

NEWSLETTER

APRIL, 2025

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Welcome Message from desk of Dean



It is a privilege to introduce the Newsletter of IEM's International Institute of Juridical Sciences (Department of Law) University of Engineering and Management, Kolkata (April 2025) of the newsletter delves upon the events and achievements of the department as a whole. This tenure has been very engaging in terms of work done for the benefit of society at large through organising a series of Distinguished Lectures and an awareness campaign on the harmful effects of drug abuse. A set of research papers from students and faculty members of IIIJS, UEMK not only explores the nuances of legal complication AI creates during its interaction in different domains, but they are also working on the sustainable goals in different domains. I thank all the faculty members and the students for their contribution in the events organized by IIIJS. The newsletter also focuses on the different achievements and participation of the faculties throughout this session enhancing overall development of the department.

My heartfelt thanks to Hon'ble Chancellor, Pro-Chancellor and Vice Chancellor for their unfettered support and encouragement to take the department to greater heights.

Message from Editorial Board

Welcome to the APRIL 2025 edition of IEM's INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JURIDICAL SCIENCES (DEPARTMENT OF LAW, UEMK) Newsletter!

We, the team of 4 members (2 Faculties and 2 Obedient Musketeers) are thrilled to have everyone as a part of our vibrant academic journey for the month of April 2025. This issue is crafted to keep the students and the faculties informed, inspired, and connected.

We aim to celebrate the Departmental Events, Achievements, Experiences, share important updates and showcase upcoming events. From groundbreaking research to campus highlights and student stories, there's something for everyone.

This Departmental journey and strides shape our University, and we're here to document and share it with pride.

Stay tuned, stay involved, and let's make this a space for collaboration and celebration!



Prof. (Dr.) Alice Dey



Prof. Aritra Jana



Esha Singh



Aaman Ahmad

Distinguished Lecture Series



IEMS

IIJS

UEM

Celebrating 135th Birth Anniversary of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

DISTINGUISHED LECTURE SERIES 4.1

organised by
Department of Law (IIJS)
under the aegis of Centre of Excellence in Sustainable Development Research
University of Engineering and Management, Kolkata

SPEAKER
Dr. Manvendra Singh
Coordinator Pro Bono Club, Sharda
School of Law, Sharda University

MODE ONLINE

14th April 2025
11A.M. - 12P.M.

