



The night unfolded like a beautiful symphony, each note weaving its magic into the hearts of all who listened. Every performance filled the air with rhythm, passion, and emotion, creating an atmosphere brimming with joy and connection. The Musical Evening was not merely an event, but a celebration of art, expression, and togetherness — a night where music spoke the language of the soul.

The School of Law, (MUST) organized a spectacular Musical Evening (FDC) 2025 on January 23, 2025. The event was a grand success, filling the campus with music, energy, and excitement. It served as a perfect opportunity for students and faculty members to unwind, celebrate, and connect beyond the classroom atmosphere. The highlight of the evening was the mesmerizing performance by Sana Arora and her band, who captivated the audience with her soulful voice and dynamic stage presence. Her performance covered a variety of popular and melodious tracks that resonated with everyone present, leaving the audience spellbound and cheering for more. From the moment the band took the stage, the atmosphere was charged with enthusiasm. Each song brought a wave of applause and smiles across the crowd. The blend of lively beats, powerful vocals, and the vibrant energy of the performers created an unforgettable experience. Students swayed to the rhythm, sang along, and enjoyed every moment, turning the evening into a celebration of unity and joy. The Musical Evening of FDC 2025 was more than a program; it was a memorable night that reminded everyone of the power of music to inspire, heal, and connect hearts.



LAKEs, LIGHTs, AND LAUGHTER – UDAIPUR THROUGH OUR EYES

“The beauty of travel lies not in the destination, but in the laughter, learning, and moments shared.”

The School of Law, (MUST) organized a tour to Udaipur, Rajasthan, from 17th to 21st September 2025, offering students an enriching blend of academic learning and cultural exposure. The trip commenced with an overnight journey from the university, followed by an industrial visit to the Rajasthan Waste Management Industry, Debari, on arrival in Udaipur. This visit provided students with practical insights into waste processing systems and environmental management practices, complementing their classroom learning. The group also visited the Bharatiya Lok Kala Kendra, gaining an appreciation for Rajasthani cultural heritage. Over the next two days, students explored several historical and architectural landmarks including the City Palace, Crystal Gallery, Lake Pichola, Gangaur Ghat, Jagdish Temple, and Bahubali Hills. The itinerary also included excursions to Kumbhalgarh Fort, Eklingji Temple, and Ambrai Ghat, followed by a visit to the Chittorgarh Fort complex, including Vijay Stambh, Rana Kumbha Palace, and Padmini Palace. The tour provided meaningful academic exposure, encouraged peer bonding, and deepened the students' understanding of Rajasthan's cultural and historical significance. The group returned to campus with valuable learning experiences and memorable impressions of the “City of Lakes.”



राजस्थान

YAYARO



CREATIVE THEME WEEK AT SCHOOL OF LAW



In an effort to create a joyful break from the usual academic routine and to promote creativity among students, the School of Law, (MUST) came up with a fun and engaging initiative. To encourage stress-free learning and to add some vibrancy to campus life, the School of Law organized delightful three days. The celebration featured No Bag Day, Mismatched Day, and the much-loved Barbie Day, turning the corridors into a vibrant space filled with laughter, colour, and memorable moments. On 15th September, 2025 No Bag Day was observed, where students attended classes without their usual bags and carried their belongings in innovative ways. From umbrellas and baskets to small trolleys, pillow covers, tubs, and even bedsheets, students displayed impressive imagination and enthusiasm. The celebration continued on 16th September with Mismatched Day, where students arrived in intentionally mismatched outfits and fun hairstyles, expressing individuality with a sense of humour and confidence. The week concluded with Barbie Day on 17th September, during which students dressed in shades of pastels and styled Barbie-inspired looks, adding colour and vibrancy to the campus atmosphere.





TEACHER'S DAY

"A teacher's influence goes beyond classrooms — it shapes the future, one mind at a time."

A teacher plants the seeds of knowledge, nurtures curiosity, and helps dreams take flight. To honor these guiding lights, the School of Law,(MUST) came together on 5th September, 2025 to celebrate Teachers' Day — a day filled with laughter, music, and heartfelt gratitude for those who make learning a beautiful journey. The School of Law, joyfully celebrated Teachers' Day to honor the mentors who guide and inspire students every day. The event began with a heartfelt welcome to the faculty, followed by a beautiful poem presented by students that set a warm and appreciative tone for the celebration. The program featured vibrant dance and music performances by students from different batches, filling the atmosphere with energy and joy. Fun and interactive games were also organized, adding excitement and laughter to the event as teachers enthusiastically participated.

The celebration concluded with a cake-cutting ceremony, marking a sweet end to the day. The event truly reflected the students' gratitude, creativity, and teamwork — a memorable tribute to the teachers who continue to shape their journey with wisdom and dedication.



FAREWELL

As the evening sun dipped low, painting the sky with hues of gold, the hall came alive with laughter, music, and a touch of nostalgia. The farewell party for our seniors was not just a celebration, but a heartfelt journey through memories, moments of friendship, guidance, and shared dreams that have left an indelible mark on all of us. Every smile, every tear, and every cheer echoed the bittersweet truth that endings are also beginnings, and that while they step into new chapters of life, their presence will always linger in the corridors of our hearts. The night was a symphony of emotions, blending joy with sentiment, and creating a magical tapestry of memories that will be cherished forever. The School of Law, (MUST) organized a memorable Farewell Party for the seniors on 28th March 2025, making it a truly special occasion for everyone. Separate invitations were thoughtfully extended to the seniors, teachers, and the Dean, highlighting the importance of the event. Titles were awarded to recognize the seniors' achievements and contributions, while music was dedicated to different individuals, adding a personal and heartfelt touch to the celebration. The 4th-year students put in tremendous effort, showcasing their dedication and teamwork in organizing every aspect of the evening. The event was further enlivened by vibrant dance performances, not only by the 4th-year students but also by the 2nd and 1st-year students, as a way of bidding a colorful and joyful farewell to their seniors. The evening successfully combined entertainment, appreciation, and emotion, leaving everyone with unforgettable memories and a sense of unity within the college community.

artists!





FRESHER'S

FRESHER'S PARTY 2025: AN EVENING TO REMEMBER

New beginnings always carry a special magic—the sparkle of hope, the thrill of discovery, and the joy of belonging. The Freshers' celebration captured that spirit perfectly, as seniors opened their hearts and juniors stepped into a new chapter of their college life. It was an evening where smiles met applause, and every heartbeat echoed with excitement and promise.

The School of Law,(MUST) came alive with joy and excitement on 12th September 2025 as it hosted a vibrant Freshers' Party to welcome the new batch of students. The evening carried the theme "Rouge v. Pansy," symbolizing a blend of elegance, confidence, and charm.

The event was packed with enthusiasm and fun, beginning with ramp walks and talent hunt rounds, where juniors showcased their confidence, creativity, and unique personalities. Several titles were awarded, including Miss Eve, Miss Best Dressed, and Miss Freshers, each recognizing a special spark among the newcomers.





PARTY

Adding to the liveliness of the evening were captivating dance performances by students from the 2nd, 3rd, and 5th years, and soulful singing performances by students from the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th years. The atmosphere was electric with cheers, laughter, and applause as seniors and juniors came together to celebrate the start of a new academic journey.

The success of the event reflected the hard work and creativity of the 2nd-year students, who took charge of organizing and executing the celebration flawlessly. Their efforts, guided by the constant support and encouragement of their seniors, made the evening truly memorable. The participation and enthusiasm of the audience further added to the magic of the night.

The Freshers' Party 2025 was not just an event—it was a beautiful celebration of togetherness, new beginnings, and the spirit of the School of Law. It marked the perfect start to an exciting new chapter for the juniors, leaving behind memories that will be cherished for years to come.





CASES

IN POINT

- Indian Medical Association vs. Union of India & Others
- Court On Its own Motion vs. Bar Council Of India & Others
- In Re: City Hounded by Strays, Kids Pays the Price
- M.K. Ranjitsinh & Others vs. Union of India
- Mahnoor Fatima Imran \$ Ors. v. M/s Visweswara Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. \$ Ors.
- Swacch Association, Nagpur V. State Of Maharashtra \$ Ors.

PC Palak Laddha

INDIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION V. UNION OF INDIA & OTHERS

Writ Petition (Civil) No. 645 of 2022, Supreme Court

- The Indian Medical Association (IMA) filed this writ petition before the Supreme Court of India raising serious concerns about false and misleading advertisements by companies selling medical, health, and cosmetic products. The IMA argued that such advertisements were promoting unverified claims about curing serious diseases like diabetes, heart disease, infertility, and even COVID-19 — without any scientific proof. Many of these ads were related to AYUSH (Ayurveda, Yoga, Siddha, and Homeopathy) products and cosmetic products that claimed to have “miracle” results.
- The IMA alleged that these advertisements violated the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954, the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, and the Consumer Protection Act, 2019. It argued that the government had failed to effectively implement these laws, allowing misleading advertisements to spread widely on television, social media, and print media. Such false claims were not only deceiving consumers but also risking public health and undermining scientific medicine. The petition also mentioned celebrities and influencers who endorsed these products without verifying their claims, thereby misleading the public. The IMA requested the Supreme Court to direct strict enforcement of the law, regulate advertisements of health and cosmetic products, and ensure consumer protection.
- The Supreme Court of India, in its 2025 judgment, directed the Union Government and all States to take strict action against false and misleading advertisements of medical, health, and cosmetic products. The Court ordered that every State and Union Territory must appoint Gazette Officers under the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 to monitor such advertisements and ensure compliance. It also instructed the Centre to create a central online dashboard and a grievance redressal system for public complaints. The Court emphasized that promoting unverified or exaggerated claims about health and cosmetic products endangers public health and misleads consumers. Finally, after confirming that most directions were followed, the Court disposed of the petition but made it clear that any future violations could still be challenged before courts.

Case Analysis

This case is a milestone in protecting consumers from deceptive health and cosmetic strengthens consumer rights under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, especially regarding misleading advertisements and celebrity endorsements. It also connects the issue to the rising use of social media marketing, where cosmetic and health products are often advertised without proof of safety or effectiveness.

From a legal education perspective, this case is important because it shows how the judiciary can intervene to protect public health and promote ethical business practices. It combines principles of administrative law, consumer protection, and constitutional rights to create a framework for responsible advertising.

Advertisements. It highlights how companies often misuse the popularity of Ayurveda, herbal remedies, and cosmetics by making false claims of magical cures or instant effects without scientific evidence. The Supreme Court’s directions push for real accountability and transparency in health-related marketing.

