



L O Q U I T U R



M.K.E.S. COLLEGE OF LAW

VOLUME VI, 2024 - 25



VISION

"Nothing can replace Hard work So to Win, keep trying till you succeed!"

Being a prime institute of the city we aspire that every pupil of the institute should touch the pinnacle of their respective stream. We envision that every seed sown by us should flourish into a fruitful tree. Beyond this, we implore the divine for her grace and blessings to enable us to accomplish our destination.

MISSION

To achieve excellence in all facets of legal education

M.K.E.S. College of Law, seeks to develop and provide a platform for a wholesome form of legal education by focusing particularly on imparting in-depth subject knowledge; enhancing the skill of advocacy; social and legal services in the form of legal aid and advice, acknowledgement of contemporary legal issues and law reforms which to a great extent lays the foundation of modern legal education.

GOALS

- To impart qualitative and valuable service in the field of education.
- To attain community and social development.
- To ensure and inculcate self-discipline among students.
- To aim at holistic development of students.
- To enable students to take up and face challenges in the competitive world.
- To help students in discovering their latent talents and grooming them.
- To instill awareness about social and ecological issues among students to make them socially conscious active citizens.



QUALITY POLICY

We at M.K.E.S. College of Law are committed to impart Quality Education to youth enabling them to develop right attitude & professional competence & inculcating right ethical values.

This shall be achieved by:

- Providing excellent infrastructure and conducive learning environment.
- Building a harmonious work culture & motivating everybody to contribute their best.
- Proactively responding to changing needs of industry, parents & society by embracing latest technological trends in the field of legal education.
- Complying with requirement of ISO 21001:2018 standard & regulatory bodies & striving for continually improving the operations of the institution.

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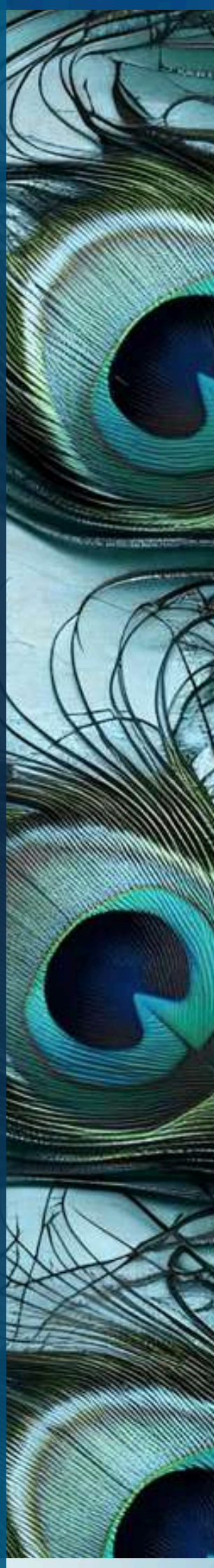
एम के ई एस विद्यालय गीत

दे मुझे स्वर भारती दे, गीत देश जगा सकूँ ।
दे विधाता ज्ञान वह, भारत भविष्य बना सकूँ ।।
दे मुझे स्वर भारती.....

सत्य की ही राह पर, चलने की शक्ति दे मुझे,
झूठ, भ्रष्टाचार से, लडने की शक्ति दे मुझे,
मात-पितु, गुरु बडों का, मै नाम जग में बढा सकूँ ।
दे विधाता ज्ञान वह, भारत भविष्य बना सकूँ ।।
दे मुझे स्वर भारती.....

भावना राष्ट्रीय हो, रहें भाईचारे से सभी,
दूसरे के दर्द-दुख से, मुँह नहीं मोडे कभी,
मदद की दे भावना, दूजे के दुख को मिटा सकूँ ।
दे विधाता ज्ञान वह, भारत भविष्य बना सकूँ ।।
दे मुझे स्वर भारती.....

एम.के.ई.एस. विद्यालयों से प्राप्त शिक्षा महान हो,
जो भी शिक्षित हो यहाँ, वह नेक इक इंसान हो,
भेद-भाव न उपजे मनमें, सब को मैं अपना सकूँ ।
मैं बनूँ इंसान अच्छा, जग में कीर्ति कमा सकूँ ।
भारत भविष्य बना सकूँ, भारत भविष्य बना सकूँ ।।



MALAD KANDIVLI EDUCATION SOCIETY

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EDITOR'S GREET

Asst. Prof. Yogesh Kolekar



Dear Readers,

It is with great pleasure and pride that I present this edition of our academic publication. A journal is more than a collection of articles; it is a reflection of intellectual curiosity, scholarly dedication, and the collective effort of a vibrant academic community. Each page represents the pursuit of knowledge and the desire to contribute meaningfully to society through ideas and research.

In today's rapidly changing world, the role of law extends far beyond the courtroom. Law acts as a guiding force that shapes social order, protects rights, and promotes justice. For students and scholars, engaging with legal issues through research and discussion is an essential step toward understanding this powerful instrument of social change. This publication aims to provide a platform where thoughtful analysis, innovative ideas, and diverse perspectives can flourish.

The contributions featured in this volume demonstrate the enthusiasm and commitment of our students and scholars. Their work explores contemporary legal challenges, examines evolving doctrines, and encourages critical thinking about the role of law in a modern democratic society. Such academic engagement not only enriches legal knowledge but also nurtures responsible and informed future professionals.

I extend my sincere appreciation to all contributors whose dedication and hard work made this publication possible. My heartfelt gratitude also goes to the faculty members, reviewers, and the editorial team whose guidance and encouragement have helped maintain the quality and integrity of this journal. Their support reflects the spirit of collaboration that lies at the heart of academic excellence. As we continue our journey of learning and discovery, let this publication inspire us to think deeply, question thoughtfully, and strive continuously for knowledge and justice. May it encourage every reader to pursue excellence and contribute positively to the legal profession and society at large.

With best wishes for continued learning, innovation, and success.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Shri Hasmukh D. Rambhia



Education, at its highest purpose, is an instrument for social transformation. It is with this conviction that M.K.E.S. College of Law was envisioned and established, not merely to impart legal knowledge, but to nurture individuals who would uphold justice, constitutional values, and ethical responsibility in an increasingly complex society.

Law, as a discipline, occupies a unique position in shaping governance, protecting rights, resolving conflict, and preserving the rule of law. Recognising this vital role, the College was founded to prepare legal professionals who view the practice of law not merely as a career, but as a commitment to justice and public service.

The mission of M.K.E.S. College of Law is anchored in the belief that knowledge must be accompanied by conscience. Our aim has always been to foster critical thinking, analytical ability, and professional competence while simultaneously cultivating integrity, empathy, and respect for constitutional ideals. Through a balanced emphasis on theory, practice, research, and community engagement, the institution seeks to develop well-rounded legal minds capable of addressing real-world challenges with clarity and fairness.

In an era marked by rapid social, technological, and economic change, the relevance of law continues to expand across diverse domains. The vision of the College, therefore, extends beyond conventional legal education. It aspires to create an environment where students are encouraged to question, reflect, and engage with the law as a dynamic and evolving force, firmly grounded in principles of justice, equality, and accountability.

The growth and progress of M.K.E.S. College of Law have been made possible through the collective efforts of a dedicated faculty, committed administrators, and motivated students who share a common belief in the transformative power of education. The institution continues to strive towards academic rigour, professional relevance, and ethical grounding, ensuring that its graduates are prepared not only for the courtroom, but also for roles as responsible citizens and leaders in society.

As President, I take great pride in the journey of the College and remain confident in its direction. The vision with which M.K.E.S. College of Law was established continues to guide its path—one that seeks to uphold the dignity of the legal profession and contribute meaningfully to the larger cause of justice.

I extend my best wishes to all students and faculty members and encourage them to remain steadfast in their pursuit of knowledge, guided always by integrity, purpose, and social responsibility.



DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

Prof. (Dr.) Moushumi Datta



‘Law is the bond of society and the guardian of justice.’
— Joseph Story

As we pause to reflect upon the academic year gone by, this timeless observation invites us to view legal education beyond its technical dimensions. At M.K.E.S. College of Law, the study of law is approached not merely as a professional pursuit, but as a moral and intellectual journey that seeks to understand the principles that hold society together, and the responsibility entrusted to those who interpret and uphold them.

The academic year has reaffirmed our collective commitment to nurturing future legal professionals who recognise the nobility of the legal calling and embrace it with intellectual depth, ethical clarity, and an abiding commitment to justice. The steady academic progress of our students, their engagement with moots, debates, research initiatives, legal aid activities, and community outreach programmes, along with the dedicated efforts of our faculty, reflect a vibrant academic environment rooted in purpose and values.

I congratulate our students for their perseverance, intellectual curiosity, and willingness to engage critically with the law. The study of law demands rigour, discipline, and courage, and our students have shown an increasing awareness of the responsibility that accompanies legal knowledge. Your journey at this institution is not only about acquiring professional qualifications, but about developing the judgment, empathy, and the integrity required of those who serve the cause of justice.

I also place on record my sincere appreciation for our teaching and non-teaching staff, whose commitment, mentorship, and integrity form the foundation of M.K.E.S. College of Law. Teaching law extends far beyond classroom instruction; it involves shaping ethical reasoning, encouraging independent and critical thought, and instilling respect for constitutional values. Our faculty members have consistently upheld these ideals, guiding students with dedication and purpose, and for this, I extend my heartfelt gratitude.