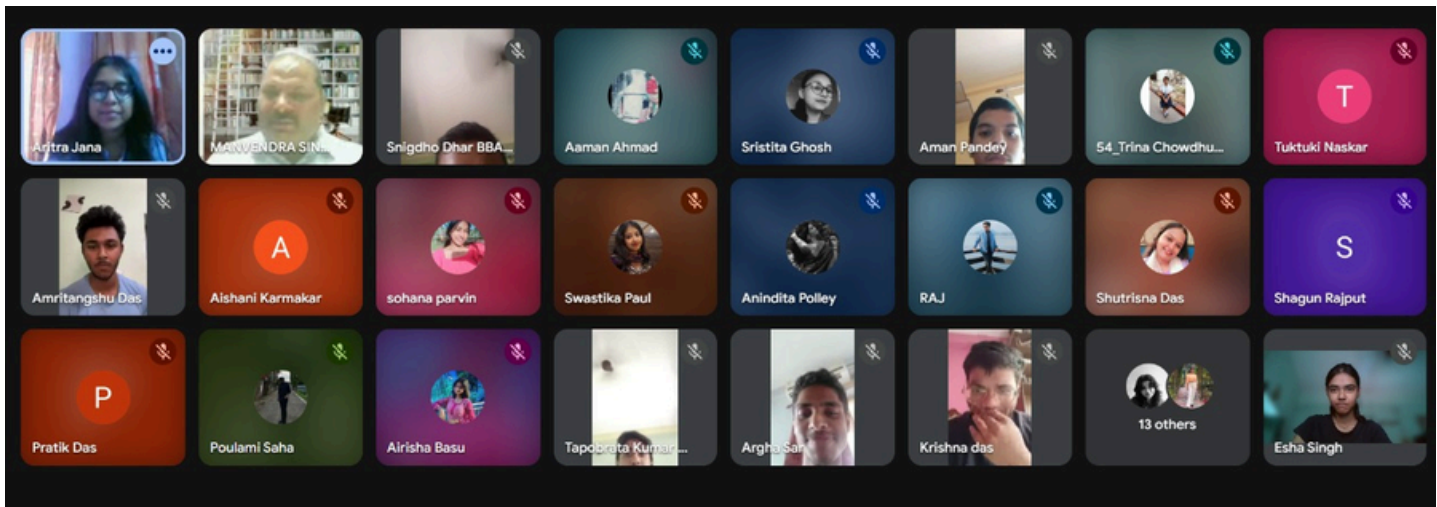
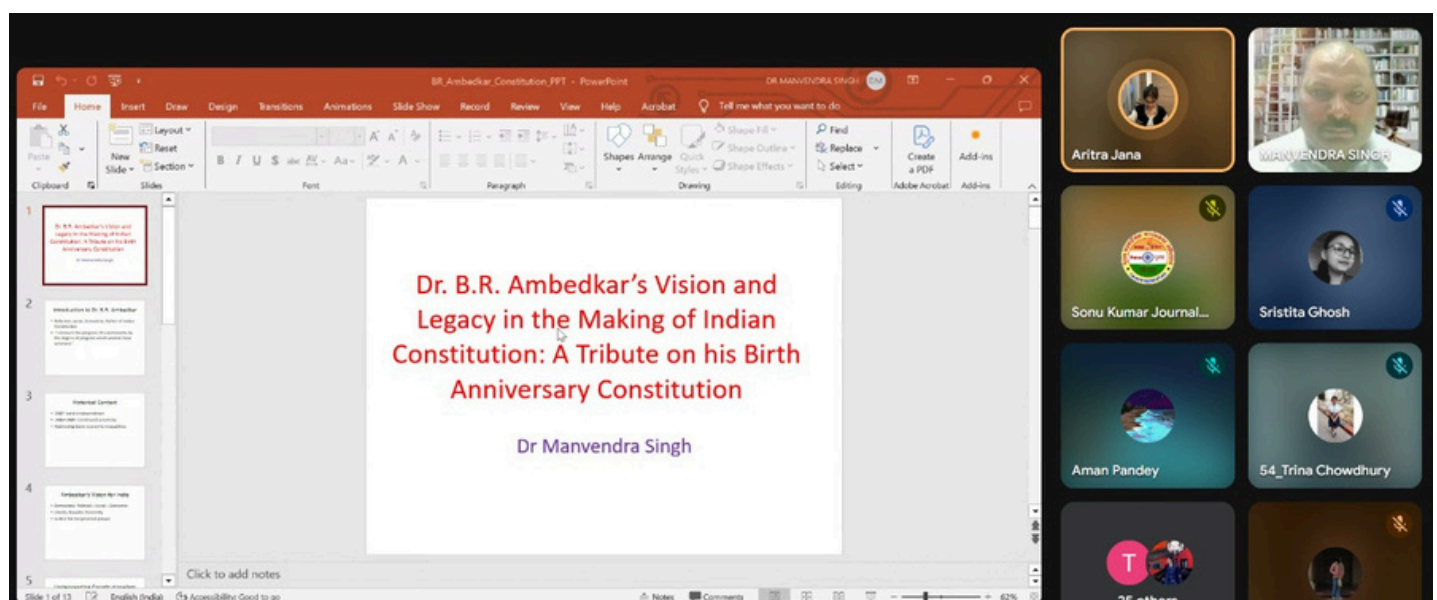
TOPIC
DR. B. R. AMBEDKAR'S VISION AND LEGACY IN THE MAKING OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION: A TRIBUTE ON HIS BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