The judgment reflects a shift toward ethical advertising and consumer protection in India. It stresses that freedom of trade and business (Article 19(1)(g)) cannot override public health and safety, which are protected under Article 21 of the Constitution. It also reinforces the idea that advertisements are a form of commercial speech, and hence must be truthful, responsible, and not misleading under Article 19(2) (reasonable restrictions).

Sanjana Singh 3rd year



Court On Its Own Motion v. Bar Council Of India & Others

WRIT PETITION (CIVIL) NO. 793/2017, DELHI HIGH COURT

BENCH: Justice Prathiba M. Singh and Justice Amit Sharma

- This case began after the tragic death of Sushant Rohilla, a law student of Amity Law School, Delhi, who died by suicide in 2016 after being barred from appearing in examinations due to a shortage of attendance. His death raised serious questions about the rigidity of attendance policies and the lack of compassion shown by educational institutions. The Delhi High Court took Suo Moto cognizance (on its own) of the matter to examine whether such strict enforcement of attendance norms was fair and whether the Bar Council of India (BCI) needed to review its Legal Education Rules. The case focused on the need for balance between discipline and flexibility, especially in professional courses like law.
- In its 2025 judgment, the Delhi High Court, led by Justice Prathiba M. Singh and Justice Amit Sharma, held that no law student should be debarred from appearing in examinations solely because of attendance shortage, especially when they were involved in educational activities like moot courts, internships, debates, and legal aid work. The Court made it clear that law colleges and universities cannot impose attendance norms stricter than those prescribed by the Bar Council of India (BCI) under the Legal Education Rules.
- The Court directed the BCI to revise and update its attendance policies, ensuring that practical learning activities are counted as part of a student's academic participation. It also emphasized that mental health, fairness, and flexibility must guide educational institutions in framing attendance rules. The Court stated that the goal of education is to encourage learning and growth, not to cause stress, humiliation, or punishment.

Case Analysis

This judgment is a major step toward making legal education more humane and practical. The Court focused on student welfare, mental health, and practical exposure, showing that education should support students, not punish them. It also urged the Bar Council of India to update its rules to match modern needs. This judgment is both progressive and cautionary. On the positive side, it protects students' rights and mental well-being by recognizing that practical exposure is as valuable as classroom learning. It promotes a humane and flexible approach to education, making law schools more supportive and realistic about students' needs. It also encourages experiential learning, which helps students become better professionals.

On the negative side, some educators worry that too much relaxation might reduce academic discipline and regular classroom participation. Without proper monitoring, students might misuse this freedom. Therefore, the judgment calls for a balanced approach one where attendance rules are fair but still encourage responsibility.

Sanjana Singh 3rd year

In Re: "City Hounded by Strays, Kids Pay Price" (Suo moto Writ Petition No. 5 of 2025)

Supreme Court of India

The Supreme Court took Suo Moto cognizance after multiple incidents of fatal dog bites and rising rabies deaths were reported in Delhi-NCR and other parts of India. Public outrage followed several tragic attacks on children, leading the Court to examine whether municipal authorities had failed to control the stray dog population in accordance with the Animal Birth Control (Dogs) Rules, 2023. Initially, the Court directed that all stray dogs be caught, sterilized, vaccinated, and kept in shelters, rather than being released back on the streets. However, animal welfare groups and the Animal Welfare Board of India challenged this order, arguing that it violated the ABC Rules and the constitutional protection of animal life.

The main issues before the Court were whether removing all stray dogs from public areas goes against the Animal Birth Control (Dogs) Rules, 2023 and the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, which call for humane treatment of animals. The Court also had to decide if the right to life under Article 21 includes protecting people from stray dog attacks. Lastly, it looked at how to balance human safety with animal welfare, ensuring both can live together peacefully without harm or cruelty.

In its final order dated 22 August 2025, a three-judge Bench led by Justice Vikram Nath modified the earlier directive. The Court held that sterilized, vaccinated, and healthy stray dogs must be released back into their original areas, as per Rule 11(19) of the ABC Rules. However, dogs found to be rabid, suspected rabid, or dangerously aggressive could be kept permanently in shelters. The Court further banned feeding dogs on public streets, directing that feeding zones be set up in designated areas to avoid conflicts. It emphasized that the right to life (Article 21) of humans must be protected while also respecting the right to dignity and life of animals under Article 51A (g). The Court ordered nationwide implementation of this balanced approach and mandated municipal bodies to create proper sterilization and monitoring systems.

Case Analysis

The Supreme Court judgment represents a landmark balance between human safety and animal rights in India's legal framework. By harmonizing the Animal Birth Control Rules with the constitutional right to life, the Court emphasized that neither human nor animal life can be overlooked. The ruling prohibited indiscriminate killing or removal of stray dogs while ensuring that aggressive or rabid ones are confined to shelters, thereby promoting scientific and humane population control over emotional or reactionary measures. It also placed responsibility on municipal bodies to act with both efficiency and compassion. However, while addressing the serious threat posed by frequent dog bite incidents, recent reports have exposed the heartbreaking condition of stray dogs left untreated after sterilization, many suffering from infections and severe neglect. This highlights the urgent need for proper post-operative care and well-maintained shelters. The government must ensure clean facilities, separate shelters for sick or aggressive dogs, and designated feeding zones to reduce conflict and maintain hygiene. Regular monitoring and strict accountability are essential to guarantee that these measures are genuinely implemented, ensuring a humane, safe, and balanced coexistence between humans and stray animals.

Sakshi Ist year

RIGHT TO BE FREE FROM ADVERSE EFFECT OF CLIMATE CHNAGE

M.K. Ranjitsinh & Ors. v. Union of India, 2024

SUPREME COURT OF INDIA - 2024 INSC 280

Bench - Dr. D.Y. Chandrachud and J.B. Pardiwala, JJ.

The Supreme Court's decision in M.K. Ranjitsinh v. Union of India marks a major constitutional moment in India's environmental jurisprudence. Not only does the judgment recalibrate previously issued directions on undergrounding transmission lines to protect the critically endangered Great Indian Bustard (GIB), it articulates, for the first time, a distinct constitutional right to be free from the adverse effects of climate change, under Articles 14 and 21.

I. FACTS

The Great Indian Bustard (GIB), classified as critically endangered by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) since 2011, has experienced a drastic decline, with surviving populations largely restricted to Rajasthan and Gujarat. This decline stems from multiple ecological and anthropogenic pressures, including habitat loss, grassland fragmentation, predation, low reproductive rates, and reduced prey availability due to pesticide use. Critically, collisions with overhead transmission lines have emerged as an immediate and significant cause of mortality.

In response, a writ petition under Article 32 was filed in 2019 seeking urgent, coordinated conservation measures. The petitioners requested the undergrounding of transmission lines in GIB habitats, installation of bird diverters, establishment of regulated-grazing zones, predator-control initiatives, grassland restoration policies, and the creation of an empowered supervisory committee.

Acting on these concerns, the Supreme Court on 19 April 2021 directed that all low-voltage transmission lines in priority and potential GIB habitats be shifted underground, and that high-voltage lines be similarly relocated wherever feasible, covering nearly 99,000 sq. km.

However, the Union of India subsequently sought modification of these directions, arguing technical impracticability of undergrounding high-voltage lines in desert terrain, adverse impacts on India's renewable-energy expansion, potential inconsistency with international climate commitments under the Paris Agreement, and insufficient consultation with key Ministries.

Pursuant to the Court's directions in January 2024, the Union submitted updated status reports detailing ongoing conservation efforts, including captive breeding programmes, habitat restoration, international collaborations, and operational breeding facilities. The Union stressed that undergrounding transmission lines alone would not address the multi-causal decline of the GIB and would significantly impede renewable-energy development in a region central to India's climate-mitigation strategy.



2. ISSUES

1. Whether the blanket direction to underground all transmission lines in priority and potential GIB habitats was technically, practically, and environmentally feasible.
2. Whether such directions substantially impede India's international obligations relating to climate-change mitigation and renewable-energy commitments under the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement.
3. Whether balancing biodiversity conservation and renewable-energy imperatives requires a domain-expert assessment rather than judicially imposed uniform solutions.
4. Whether the Constitution guarantees a right to be free from the adverse effects of climate change under Articles 14 and 21.

3. Judgment

The Supreme Court, upon reconsideration, modified and effectively recalled the broad directions issued in its judgment dated 19 April 2021. The Court concluded that the earlier mandate required substantial recalibration in light of technical, ecological, and constitutional considerations.

First, the Court held that the blanket requirement of undergrounding transmission lines across approximately 99,000 sq. km was both technically unviable and environmentally counterproductive. It noted that undergrounding high-voltage lines over long distances in desert terrain is technologically impracticable due to risks of joint failure, heat accumulation, and the difficulty of locating faults in shifting topography. Further, such infrastructure poses environmental hazards, including the potential for fires and leakage-related failures. The financial burden, estimated at four to five times the cost of overhead lines and the resulting impediments to India's solar-energy expansion in Rajasthan and Gujarat underscored the infeasibility of a blanket approach.

Second, the Court emphasized that GIB conservation cannot be singularly premised on undergrounding power lines. Given the species' precipitous decline resulting from multiple stressors—habitat loss, predation, low reproductive success, fragmentation, and prey depletion—any effective conservation framework must adopt a multi-pronged strategy addressing the full spectrum of ecological pressures.

Third, the Court underscored the constitutional significance of India's climate-change obligations. It expressly recognised that Articles 14 and 21 encompass a right to be free from the adverse effects of climate change, a formulation rooted in international environmental law, domestic statutory schemes, and prior constitutional jurisprudence. This articulation situates climate justice within the core of India's fundamental rights framework.

acknowledging the need for expert-driven, context-sensitive decision-making, the Court constituted a multidisciplinary 'Expert Committee.' The Committee is tasked with identifying areas where undergrounding is technically feasible, determining locations where overhead lines equipped with high-quality bird diverters would suffice, and framing long-term conservation strategies for the GIB. It is further mandated to harmonise biodiversity conservation with India's renewable-energy imperatives. The Committee comprises representatives from the Wildlife Institute of India, the National Board for Wildlife, conservation scientists, and officials from the Ministry of Power, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, among others.