The legal profession has long been regarded as a noble calling, a vocation that plays a pivotal role in upholding justice, safeguarding rights, and strengthening the democratic fabric of society. As students of law, you are preparing to become officers of the court, custodians of constitutional values, and voices for those who may not always be heard. This reality makes it imperative that the pursuit of law is guided by ethics, integrity, and social responsibility.

In a rapidly evolving world where law intersects with technology, commerce, governance, and human rights, the true measure of a legal professional lies not merely in expertise, but in ethical conduct. I urge our students to internalise the values of honesty, fairness, empathy, and accountability in every aspect of their academic and professional journey.

At M.K.E.S. College of Law, as we move forward, let us collectively recommit ourselves to the pursuit of excellence guided by conscience. Let us continue to nurture legal minds that are not only competent and confident, but also compassionate and principled.

I wish all our students and faculty members continued growth, clarity of purpose, and success in the years ahead. May this institution continue to shape legal professionals who uphold the dignity of the law and contribute meaningfully to society.

TURN PASSION INTO PRACTICE

PRINCIPAL'S MESSAGE

Ms. Shiji Biji



“The Constitution is not a mere lawyers’ document, it is a vehicle of life, and its spirit is always the spirit of age.”

— Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

With the evolution of technology at an unprecedented pace, the law discovers itself in the place of reflective transformation. This type of digital revolution has not only changed the manner we communicate and perform but also how justice is delivered and planned. From e-courts to the virtual hearings and to the artificial intelligence in decision making and legal research, the background of law is being reformed in a way that was once not even imaginable.

However, even when these developments are incorporated, the values of the Constitution that are considered to be the foundation remains as the guiding force. The promising and the basic concept of equality under Article 14, the freedoms provided under Article 19, the guarantee of life and personal liberty under Article 21 and the respect for the freedom of belief of every individual under Article 25 must remain to guide this journey into the digital future. The emerging technology must serve as a source to comprehend these rights in a more effective way and not as a force that challenges them.

This transition also brings along with it critical responsibilities. The questions of cybersecurity, data privacy, algorithm bias and the digital principles are no longer immaterial concerns as they are the most demanding legal challenges of our time. As we adapt to this changing environment, it becomes very essential that these innovations are guided by Constitutional morality accompanied by a deep commitment towards justice.

The digital age must be regarded as not merely a change in tools but as an opportunity to redefine the very spirit of justice. It demands for the development of not only the technical competence but also strong ethical basis. It is prominent to understand as well as recognize that the true asset of the law lies not only in its complexity but also in its ability to empower, protect and raise every individual.

The future of law in our society will have its place to those who can complement tradition with the changes, rights with accountabilities and development with values. It is only through a balanced approach that technological transformation become a source of reinforcement of justice, thereby ensuring that it remains inclusive, compassionate and firm.



MESSAGE FROM THE STUDENT EDITOR



It is with great pride and enthusiasm that I present the latest edition of M.K.E.S. College of Law's magazine, "LOQUITUR". Serving as the student editor for this publication has been a truly rewarding experience. I have had the privilege of working with a team of dedicated and talented individuals whose creativity, commitment, and hard work have brought this magazine to life.

This edition reflects the dynamic spirit of our college community. Within these pages, you will discover a rich variety of contributions from insightful poems and thought-provoking articles to engaging artwork and creative writing. Each piece has been thoughtfully selected to represent the diverse voices and perspectives that make our college a place of learning, expression, and inspiration.

The process of compiling this magazine has been both challenging and fulfilling. It has given us the opportunity to explore meaningful themes, celebrate the accomplishments of our peers, and share stories that resonate with us as students. I hope that as you read through this issue, you feel a sense of connection to the vibrant community we are all proud to be a part of.

I extend my sincere gratitude to everyone who contributed to this edition - our writers, artists, photographers, and the entire editorial team. Your dedication and creativity have made this publication possible. I would also like to thank our faculty advisors for their invaluable guidance and constant support throughout this journey.

As we continue our academic journey, may this magazine remind us of the strength and influence of student voices and the impact we can create when we collaborate. I encourage you to engage with the content, reflect on the ideas shared, and perhaps feel inspired to express your own creativity.

Thank you for your continued support.

I hope you enjoy reading this edition as much as we enjoyed creating it.

Ms. Jaina Shah
5th Year B.A.LL.B.



MESSAGE FROM THE STUDENT CO-EDITOR

It is with immense pride and a deep sense of accomplishment that I, as your Co-Editor, present this latest collection of articles, poetry, and academic milestones. This volume represents more than just a gathering of text; it is a curated gallery of the brilliance residing among our fellow students and esteemed faculty. Bringing these diverse works together has been a journey of discovery, revealing the sheer depth of talent that thrives within our walls.

Now in its sixth edition, LOQUITUR has evolved into a mirror reflecting the intellectual energy and boundless creativity of our campus. Each page offers a reflection of the current academic climate, capturing the unique spirit of inquiry that defines our institution. We have strived to ensure that this milestone edition not only honors our traditions but also expands the boundaries of what a student-led publication can achieve.

The process of assembling this issue was, in itself, an inspiring experience. I hope that as you turn these pages, you feel the same spark of excitement and curiosity that our editorial team felt while reviewing each submission. We wanted to create a space where complex ideas meet artistic expression, providing a platform where every contributor's passion can be felt by the reader.

At its core, this edition stands as a powerful testament to our community's collaborative spirit. In an era where individual achievement is often emphasized, "LOQUITUR" highlights the value that emerges when we think, write, and create together. The synergy between different departments and disciplines found in these pages is a reminder that our greatest strengths are found in our shared pursuit of knowledge.

Mr. Aaryan Gokhale
5th Year B.A.LL.B.

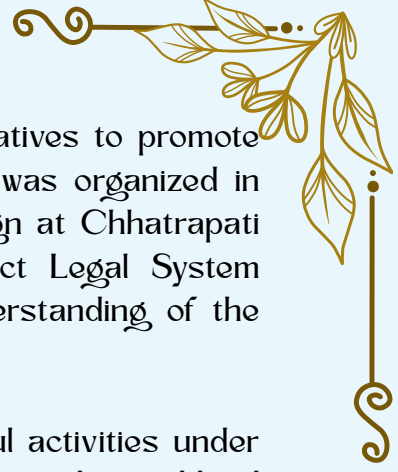

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-25

Malad Kandivli Education Society's M.K.E.S. College of Law, Mumbai, continues to uphold its commitment to academic excellence and holistic development. Accredited by NAAC with a 'B Grade' (CGPA 2.44) and certified under ISO 21001:2018 standards, the institution has made remarkable progress during the academic year 2024-2025 across academic, cultural, and professional domains.

The Examination Committee of M.K.E.S. College of Law, Mumbai is a vital administrative body responsible for the effective planning, organization, and supervision of all examination-related activities in accordance with the guidelines of the University of Mumbai. It conducts internal assessments such as class tests, assignments, and viva voce, while also ensuring the smooth execution of semester-end examinations through careful scheduling, seating arrangements, and invigilation management. The Committee maintains strict discipline and upholds confidentiality in handling question papers, answer books, and evaluation procedures to ensure fairness, transparency, and integrity. It also facilitates the timely declaration of results, addresses student grievances, and coordinates revaluation and photocopy processes as per University norms. Through its systematic and diligent functioning, the Committee promotes academic excellence, accountability, and credibility in the evaluation system. The overall result analysis indicates strong academic performance, with an impressive pass percentage of 85.65% across undergraduate and postgraduate programmes. Furthermore, the attainment levels for the academic year 2024-2025 reflect excellence, with the LL.B. 3-year programme achieving 3.18 and the B.A. LL.B. 5-year programme attaining a level of 3, demonstrating the institution's consistent commitment to high academic standards.

The Guest Lecture Committee played a pivotal role in enriching the academic environment by organizing a wide range of expert sessions. Distinguished speakers from the judiciary, legal profession, and academia shared their knowledge on diverse topics such as family court procedures, BNSS and BNS reforms, advocacy skills, legal education, intellectual property law, and emerging areas like space law. These sessions provided students with valuable practical insights and significantly enhanced their communication, analytical, and professional skills.

The Cultural Committee contributed significantly to student life by organizing vibrant celebrations such as Onam, Navrang Garba Night, Diwali, Christmas, Marathi Bhasha Diwas, and Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Jayanti. These events fostered a strong sense of unity, promoted cultural awareness, and encouraged active student participation, creating a dynamic, inclusive and vibrant campus atmosphere.



The Legal Aid Committee undertook impactful and meaningful initiatives to promote legal awareness and social responsibility. A Free Legal Aid Clinic was organized in campus. Institute participated in a Mega Legal Awareness Campaign at Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus Railway Station in collaboration with the District Legal System Authority. These efforts enabled students to gain a deeper understanding of the importance of access to justice and community service.

The NSS Unit SB-26 actively engaged students in socially impactful activities under the guidance of faculty members. Initiatives such as beach cleaning drives, blood donation camps, voter awareness programs, anti-corruption campaigns, and various competitions encouraged students to cultivate a sense of civic responsibility. The NSS Camp at Karambeli Vadi further strengthened teamwork and community engagement among students.

Through the Department of Lifelong Learning and Extension (DLLE), students participated in the Population Education Club initiatives, organizing activities like street plays, paper bag distribution, and awareness lectures on cybercrime and digital payments. Participation in the university-level "Udaan" festival further enhanced their exposure and confidence.