COORDINATORS
Ms. Shrabana Chattopadhyay
Ms. Aritra Jana

Dr. Manvendra Singh

Date : 14th April, 2025

Topic :Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's Vision and Legacy in the Making of the Indian Constitution: A Tribute on His Birth Anniversary

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's Vision and Legacy in the Making of Indian Constitution: A Tribute on his Birth Anniversary Constitution

Dr Manvendra Singh

1. Introduction to Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

2. Historical Context

3. Ambedkar's Vision for India

4. Ambedkar's Vision for India

5. Ambedkar's Vision for India

Click to add notes

Slide 1 of 10 English (India) Accessibility: Good to go

Notes Comments

62%

Aritra Jana

MANVENDRA SINGH

Sonu Kumar Journal...

Sristita Ghosh

Aman Pandey

54_Trina Chowdhury

25 others

Student Reflections

CURRENT AFFAIRS

HCU Land Dispute Case 2025

Hyderabad Central University (HCU), also known as the University of Hyderabad, has recently been in the spotlight due to two key developments: the Telangana government's withdrawal of cases against students protesting a controversial land auction of 400 acres near the campus, and legal updates on the 2016 Rohith Vemula suicide case. While the government claims ownership of the land, the university asserts it was part of its original allotment. Courts have intervened to halt tree felling on the disputed land. Separately, the Telangana Police filed a closure report in Vemula's case, claiming lack of evidence and questioning his Dalit identity, a move opposed by his family.

Supreme Court Criticizes Uttar Pradesh Police for Misusing Criminal Charges

The Supreme Court has reprimanded the Uttar Pradesh Police for converting civil disputes into criminal cases, describing it as a "complete breakdown of rule of law." The Court emphasized that such practices are unacceptable and warned of imposing costs on the police if similar petitions arise in the future.

Controversial Amendments to Waqf Act Passed by Parliament

Parliament has passed the Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2024, introducing significant changes to the management of Muslim charitable endowments. The amendments allow non-Muslims to be part of Waqf boards and increase government oversight. Supporters claim this will enhance transparency, while critics argue it infringes on Muslim rights and could lead to the confiscation of historic properties. The bill now awaits presidential assent.

Student Reflections

CURRENT AFFAIRS

Supreme Courts of India and Nepal Sign Judicial Cooperation Agreement

The Supreme Courts of India and Nepal have signed a Memorandum of Understanding to enhance judicial cooperation. This agreement aims to facilitate the exchange of information, training programs, and technological collaboration between the two judiciaries. These developments reflect ongoing legal and judicial activities in India during April 2025.



Special Mentions from the Essay Writing Competition 2025

Artificial Intelligence and Women's Right to Privacy

~Pushparna Das

Imagine a, women who is from a cultured background, having high moral values. But in the Social media world, you see some of her photos, videos which no one in the worst possible scenario would think of. Well, that's the power of Artificial intelligence which is used in the form of tools like Deepfake, Headra to create unique photos and videos of person which no one can possibly imagine.

Background

Artificial Intelligence technology is now used in almost every field of the life. Ranging from driverless cars, in smartphones, in formation of necessary legal documents etc. However it is pertinent to note that it's origin goes way back in 1950 when turning proposes text was created and in the term 1956, the term "AI" was created by John Mccrathy at the Dartmouth Work shop.[1] The goal of this technology in its infant stage was to encode and expand human knowledge into computer programs through use of symbolic reasoning, and logic- based environment.

AI Boom and Creation of Generative AI

Long gone are the days when existing in computer- generated virtual spaces was the subject of science fiction. With the advent of technology, the 21st century witnessed the AI boom. The possibility of learning to imitate human brain became a reality, multi- layer neutral system were created. Tech giants like Google, Open AI made noteworthy innovations in this field. GPT series was created which worked on enormous volumes of textual data, GPT 3 get the ability to produce writings similar to human beings and also get the ability to transfer it to multiple language. According to a report by Deloitte, in 2025, the share of shipped GenAI enabled smartphones could exceed 30%, in addition to about 50% laptops with local GenAI processing capabilities.

