



NEWSLETTER

MAY 2025

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 (May 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 MAY 2025 edition of IEM's INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JURIDICAL SCIENCES (DEPARTMENT OF LAW, UEMK) Newsletter!

We, the team of 5 members (2 Faculties and 3 Obedient Musketeers) are thrilled to have everyone as a part of our vibrant academic journey for the month of May 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. Aritra Jana



Prof. (Dr.) Alice Dey



Esha Singh



Ishita Das



Aaman Ahmad

CURRENT AFFAIRS



● OPERATION SINDOOR: INDIA– PAKISTAN CONFLICT ●

India launched missile strikes (May 7) in response to the Pahalgam attack, triggering drone exchanges and cross-border skirmishes, ending in a ceasefire but leaving tensions high

● OPERATION ABHYAAS: NATIONWIDE CIVIL-DEFENCE DRILL ●

On May 7, a mock defence drill spanned 244 districts, testing blackouts, evacuations, and sirens to enhance preparedness amid rising Indo-Pak tensions



● WAVES 2025 SUMMIT IN MUMBAI ●

From May 1–4, PM Modi inaugurated the World Audio-Visual & Entertainment Summit, hosting 10,000 delegates from 90+ countries, yielding ₹1,300 crore in deals

CURRENT AFFAIRS

● RISING NORTH EAST INVESTORS SUMMIT ●

Held on May 23–24 at Bharat Mandapam, it attracted major investments—including Tata's ₹27,000 crore semiconductor plan—highlighting Northeast India's economic push



● KHELO INDIA YOUTH GAMES IN BIHAR ●

From May 4–15, over 10,000 athletes competed across five cities, including esports; PM Modi virtually opened the event to boost grassroots sports



● UN DOWNGRADES INDIA'S 2025 GROWTH OUTLOOK ●

In mid-May, the UN cut India's GDP growth estimate to 6.3% (from 6.6%), citing global trade tensions and policy uncertainties



“ILLEGAL MIGRATION, COMMUNAL TENSION, AND THE RISE OF ORGANIZED CRIME IN WEST BENGAL”

Rajbir Debnath, BBA-LLB 2023

West Bengal, once renowned for its cultural syncretism and liberal politics, is gradually forming an internal crisis along lines of uncontrollable illegal migration—particularly by Rohingya Muslims and illegal Bangladeshis. The movement, though whitewashed or even indirectly facilitated by the present state government, has caused serious dislocations in the state’s demographic and social fabric. Border constituencies like Basirhat, Murshidabad, and Malda have also seen sudden change in population composition, and have bred growing local resentment. All this has created fertile ground for communal tension, with incidents recurring at regular but increasingly alarming intervals. Open silence, followed in some areas by outright appeasement by the state government, has also fueled mutual distrust between groups. Serious among these is the linkage of this illegal immigration with the new-found phenomenon of organized crime.

Intelligence reports as well as repetitive arrests point toward the involvement of illegal immigrants in cross-border trafficking, human trafficking, and fictitious document racketeering. Rohingya enclaves, most notably in North and South 24 Parganas, are rapidly becoming camps for criminal endeavors that respect no geographical confines. Despite repeated warnings by central agencies, the West Bengal government appears hesitant to act decisively—fearing that it will lose a cohesive minority vote bank. This has not only eroded law and order but also emboldened criminal syndicates and extremist groups operating in these regions. The state’s reluctance to accept and handle this complex issue is turning a humanitarian crisis into a law-and-order nightmare. Unless restrained with strong administrative will and coordination with central authorities, West Bengal may witness further communal polarization and a parallel criminal economy based on illegal migration.

The question is: how long can politics be allowed to override public safety and national interest?

THE NUREMBERG TRIALS: WHEN THE WORLD PROSECUTED EVIL

Esha Singh, BBA-LLB 2024



In the aftermath of World War II, as the world grappled with the horrors of the Holocaust and unprecedented devastation, a courtroom in Nuremberg, Germany, became the stage for a trial unlike any in history. For the first time, the architects of mass murder, war crimes, and crimes against humanity were to be held accountable—not by vengeance, but by law.

The Nuremberg Trials, conducted between 1945 and 1946, brought 24 of Nazi Germany's top leaders to justice. Among them were generals, ministers, and propaganda chiefs. The four victorious Allied powers—the United States, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, and France—each provided judges and prosecutors, forging a rare moment of international unity. Perhaps the most groundbreaking feature was the rejection of the defense of “just following orders.” The trials declared that individuals, no matter how high their rank, were personally responsible for their actions under international law.