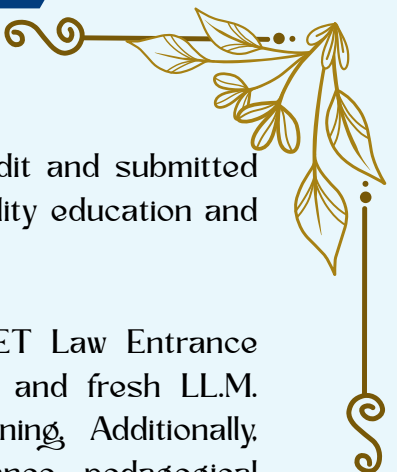

The Women Development Cell celebrated International Women's Day by organizing an awareness program and published a special ISBN-recognized issue featuring contributions from students and staff. This initiative promoted gender awareness and highlighted the importance of women's empowerment.

The Student Aid Committee, through the institution's Educational Trust, extended financial assistance to deserving students, ensuring that economic challenges do not hinder their education. This initiative reflects the college's commitment to inclusivity and equal opportunities.

A major highlight of the year was the Decennial Celebration, commemorating a decade of academic excellence. The event brought together alumni, students, faculty, and legal professionals to celebrate past achievements and collectively envision the future growth.

The prestigious Vidhiज्ञान 2025 - 9th National Level Moot Court Competition was successfully organized, witnessing participation from 24 law colleges across the country. The event provided a platform for students to showcase their advocacy skills and was graced by Hon'ble Justice Jitendra Shantilal Jain of the Bombay High Court. The competition concluded with remarkable and commendable performances outstanding performances by participating teams.

The Alumni Association proudly welcomed three alumni as faculty members, thereby reflecting the institution's strong academic foundation and legacy.



The college also successfully conducted its ISO 21001:2018 internal audit and submitted the NAAC AQAR report, thereby demonstrating its commitment to quality education and continuous improvement.

To support aspiring law students, the college introduced the MH-CET Law Entrance Crash Course and UGC-NET Preparatory Course for the faculties and fresh LL.M. Passout students offering expert guidance and exam-oriented training. Additionally, multiple Faculty Development Programs were conducted to enhance pedagogical practices and promote inclusive and effective education.

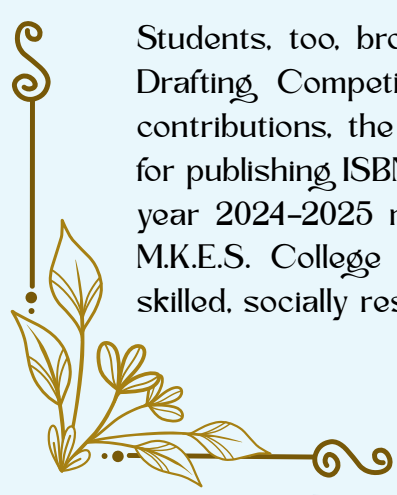
The establishment of the Constitution Club marked another significant initiative, aimed at promoting constitutional awareness through activities such as the distribution of flyers, awareness sessions, workshops, and campaigns.

At the International level, the CLEA conference hosted by the institution brought together distinguished judges and legal experts from India and abroad, strengthening global academic collaboration.

Faculty members also made notable contributions through publications on national and international platforms, including books and research papers in Scopus-indexed journals and paper presentations.

Dr Sony Raj S.S., Assistant Professor Varsha Vyas, and Assistant Professor Yogesh Kolekar served as editors for the book titled 'Current Trends in Indian Legal Frameworks: A Special Edition, which comprises 23 scholarly papers by various authors. Similarly, Assistant Professor Varsha Vyas, Assistant Professor Raj Shah, and Assistant Professor Yogesh Kolekar edited another significant work titled 'Women's Rights and Legal Reforms' featuring 27 research papers that explore critical issues related to gender justice and legal transformation.

Adding to these achievements Assistant Professor Sneha Soni authored her second book titled 'Law of Torts, Motor Accident Claims and Consumer Protection' published by Himalaya Publishing House. The book reflects her expertise and contribution to important areas of law relevant to both academic and practical fields. All these publications were enriched by a foreword written by Madam Director Dr. (Mrs.) Ancy Jose, whose guidance and leadership continue to inspire academic excellence within the institution.



Students, too, brought laurels to the institution through achievements in Moot Courts, Drafting Competitions, Sports, and Cultural events. In recognition of its academic contributions, the college received the Award of Excellence in Research and Publication for publishing ISBN books featuring scholarly work by faculty and students. The academic year 2024-2025 marked a period of significant growth, innovation, and achievement for M.K.E.S. College of Law. The institution remains committed to excellence by shaping skilled, socially responsible, and ethically driven legal professionals.

1. EXAM COMMITTEE

The Examination Committee of M.K.E.S. College of Law, Mumbai is responsible for planning, organizing, and supervising all examination-related activities in line with the guidelines of the University of Mumbai. It conducts internal assessments and ensures the smooth execution of semester-end examinations efficient scheduling, systematic seating arrangements, and effective invigilation.

The Committee maintains strict confidentiality and discipline in handling evaluation processes to ensure fairness and transparency. It also manages the timely declaration of results, addresses student grievances, and oversees revaluation procedures. Its effective functioning thereby promotes academic excellence, transparency, and accountability.

2. CULTURAL COMMITTEE

The Cultural Committee of M.K.E.S. College of Law, with the active participation of students and faculty, organizes a variety of events throughout the academic year. These events celebrate cultural diversity, national pride, and the spirit of togetherness. Cultural activities help foster unity, cultural awareness, and a strong sense of belonging among the students. Some of the key events organized by the committee include:

- a. Independence Day: Celebrated annually since the inception of M.K.E.S. College of Law, this day marks India's freedom and is observed with great enthusiasm. The celebration includes flag hoisting, patriotic speeches, and cultural performances that inspire a profound sense of patriotism and unity among students and faculty.
- b. Republic Day: Celebrated every year with great reverence to commemorate the adoption of India's Constitution. The celebration includes flag hoisting, speeches emphasizing constitutional values, and cultural programs highlighting the importance of Republic Day in India's history.
- c. Gandhi Jayanti: Celebrated on October 2nd each year, this day commemorates the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. Activities include speeches, skits, and discussions on Gandhian values such as non-violence and peace, providing students with an opportunity to reflect upon and internalize his teachings.

d. Marathi Bhasha Divas: This event celebrates the rich cultural heritage of Maharashtra. Students don traditional Marathi attire and participate in activities such as poetry recitations, singing, and dancing, showcasing their talents while celebrating the Marathi language and culture.

e. Navratri Celebration: During Sharada Navratri, typically falling in September or October, the Cultural Committee organizes a vibrant Garba dance event. Students dress in colorful traditional attire and participate with energy and enthusiasm, fostering a sense of community and cultural pride.

f. Cultural Week: A highlight of the academic year, Cultural Week features a series of themed days such as Twin Day, Retro Day, and Traditional Day. Students dress accordingly and engage in events that strengthen the bonds within the college community.

g. Teachers' Day: Observed on September 5th, Teachers' Day is celebrated to honor the contributions of educators. The event includes speeches, performances, and activities acknowledging the role of teachers in shaping the academic and personal growth of students.

3. GUEST LECTURE COMMITTEE

The Guest Lecture Committee of M.K.E.S. College of Law significantly enriched the academic environment by organizing a wide range of guest lectures and workshops throughout the year. The committee aimed to bridge the gap between theoretical knowledge and practical application by inviting eminent speakers from diverse fields. The sessions covered core legal subjects, including family law and recent developments such as BNS and BNSS 2023, along with practical aspects of legal practice and advocacy. Students were also guided on career opportunities in law and the evolving landscape of legal education. In addition to doctrinal learning, the committee focused on skill development through sessions on communication, personality development, moot court training, and strategic debating.

Specialized and emerging areas such as Space law and Intellectual Property law were also introduced, broadening students' perspectives. The Orientation Programme was strengthened by an insightful lecture from a distinguished legal authority. Overall, the Guest Lecture Committee successfully created a dynamic platform for knowledge enhancement, skill development, and professional growth, equipping students with practical insights and a comprehensive understanding of the legal field.

4. WOMEN DEVELOPMENT CELL

On the occasion of International Women's Day, observed on 8th March 2025, the Women's Development Cell (WDC) organized a dedicated awareness activity focused on celebrating and promoting women's empowerment. The event served as a platform for meaningful discussions, encouraging participants to reflect on issues related to gender equality, rights, and opportunities for women. Alongside these discussions, various awareness initiatives were undertaken to inspire a sense of responsibility and active participation among attendees.

A key highlight of the event was the publication of a special issue featuring articles contributed by Teaching and Non-Teaching staff as well as students. This collaborative effort showcased diverse perspectives, experiences, and ideas related to women's empowerment. The publication was formally released with an ISBN, adding academic and professional value. To ensure broad accessibility and outreach, the edition was made available both in print and in digital formats, and is globally accessible through platforms such as Google Books and Google Play.

5. VIDHIGYAAN - 9th National Level Moot Court Competition

Every year, the Vidhigyaan Committee hosts M.K.E.S. College of Law's flagship National-Level law event. "Vidhigyaan," was inaugurated in 2016 and sees participation from various law colleges across the country.

Vidhigyaan seeks to:

- Showcase the talents of law students in legal research, debate, and argumentation;
- Provide opportunities for students to learn and adapt practical legal skills before esteemed judges;
- Serve as a letter to the Chief Justice of India, reflecting academic engagement with current legal affairs.

The event commenced with participation from 20 teams in 2016, and after numerous successful editions, the number of participants has grown to 32 in 2024.