4. Case Analysis

The Court's explicit articulation of a right against the adverse impacts of climate change marks a significant enlargement of the substantive contours of Article 21. By embedding environmental protection within a rights-based and future-oriented constitutional framework, the judgment situates Indian jurisprudence alongside emerging global norms reflected in landmark decisions such as *State of the Netherlands v. Urgenda Foundation* (2019), *Sacchi, Ayla et al. v. Argentina et al.* (2019) and *Ioane Teitiota v. New Zealand* (2016), all of which conceptualise climate harm as a violation of fundamental human rights. This doctrinal development is particularly salient given India's acute vulnerability to climate-induced stressors, including intensifying heatwaves, rising sea levels, and ecological disruptions that disproportionately affect marginalised communities.

A defining feature of the judgment is its deliberate movement away from the earlier directive-centric posture. The Court acknowledges the limitations of judicial capacity in adjudicating complex, technically layered socio-ecological questions and underscores the imperative of relying upon specialised scientific and administrative expertise. In doing so, the Court embraces a model of adjudication grounded in procedural legitimacy, institutional consultation, and empirically informed assessment, resonating with contemporary international trends in environmental adjudication.

The judgment also rejects the conventional binary that casts conservation and development as mutually incompatible. Instead, the Court advances a more integrated paradigm in which biodiversity protection and renewable-energy expansion are conceived as mutually reinforcing objectives. Recognising that climate change poses a systemic threat to ecosystems and species survival, the Court emphasises that the expansion of renewable energy is indispensable for averting broader ecological collapse. Consequently, GIB conservation must be aligned with India's long-term clean-energy trajectory, consistent with the Sustainable Development Goals and the nation's obligations under the Paris Agreement.

Further, the Court recalibrates the doctrines of precaution and sustainable development through a practical, context-sensitive, and intergenerational lens. While reaffirming the significance of the precautionary principle, the Court cautions against its blanket or uncritical application—such as mandating universal undergrounding of transmission lines—which may inadvertently compromise broader environmental and climate-mitigation imperatives. Instead, the Court underscores the necessity of granular, evidence-based, site-specific evaluations. The creation of a multidisciplinary expert committee exemplifies this refined, scientifically grounded approach to sustainable development.

Vidhanshi Bhardwaj 5th year

REGISTRATION CANNOT CURE A DEFECTIVE TITLE: MERE REGISTRATION DOES NOT CONFER OWNERSHIP

Mahnoor Fatima Imran & Ors. v. M/s Visweswara Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. & Ors. (2025)
SUPREME COURT OF INDIA – 2025 INSC 646

Bench: Sudhanshu Dhulia & K. Vinod Chandran, JJ.

1. Facts

The litigation concerned 53 acres of land situated in Survey No. 83/2, Raidurg Panmaktha Village, Serilingampalle Mandal, Ranga Reddy District. The writ petitioners (respondents before the Supreme Court) claimed possession on the basis of registered title deeds executed in their favour by M/s Bhavana Co-operative Housing Society. The Society's claim, in turn, arose from an agreement of sale dated 19.03.1982 allegedly executed by the General Power of Attorney holder of the original landowners.

The State authorities—primarily the Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (TSIIC)—intervened, asserting that the land had vested in the State under the A.P. Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Act, 1973, and later also fell under proceedings under the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976. The State maintained that possession of 99.07 acres (including the 53 acres in dispute) had already vested in the Government in 1975.

The writ petitioners filed W.P. No. 30855 of 2016 seeking a direction restraining TSIIC from entering and demolishing fencing or structures without due process. The Single Judge dismissed the petition, doubting both the title and actual possession of the writ petitioners.

The Division Bench reversed the Single Judge, restraining the TSIIC from dispossessing the petitioners except in accordance with law, relying heavily on prior interim orders that purportedly demonstrated possession.

Aggrieved, the legal heirs of the original landowners and others filed appeals before the Supreme Court.

2. Issues

- Whether the writ petitioners had established a prima facie lawful title or bona fide possession over the 53 acres to justify intervention under Article 226.
- 2. Whether the Division Bench was right in treating interim orders in prior proceedings as evidence of possession.
- 3. Whether the agreement of sale dated 19.03.1982 (and its later "validation") could confer any title in the absence of a registered deed of conveyance.
- 4. Whether the land, having vested in the State under the Land Reforms Act and Urban Land Ceiling Act, could have validly reverted to private hands.
- 5. Whether the High Court could grant protection against dispossession when title and possession themselves were in serious doubt.

3. Judgement

The Supreme Court allowed the appeals, restored the judgment of the Single Judge, and held:

No valid title was shown by the writ petitioners.

The 1982 agreement of sale was unregistered and existed in two conflicting versions, one produced in the specific performance suit and one later "validated," raising suspicion of fraud. An agreement of sale cannot convey title, as reiterated in *Suraj Lamp & Industries (2012)* 1 SCC 656.

Possession was not proved.

Interim orders from earlier writ petitions cannot substitute proof of actual, physical possession. The Court cited *Balkrishna Dattatraya Galande (2020)* 19 SCC 119 on the need for concrete evidence of possession.

State vesting was final and binding.

The land had vested with the State under the 1973 Land Reforms Act, finalised in earlier Supreme Court decisions such as *N. Audikesava Reddy (2002)* and *Omprakash Verma (2010)*. Any alleged "reversion" of 99.07 acres to original declarants was unproven.

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Extraordinary writ jurisdiction should not be exercised where title is clouded and possession unestablished.

The Court underscored that Article 226 relief cannot be granted to parties with dubious claims. State may initiate proceedings under Section 9-A of the Land Reforms Act, and the Court preserved the State’s right to protect vested lands.

Thus, the Supreme Court refused to grant protection against dispossession, and left all parties to pursue appropriate civil or statutory remedies.

4. Case Analysis

The Court’s reasoning draws substantially from its earlier jurisprudence concerning Survey No. 83, particularly *State of Andhra Pradesh v. N. Audikesava Reddy* (2002) 1 SCC 227 and *Omprakash Verma v. State of Andhra Pradesh* (2010) 13 SCC 158, which had conclusively affirmed that the land in question had validly vested in the State. In the present decision, the Supreme Court reiterates that statutory vesting under the A.P. Land Reforms Act and the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act is final, non-derogable, and insulated from subsequent private transactions. This principle is anchored in the constitutional understanding that once the State acquires property through a legally sanctioned mechanism, such vesting cannot be undone through private agreements, administrative irregularities, or belated claims of reversion. The Court therefore adopts a cautious approach toward litigative efforts aimed at reopening settled land ceiling proceedings through inventive documentation or assertions of long-standing possession. Its close scrutiny of the two versions of the 1982 agreement of sale—each containing different recitals, varying extents, and altered consideration—reveals material inconsistencies that undermine the credibility of the transaction.

The Court’s observation that the agreements “smack of fraud” attunes the case to the principles laid down in *S.P. Chengalvaraya Naidu v. Jagannath* (1994) 1 SCC 1, where claims founded on fraudulent or manipulated documents were held undeserving of judicial protection. Further, consistent with the ratio in *Suraj Lamp & Industries Pvt. Ltd. v. State of Haryana* (2012) 1 SCC 656, the Court reiterates that title to immovable property can pass only through a registered deed of conveyance. An unregistered agreement of sale—even more so where multiple conflicting versions exist—cannot form the legal foundation for asserting lawful title or invoking the extraordinary jurisdiction of the High Court. The Court also rejects the Division Bench’s reliance on interim orders as evidence of possession. It underscores that possession, to merit protection against dispossession, must be:

(a) actual, (b) physical and (c) established through reliable and substantive material. Interim injunctions or protective orders, by themselves, do not crystallize or confer possessory rights. In reaffirming this position, the judgment emphasizes that writ jurisdiction under Article 226 is discretionary and cannot be invoked where title is in serious doubt, possession is unproven, or parallel statutory proceedings govern the land in question. The High Court’s writ powers cannot serve as a proxy for a civil trial, particularly in disputes involving complex factual matrices and contested land titles. The Court’s reasoning reflects a larger public interest imperative: preventing the alienation of public land through dubious, unregistered, or fraudulent claims. By expressly safeguarding the State’s authority to initiate proceedings under Section 9-A of the Land Reforms Act, the Court reinforces the structural integrity of land reform legislation and preserves the public character of the land. The judgment thereby operates not only as a resolution of a specific dispute, but as a reaffirmation of doctrinal consistency, statutory supremacy, and the judiciary’s commitment to preventing erosion of public land through private manipulation.

SWACCH ASSOCIATION, NAGPUR V. STATE OF MAHARASHTRA & ORS.. (2025) INSC 1199.

Futala Lake in Nagpur is an old, man-made Lake that has become a popular public spot over the years. The Maharashtra government planned a redevelopment project around the lake, including beautification, construction of viewing areas, and some permanent structures meant to improve tourism and public recreation. A public interest group, Swacch Association Nagpur, opposed the project. They argued that even if Futala is artificial and not a natural wetland, it should still be protected like any other ecological waterbody. They claimed the construction work would disturb the lake's ecosystem, damage its surrounding environment, and violate environmental laws. The State defended itself by saying that Futala Lake does not fall under the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017 because it is artificially created. They argued they were only trying to improve public access and that environmental concerns were already accounted for in the project.

The primary questions before the Court were whether the Public Trust Doctrine (The government must protect natural resources for everyone and cannot use or give them away in a way that harms the public) applies only to natural water bodies or also to man-made lakes; whether the State could allow permanent construction around an artificial lake without violating environmental principles; and whether precautionary and ecological safeguards apply even when a waterbody is not officially classified as a wetland under the 2017 Rules.

The Supreme Court held that the Public Trust Doctrine does apply to artificial water bodies when they serve ecological or public functions. The Court accepted that Futala Lake is not a statutory wetland but stressed that environmental protection is not dependent on labels. It allowed limited redevelopment but strictly restricted permanent construction that could affect the lake's ecological role. The Court emphasized that sustainable development and the precautionary principle must guide the State's decisions.

Case analysis

The judgment shows a very sensible and balanced approach by the Supreme Court. The Court rightly recognized that even a man-made lake like Futala has become an important ecological space and therefore deserves the same protection as a natural lake. If the Court had limited the Public Trust Doctrine only to natural lakes, it would have left thousands of urban water bodies vulnerable to construction and commercial projects. So the Court's wider interpretation is both practical and environmentally sound. The Court also took the correct stand by allowing only limited beautification while stopping any permanent construction. This reflects a realistic understanding that development and ecology must go together, but development cannot destroy the very environment people come to enjoy. By applying the precautionary principle, the Court ensured that when there is any doubt, the lake's ecology must be given priority. This shows a strong commitment to environmental justice.