The prosecution introduced harrowing evidence: film reels of concentration camps, survivor testimonies, and meticulously kept Nazi records. Twelve defendants were sentenced to death, others to prison, and three were acquitted. More than the verdicts, Nuremberg marked the birth of international criminal law and set a moral precedent that resonates today, and hence, Justice had spoken—not just for the victims of the past, but for the conscience of humanity.

REWRITING NATURE: THE LEGAL LANDSCAPE OF DE-EXTINCTION

Argha Sar, BBA-LLB 2024

De-extinction is the revival of extinct species through genetic engineering. This concept raises important legal issues. Current wildlife laws do not clearly cover revived species, creating regulatory gaps. For example, the U.S. Endangered Species Act protects living species but does not address those brought back from extinction. International treaties, like the Convention on Biological Diversity, also do not include rules for de-extinct organisms. This lack of guidelines raises concerns about trade, conservation, and effects on ecosystems.

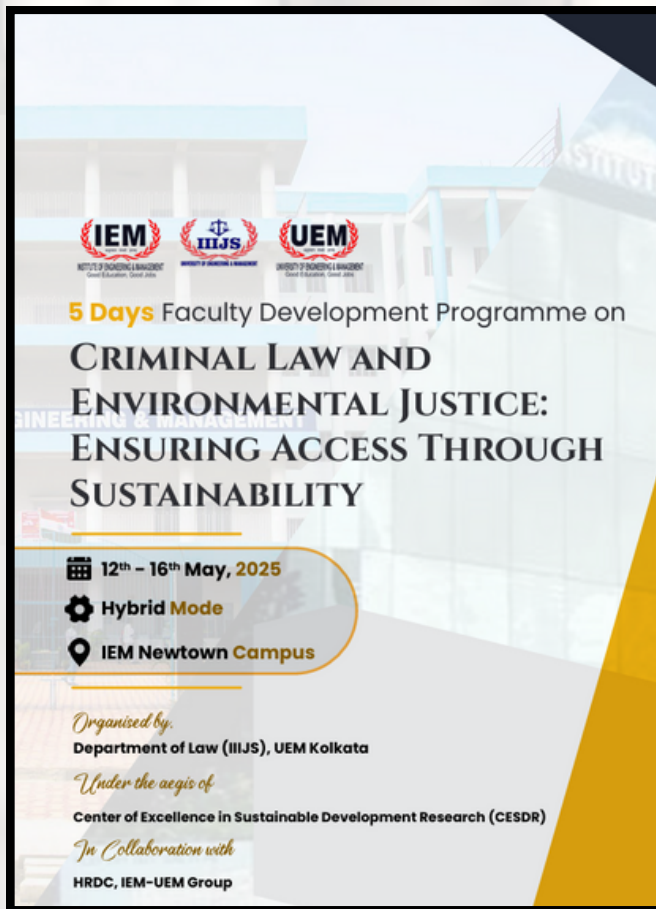
Environmental law may need to require assessments of the impacts before such species are reintroduced into the wild. The precautionary principle suggests we should be careful when taking actions with uncertain outcomes. This idea calls for thoughtful consideration before releasing revived animals into their natural habitats. Without clear policies, ecological disruption could happen, especially if these species have trouble fitting into modern ecosystems.

Intellectual property law adds another layer of complexity. The genetic changes involved in de-extinction lead to questions about patent rights. Should companies or researchers have exclusive rights to revived species? If they do, it could create ethical issues around ownership and conservation efforts.

As science progresses, lawmakers will need to develop rules governing de-extinct species. This framework must balance innovation, environmental protection, and ethical concerns. Classifying these species—whether as wildlife, genetically modified organisms, or something new—will be key for their management. International cooperation will be essential in forming agreements related to conservation, trade, and biodiversity.

In the end, de-extinction is both an opportunity and a challenge. It allows the possibility of restoring lost species but also requires strong legal structures to ensure responsible execution. Policymakers must move quickly to address the legal and environmental issues that come with this scientific advancement.

“MAY AT A GLANCE”



5 Days Faculty Development Programme

TOPIC: CRIMINAL LAW AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE: ENSURING ACCESS THROUGH SUSTAINABILITY

Date: 12th - 16th May, 2025

Venue: IEM Newtown Campus



An ongoing session by
Dr. Bhupal Bhattacharya



“MAY AT A GLANCE”

FAREWELL OF BATCH 2020

Date: 12th May, 2025

Venue: IEM Newtown Campus



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We pay our homage to



Dr. Prof. Satyajit Chakrabarti

(Jul 12, 1947 - Dec 19, 2024)

-- Chancellor --

IEM - UEM GROUP

**CELEBRATING HIS LIFE
AND ACCOMPLISHMENT**