

NEWSLETTER

JUNE 2026



"All our dreams can come true, if we have the courage to pursue them."

Walt Disney

WELCOME MESSAGE FROM DESK OF DEAN



Hello All,

This is the sixth month of the Year 2026, and I am pleased to bring you the year's sixth Newsletter i.e. June 2026, of Department of Law(IIJS), University of Engineering and Management, Kolkata capturing the momentum and achievements of our vibrant legal community.

This edition captures the energy, commitment, and scholarly engagement that define our Department which is marked by impactful events, meaningful academic initiatives, and commendable achievements by our students and faculty after a good winter holiday.

During this period, the Department conducted its FDP in AI along with Distinguished Lecture Series.

I extend my heartfelt appreciation to everyone who contributed towards making this month productive and memorable. I also encourage our students to continue participating actively and making the most of the opportunities the Department provides. 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.

PROF.(DR.) SHAMBHU PRASAD CHAKRABARTY

MESSAGE FROM EDITORIAL BOARD

Hi Everyone!

Welcome to the JUNE 2026 edition Newsletter of Department of Law(IIJS), University of Engineering and Management, Kolkata.

We, the team of 3 members (1 Faculty and 2 Obedient Musketeers) are thrilled to have everyone as a part of our vibrant academic journey for the month of June , 2026. This issue is specifically crafted to keep the students and the faculties informed, inspired, and connected and happy at the same time.

This segment of our 2026 is a mixture of Conduction of FDP and Distinguished Lecture and some reality check around the World and India.

This edition of newsletter also include two Writeups by the student. Hope you enjoy.

Stay tuned, stay involved, and let's make this a space for collaboration and celebration in the coming year as well.



Dr. Alice Dey



Esha Singh



Ishita Das



THROUGHOUT THE SUB - CONTINENT

The 2026 FIFA World Cup officially kicked off in June across the United States, Canada, and Mexico, becoming the first tournament hosted by three nations and the first featuring 48 teams. The expanded format aimed to increase global participation and strengthen football's worldwide appeal, while also generating significant economic and tourism benefits for the host countries



Leaders of the Group of Seven (G7) met in France in June 2026 to discuss major global challenges, including economic recovery, international security, artificial intelligence governance, climate change, and support for Ukraine. The summit highlighted cooperation among advanced economies to address geopolitical tensions, promote sustainable development, and strengthen global economic resilience

THROUGHOUT THE SUB - CONTINENT

The United Nations climate negotiations held in Bonn, Germany, concluded on 30 June with limited progress toward agreements before COP31. Delegates disagreed over climate finance, emission reductions, and adaptation measures for developing nations. Environmental experts warned that delays could hinder global efforts to meet climate targets and respond effectively to worsening climate impacts.



Several European countries faced unprecedented heatwaves during June 2026, with temperatures exceeding 40°C in many regions. The extreme weather caused widespread health emergencies, wildfires, droughts, and hundreds of heat-related deaths. Scientists linked the severity of the event to human-induced climate change and urged governments to improve climate adaptation and disaster preparedness.

“ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND DIGITAL JUSTICE: TRANSFORMING LEGAL SYSTEMS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT”



The Centre of Excellence in Sustainable Development Research (CESDR) at the University of Engineering and Management (UEM), Kolkata, organized a five-day hybrid Faculty Development Programme (FDP) from June 8 to June 12, 2026. Titled "Artificial Intelligence and Digital Justice: Transforming Legal Systems for Sustainable Development," the event was held in collaboration with the HRDC, IEM-UEM Group.

The programme aimed to equip legal educators, advocates, and research scholars with essential doctrinal knowledge about AI's integration into modern legal systems. Key sessions included:

- Day 1: Ms. Shrayashee Das discussed AI tools in the Indian judiciary and the Supreme Court's Draft AI Regulations.
- Day 2: Dr. Renjith Thomas explored adapting legal pedagogy for generative AI while maintaining strict academic integrity.
- Day 3: Mr. Rodney D. Ryder analyzed the inherent risks of predictive policing, algorithmic bias, and constitutional privacy concerns.
- Day 4: Dr. Akash Gupta examined AI's transformative role in arbitration and alternative dispute resolution platforms.