A key element in the ruling was the Public Trust Doctrine, which states that the government acts as a trustee of natural resources and must safeguard them for the public's benefit. By applying this principle to a man-made lake, the Court highlighted that ecological value does not depend on how a waterbody was created. Overall, the judgment reinforces the protection of urban lakes, supports sustainable development, and stops authorities from using technical classifications to justify harmful construction activities.

Sanjana Singh 3rd year

X v. Principal Secretary, Health & Family Welfare Dept.

2022 SCC OnLine SC 1321

Bench: Dr. D.Y. Chandrachud, A.S. Bopanna and J.B. Pardiwala, JJ.

A 25-year-old unmarried woman became pregnant from a consensual relationship. When her partner refused to marry her, she sought to terminate her 22-week pregnancy under the MTP (Medical Termination of Pregnancy) Act and Rule 3B, explaining that she had financial difficulties, no support system, and would face severe social stigma as an unmarried mother. The Delhi High Court denied her request, saying that Rule 3B applied only to married women who had undergone a change in marital status, such as divorce or widowhood. She then approached the Supreme Court, which initially allowed the termination after a medical board confirmed it was safe.

The main question before the Supreme Court was whether unmarried women were entitled to terminate pregnancies up to 24 weeks under Rule 3B of MTP, and whether excluding them violated Articles 14 and 21. The Court rejected the High Court's narrow reading and held that the MTP Act is meant to expand access to safe abortions, not restrict it. It emphasized that reproductive choice cannot depend on marriage and pointed out that the 2021 amendment deliberately replaced the words "married woman and her husband" with "any woman or her partner," showing that Parliament intended the law to apply to all women.

The Court concluded that denying unmarried women access is discriminatory, violates equality and personal liberty, and goes against the right of every woman to decide whether to carry a pregnancy to term. It held that Rule 3B© must include unmarried women whose relationships have broken down, as they face the same emotional and practical difficulties as married women in similar situations.

CASE ANALYSIS

The X v. Principal Secretary ruling brings abortion rights in line with how women actually live today. The Court recognised that a woman's right to end a pregnancy should not depend on whether she is married. Unmarried women face the same worries, pressures, and practical problems as married women.

The judgment also shows an effort to make the MTP Act work in a more inclusive and modern way. The Court acknowledged that relationships and family structures are changing, and the law cannot ignore these changes. By taking this approach, the Court moved the conversation away from old social ideas and towards a clearer focus on a woman's individual choice.

Another important point is the Court's concern about how strict interpretations of the law often scare doctors and limit women's access to safe abortions. When safe options become harder to reach, women are pushed toward unsafe and risky methods. The Court's reasoning highlights that reproductive rights are also about women's health and safety, not just legal definitions.

There are still some practical challenges, like delays caused by medical boards and doctors' fear of legal trouble. But overall, the judgment makes a strong point: the right to make decisions about a pregnancy belongs to every woman, and this right must be protected with fairness, dignity, and respect.

Charul 3rd year

BLOG ARTICLES

Tamanna Pasi, IV year



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1. THE GENZ PROTEST IN NEPAL
 2. FROM TROT TO TRIAL: HOW MODY'S EQUESTRIAN GROUND SHAPED MY LEGAL MIND
 3. THE AUTHORSHIP OF AI: CAN AN AI TOOL BE AN 'AUTHOR' UNDER INDIAN COPYRIGHT LAW.
 4. ANALYZING THE ALLEGATIONS IMPOSED BY OPPOSITION REGARDING FAKE VOTES IN INDIA
 5. JAISALMER FIRE DISASTER: 21 LIVES LOST TO GOVERNMENT SLEEP
 6. CYBER SAFETY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT IN INDIA
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THE GENZ PROTEST IN NEPAL

The Gen-Z, often perceived as being preoccupied with themselves and social media, has surprisingly emerged as a strong force in Nepal's recent protests. The protesters were majorly the young citizens of the country especially the college students, and the people between the age of 18 years to 25 years. This generation, previously considered apathetic and disengaged from the society, during last month they have successfully brought down the government and shed light on critical issues affecting the nation. Through their collective efforts, the people have highlighted pressing concerns, including corruption, nepotism, and the government's peculiar decisions, and unemployment. In doing so, they have not only advocated for their own interests but also championed the rights of every Nepalese citizen, seeking to create a more just and equitable society.

The protests in Nepal were not limited to the Gen-Z, the entire nation was grappling with issues of corruption, nepotism, and unemployment. Citizens were protesting peacefully against these issues,

with the Gen-Z demographic playing a significant role in the protest leveraging social media platforms to amplify their voices in the nation itself and throughout the world. When the Nepal government banned all social media platforms, the public outrage intensified as people felt their voices were being suppressed. The government stated the reason, that the social media platforms didn't follow the guidelines framed by the government on 25th August, 2025. However, this move was seen as an attempt to silence the peaceful protests and prevent people from voicing their concerns on social media

The police used its force through tear gas, which led the peaceful protests in violence and further escalating tensions, around 20 people were dead during the protest. The reason behind the ban was that, a new guideline was introduced by the government on 25th August, 2025, forming new rules and regulations regarding to mandate that all social media applications should be get registered with the government to combat with hate speech, other crimes like harassment, abuse, etc., and as per the guidelines it should be done within a week. The government claimed that this measure would enable them to verify the authenticity of information uploaded on social media platforms. But the social media platforms denied to agree with the terms and conditions of the Nepal government.

Many Nepalese citizens were forced to migrate to other countries in search of employment, separating them from their families. Some even joined the military in conflict zones like Russia and Ukraine due to a lack of opportunities at home. According to recent data, between 200,000 to 300,000 people have migrated from Nepal in the past year alone. This raises questions about the state of democracy in Nepal and the priorities of its politicians, who seem to prioritize their own interests and those of their families over the welfare of the nation.

CONCLUSION

In recent months, we have witnessed protests in various countries, particularly in our neighbouring countries like Bangladesh. In March 2025, Bangladesh saw protests that led to the ousting of former Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina. These protests were driven by serious issues, highlighting that simply labelling a country as democratic does not guarantee true democracy. A key aspect of democracy is listening to the people's voices, addressing their concerns, and advocating for their rights. It is essential for citizens to speak up for what is right, stand up for their issues, and demand accountability from their leaders. This is true not just for Nepal, but for any other country, city, or continent. The protests in Nepal may have uncertain outcomes, but one thing is clear: tolerating injustice is wrong. Peaceful protests are a fundamental right and a hallmark of a democratic country. The people of Nepal were exercising their right to free speech, which was being curtailed by the government's actions.

Freedom of speech and expression is not only a fundamental right, but also a basic human right. Wherever the government mistreats its citizens, they have every right to raise their voice against it and express their concerns. The country and its government are meant to serve the people, and when they do, the people will be loyal to the government in return. Ultimately, it is everyone's prerogative to speak out against injustice, and it is imperative that rightful actions are to be taken in response. One can also see how the Nepal government banned all social media applications except Chinese ones, and there are several agreements between the two countries, which clearly indicates that Nepal is being influenced by China. This may not be good for a democratic country like Nepal, as China has a history of gradually taking control over countries it influences. Nepal is an independent democratic country and should prioritize its own interests and those of its citizens, rather than being swayed by external influences.



-MUSKAN SHARMA, IV YEAR

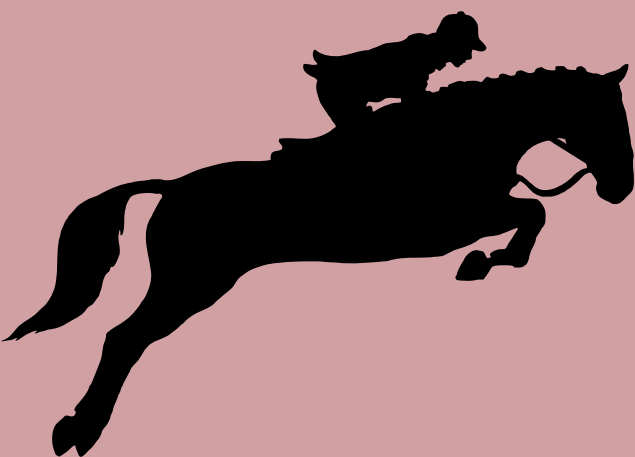
FROM TROT TO TRIAL: HOW MODY'S EQUESTRIAN GROUND SHAPED MY LEGAL MIND

While the law library taught me precedent, the stable taught me presence—a crucial skill for any budding advocate. My education at Mody University is uniquely defined by two disciplines: the quiet order of the Law School and the open unpredictability of the equestrian ground. When I enrolled at Mody University, I envisioned my development being within the confined halls of the Law School, dominated by case briefs, torts, and constitutional law. I didn't anticipate that my most profound lessons in advocacy, effective communication, and resilience would come from a 1,200-pound, four-legged professor at the university's equestrian ground.

In law, procedure is everything. It is the roadmap we must follow exactly, from filing deadlines to the rules of evidence. Deviate, and you risk the entire case. I learned this lesson not through a penal code, but through a saddle. Riding a horse demands care of appearance in its procedure. Before every ride, there is the ritual of tacking up: checking the girth, ensuring the bridle is fitted correctly, and inspecting every buckle. A moment of carelessness, a forgotten check of the equipment, doesn't just result in a poor grade; it results in danger. A loose stirrup isn't just a mistake; it's a fall waiting to happen.

This stable routine became my first lesson in professional rigour. I realised that successful outcome, whether a perfect dressage pattern or a favourable court ruling, begins with disciplined preparation. It trained my mind to appreciate the importance of systematic diligence, reinforcing the legal principle that the smallest detail can have the greatest consequence. The patience required to teach a horse a new movement mirrors the detailed, step-by-step drafting of a complex legal document. There is no shortcut to mastery; only clear, consistent procedure. Reading the room is the most valuable skill that any advocate can have. This has the effect in a courtroom of gauging juror feeling, predicting the tendency of a judge or observing the indecisiveness of opposing attorneys. The horse arena is a snarling training ground on this skill.

My horse taught me the power of non-verbal advocacy. Horses are masters of body language, reacting instantly to subtle shifts in a rider's tension, breath, or balance. I learned that my command was delivered not just through the reins or legs, but through my entire presence. If I was anxious, the horse sensed it and became anxious, too.



To command respect and secure cooperation, I had to project calm authority—a necessity for any lawyer making a closing argument.