This year 24 teams have participated in the competition from across the country.

Various esteemed Justices have presided over the Vidhyyaan event as judges, including:

- Former Chief Justice of Bombay High Court, Hon'ble Shri Justice R.Y. Ganoo
- Hon'ble Shri Justice Sarang Vijaykumar Kotwal, sitting Judge of the Bombay High Court
- Hon'ble Shri R.D. Dhanuka, sitting Judge of the Bombay High Court
- Hon'ble Shri Pramod Dattaram Kode, Former Additional Judge of Bombay High Court
- Hon'ble Shri Justice Tarachand Jagdale, Former Judge at Government of Maharashtra (GoM)
- Hon'ble Shri Justice Aloysius Aguiar, Former Judge of Bombay High Court
- Hon'ble Shri Justice Suresh Shah, Former Judge of Bombay High Court
- Hon'ble Justice Shri Jitendra Jain, sitting Judge of the Bombay High Court

6. IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

To ensure the holistic development of students, M.K.E.S. College of Law has initiated an Improvement Project using the mentor-mentee concept. This project focuses on: Providing students with personalized guidance. Offering support from professors to help students overcome obstacles. The aim is to assist students in their personal and academic growth, helping them develop into valuable members of society. Under this project, students are divided into batches and assigned to faculty members, with each professor overseeing three batches of 35-40 students. The students are briefed about the project and its focus on holistic development. This initiative aims to assist students in their personal growth and academic success, helping them to recognize and realize their potential each day.

7. REMEDIAL LECTURES

The faculties of M.K.E.S. College of Law under the guidance of our Principal conduct remedial lectures for the KT students before the exams. This is with the aim to help the students understand the difficult topic in the respective subject and in order to enhance their skills in respect of the learning process. The Remedial lectures for the KT students are usually taken in the month of May for the exams conducted in May.

8. BRIDGE COURSE

The Bridge Course is designed to provide first-year B.L.S. and LL.B. students with a solid foundation in legal concepts. By offering courses on fundamental legal principles and terminology, we aim to equip students with the essential tools to succeed in their chosen legal path. Faculty members deliver a range of subjects, including the Indian legal hierarchy, legal language, and the interplay between law, politics, and political science. These courses are instrumental in building students' confidence and preparing them for the rigors of legal studies.

9. STUDENT COUNCIL

The Student Council, comprising class representatives from various courses, plays a significant role in ensuring effective communication between the college administration and the student body. It acts as a bridge by regularly circulating notices and important updates related to academic schedules, daily activities, holidays, and examinations. Through this structured communication system, students remain well-informed and connected with institutional developments. The Council also assists in addressing student concerns and ensuring that information reaches every class efficiently and without delay. Its organized functioning helps maintain discipline, coordination, and clarity in the dissemination of information across the college.

In addition to its administrative responsibilities, the Student Council actively contributes to the cultural and social environment of the institution. It organizes and celebrates various festivals such as Onam, Saraswati Pooja, and Diwali, promoting cultural diversity and inclusivity among students. The Council also plans and executes major events like Cultural Week and Teachers' Day, encouraging student participation, creativity, and teamwork. These activities provide a platform for students to showcase their talents and build confidence beyond academics. Through its continuous efforts, the Student Council fosters a vibrant, engaging, and inclusive college atmosphere, contributing to the overall development and unity of the student community.

10. LEGAL AID CELL

The aim of Legal Aid Committee is to offer essential legal support to those who are in need and are unable to afford the high fees of a lawyer. The Committee conducts free legal advice sessions twice a week to ensure that a larger number of people can benefit from its services. At the same time, it enables students to understand real-world legal issues, thereby enhancing their practical knowledge and expanding their analytical thinking skills.

11. STUDENT AID COMMITTEE

M.K.E.S. College of Law is an educational trust whose existence is to cater to the needs of talented students. These students are sometimes unable to complete their studies due to financial crunch. To overcome such a problem, the college trust has decided to help the needy students. Trust has extracted funds for law college students who deserve the financial aid. M.K.E.S. College of Law has decided to give aid to the needy students every year for the financial aid fund.

12. FIELD TRIP COMMITTEE

The Committee organizes educational visits to courts, jails, and police stations to provide students with first-hand exposure to the functioning of the legal system. These visits help bridge the gap between theoretical knowledge and practical application, enabling students to better understand real-life legal procedures, courtroom practices, and the roles of various legal authorities. Such experiences play a crucial role in shaping students' professional outlook and preparing them for future careers in the legal field.

One of the most significant highlights is the annual visit to the Supreme Court, where students get the unique opportunity to observe proceedings in the highest court of the country. This exposure not only enhances their legal understanding but also inspires them by giving a glimpse into the highest standards of judicial functioning. Through these initiatives, the Committee ensures holistic legal education by combining academic learning with practical experience.

13. THE INTERNAL QUALITY ASSURANCE CELL (IQAC)

The Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) of an institution is primarily responsible for ensuring the continuous improvement and quality enhancement of academic and administrative activities. Its main functions include:

Quality Enhancement: The IQAC aims to maintain and improve the overall quality of the institution, ensuring consistent progress towards higher standards in teaching, research, and administration.

Planning and Implementation: The IQAC meets quarterly to plan and direct the institution's activities, such as academic programs, research initiatives, and administrative tasks. It provides guidance and ensures that the institution's goals are met efficiently.

Feedback Mechanism: It facilitates the collection of feedback from students, teachers, parents and alumni on institutional processes and uses this feedback to make informed decisions for improvement.

Quality Benchmarks: The IQAC develops and applies quality benchmarks for various activities, ensuring that academic programs maintain high standards and provide equitable access to all sections of society.

Learner-Centric Environment: The IQAC works towards creating a supportive and engaging environment that prioritizes students' learning experiences.

Academic and Administrative Audits: The IQAC ensures the periodic conduct of audits to assess the institution's performance in academic and administrative areas and helps implement corrective measures for sustained growth.

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Leadership Skills



Ms. Shruti Pandav
Creative & Leadership Skills



Mr. Samyak Dedhia
Management Skills



Mr. Ajith Nair
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Ms. Jaina Shah
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Dancing & Oratory Skills



Ms. Lekha Mohite
Dancing & Leading Skills



Mr. Siddhant Mohite
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Mr. Krishna Matade
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Ms. Manya Mishra
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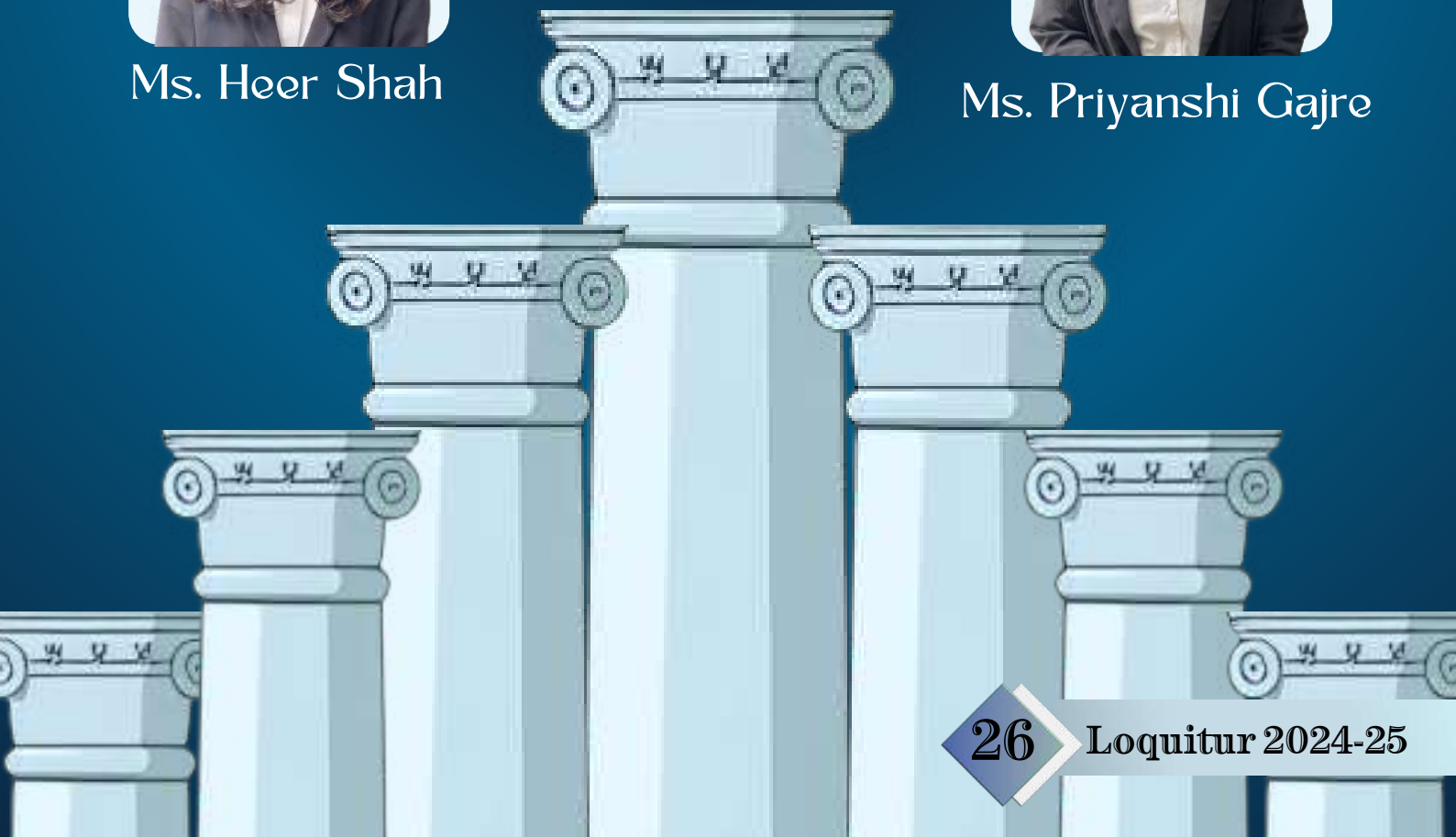
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ROLE OF LAW IN DIGITAL AGE

Asst. Prof. Yogesh Kolekar

“The challenge for law in cyberspace is to balance innovation with accountability.”