Use of AI in multiple industries

AI is used in various fields. In healthcare AI powered diagnostics, personalised treatment plant, in finance it is used in Algorithmic trading, fraud detection, in transportation it is used in Autonomous vehicle, route optimization, and in retail it is used for Personalised recommendation, demand forecasting.

Use of AI in violating the Right to Privacy

In our day to day, interactions we tend to have a certain amount of boundary around our personal information and boundaries. While using social media we keep some conversation, photos and videos which we share only to a few people. Privacy is a feature necessary for self- development. Nowadays AI is used in committing crimes like creating digital voyeurism, up-skirt photos, sextortion, nonconsensual pornography and deep – fake sex videos. Article 21 of the Constitution provides everyone the right to personal liberty. In the case of K.S Puttaswamy v. Union of India, the right to privacy was considered to be a part of Article 21. In the case of State of Maharashtra v. Madhukar Narayan Mardikar, the Supreme Court held that even a woman of easy virtue is entitled to privacy and no one can invade her privacy as and when one likes.

Impact on women's mind

A report states that by 2025 women's experimentation and usage of GenAI is projected to meet or exceed that of men. However it is pertinent to note that the victims of violation of privacy through AI are mostly women. When a women goes through such type of things, she starts to get depressed. A women mind is hampered in many ways when the AI is used to robe a women from her privacy. She now begins to lose trust in modern devices, fear of uploading any photos in the social media, loss of autonomy and also, she begins to socially isolate herself due to the fact that now everyone can see her private photos.

Laws violated by Committing these types of crimes

Various laws of the land are being violated when the AI is used to violate a women privacy. First, of all it violates the provisions of the Indecent Representation of Women Act 1986, which aims to prohibit the obscene representation of women in society through newspaper, or other media forms. Section 6 of this Act imposes penalty on the offenders. Furthermore ,if the AI generated picture is sold publicly, it will attract the provisions of Section 294 of the Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023.

It also attracts the provision of the Chapter 11 of the IT ACT 2000 which talks about cyber offences. Section 66 applies here which is related to computer related offences. The term “computer” not confine itself to mere desktop but by the use of Section 2(i) of the said Act includes mobile, tablets or any other device which can perform logical operations. The person committing such type of crime shall be subject to the provisions of Section 43. Section 72 of the IT Act also comes into play for breach of confidentiality and Privacy. In the Air Force Bal Bharti School case, in a free web space girls and teachers of the school sexual details were given and they were termed as “sexy”, girls were classified on the basis of their physical attributes and the website was going on as a part of an adult boy’s joke among a student’s peer group.

Drawbacks of the Law

Digital technologies sometimes allow the perpetrators to escape from the crime scene. As this crime is done through a ‘computer means’ it becomes very difficult to determine who the real culprit is. There is also a matter of jurisdiction in such cases, as cyber- crime can be committed remotely from anywhere around the world. Also another thing to mention is that what may be wrong in one country may not be wrong in another country.

Solution taken by Government of different countries The most effective protection came from Europe. The European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) has been successfully protecting human rights which also includes the rights of women facing the fear of AI , despite facing some amount of jurisdiction problems. In the United States of America, in the State of California, there is a law named AB 602 introduced a private right of action for individuals seen in pornographic deepfakes to simplify the individual complaint process. What can be done further First thing which can be done is using the principle of low- cost avoider developed by Gills in 1992. The concept centres around who can prevent the abuse of women through these technologies at a lower cost. It will help to identify the platform of abuse as it is very difficult in these types of cases to find the actual perpetrator,