This sustained, subtle communication pushed me to the level of being hyper-observant of subtle signs. I was taught how to read the tiniest twitch of an ear, the strain of a neck, or a grudging walk. This ability now directly applies to my moot court practices: I feel more competent to notice non-verbal cues of my adversary, keep my head high in stress, and understand that the case can be won before a word is uttered. Law school is a series of setbacks: a motion denied, a difficult professor, or a complex concept that takes weeks to learn. Resilience is the distinction between a good and an outstanding lawyer.

I have fallen. Every rider has. The ground is hard, the embarrassment is real, and the immediate urge is often to quit. The single, most important lesson from Mody's equestrian club is the rule: You must get back on. This is one of the principles that guide my study of law. When I receive a disappointing mark on a paper or fail to understand a complex statute, I treat it like a fall. I analyse what went wrong, dust myself off, adjust my approach, and try again. The pressure of balancing on a powerful animal during a fast canter, maintaining composure when something unexpected happens, is the same mental fortitude required to handle the high stakes and stressful volatile moments of litigation. The horse arena taught me that failure is a data point, not a destination.

The law library armed me with statutes; the Mody equestrian ground forged my character. The rigorous training, both in the classroom and in the arena, has defined my professional approach. As a future advocate, I will carry the lessons of the horse with me into every brief, negotiation, and cross-examination. I understand that success hinges on more than just legal knowledge; it demands the presence, composure, and unyielding resilience learned through the reins. I will carry with me the greatest lesson a horse ever taught me: Strength isn't loud—It is composed.



-RASHI CHOUDHARY, II YEAR

THE AUTHORSHIP OF AI: CAN AN AI TOOL BE AN 'AUTHOR' UNDER INDIAN COPYRIGHT LAW.

It is an electric time to be a creator. A few words typed into a prompt box "A watercolour painting of a sad elephant on the moon, Van Gogh style" and bam, you have a masterpiece.

Generative AI tools like Midjourney and ChatGPT are not just fast, they are fundamentally reshaping what we mean by creation.

But this digital revolution is colliding head-on with a decades-old statute that is The Indian Copyright Act, 1957. This is a statute written for humans, by humans, and it is proving wholly unprepared for the machine age. This collision creates a significant legal grey area. When an AI autonomously creates a work, who or what is the 'author,' and is the work even eligible for copyright protection?

For a brief, dazzling moment, it seemed India was ready to lead the world in recognizing machine authorship. In 2021, an AI painting application named RAGHAV and the human user/prompter, Mr. Ankit Sahni, were granted co-authorship for an artwork titled "Suryast".



The piece was a hybrid: a photo by Sahni, recreated by RAGHAV in the style of Van Gogh's *Starry Night*. This was a victory for the pro-AI camp a legal acknowledgement of a machine's creative role. But the celebration was cut short. The Indian Copyright Office (ICO) quickly revisited the registration and withdrew it.

By pulling the registration, the ICO sent an unmistakable signal. Meaningful human intervention is essential for a work to qualify for copyright protection. The administrative body essentially sided with the global agreement: an autonomous machine cannot be an 'author' under the 1957 Act. The law requires a human creator, and RAGHAV, however sophisticated, was ultimately just a tool.

The Statutory Bar To understand the problem, we must first look at the law. The reason for the ICO's flip-flop lies in the very DNA of Indian Copyright Law. It is what legal minds call anthropocentric centered on the human being. The law anticipates technology, but it always channels the authorship back to a human agent.

If you look at the definition of 'Author' in Section 2(d) of the Act, it always ties the role to a natural person: For a literary work, it is the person who writes it.

For a photograph, it is the person who takes it.

The only place the law addresses automation is in Section 2(d)(vi), which defines the author of a "computer-generated work" as the "person who causes the work to be created."

What it seems to say: The owner/user is the author.

landmark judgments like *Eastern Book Company v. D.B. Modak*, requires:

Skill and Judgment: The work must be the outcome of the author's developed aptitude, knowledge, and capacity for evaluation and discernment. **Minimal Creativity:** Trivial or purely mechanical exercises are insufficient.

The prevailing legal interpretation is that a complex AI algorithm, while producing amazing outputs, is fundamentally following instructions and processing data. Its execution is a "purely mechanical exercise." Unless the human's input (the prompt, the edits, the iterative refinement) is demonstrably creative and significant, the work fails the originality test.

The Three Contenders for AI Authorship

The dilemma only truly exists for Autonomous AI-Generated Works, where the human prompt is minimal, and the creative choices are made by the machine. In this scenario, we have three possibilities for authorship and why the current law rejects them:

1. The AI Developer/Owner

The Claim: They created the ultimate 'tool' (the AI model) that made the work possible.

The Weakness: The contribution is too remote. Can a hammer manufacturer claim authorship of a sculpture simply because their hammer was used? The courts see the developer as a hammer manufacturer, not the sculptor. The final output is too far removed from the developer's initial programming to claim authorship of that specific piece.

2. The User/Prompt-Giver

The Claim: They initiated the process, directed the AI's output, and exercised the necessary 'skill and judgment' in crafting the prompt.

The Weakness: While the prompt is important, the human input is often non-creative. If a user types "Make me a painting of a sad elephant," the AI makes the aesthetic choices (colour palette, brush strokes, composition). The courts are likely to view this as AI-Assisted creation, with the human having limited control over the expression of the idea.

3. No Copyright / Public Domain

The Claim: Since the work lacks the requisite human creativity, skill, or judgment, it fails the originality test and cannot be protected by copyright.

The Strength: This aligns most closely with current US and UK copyright positions. Without a human author, the work falls into the public domain, available for all to use.

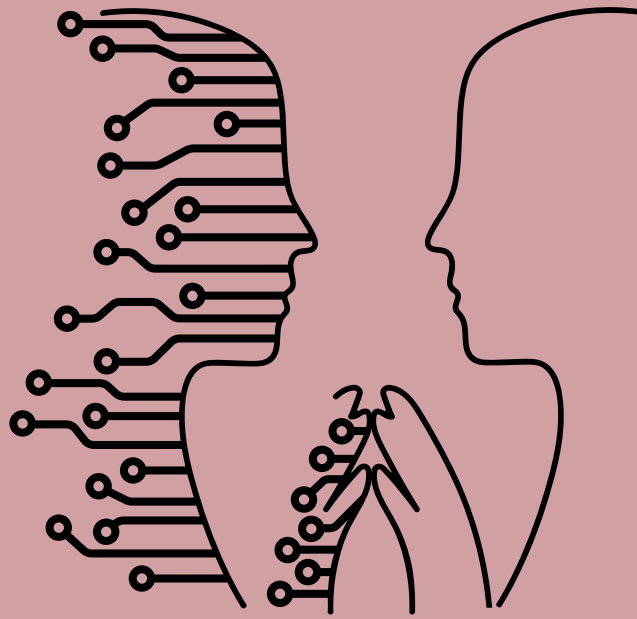
This provides legal clarity but severely disincentivizes investment in AI development.

To secure copyright protection today, a creator must ensure their work lands firmly in the AI-Assisted category, not the AI-Autonomous one. The key takeaway for any creator using AI right now is that Do not just hit enter. Edit, refine, iterate, and add your own unique 'personal touch.' The more you steer and shape the output, the stronger your claim to authorship.

The Path Forward

The current legal landscape is clear but economically insufficient. Leaving autonomously generated works in the public domain ensures the integrity of the originality standard, but it fails to protect innovation. If there is no IP, there is no incentive for companies to pour billions into developing the next generation of AI.

The Indian Copyright Act, 1957, is a magnificent piece of legislation for the analogue world, but it is wholly inadequate for the age of generative AI.



India must seriously consider developing a sui generis (unique) law, a specialized, separate legal framework to protect autonomous AI creations. This new framework could:

1. Grant Limited Protection: Offer a shorter term of protection than standard copyright.
2. Designate the AI Owner/Developer: Statutorily vest the rights in the entity that made the investment (the developer/owner) to incentivize innovation.
3. Establish Clear Liability: Define who is responsible for infringement when an AI- generated work copies an existing copyrighted piece.

Until then, the law is firmly on the side of human creativity. As AI evolves at an exponential pace, the law must evolve with it, lest we lose the economic incentive to innovate in this exciting, and legally complex, digital frontier.

- MANISHA SAINI, IV YEAR

ANALYZING THE ALLEGATIONS IMPOSED BY OPPOSITION REGARDING FAKE VOTES IN INDIA



INTRODUCTION

Can a democracy truly function if the integrity of its voting process is compromised? In the context of recent voting allegations raised by opposition leader Rahul Gandhi, this question is relevant more than ever for India's democracy. If one can observe, in India right or power to choose his or her leader is lacking in India since 2014 elections. India, being the world's largest democracy, relies on free and fair elections. In the context of recent electoral processes in India, allegations of voter fraud have surfaced, wherein opposition leaders have levied accusations against the ruling party, citing instances of irregularities and manipulation. As if one can see the allegations that have been put forward by the opposition leader Rahul Gandhi in the Loksabha proceedings. The issue of fake votes has been a longstanding problem in India, and currently, opposition leaders are repeatedly making claims about it, but the ruling party is not responding, and the Election Commission of India is also not taking action, instead demanding evidence.

However, it's alleged that the evidence has been destroyed by those who should be holding it accountable. The opposition leader Rahul Gandhi has submitted a report alleging large-scale electoral fraud, specifically claiming around 1,00,250 lakh fake votes in the Mahadevapura assembly segment of Bengaluru Central. Duplicate Voters: 11,965 duplicate voters were allegedly found in the voter list. Fake Voters with Invalid Addresses: 40,009 voters had fake or invalid addresses. Bulk Voters with Single Addresses: 10,452 instances of multiple voters registered at a single address were reported.

Invalid Photos: 4,132 voters had invalid photos. Misuse of Form 6: 33,692 voters allegedly misused Form 6 for new voter registrations. The issue of fake voting, also known as impersonation voting, is not new to India but has evolved over time, as Mr. Gandhi has pointed out many reports with this regard. As Mr. Gandhi has already mentioned about fake votes in the press conference which was held on 7th August.

After claiming so many serious allegations in press conferences by Mr. Gandhi, the Election Commission of India is continuously denying the voting allegations and this the reason that Election Commissioner is not ready to make an inquiry about the Mahadevapura assembly segment of Bengaluru Central. The primary object behind these allegations is that, the opposition stands to demand for the justice in voting results in Karnataka and also demands for re-election. As Gyanesh Kumar the Election Commissioner of India had asked the opposition to submit the reports of votes theft on 10th August but on the other hand the Election Commissioner is not ready to accept the fact of scam in votes and continuously denying to show the evidence in the public.