The FDP concluded with an online assessment to evaluate the attendees' comprehension. To earn a participation certificate, attendees were required to maintain 75% attendance and pass the final evaluation. Registration cost Rs. 350/-, though internal IEM-UEM faculty members were entirely exempt. This comprehensive initiative successfully prepared legal professionals for an AI-assisted future.

DISTINGUISHED LECTURE 6.1- 'ROLE OF BENGAL IN PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN' ON THE OCCASION OF CELEBRATION OF PASCHIMBANGA DIVAS

ITEMS **UJVS** **UEM**

UNIVERSITY OF ENGINEERING AND MANAGEMENT, KOLKATA
DEPARTMENT OF LAW (IIJS)
organises

DISTINGUISHED LECTURE SERIES 6.1
Celebrating the rich cultural heritage of West Bengal on Paschim Banga Divas

TOPIC: ROLE OF BENGAL IN PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN

20TH JUNE, 2026 | 05:30 P.M. ONWRADS

Link [HTTPS://MEET.GOOGLE.COM/JGV-WFBA-INO](https://meet.google.com/JGV-WFBA-INO)

CONVENOR:
Prof. (Dr.) Shambhu Prasad Chakrabarty
Dean
Department of Law (IIJS)
UEM Kolkata

FACULTY ORGANISER:
Ms. Pallabi Sengupta
Assistant Professor
Department of Law (IIJS)
UEM Kolkata

SPEAKER:
Mrs. Rajasri Basu Adhikari
Former Judge in District Judiciary
& Renowned Author

নারীশক্তি
উন্নয়নের পথে নারী
নারীর অধিকার

Through her speech, the resource person highlighted the following:

Women's empowerment is a developmental process that gives women the power and freedom to make their own choices in life. It also ensures women have equal rights, opportunities, and respect as men. In West Bengal, several schemes were implemented by the government through the West Bengal State Policy to develop and uplift the women's society of Bengal, which are as follows:

- The WB Social Board- It is a state-level branch of the central board, which coordinates social work across the region. It specifically targets women's welfare through schemes for financial assistance, education, etc.
- Annapurna Scheme- It provides women with financial assistance of rupees 3000/- monthly, which was previously known as Lakshmir Bhandar.
- Kanyashree Scheme- It provides financial assistance directly to adolescent girls' bank accounts on the condition that she remains unmarried and continues her education until the age of 18. It is implemented to prevent child marriage and keep girls in school.
- Anandadhara- It was implemented in the year 2012 by the West Bengal government to eliminate poverty in rural areas by organizing poor women into Self-Help Groups (SHGs) to make them socio-economically self-reliant.

All the schemes provided to women are done so that they could be elevated to the same position as that of men in terms of opportunities, workplace safety and financial independence. The main idea behind the schemes is to highlight the importance of the belief that, before being a Man or Woman, we should believe that "I am a human being". As much as the Government is bringing about newer initiatives for women, it is time for society to play its role in respecting women and their rights

THE RIVER THAT WENT TO COURT ARGHA SAR ; BBA.LL.B. 2ND YEAR

For forty years, the people of Nandipur had lived beside the River Anaya. The river was not famous.

It did not appear on tourist maps.

But it gave the village drinking water, supported farming and provided fish for hundreds of families.

Then the factory arrived.

At first, everyone welcomed it.

It promised employment, roads and development.

“Progress has finally reached Nandipur,” the village headman announced. Within two years, the factory employed more than three hundred people.

Within five years, the river began to change. The water became darker. Fish began disappearing. Farmers complained that crops were failing. Children developed recurring skin problems.

The factory denied responsibility.

“Our operations comply with environmental standards,” its spokesperson said.

But the villagers noticed something else.

At night, pipes carried wastewater towards the river.

Seventeen-year-old Kavya photographed them. Her father warned her not to interfere.

“Companies have lawyers,” he said. “We have none.”

Kavya disagreed.

“We have the Constitution.”

She had recently attended a legal-awareness programme organised by a nearby law college. There, students had discussed the constitutional development of environmental rights. They explained that Article 21's protection of life has been judicially interpreted to include the right to a clean and healthy environment. They also discussed the constitutional duties reflected in Articles 48A and 51A(g).