- Lawrence Lessig

Introduction

Law is dynamic and as society is progressing towards the digital age, its importance has grown manifold as information technology is bringing drastic changes in human life. Digital technologies such as artificial intelligence, cloud data storage, blockchain technology have transformed businesses and the mode of communication. The digital technologies have become an integral part of human life. It has become essential and its usage and acceptance have grown drastically.

In India, nearly 1 billion people use the internet, making India one of the largest digital users. The growing internet coverage, speedier internet speed, and cheaper data costs are pushing digital technologies and digital transformation in India. The digital technologies have improved efficiency and increased accessibility in modern life.

The growing technology has brought boon but also created menace in the form of cybercrime like data theft, online fraud, online defamation, etc. The growth in technology has brought many benefits with it but created challenges in the form of cybercrime.

Cybercrime is posing challenges to law enforcement agencies and creating new jurisprudential questions for court. Cybercrime incidents in India have drastically increased from 10.29 lakh in 2022 to 22.6k lakh in 2024.

Law plays a vital role in the digital age as it regulates technological growth, protects rights of citizens, and curbs cybercrime. Law provides recognition to digital transactions, thus helping in the growth of the digital economy.

Role of Law in the Digital Age

Law acts in two manner in the digital age, one as providing recognition or use of technology in a lawful manner and another is curbing cybercrime. In today's world, technology has become a necessity rather than a luxury. The need and dependency on the use of technology have widened. Online banking, electronic contact, and the use of digital communication have become common and popular. The Government has enacted the Information Technology Act, 2000 and allied rules to enable electronic transaction. The Government has enacted the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023

to safeguard the right to privacy by adopting provisions for the safeguard of data.

Role of Law in the Digital Age

Digital technologies such as online banking and online filing of documents of Government, digital signature, and online trade are recognised by law; hence, in case of dispute, such matters can be taken to the Court of law. In India, the Information Technology Act, 2000 provides legal recognition to electronic transactions. The Act gives validity to online transactions, online banking, ecommerce, and e-governance in India. The recognition is a first step towards achieving a digital economy. Legal recognition facilitates the growth of electronic transactions, accountability, and remedy in case of dispute.

Protection of data and privacy

Today, a large amount is generated, transmitted, and stored in the form of data such as financial records, health records, personal data such as images and videos, etc. Law mandates protection of data as in modern times information is stored in the form of data. Law mandates lawful processes for collection, storage, and sharing of data. It also mandates minimal data collection and secure storage of data to protect the privacy of users. Law mandates collection of data for legitimate purposes only and secure storage of data.

Curbing Cybercrime

Digital transformation has drastic changes in the area of business, governance, banking, entertainment,

education, etc. However, it has also created a new generation of crime, called cybercrime. Digital transformation has witnessed a new generation of crime such as data thieves, cyber fraud, hacking, etc. Such a new generation of crime requires specialised law; hence, the Government has enacted the Information Technology Act, 2000 and made amendments to the penal law in this regard.

Changes in Intellectual Property law

Digital technologies have made changes in the domain of intellectual property. The Government has made several changes to adapt to the digital world. For example, the Copyright Act, 2012 addresses the protection of digital copyright. Similarly, Patent (Amendment) Rules, 2025 provides the facility of electronic filing. The changes in the Act make it easier for the creators and business houses to protect their innovations.

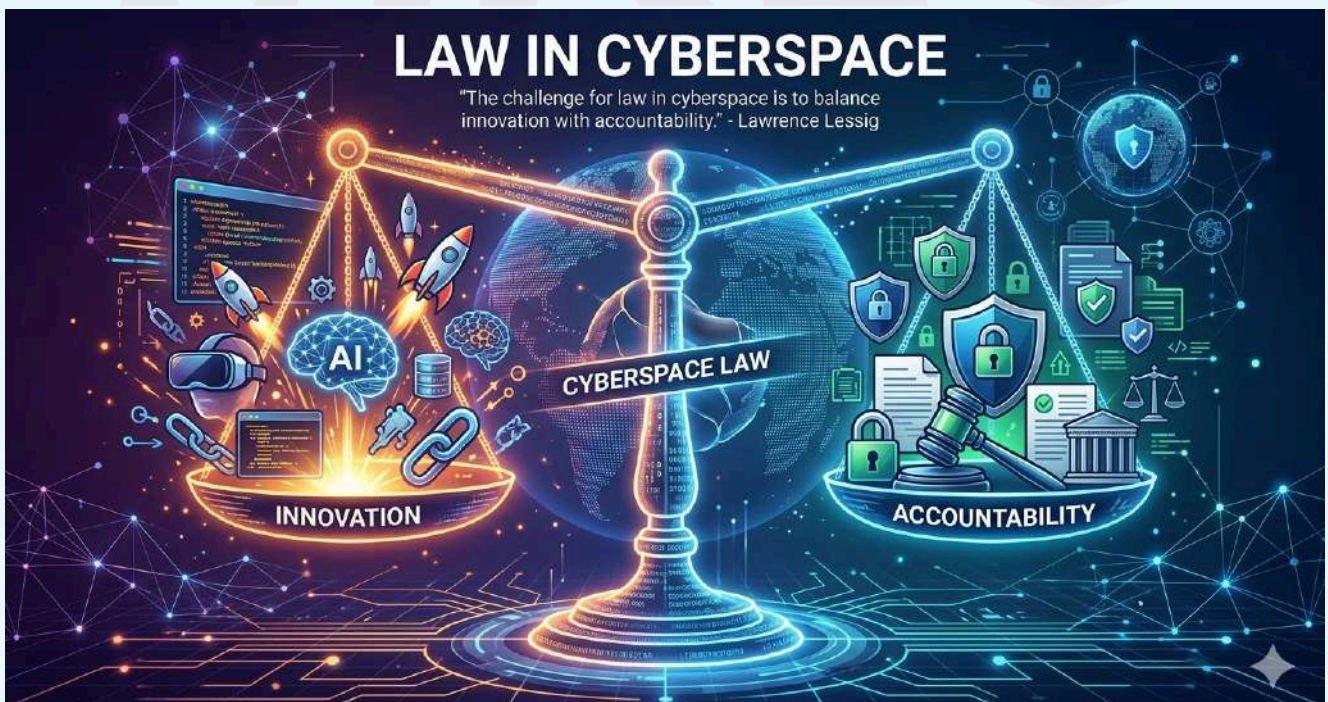
Conclusion

The role of law is crucial in the age of a digital world. The digital technologies provide immense opportunities for growth and development of the economy. These technologies have enhanced communication and connected physically distant places virtually. It has made the world a global village. The rapid growth of technology in an era of information and communication technology has made drastic changes in the mode of communication and

information transfer. It has created immense opportunities for growth and development by connecting people and transforming businesses. However, it has also given birth to a new generation of crime: cybercrime like hacking, online scams, digital arrest, etc.

The role at this junction is very important as it not only controls misuse of technology but also provides legal regulation for the growth and innovation in technology. A balanced approach creates a safe and secure virtual world. Hence, an adaptive and dynamic legal system is essential for the creation of a digital world.

As digital technologies rapidly transform society, the law must continuously adapt to balance innovation with security. Essential legislation, such as India's IT Act and Data Protection Act, serves a vital dual purpose: validating digital transactions to foster economic growth and protecting citizens by curbing a rising tide of cybercrime. By ensuring strict data privacy and updating intellectual property rights, a dynamic legal framework remains crucial for safely navigating the digital age and maximizing its global benefits.





SMART JUSTICE: HOW ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IS CHANGING THE LEGAL WORLD

Dr. Mahendrakumar S. Yadav

1. Introduction

As of early 2026, the legal landscape has undergone a transformation so profound that the "traditional" law office of the early 2020s feels like a relic of a distant past. We have moved beyond the initial hype of Large Language Models (LLMs) into the era of Agentic Artificial Intelligence (AI) autonomous digital entities capable of not just answering queries, but executing multi-step legal strategies under human supervision. These agents function as sophisticated digital associates, managing everything from initial client intake to the complex cross-referencing of international statutes, allowing human practitioners to focus exclusively on high-level advocacy and moral judgment.

In this age of digital transformation, law is no longer just a profession of memory and paper; it is a field of data and design.

The role of the lawyer has pivoted from being a primary drafter to a Systems Supervisor. In this new capacity, the practitioner oversees a tech stack that handles the heavy lifting of discovery, due diligence, and boilerplate drafting.

The lawyer's value is now found in the final mile of the critical review, the ethical vetting and the strategic nuance ensures a machine-generated argument resonates within a human courtroom.