At the same time EC arguing give proof not to use dirty phrases like "vote chori". The poll authority said that using "dirty phrases like vote chori" is not only a direct attack on the crores of Indian electors but also an assault on the integrity of lakhs of election staff. The Election Commission had directed Gandhi to give a written declaration on his claims.





It's having a very huge impact on one of the essential features of democracy which is free and fair elections in India as well as the political rights of the people who have been declared ineligible to vote. If there will be rise in fake votes then it will affect public at large and people will lose hope and trust from the government. This will also lead to dictatorship which is not a feature of democratic country. Lack of trust will also create chaos like social unrest, constitutional crisis, court cases and recounts, loss of trust in electoral process etc, these kind of things can create differences between the people and the government.

The presence of fake votes can compromise the integrity of elections, making it challenging to determine the genuine will of the people. The basic feature of democracy is having right to choose his or her leader freely. Rise in the internal aggression or the ideological differences between the people and the Government whether the state or the central which can create chaos or might create civil war like situation. The former Chief Justice of India, D.Y. Chandrachud said in the Electoral Bond Scam case, that, this is the 'murder of democracy' and SC also declared bonds scheme unconstitutional.

CONCLUSION

The fake voting issue in India is not an issue of a single country. The allegations of fake votes made by opposition leader by Rahul Gandhi have yet to be proven, but it is very sad to see that the ruling party lacks evidence to support its decision. On other hand, the opposition leader is ready to produce the evidence to the government and as well as to the public. The Election Commission of India, as the custodian of free and fair elections, plays a crucial role in addressing these allegations to be backed with tangible evidence to warrant further investigation. The Election Commission also said to the opposition leader until and unless it doesn't get prove do not make such defamatory statements and it is essential to ensure that the ruling party is not unfairly implicated or presumed guilty without sufficient evidence.

This is not the first time in India especially after 2014, opposition leaders had made serious allegations against the Ruling party. Aam Admi party leader Arvind Kejriwal also raised questions about the voting process in Delhi 2025 elections at that time also ruling party stands with lack of evidence.

However, the ECI has taken steps to address these concerns, such as introducing "vote-from-home" options for senior citizens and voters with disabilities. The Election Commission of India has capped polling station limits at 1,200 voters and introduced mobile deposit facilities outside booths.

The opposition leader holds the electoral integrity, the institutional accountability i.e. the role of Election Commission, and demands for the free and fair elections in India. Ultimately, the outcome of this controversy will depend further investigation and the production of concrete evidence.



JAISALMER FIRE DISASTER: 21 LIVES LOST TO GOVERNMENT SLEEP



INTRODUCTION

The tragic bus fire on the Jaisalmer-Jodhpur highway was not merely an 'unfortunate accident'; it was the glaring consequence of administrative inertia, rampant corruption, and governmental hypocrisy. This disaster claimed over 21 lives and exposed the deep-seated flaws in the state's transportation machinery. My political viewpoint is clear: This was a failure of the system years in the making, and the price was paid by ordinary citizens with their lives and livelihoods.

Why Does the Administration Wake Up Only After a Tragedy?

My first and sharpest question to the government is: Where was the Transport Department (RTO) before the accident? Only after 21 innocent lives were lost did the government shift into 'Action Mode', imposing heavy challans and seizing hundreds of buses overnight. This immediate action appears less like an investigation and more like a desperate attempt to placate public anger. The sheer number of illegal buses running proves that the entire official machinery was in a deep slumber before the tragedy. If this inertia is not a result of widespread corruption that turns a blind eye for a price, then what is it? Public safety must be proactive, not merely reactive.

The Politics of the 'Scapegoat'

As is often the case, the action taken was primarily against the 'small fish'—a few RTO officials were suspended. My political charge is that this is the old political game of finding a 'scapegoat.' When there was widespread negligence of safety standards for years, did the Principal Secretary of the department or the transport minister truly have no knowledge? By only punishing the lower staff, the government attempts to shield the higher political and administrative leadership from accountability. Until accountability is fixed at the top of the pyramid, the real culprits will remain untouched.

Discriminatory Enforcement and State Hypocrisy

The scope of the crackdown raises serious doubts. Action was mostly limited to private AC sleeper buses and their body manufacturers. My political view is why were the Government buses (RSRTC) not subjected to the same inspection? The lack of emergency exits, and fire safety violations exist even in state-run buses. The government appears to have deliberately shielded its own fleet to save its brand image and to avoid exposing the full extent of the systemic failure. This selective crackdown is both hypocritical and politically motivated.

Not Compensation, But Security and Permanent Support The government announced compensation, but a few lakh rupees cannot bring back a life. My viewpoint is that compensation may be consolation, but it is not justice. The government must provide long-term social support: Government Jobs: A permanent government job must be offered to one qualified member of each deceased person's family. Lifetime Free Treatment: All passengers injured in the incident must receive free lifetime medical treatment for any related health issues, ensuring the state fulfills its moral obligation.

Solutions: Digitisation and Rationality To root out corruption, Digitisation is the only way forward. The process of issuing Fitness Certificates must be made fully automated and transparent, eliminating human interference and thus the scope for bribery. Furthermore, this issue is not confined to one state; therefore, a National-Level Safety Audit of all public transport must be mandated. However, since the government allowed these illegal buses to run for years, my rational view is that imposing a sudden, total ban was unjust to operators. A rational timeframe of 45 to 60 days should have been given to bus operators to comply with all safety norms, as the primary fault lay with the government for approving them initially.

The Socio-Economic Toll on the Common Man

In the political battle between government failure and the bus operator's strike, the common man was the ultimate victim. Students missed college exams, daily wage laborers were deprived of their livelihoods, and vital travel was halted. This reflects social disorder. The government's priority should have been maintaining the continuity of public transport by ensuring temporary alternatives, rather than letting the citizens suffer from their administrative lapses.

CONCLUSION

The Jaisalmer inferno is a wake-up call. The government must move beyond symbolic gestures. It must fix accountability at the apex, embrace digitisation to eliminate corruption, and in every political fight, prioritize the welfare of the common citizen. Until then, we must continue to assert: Safety is being sold for a bribe on paper, and the common person's life is worth more than a meagre compensation package.



TAKSHILA RATHORE, II YEAR



CYBER SAFETY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT IN INDIA

"A woman is empowered only when she is safe—online and offline."

Digital India has reshaped the lives of millions, offering unprecedented access to education, employment, entrepreneurship, and communication. For women, the digital world has opened extraordinary pathways to empowerment. Yet with this empowerment comes an alarming rise in cybercrimes targeting women stalking, trolling, image misuse, deepfake pornography, financial frauds, and sextortion. These crimes don't just harm individuals they restrict women's freedom, silence their voices, and widen the digital gender divide.

Cyber safety is therefore a crucial pillar of gender equality, touching upon rights, dignity, safety, and psychological well-being.

The Digital Battlefield

For women, the digital world often becomes a battlefield. The threats they face online are not isolated incidents; they are part of a broader continuum of gender-based violence. Cyber stalking, for instance, is no longer rare. Women routinely receive persistent, unwanted messages, sometimes from strangers, sometimes from acquaintances who refuse to take "no" for an answer. These messages may begin innocently but often escalate into intimidation, threats, or obsessive surveillance of a woman's online activities.

Cyber bullying and trolling are equally pervasive. Female students, professionals, influencers, journalists, and activists frequently find themselves targeted with misogynistic abuse, character assassination, or organized trolling campaigns. For women in public life, especially those who speak about politics, gender, or social justice, attacks often become coordinated, hateful, and relentless, aimed deliberately at silencing them.

One of the gravest violations women experience online is the misuse of images. Photos posted innocently for social or professional purposes can be stolen, morphed, or circulated without consent. This invasion of privacy is not merely technological—it is deeply personal. Many women report long-lasting trauma, fear, humiliation, and social stigma after such incidents. The situation becomes even more distressing with the rise of revenge porn, where intimate images shared in trust are later weaponized for blackmail, humiliation, or emotional control.

Deepfakes AI-generated synthetic images or videos have created a new frontier of abuse. With minimal technical skill, offenders can now fabricate explicit videos of women, often with devastating consequences. What makes deepfake abuse particularly insidious is that even when victims prove the content is fake, the damage to reputation and mental health is already done. In many cases, the fear of such content being widely shared prevents victims from seeking help at all.



An Emerging Crisis in Digital Identity

As more women move online for education, business, and social interaction, their digital identities become extensions of their real selves. Losing control over this digital identity whether through impersonation, data theft, or unauthorized publication of personal information can be psychologically destabilizing. Women increasingly report fake profiles created in their name, often used to mislead others or solicit money. Others experience where their personal details are publicly posted, exposing them to real-world danger.

Financial fraud targeting women has also surged. Fake job offers, phishing messages, fraudulent online shopping sites, and deceptive “romance scams” disproportionately impact women, especially those who are new to digital platforms. For many, these threats deepen mistrust of online systems and discourage their participation in the digital economy—limiting their opportunities for independence and empowerment.

The Legal Shield: Strengths and Gaps

India has developed a relatively strong legal framework to combat cybercrimes against women. The Information Technology Act, 2000, addresses identity theft, online impersonation, privacy violations, and the circulation of obscene content. The Indian Penal Code, with its provisions on sexual harassment, voyeurism, stalking, defamation, and insults to a woman’s modesty, extends protection into the digital realm.

However, the existence of laws alone is not enough. Implementation often lags behind. Many women are unaware of the remedies available to them. Police stations may lack trained personnel or appropriate cyber forensic tools. The slow pace of investigation discourages victims from pursuing justice. Social stigma, fear of retaliation, and concerns about family reputation cause many women especially young girls to remain silent.

Still, the judiciary has played a pivotal role in strengthening these protections. The Suhas Katti case in 2004 proved that cyber harassment is punishable and encouraged future victims to come forward. The Shreya Singhal judgment emphasized the importance of clear, precise digital laws balancing free speech with protection from genuine harm. The Puttaswamy judgment recognized privacy as a fundamental right, reinforcing women’s autonomy over their own images and personal data. Each of these rulings forms part of the evolving legal landscape shaping cyber safety in India.

The Emotional Cost of Cybercrime

Beyond legal implications, cybercrime carries deep psychological and social consequences. Many women describe feeling powerless, violated, or stripped of dignity. Online attacks often extend into their offline lives: relationships become strained, career opportunities shrink, and confidence erodes. Girls in schools and colleges may withdraw from academic activities, social circles, or online learning platforms after harassment. Married women often face blame from within their own families, compounding the trauma.