Conclusion

The role of the modern technologies is to provide and expand knowledge of human, But it can be seen that Nowadays, these technologies specifically AI is used to harm a women and to violate her privacy rights. Because of this, women are not being able to use modern technologies freely and are always having a fear of insecurity, Because of the limits in law, several offenders get exempted and proper justice is delivered to the aggrieved women. Many countries especially in the Europe and the United States had built several innovative techniques which are used to catch these perpetrators. Our Country should also try and encourage to create such software which will fulfil the gaps in our existing law, and to help in protecting the rights of women. We need to have comprehensive framework regarding the laws and to better understand these we need to examine the legal foundations which prevents the infringement of women’s privacy rights as enshrined in UDHR and other legal treaties. These are all the simple and workable approach that can be used to limit the abuse of women’s rights done through the use of women’s right.

Special Mentions from the Essay Writing Competition 2025

Women's Rights in Contemporary Legal Discourse

~Olivia Saha

Women's rights have been at the center of global socio-political and legal discourse, evolving over the years to ensure gender equality, social justice, and empowerment. Legal frameworks, both national and international, have played a crucial role in shaping women's rights by addressing issues such as marital and labor rights, protection from abuse, equal justice, and privacy. In India, the judiciary, legislature, and social movements have contributed significantly to recognizing and strengthening women's rights. Despite progressive reforms, challenges remain in ensuring their effective implementation. However, social and religious structures often challenge these principles. Constitutional morality, a concept emphasized by the judiciary, seeks to uphold constitutional values over patriarchal traditions. For instance, in *Indian Young Lawyers Association v. State of Kerala* (2018), the Supreme Court allowed women of all ages to enter the Sabarimala temple, emphasizing that religious customs must align with constitutional principles of equality and non-discrimination. Similarly, *Shayara Bano v. Union of India* (2017) declared instant triple talaq unconstitutional, recognizing the rights of Muslim women against arbitrary divorce practices. These rulings highlight how constitutional morality can override discriminatory customs to protect minority women's rights. Despite judicial interventions, minority women often face dual oppression both within their communities and from broader societal structures. Strengthening their legal rights requires a balanced approach that respects religious freedom while ensuring gender justice. Special Laws Recognizing the Rights of Women India has enacted various special laws to safeguard women's rights in different spheres of life. The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 (PWDVA) provides civil remedies for victims of domestic abuse, including protection orders, residence rights, and financial support. The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition, and Redressal) Act, 2013 mandates safe working environments and prescribes mechanisms to address sexual harassment. Similarly, the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, amended in 2017, extends paid maternity leave to 26 weeks, recognizing the economic and social role of working mothers. While these laws have been instrumental, their implementation remains a challenge due to societal reluctance, lack of awareness, and inadequate enforcement mechanisms. More proactive measures, including widespread sensitization and institutional accountability, are essential. Impact of Labour and Industrial Laws on Women's Empowerment Women's participation in the workforce is a crucial aspect of their economic independence. Laws governing labor rights significantly impact their empowerment. The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, mandates equal pay for equal work, while the Factories Act, 1948, and Shops and Establishments Act regulate working conditions for women. The Code on Wages, 2019, consolidates laws related to wages and prohibits gender-based discrimination in remuneration and recruitment.