2. Legal Practice in India:

India's legal system, burdened by a backlog of over 50 million cases as of early 2026, has transitioned from a period of digital curiosity to one of essential Deep-Tech integration. What began in the early 2020s as a basic digitization drive has evolved into a comprehensive overhaul of both the judiciary and the private bar, positioning India as a global laboratory for AI-driven legal reform.

The e-Courts Phase III Impact:

The Union Cabinet's approval of the e-Courts Project Phase III (with an outlay of over ₹7.210 crore) has effectively woven AI into the very fabric of the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG). This phase is less about moving away from paper and more about building an intelligent infrastructure that acts as a cognitive assistant to the bench.

SUVAS & Multilingualism: The Supreme Court Vidhik Anuvaad Software (SUVAS) has achieved a breakthrough in 2026.

It now masters over 15 regional languages with near-human accuracy. This ensures that a landmark Supreme Court judgment delivered in English is translated in real-time, making it instantly accessible to litigants and local lawyers in rural districts from Tamil Nadu to West Bengal.

SUPACE: The Supreme Court Portal for Assistance in Court Efficiency has matured from an experimental pilot into a standard tool. It assists judges by scanning thousands of pages of case files to distill a coherent 'factual matrix,' identifying relevant precedents and pinpointing key legal issues before the first hearing even begins.

The Digital Court 2.1: This upgraded suite has introduced SHRUTI (AI-powered voice-to-text) and PANINI (automated translation) as native features for judicial officers. These tools have drastically reduced the judgment lag by allowing for instant dictation, transcription, and cross-language verification during active proceedings.

The Private Bar: From Keyword to Context

In the private sector, top-tier Indian firms such as Trilegal and Cyril Amarchand Mangaldas has moved beyond using AI to embedding it into their core operational DNA. In 2026, the competitive edge of a firm is defined by its proprietary Tech Stack.

Generative Research: Established platforms like SCC Online and Case Mine have transitioned into conversational AI assistants.

3. Use of AI in Legal Practice: Tools of the 2026 Lawyer

A. Litigation & Predictive Analytics: The End of Guesswork

We have entered the era of Jurimetrics. AI no longer just finds cases but, it also analyzes the biases, tendencies, and velocity of specific judicial benches.

The Judicial Fingerprint: By processing a decade of a judge's rulings, 2026 platforms can predict the likelihood (with up to 85% statistical confidence) of an interim injunction being granted in a specific jurisdiction or bench.

Strategic Settlement: This allows lawyers to advise clients on settlement strategies before a single rupee is spent on court fees. If the AI predicts a low probability of success based on current bench composition, the firm can pivot to ADR (Alternative Dispute Resolution) immediately.

B. Transactional Law & Due Diligence: The Agentic Revolution.

In M&A and corporate law, the 'Redline' has been fully automated through Agentic AI. Unlike the basic tools of 2024, these 2026 agents are autonomous.

Massive Scale: An AI agent can scan 10,000+ contracts for Change of Control, Indemnity Gaps, or Force Majeure clauses in minutes a task that previously required an entire floor of junior associates working for weeks.

Cross-Border Compliance: Leading tools like Co-Counsel and Harvey now feature Proactive Flagging. They can automatically detect regulatory inconsistencies between Indian State Laws.

(e.g., Karnataka's labour laws) and Central statutes, or even global frameworks like the EU AI Act.

C. Dispute Resolution & ODR: The Fourth Party

Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) has evolved into ODR 2.0, becoming the primary method for resolving high-volume, small-claim commercial disputes (e-commerce, insurance, and minor debt recovery).

The AI Mediator: AI serves as a Fourth Party in the negotiation. It helps conflicting parties find a Zone of Possible Agreement (ZOPA) by analyzing their data, historical settlements, and hidden interests.

Autonomous Settlements: Millions of minor cases are now settled via AI-led negotiation platforms before they ever reach a physical courtroom. These platforms suggest 'neutral settlements' that both parties are statistically likely to accept, effectively clearing the path for the judiciary to focus on complex constitutional matters.

4. Advantages and Disadvantages of AI in Legal Practice Advantages: The Efficiency Dividend

Massive Cost Reduction: By automating routine tasks, legal costs are dropping, making high-quality legal advice accessible to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs).

24/7 Availability: AI legal intake bots allow firms to engage with clients and provide basic preliminary advice even when the office is closed.

Disadvantages: The Risk of the Black Box

1. Algorithmic Bias: If the training data (historical judgments) contains societal biases against certain communities, the AI may replicate those biases in its predictions.

2. Hallucinations & Fakes: Even in 2026, hallucinations where AI invents non-existent citations remain a threat. A lawyer relying on an unverified AI brief faces immediate professional misconduct charges.

5. Case Laws

The surge in AI-native litigation has forced the judiciary to redefine traditional concepts of copyright, privacy, and personality rights. These three cases stand as the pillars of modern AI jurisprudence in India.

i) ANI v. OpenAI (Delhi High Court, 2024-2025)

This is arguably the most significant copyright battle in the Global South. In late 2024, Asian News International (ANI) sued OpenAI, alleging that the tech giant exploited its copyrighted news content including paywalled, subscriber-only material to train its LLM, ChatGPT.

The Conflict: ANI argues that ChatGPT not only reproduces its news snippets verbatim but also suffers from hallucinations, falsely attributing fictitious interviews (such as a fake interview with Rahul Gandhi) to the news agency.

The Defense: OpenAI contends that training a model is akin to reading a book and falls under Fair Use (Section 52 of the Copyright Act). They argue that facts and ideas are not protectable, only the specific expression is.

Impact: The court has appointed an amicus curiae to help decide whether scraping for training constitutes infringement. The ruling will determine if AI companies must pay licensing fees to Indian publishers.

ii) **Shilpa Shetty Kundra v. Getoutlive.in (Bombay High Court, 2025-2026)**

In one of the most proactive stances against synthetic abuse, the Bombay High Court issued an urgent interim order in late 2025 to protect actor Shilpa Shetty Kundra from AI-generated deepfakes.

The Ruling: Justice Advait Sethna held that no person, much less a woman, can be portrayed in a fashion which affects their fundamental right to privacy. The court bypassed technical debates on copyright to focus on Article 21 (Right to Privacy and Dignity).

The Precedent: This case established Personality Rights as a shield against digital alignment.

The court ordered the Ministry of Electronics (MeitY) and the DOT to pull down all infringing links immediately, marking a zero-tolerance policy toward non-consensual AI pornographic content.

iii) **Kamya Buch v. Multiple Defendants (Delhi High Court, 2025).** This case highlighted the weaponization of AI against activists and academics.

Kamya Buch, an academic, was targeted by a large-scale harassment campaign involving AI-morphed images and defamatory deepfakes.

The Court's Stance: The Delhi High Court described the AI content as appalling and deplorable, noting that it was a patent breach of fundamental rights.

Enforcement: In a landmark move, the court ordered X (Twitter) and Meta to not only remove the content but to disclose the identities (Basic Subscriber Information) of those who generated and originated the content. This effectively stripped away the digital mask that AI trolls often rely on.

6. Conclusion

The Age of Digital Transformation has not replaced the lawyer: it has redefined the lawyer. In 2026, the competitive advantage of a law firm is no longer its physical library, but its Tech Stack and its Human Judgment.

While AI can predict a judgment, it cannot persuade a judge. While it can draft a contract, it cannot empathize with a client's fears. As the e-Courts mantra suggests, technology is the Smart Assistant, but the human judge remains the Guardian of Justice.

The age of digital transformation has not made lawyers obsolete: it has simply purged the robotic tasks from the human workload. By delegating the mechanics to the machine, the 2026 lawyer is free to return to the core of the profession: Justice, Advocacy, and the Human Experience.



WHO IS LIABLE WHEN AI MAKES A MISTAKE? RETHINKING LEGAL ACCOUNTABILITY IN THE AGE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Asst. Prof. Sneha Soni

Artificial Intelligence is no longer a distant concept discussed only in science fiction. It is now a part of our daily lives. We use AI while shopping online, navigating roads, applying for loans, and even receiving medical advice. Many decisions that were earlier taken by humans are now assisted or sometimes fully taken by machines.

As a Law Professor, I often discuss this issue with my students. One question repeatedly comes up in class. What happens when Artificial Intelligence makes a mistake? More importantly, who should be held responsible for that mistake? This question is not merely academic. It is a real and urgent legal problem. Technology is moving fast. Law is trying to catch up.

In recent years, companies like Tesla and Waymo have developed autonomous driving systems. These vehicles rely heavily on AI to make decisions on the road. If such a system causes an accident, the question becomes complicated. Should the driver be blamed? Should the company that built the system be liable? Or should responsibility lie with the programmer who designed the algorithm?

These questions show us that traditional legal frameworks may not always fit comfortably with modern technology.

The Nature of AI Decision-Making

To understand the legal challenge, we must first understand how AI works. Artificial Intelligence systems function through algorithms and machine learning models. They analyse large sets of data. They learn patterns from that data. Over time, they improve their predictions and decisions. Unlike ordinary software, AI systems are dynamic. They keep learning and improving. Their behaviour can change depending on the data and commands they receive. Even developers may not fully predict every outcome.

In classroom discussions, I often tell students that this is where the law faces difficulty. Traditional legal systems are designed around human intention and human control. AI systems, however, operate in a space where control is shared between humans and machines. If an AI system makes an incorrect decision because of biased data or flawed training, identifying the responsible party becomes complicated.