The emotional toll is not always visible, but it is profound. Mental health professionals report increasing cases of anxiety, insomnia, depression, and social withdrawal linked to digital abuse. In extreme cases, cyber harassment has even contributed to self-harm or suicide. These tragedies underline the urgency of creating safer digital spaces for women.

Government Efforts and Institutional Support

India has introduced several initiatives aimed at strengthening cyber safety for women. The Cyber Crime Prevention Against Women and Children (CCPWC) scheme helps build capacity within law enforcement. The Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C) offers technical assistance and data analytics to support investigations. The National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal allows victims to report incidents from anywhere in the country, making the process more accessible and less intimidating. The National Commission for Women (NCW) also plays an important role in assisting victims and coordinating with authorities.

These efforts have made a positive impact, but there remains a pressing need for stronger enforcement, quicker takedowns of harmful content, better forensic capabilities, and more gender-sensitive approaches in handling cybercrime cases.

Cyber Safety as a Pathway to Empowerment

At its core, cyber safety is not merely about technology it is about freedom. When women feel safe online, they are more willing to express opinions, pursue education, apply for jobs, start businesses, and participate in civic life. A secure digital environment dismantles barriers, boosts confidence, and expands opportunities. It gives women control over their narratives, their identities, and their futures.

The connection between safety and empowerment is direct. Cyber safety upholds Article 14 (equality), Article 19 (freedom of expression), and Article 21 (right to life and personal liberty) of the Indian Constitution. It aligns with global development goals, especially the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 5, which emphasizes gender equality and empowerment.

The Road Ahead: Building a Safer Digital Future

To truly empower women in the digital era, India must strengthen its ecosystem through a combination of law, education, technology, and cultural change. Legal reforms must address emerging threats such as deepfake pornography and AI-driven impersonation. Police forces require specialized cyber units with trained female officers who understand the sensitivity of gender-based crimes. Social media platforms must be held accountable for swift action against harmful content.



Digital literacy must become a universal skill, taught in schools, colleges, workplaces, and community centers. Families, teachers, and local leaders should foster open conversations about online safety. Victims should have easy access to counseling, support groups, and legal guidance. Society must reject the culture of blaming women for crimes committed against them.

Finally, cyber safety should not be viewed as a women's issue it is a societal responsibility. A safer cyberspace benefits everyone, strengthens democracy, and builds trust in digital systems. As India continues its digital journey, ensuring women's online safety will be a measure of the nation's progress, equality, and commitment to justice.

Conclusion

India stands at a pivotal moment. The digital future promises immense opportunities for women, but these opportunities can only be realized if cyberspace becomes a place of dignity, respect, and security. The transformative judgments of the Supreme Court from Vishaka to Puttaswamy remind us that dignity is an inseparable aspect of life itself. As we step deeper into the digital age, protecting women online is not simply an administrative duty it is a moral obligation, a constitutional mandate, and a cornerstone of true empowerment.

MANASVI OJHA
V YEAR



Revitalize

PRIYA BISHNOI, V YEAR
SOMYA JAIN IV YEAR

PC Saloni Mundhara
Palak Chirania
Sonal Singh
Simran Agarwal

तुम सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान कहना

ना तुम हिन्दू कहना,
ना तुम मुसलमान कहना,
कोई पूछे तुमसे क्या मजहब है तुम्हारा,
तुम सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान कहना।

जिसे कहती है दुनिया,
कोई कीमत नहीं है उसकी,
तुमने दिया है वो शून्य,
तुम उसे अपनी शान कहना।

कोई पूछे तुमसे,
तुम्हारी निरोगी शैली के बारे में,
तुम योग कहना, तुम ऋषि मुनियों का ध्यान कहना।
जब बात हो दुनिया के अजूबे की,
तो तुम ताजमहल आलिशान कहना।

ना तुम हिन्दू कहना,
ना तुम मुसलमान कहना,
कोई पूछे तुमसे क्या मजहब है तुम्हारा,
तुम सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान कहना।



बेटी

ये दुनिया उलझी रहेगी,
इस लिंग के भेदभाव में,
मगर नवरात्रि अधूरी रह जाएगी, तुम्हारी इन बेटियों के अभाव में।

वे एक पेड़ की भांति उगेगी,
तुम उसके जन्मपर ॥ वृक्ष लगाना तो सही।
वो भर देगी आँगन,
एक फलों से ढके पेड़ की तरह,
तुम उसे प्यार से बेटा बुलाना तो सही।

देश में बेटियां कर रही है नाम रोशन, तो क्यूँ न बदलाव करे
इस रुढ़िवादी स्वभाव में,
सोचो कितना सुनहरा दिन होगा वो, कि बेटी के जन्म पर, आज
थाली बजी है गाँव में।



PRIYA BISHNOI, V YEAR

क्या क्रांति वंदनीय है?

क्रांति क्या बस नारा है,
या भीतर की पुकारा है?
कभी ये जोश की आग है,
कभी ये दर्द का भारा है।

कहते हैं, वंदनीय है क्रांति,
पर सोचो ज़रा ये बात,
क्या हर टूटन में सम्मान है,
या बस बदले की सौगात?

जब अन्याय सर उठाता है,
जब सच को दबाया जाता है,
तब उठती है ये क्रांति प्यारी,
जैसे भोर नई उजियारी।

पर जब हिंसा रंग दिखाती है,
नफ़रत की दीवार बनाती है,
तब वो क्रांति नहीं, अभिशाप है,
जिसमें मानवता का अभाव है।

क्रांति की पूजा तब ही सही,
जब सबका भला इरादा वही,
जब कलम से लड़ाई लड़ी जाए,
सच और शांति की राह बनाई जाए।

इसलिए कहता मन ये मेरा,
क्रांति तभी वंदनीय घेरा,
जब हो इंसानियत की राह,
न हो शक्ति या प्रतिशोध की चाह।



HARSHA SHARMA, III YEAR



कानून की रक्षा हमारे हाथों में है

कानून कोई किताब नहीं,
जो बस अलमारी में सो जाए,
ये तो इंसाफ़ की वो रौशनी है,
जो हर अंधेरे को मिटाए।

पर रौशनी तभी टिकेगी,
जब हम उसका मान रखेंगे,
हक़ की लड़ाई ईमान से,
हर कदम सच्चाई में रखेंगे।

ना रिश्त, ना झूठ, ना डर का साथ,
बस न्याय की हो एक ही बात,
हर नागरिक का ये प्रण बने,
कानून की इज़्ज़त धर्म बने।

सरकार बनाए नियम सही,
पर पालन तो हम को करना है,
अनुशासन और आदर से,
न्याय का दीप जलना है।

तो उठो, जन-जन जागो रे,
ना अन्याय का भागो रे,
देश तभी महान कहलाएगा,
जब हर दिलमें क़ानून बस जाएगा।

क्योंकि —
न्याय की डोर किसी और के हाथों में नहीं,
कानून की रक्षा हमारे हाथों में है सही।

"Live Once Again"

By the way, maybe nobody wants to
live, everyone wants to die.
When life seems to be sharp than
death, So why not start living again,
live once again with a smile.
And when your own smile seems to be
fake,
So why not stop and see, and cry until
you learn to smile once again.
When you learn to smile, then what is
the need of tears to cry, then perhaps
you should stop smiling once more.
When there is no reason left to live,
then think of dying once,
If dying seems horrible than living,
then let us live once again.
Perhaps now living will feel better
than dying,
So why not smile and live once again.



RITIKA RAJPUT, V YEAR

"The opposite of Love"

My English teacher said
The opposite of love Is hate.
But it's not hate, It's apathy.
Hate still breathes,
It's fiery, raw, and real.
But apathy?
Apathy is a void
Where nothing's left to feel.
No anger, no tears,
Just empty.
So if you ask what's worse,
Hate or apathy,
I'd say apathy,
The silence,
The hollow space,
Where nothing is felt
And nothing is left Between us.

The Chapter Begins

WE CLOSED A CHAPTER, TURNED THE PAGE,
AND STEPPED INTO LIFE'S BRIGHTEST STAGE.
LEFT BEHIND THE STREETS WE KNEW,
TO CHASE A DREAM, TO START ANEW.

GOODBYES WEREN'T EASY,
HEARTS FELT TIGHT,
BUT HOPE KEPT SAYING, "IT WILL BE RIGHT."
FROM ROOMS OF COMFORT TO HALLS UNKNOWN,
WE WALKED IN SCARED... BUT NOT ALONE.

THIS IS THE START OF SOMETHING VAST,
NOT JUST A FUTURE - OUR DREAMS, AT LAST!
NEW FACES, NEW VOICES, A WORLD SO WIDE,
AND A FIRE WITHIN WE CANNOT HIDE.

WE ARE NOT HERE TO JUST SURVIVE,
WE ARE HERE TO LIVE, TO DREAM, TO THRIVE,
AND WE ARE READY TO DIVE.

THERE WILL BE DAYS THAT FEEL TOO LONG,
BUT TRUST ME, WE'LL STILL BE STRONG

BECAUSE BIG DREAMS NEVER LET US FALL.
WE'LL MAKE MEMORIES—OH, THE KIND THAT STAY,
WHEN YEARS GO BY AND HAIRS TURN GRAY.
LAUGHTER, TEARS, AND A THOUSAND FIGHTS,
MIDNIGHT TALKS AND NEON LIGHTS. AND ONE DAY, WHEN WE
LOOK BEHIND,
AT ALL WE'VE LIVED, AT ALL WE'VE LINED— WE'LL SMILE AND
SAY,
"WE MADE IT THROUGH, WE BUILT A LIFE,
WE FOUND WHAT'S TRUE."
SO HERE'S TO COURAGE, TO DREAMS THAT SPIN,
TO HEARTS THAT BURN AND SOULS THAT WIN.

THIS IS OUR CHAPTER, THE STORY'S SPARK
NOT JUST IN BOOKS, BUT IN EVERY HEART.
BECAUSE THE FUTURE ISN'T WAITING, IT'S OURS TO WRITE.



-ANU POONIA, I YEAR

MY FAVOURITE MEAL

"Grief is like a drunken house guest, always coming back for one more goodbye hug." - Stephen King.

Grief, to me, is like the remnants of a meal left on the table after everyone has finished eating. It's the quiet, often unnoticed residue of something that was once whole.

Grief finds company in the most unexpected way.