Special Mentions from the Essay Writing Competition 2025

However, structural barriers such as the gender wage gap, occupational segregation, and workplace harassment continue to hinder progress. Changing Landscape of Laws Prohibiting Sexual Offenses Sexual offenses, including rape and sexual harassment, are grave violations of women's rights. Over the years, India has seen crucial legal reforms in this domain. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, enacted post the Nirbhaya case, expanded the definition of rape, increased punishment for offenders, and introduced provisions for acid attacks, stalking, and voyeurism. The Protection of Children from Sexual Offenses (POCSO) Act, 2012, addresses sexual crimes against minors with stringent penalties. Despite these reforms, low conviction rates, victim-blaming narratives, and procedural delays persist. Recent discussions on marital rape criminalization reflect evolving perspectives on consent and bodily autonomy. Legal reforms must be complemented by social change, survivor-centric justice mechanisms, and improved law enforcement efficiency. Historically, patriarchal customs have denied women their rightful share in ancestral property. The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005, granted daughters equal rights in coparcenary property, aligning with gender equality principles. The Muslim personal law, however, continues to allow unequal inheritance rights, favoring male heirs. Efforts to reform discriminatory customary laws must be undertaken while balancing religious sensitivities. In rural India, lack of awareness and male dominance over property transactions hinder women's access to land and inheritance rights. Legal literacy programs, policy interventions, and women-centric financial schemes can help bridge these gaps. Empowering Women through Child Custody Rights Child custody is a crucial aspect of family law that affects women's rights, especially in cases of divorce or separation. The Guardians and Wards Act, 1890, and the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956, recognize the mother's natural guardianship in certain situations. Courts increasingly prioritize the child's best interests, but legal reforms are needed to ensure equitable custody rights, fair alimony provisions, and shared parenting responsibilities. Artificial Intelligence and Women's Right to Privacy With the rise of AI and digital technologies, concerns about women's privacy and data protection have intensified. Cyber harassment, deepfake pornography, and digital stalking disproportionately affect women. The Information Technology Act, 2000, provides legal remedies against cybercrimes, but enforcement remains weak. The proposed Digital Personal Data Protection Bill, 2023, aims to enhance privacy rights, but specific gender-sensitive provisions are required. AI-driven hiring biases, surveillance risks, and reproductive health data breaches also raise ethical concerns. Gender-inclusive AI policies, strict regulation of online platforms, and digital literacy initiatives are essential to safeguarding women's rights in the digital age. Conclusion The legal landscape concerning women's rights in India has evolved significantly, but persistent challenges necessitate continuous reform and enforcement. Moving forward, a multi-stakeholder approach involving legal institutions, civil society, policymakers, and grassroots movements is essential to bridging legal gaps and ensuring substantive equality.

Student Reflections



Santanu Mondal - BBA LL.B. 2023



Anuva Palit - BBA LL.B. 2023



Esha Singh - BBA LL.B. 2024

Student Reflections

“NIL DARPAN: THE PLAY THAT SPARKED A REVOLUTION”

ARGHA SAR,
BBA-LLB 2024

Nil Darpan -a Bengali play written by Dinobondhu Mitra in 1658-59 made a power full impact onto the consciousness of the common public of India. The drama was written during the indigo revolt, a resistance movement by the farmers against the oppressive practices of British indigo planters. Farmers were forced to grow indigo, an important source of indigo dye to feed the British cotton textile industries. For this purpose, the British East India company imposed exploitative system of indigo cultivation in Bengal and Bihar. Practically this system is based on Indian peasants/farmers who rented their land from Indian land lords or British plantation managers used to receive advance payments for cultivating their land. They were paid less for indigo than they could earn for growing rice or other crops. Therefore, under exploitative contracts the peasants were left in perpetual debt. The indigo revolt began as a nonviolent strike in march 1859 as peasants of Nadia districts of Bengal agreed to refuse to grow any indigo in their land. The movement immediately spread to the other part of the Bengal.



Under this context Dinabandhu Mitra broke away from traditional dramatic norms to craft a narrative deeply rooted in realism. Nil Darpan portrays the daily lives of farmers, their trials, and their emotional struggles with brutal honesty. The language used in the play is simple and colloquial, making its message accessible to the masses.

Thematically, the play explores issues of injustice, morality, and human resilience. The characters—such as Nobin Madhab, the protagonist, and the ruthless British planters—serve as symbols of resistance and tyranny, respectively. The emotional depth and authenticity of the play made it a groundbreaking work in modern Bengali drama

The play vividly portrayed the atrocities committed by the British planters including economic exploitation, physical violence and social injustices faced by the peasants. The play made an overwhelming acceptance in the Bengali community and became a powerful weapon against the social injustice faced by the Indian farmers during the British colonial era.