Kavya returned home with a question:

“If development destroys the conditions necessary for life, can we still call it development?”

The villagers approached the authorities.

Nothing happened immediately.

They filed representations. They collected water samples. They documented declining fish populations. They recorded medical complaints. They consulted environmental experts.

THE RIVER THAT WENT TO COURT ARGHA SAR ; BBA.LL.B. 2ND YEAR

Finally, they approached a lawyer.

The case was not simply framed as “factory versus villagers.”

The legal questions were broader.

Had environmental regulations been complied with? Were necessary permissions and consents properly obtained?

Was pollution being discharged beyond permissible limits? Had authorities exercised their statutory responsibilities? And most importantly, could economic development justify irreversible environmental harm?

The lawyer explained two principles that became central to the students assisting the community: the precautionary principle and the polluter pays principle.

The first suggested that scientific uncertainty should not become an excuse for postponing reasonable measures to prevent serious environmental harm. The second recognised that those responsible for pollution may have to bear the cost of preventing and remedying the damage.

The villagers also learned about the concept of public interest litigation. The case eventually reached the appropriate judicial forum. The factory argued that closure would affect employment. The villagers did not deny the importance of jobs. We need employment,” Kavya's father told the court, “but we also need water.” That sentence became the heart of the dispute. Environmental law is often presented as a conflict between development and conservation. But the Nandipur case demonstrated a more complex reality.

The real question was: What kind of development can be sustained without sacrificing the rights of those who have the least power to negotiate?

The court directed appropriate authorities to examine the environmental violations and take measures according to law. Remedial measures were initiated, and the factory was required to comply with applicable environmental conditions.

The river did not recover overnight. Environmental damage rarely does. But years later, the water began to clear. The fish slowly returned.

Kavya became a law student. During her first environmental-law class, the professor asked:

“Who owns a river?”

A student answered, “The State.”

Another said, “The public.”

Kavya smiled.

“A river belongs to everyone who depends on it,” she said. “Including people who haven't been born yet.”

The professor nodded. That was the deeper lesson.

Environmental justice is not merely about trees, rivers or wildlife. It is about equality, health, livelihood, dignity and intergenerational justice. The people of Nandipur had not stopped development. They had simply demanded that development respect the right to live.

And perhaps that is one of the most important questions a lawyer can ask:

When today's choices create tomorrow's consequences, whose rights should the law protect?

THE VISIONARY PRINCE: THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF DARA SHIKOH

ESHA SINGH ; BBA.LL.B. 2ND YEAR

Dara Shikoh (1615–1659), the eldest son and favored heir of Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan, remains one of the most fascinating and tragic figures in Indian history. Unlike his formidable younger brother Aurangzeb, who was a hardened military commander, Dara was a scholar, a mystic, and a champion of cultural syncretism.

His greatest legacy lies in his profound intellectual pursuits rather than political conquests. Deeply influenced by Sufi mysticism, Dara dedicated his life to bridging the philosophical gaps between Islam and Hinduism, believing that the core spiritual truths of both faiths were fundamentally the same. This vision culminated in his seminal book, *Majma-ul-Bahrain* (The Mingling of Two Oceans), which explored the deep affinities between Vedantic and Sufi philosophy. Furthermore, he commissioned the translation of fifty Upanishads from Sanskrit into Persian under the title *Sirr-i-Akbar* (The Great Secret), a monumental effort that eventually helped introduce these ancient Indian texts to the Western world.

However, Dara's intellectual brilliance was not matched by his political or military acumen. When Shah Jahan fell fatally ill in 1657, a brutal war of succession erupted. At the decisive Battle of Samugarh in 1658, Dara's forces were decisively crushed by Aurangzeb's battle-tested army. Betrayed while fleeing, Dara was captured, paraded through the streets of Delhi in disgrace, and ultimately executed on charges of heresy in 1659.

Dara Shikoh's death marked a pivotal turning point. His defeat arguably extinguished the possibility of a more secular, inclusive Mughal Empire, ushering in Aurangzeb's rigidly orthodox reign. Today, he is remembered not merely as a failed prince, but as a visionary who championed the enduring spirit of India's cultural harmony

DEPARTMENT OF LAW (IIJS)

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