Negligence and AI

One possible legal approach is the Doctrine of Negligence. Negligence exists when a person fails to exercise reasonable care and causes harm to another person. This principle is well established in the Law of Torts. In the context of AI, negligence could arise if developers fail to properly test their systems. It could also arise if companies deploy AI technologies without adequate safety measures. For example, suppose an AI medical tool gives incorrect diagnostic advice because it was trained on incomplete data. If the developers knew about this risk and ignored it, they could possibly be held negligent. However, proving negligence in AI cases is not always easy. Many AI systems operate through complex neural networks. These systems are often described as "Black Boxes." Their internal reasoning is not always transparent. If even the creators cannot fully explain why a particular decision was made, establishing negligence becomes difficult in court.

Product Liability and AI

Another important legal framework is product liability. Under Product Liability Law (Consumer Protection Act, 2019), manufacturers are responsible for defective products that cause harm. The law typically recognizes three kinds of defects. These include design defects, manufacturing defects, and failure to provide proper warnings. Some scholars argue that AI systems should simply be treated as products. If an AI product causes harm, the manufacturer should be liable. This approach has some merit.

It ensures that companies take safety seriously. It also protects consumers who rely on advanced technology. However, AI products are different from ordinary products. A smartphone or a washing machine behaves in predictable ways. AI systems, on the other hand, evolve over time. An AI system may work perfectly when it is released. But after months of learning from new data, it may behave differently. In such cases, the question arises: should the developer still be responsible for a decision made long after the product was deployed? These grey areas make AI liability far more complex than traditional product liability.

The Role of the User

Another possible approach is to assign responsibility to the user. Consider autonomous vehicles again. Even though self-driving features exist, drivers are usually instructed to remain attentive. They are expected to intervene if something goes wrong. The law may consider a driver's behavior irresponsible if they completely ignore the road and rely solely on the AI system. But this approach also has limits. Ordinary users do not understand the technical details of AI systems. They rely on companies to provide safe and reliable technology. Holding users solely responsible may therefore be unfair, especially when they are simply trusting the technology that has been marketed to them.

Emerging Global Regulatory Efforts

Governments around the world have started recognizing these legal challenges. Several jurisdictions are now developing regulatory frameworks specifically for Artificial Intelligence. For instance, the European Commission has proposed a comprehensive regulatory framework known as the EU Artificial Intelligence Act. This law classifies AI systems according to their level of risk. High-risk systems, such as those used in healthcare, transportation, and law enforcement, must follow stricter standards. These include transparency requirements, risk assessments, and human oversight. The objective is not to stop innovation. Instead, the aim is to ensure that technological progress does not compromise public safety or fundamental rights. Many other countries are also studying similar approaches. India, too, has started discussions on responsible AI governance. As teachers of law, we must encourage students to engage with these developments critically.

Possible Models of AI Liability

Legal scholars have proposed several models to address AI liability. None of them is perfect. But each offers useful insights. One model focuses on Developer Liability. According to this approach, companies that design AI systems should bear primary responsibility for harm caused by their technologies. This model emphasizes corporate accountability. Another model proposes Shared Liability. Under this framework, responsibility is divided among developers, manufacturers, operators, and users.

Courts would analyse the facts of each case to determine who contributed to the harm.

Another approach suggests strict liability for high-risk AI systems. This means companies would be liable for harm regardless of negligence. The logic here is simple. If a company benefits from deploying risky technology, it should also bear the risk of compensation. Finally, there is the controversial idea of AI Legal Personhood. Some scholars argue that highly autonomous AI systems could be granted a form of legal personality, similar to corporations.

Personally, I find this idea problematic. Machines do not possess moral agency. They cannot understand punishment or responsibility. Granting them legal personhood may shift blame away from human actors who actually design and deploy these systems.

Ethical Concerns in AI Accountability

Legal liability cannot be discussed without considering ethics. AI systems influence employment decisions, loan approvals, policing strategies, and medical diagnoses. If these systems contain bias, they may discriminate against certain groups. As educators, we must remind students that technology is not neutral. It reflects the values and assumptions of the people who design it.

Accountability therefore becomes essential. Without clear responsibility, victims of AI-related harm may struggle to obtain justice. At the same time, regulation must remain balanced. Excessively harsh liability rules could discourage innovation and slow technological development. The challenge lies in finding a middle path.

The Role of Legal Education

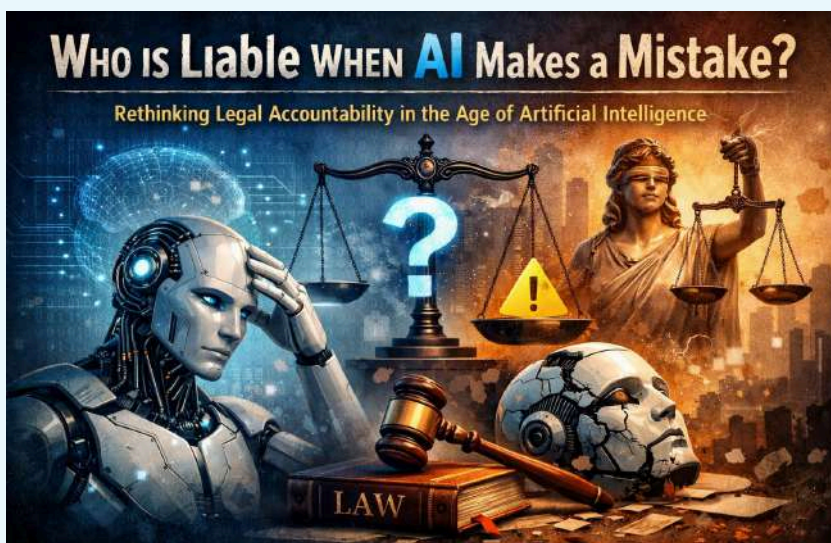
In my years of teaching law, I have seen how quickly legal questions evolve with technology. Twenty years ago, discussions about cyber law were considered specialized. Today they are part of mainstream legal education.

Artificial Intelligence will likely follow the same path. Law schools must prepare students for these emerging challenges. Students should understand both technological basics and legal principles. They must learn to think critically about responsibility, fairness, and public interest. Interdisciplinary learning is especially important. Lawyers must engage with engineers, policymakers, and ethicists. Only then can we develop legal frameworks that are practical and effective.

Conclusion

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DIGITAL PIRACY AND ITS IMPLICATIONS: A LEGAL ANALYSIS

Asst. Prof. Varsha Vyas



Digital piracy has emerged as a serious concern in the modern digital era. With the rapid expansion of internet services in India, access to digital content has become very easy. At the same time, unauthorized sharing and downloading have increased. This research paper examines digital piracy from a legal point of view. It discusses its meaning, causes, legal framework, and its impact on creators, industry, and society. The paper also highlights challenges in enforcement and suggests practical solutions. The study shows that piracy is not only a legal issue but also a social and economic problem that needs a balanced approach.

Introduction

Digital technology has changed how people consume content. Earlier, access to movies, books, and music was limited to physical formats. Today, everything is available online within seconds. This shift has improved convenience but has also created new legal challenges. One such challenge is digital piracy. In India, the rise of cheap data and smartphones has made internet usage common even in rural areas. While this is a positive development, it has also led to increased misuse of digital content. Many users access pirated material without hesitation.

From a legal perspective, this situation raises concerns about the protection of intellectual property. This paper aims to analyse digital piracy in detail, focusing on its legal implications and societal impact.

Meaning and Scope of Digital Piracy

Digital piracy refers to the unauthorized use, reproduction, or distribution of copyrighted material in digital form. It is not limited to one type of content. It covers a wide range of materials such as films, songs, e-books, software, and online courses.

Piracy can happen in different ways. A person may download a movie from an illegal website. Another may share paid software using cracked versions. Some users stream content from unauthorized platforms without downloading it. Even sharing study material without permission can fall under piracy.

The scope of piracy is very broad. It affects multiple sectors at the same time. With the growth of technology, new forms of piracy continue to emerge. This makes it a constantly evolving problem.

Legal Framework in India

In India, the primary law dealing with digital piracy is the Copyright Act, 1957.

This law protects the rights of creators and gives them control over how their work is used. These rights include reproduction, distribution, adaptation, and communication to the public. If someone uses copyrighted content without permission, it is considered infringement. The law provides both civil and criminal remedies. Civil remedies include injunctions and compensation for damages. Criminal remedies include fines and imprisonment, depending on the seriousness of the offence.

Over time, amendments have been made to address digital issues. However, the internet creates unique challenges. For example, identifying the original source of piracy is difficult. Also, many websites operate from outside India, making legal action more complex.

Causes of Digital Piracy

- Lack of Awareness

A large number of users are not fully aware of copyright laws. They often believe that content available online is free to use. This misunderstanding leads to casual piracy. Many students, in particular, download material without considering legal consequences.

- Affordability Issues

India is a price-sensitive market. Many users cannot afford multiple subscriptions for movies, music, and software. When legal options are expensive, people look for free alternatives. This economic factor plays a major role in encouraging piracy.

- Easy Accessibility

Pirated content is easily available through websites, apps, and messaging platforms. Users do not need special skills to access it. A simple search can provide multiple illegal sources. This ease of access makes piracy attractive.

- Weak Enforcement

Although laws exist, enforcement is not always strict. Many piracy websites continue to operate despite bans. Legal action takes time, and new platforms quickly replace old ones. This reduces the fear of punishment among users.

- Impact on Creators

Creators depend on income from their work. When content is pirated, it loses revenue. Small creators are affected more because they have limited financial support. Continuous losses may discourage them from producing new content.