In 1861 reverend James long facilitated the English translation of Nil Darpan with contribution from Michael Madhusudan Dutt. long distributed the translated copies , some in official government envelope, which led to his prosecution for libel by indigo planters and Anglo-Indian press. He was fined and briefly imprisoned, making one of the first instances of literary work leading to legal actions in colonial India. The fine was instantly paid in the court by Kali Prashanya Singha.

Nil Darpan influenced notable figures like Girish Chandra Ghosh who established the national theater in Calcutta in 1872, where Nil Darpan was the first commercially staged play.

Nil Darpan stands as a testament to the power of literature as a tool for social change. Dinabandhu Mitra's poignant portrayal of the indigo cultivators' plights not only inspired resistance but also carved a niche in the cultural and historical narrative of colonial India. Even today, the play serves as a reminder of the resilience of the oppressed and the potential for art to ignite transformation in society.

Student Reflections

GENDER INEQUALITY

SWASTIKA PAUL
BBA-LLB 2024

Gender inequality refers to the unequal treatment and opportunities experienced by individuals based on their gender, leading to disparities in rights, resources, and opportunities across various aspects of life. Gender inequality is the social phenomenon where people are not treated equally based on their gender, often stemming from gender discrimination or sexism. This inequality can manifest in various areas, including education, employment, health, politics, and social status.

Women and girls may have limited access to education, healthcare, economic opportunities, and political participation. Women often earn less than men for the same work, contributing to economic inequality. Women and girls are disproportionately affected by violence, including domestic violence, sexual assault, and female genital mutilation. Women are often underrepresented in political and leadership positions. Gender inequality can be attributed to a complex mix of factors, including cultural norms, societal expectations, discriminatory laws and policies, and systemic biases.

Gender inequality has far-reaching consequences, impacting individuals, communities, and societies as a whole. It can lead to;

- Stunted economic growth:** When women are excluded from economic opportunities, it limits overall productivity and innovation.
- Reduced social progress:** Gender inequality can hinder progress in areas like education, health, and human rights.
- Increased conflict and instability:** When women are marginalized and excluded, it can contribute to social unrest and conflict.

Addressing Gender Inequality: Combating gender inequality requires a multifaceted approach, including:

- Promoting gender equality in laws and policies:** Ensuring equal rights and opportunities for all genders
- Investing in education and healthcare:** Ensuring that girls and women have access to quality education and healthcare services.
- Empowering women economically:** Providing women with access to economic opportunities and resources.
- Ending gender-based violence:** Implementing measures to prevent and address violence against women and girls.

Student Achievements



BBA. LL.B. BATCH 2024
Esha Singh

1. BBA. LL.B. BATCH 2024

Esha Singh

- Attended the online legal webinar titled, "Civil remedies and Specific Relief Act", hosted by The Legal Quorum on 9th April 2025. We appreciate your enthusiasm for learning and wish you continued success in all your academic and professional endeavors



BBA. LL.B. BATCH 2024
Snigdho Dhar

2. BBA. LL.B. BATCH 2024

Snigdho Dhar

- Has successfully participated in the webinar on "Gender Equality with Reference to Men's Rights" conducted by Legal Vidhiya on 20 April 2025.



BBA. LL.B. BATCH 2024
Poulami Saha

3. BBA. LL.B. BATCH 2024

Poulami Saha

- Has successfully participated in STYLUSION Season 2, a celebration of photography, expression and imagination.

We pay our homage to



Dr. Prof. Satyajit Chakrabarti

(Jul 12, 1947 - Dec 19, 2024)

-- Chancellor --

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**CELEBRATING HIS LIFE
AND ACCOMPLISHMENT**