There's a hush after the clatter of presence, a silence settling where laughter once lived. You reach for the plate you last shared, only to find crumbs, half empty glasses, echoes of voices that now carry meaning only in memory. In that emptiness, the ache begins: not the sharp strike of loss, but the slow drip of absence into your bones.

Grief does not always roar. Often it whispers as the morning light falls unevenly across the floor, as you set the cup where you once poured, as the door opens and closes a little too softly. It lingers in the stillness, in the corners of the house, in the scent that reminds you of what was. Researchers say grief is not just sadness it changes our body, our mind, our rhythm of breathing and remembering.

But grief also harbors strength. It is the shadow of love, proof that something mattered. It is the residue on the table that reminds you there was a feast. To carry it is to carry the weight of what you cherished. The house guest keeps returning, but you learn to open the door anyway, to invite a moment of hug even if it trembles. In that invitation you prove you are still alive, that your heart still welcomes even after being cracked.

And so you sit, amid the leftover plates and faint scent of yesterday, and you let the grief stay. You let it find you in the quiet, you let it draw its feet across the floor. You let it teach you how to live again with pieces of what was, and pieces of what will be. Because in the aftermath there is motion. In the whisper there is pulse. The table may be cleared, but the story lingers. And you, still breathing, still loving, still longing, plant your resolve in that lingering space.



-KHYATI GUPTA, II YEAR

A LIFE IN LINGERING WORDS

They say words can outlast the bones that write them.

I've seen it-lines that ripple through time,
words that wear down like old stone, yet never fade.

And tonight, that thought claws at me,
a fierce need sitting under my ribs, restless.

Others seem to know how to shape their souls in verse,
as though they were born speaking in stanzas.

They carve out pieces of themselves, lay them bare,
immortal, unrenderable.

And I wonder, if I were a poet, could I too
leave something behind
haunting and whole, lingering in books long after?

There's so much in me,
a language I was never taught but somehow always knew.

It sits there, silent.

I feel it pressing against my heart,
a weight that will turn into poison if kept in any longer.

Maybe tonight is the night I release it
a storm of words, words that linger,
linger long after I'm gone.

And maybe that's all any of us really want
not fame, not applause,
but the quiet knowledge that something we made
out of our own trembling hands
might survive the forgetting.

That one day, someone we'll never meet
may stumble upon a line,
feel a sting of recognition,
and think, "Oh. So someone else felt this too."

Imagine that
a stranger pausing in the middle of their ordinary day,
their breath hitching for reasons they can't name,
because a sentence of mine reached across years
to tap their shoulder gently.
What a strange kind of immortality that would be
soft, unassuming, but real.

And perhaps that is why this ache exists in me,
why words gather behind my teeth
like a river begging to break its banks.
Life moves too fast, people leave too soon,
and memories blur at the edges.

But words-they stay.

Not perfectly, not unchanged,
but enough.

So I write.

Even when the sentences quiver,
even when my hands don't know what they're doing.
I write because something inside me refuses to stay quiet,
because silence has started feeling like surrender,
and I'm not ready to surrender.

If these words reach someone, someday good.

If they don't, that's fine too.

At least they reached me.

At least for a moment,

I became whole in a way spoken language never allowed.

And maybe that is the real legacy
not the poem, but the becoming.

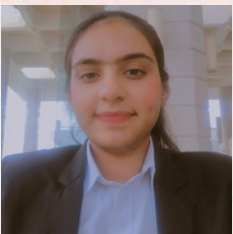


-YAMINI, 1 YEAR

INK AND IMAGINATION

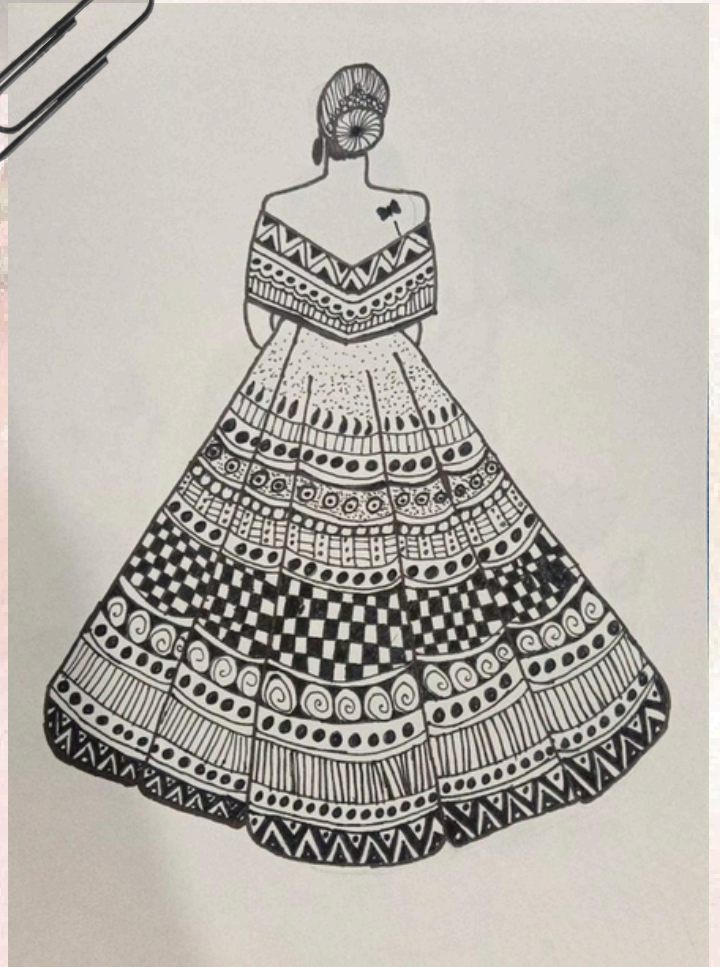
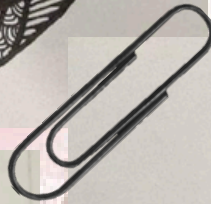
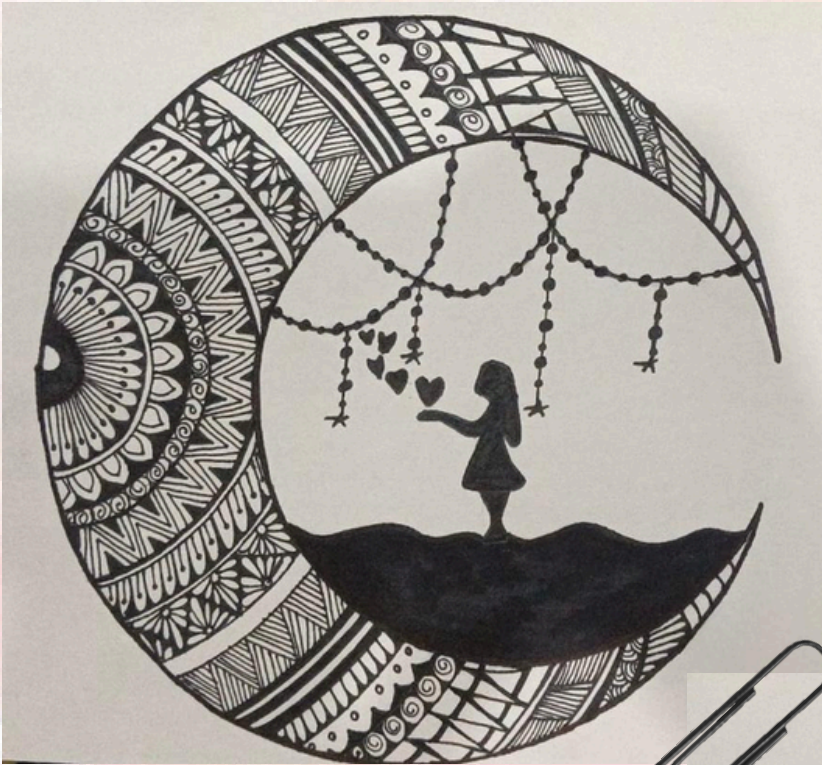


-ART SPEAKS, WHERE
WORDS ARE UNABLE TO
EXPLAIN



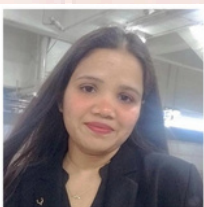
TISHA WADHWANI, IV YEAR

FAITH . HOPE . AMENITY



SOMYA JAIN, IV YEAR

-INSPIRATION IS THE CREATION OF A NEW ARTIST



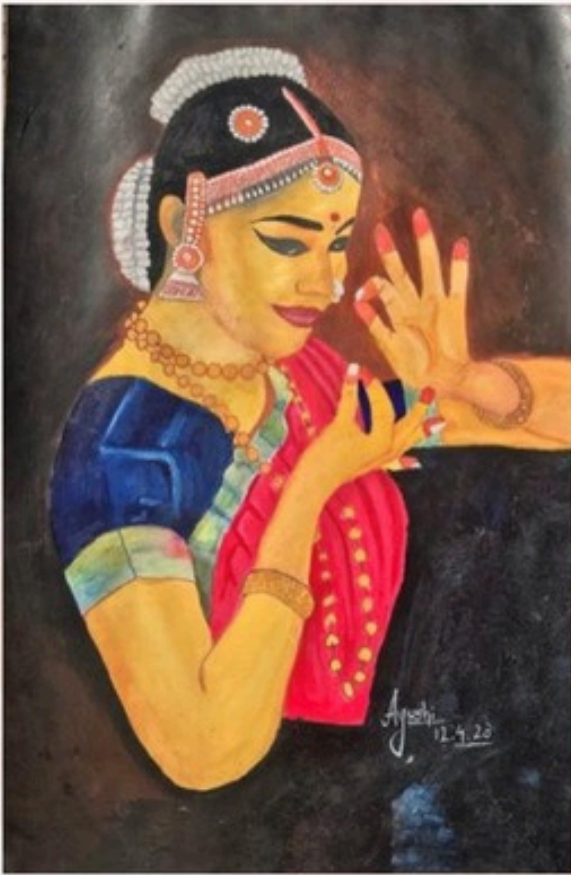
SIMRAN AGRAWAL, V YEAR



PRIYANKA. II YEAR

-ART IS NOT A THING,
IT'S A WAY

-ART IS A LINE AROUND
YOUR THOUGHTS



-AYUSHI PATEL, II YEAR



MEET OUR TEAM



VIDHANSHI BHARADWAJ
EDITOR

SIMRAN AGARWAL
ASSISTANT EDITOR
DESIGN EDITOR



KHUSHBOO SINGH
SHIKHA JAISWAL
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