- Economic Losses

Piracy leads to significant financial losses for industries. The film, music, and software sectors are particularly affected. Reduced revenue means less investment in future projects. This also impacts employment opportunities in these industries.

- Legal and Ethical Issues

Piracy is not just illegal; it also raises ethical concerns. Consuming content without paying for it shows a lack of respect for the creator's effort. It weakens the idea of fairness and accountability in society.

- **Effect on Digital Economy**

A strong digital economy depends on trust and protection of rights. If piracy continues unchecked, businesses may hesitate to invest in digital platforms. This can slow down technological growth and innovation.

Challenges in Enforcement

Enforcing anti-piracy laws is a difficult task. One major challenge is the speed at which content spreads online. Once uploaded, it can be shared across multiple platforms within minutes. Another issue is anonymity. Many users hide their identity while engaging in piracy. This makes it hard to track offenders. The cross-border nature of the internet adds to the problem. A website hosted in another country may not follow Indian laws. There are also concerns about privacy. Strict monitoring of online activity may affect individual rights. Therefore, enforcement must be done carefully to maintain a balance between control and freedom.

Role of Technology

Technology has a dual role in digital piracy. On one hand, it enables easy copying and sharing of content. On the other hand, it offers tools to prevent piracy. Technologies like Digital Rights Management (DRM) restrict unauthorized access. Watermarking helps in identifying the source of leaks. Content tracking systems can monitor illegal distribution. Streaming platforms have also changed user behavior. When content is available legally at reasonable prices, people prefer convenience over piracy.

This shows that technology can be part of the solution.

Suggestions and Recommendations

- **Increase Awareness**

There is a need to educate users about copyright laws. Schools and colleges should include basic legal knowledge in their curriculum. Awareness campaigns can also help in changing public attitudes.

- **Affordable Legal Access**

Content providers should offer flexible pricing. Affordable subscription plans can reduce the demand for pirated content. Accessibility is key to discouraging illegal use.

- **Stronger Enforcement**

Authorities must take quicker action against piracy websites. Improved coordination between agencies can make enforcement more effective.

- **International Cooperation**

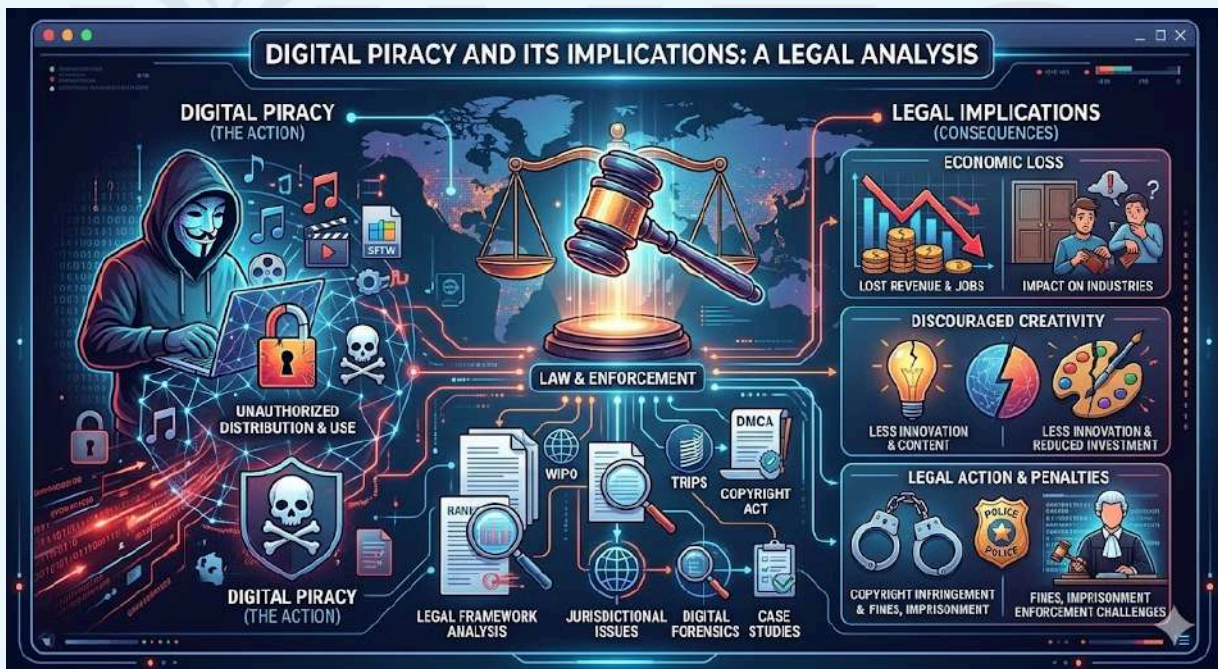
Since piracy often involves cross-border activities, countries must work together. International agreements can help in tackling global piracy networks.

- **Ethical Responsibility**

Users must take responsibility for their actions. Choosing legal options supports creators and promotes fairness in society.

Conclusion

Digital piracy is a complex issue with legal, economic, and social dimensions. While India has a strong legal framework, enforcement challenges and lack of awareness continue to hinder progress. A balanced approach is necessary. Law alone cannot solve the problem. Equally important are public awareness, affordable access, and ethical behavior. Protecting intellectual property is essential for encouraging creativity and innovation. In the long run, reducing digital piracy will require collective effort. Government, Industry, and users must work together. Only then can a fair and sustainable digital environment be achieved.



FREEDOM OF SPEECH 2.0

Asst. Prof. Mary Kidangan



‘If liberty means anything at all, it means the right to tell people what they do not want to hear.’ — George Orwell

Introduction

Historically, freedom of speech has been regarded as the most fundamental right for democratic nations. International human rights frameworks and many constitutions of the world have enshrined freedom of speech as a basic right. The Indian Constitution also guarantees the freedom of speech and expression under Article 19(1)(a). However, this right is not absolute in India and is subject to reasonable restrictions under Article 19(2). Traditionally, this right is the right to express opinions without undue interference from the state. In the digital age this concept has expanded to include social media. The social media platforms operate as the modern ‘public squares’ where discussions and debates unfold in real time across nations and timelines. Private corporations now play an important role in determining which voices are heard.

Social media has emerged as the dominant arena for public conversation. Platforms such as Facebook, X (formerly Twitter), YouTube and TikTok have transformed communication. These platforms enable people to broadcast their view to the world instantly. Traditional media was centralised and subject to editorial control.

Social media has now completely democratised expression. This has also raised concerns about limits of freedom of speech, the responsibilities of private companies, and the role of government in regulating social media.

Hate Speech, Misinformation, Fake News and Censorship

The digital environment made of hate speech and bullying can silence vulnerable people and even communities. Misinformation and fake news spreads rapidly which may influence voting behaviour, health and social stability. Any efforts by the government to moderate the content leads to accusations of censorship. The dilemma is in balancing the protection of people and communities and at the same time preserving freedom of speech.

Global Approach on Online Freedom of Expression

There is a significant difference in how the various nations regulate online expression. The United States has a strong emphasis on individual liberty and freedom. The Europeans meanwhile emphasise on regulation which seeks to create a safer digital space through legislation such as the Digital Services Act. This aims to bind online intermediaries, platforms

and search engines to manage illegal content, protect children, increase transparency and restrict targeted advertising. These conflicting models stress the problems of setting up global standards for digital expression.

Tech Companies and Algorithms

Modern Technology companies wield extraordinary influence over public discussions. Their algorithms decide which content is intensified and which content is reduced. They decide the flow of information to the end users. Moderation of content is different across various platforms. The companies have varying policies and there is a lot of controversy surrounding these policies. There are frequent accusations of bias and inconsistency. Greater transparency and accountability are expected from these corporations which reflects their growing control over freedom of speech.

Impact on Society and Democracy

Social media has become a powerful tool for activism and change. Many global movements like the Arab Spring, #MeToo and Climate Change Campaigns have succeeded through digital platforms. However it is to be noted social media also encourages polarization, creates echo chambers reinforcing and justifying prejudices and bias. The influence of social media on elections undermines its capacity to empower citizens and its potential to destabilize political systems.

Online free speech in the future.

Future developments in technology legislative changes, and cultural adjustment will influence free speech in online environments. A few trends are especially noteworthy.

- **AI-Powered Moderation:** To identify dangerous content, artificial intelligence will be utilized more and more. AI is effective, but it also raises questions about accountability fairness and bias.
- **Decentralized Platforms:** Blockchain-based networks complicate moderation and run the risk of establishing unregulated areas, but they may lessen corporate control.
- **International Regulation and Cooperation:** Although international coordination is still difficult initiatives like the EU's Digital Services Act indicate a shift toward stricter oversight.
- **Balancing Safety and Liberty:** To achieve a balance between safety and freedom, future systems might use community-led governance or tiered moderation.
- **Cultural Shifts and Digital Literacy:** Education will be crucial in preparing users to identify false information, appreciate different viewpoints, and participate appropriately.

In the end, a choice between complete control and complete freedom will not define the future of free speech on the internet. Rather, it will involve a dynamic negotiation between society, technology and the law in an effort to protect human rights while taking into account the realities of digital harm.

Conclusion:

The argument over free speech will continue to be one of the key issues of our day as social media continues to change how we communicate. While the digital world presents previously unheard-of chances for empowerment and connection, it also puts societies at risk of control division and false information. Freedom 2.0 is about more than just defending the right to free speech; it's about rethinking how that right can flourish in a world where global networks algorithms and changing cultural norms rule. In order to ensure that the voices of the future are not only heard but respected, it will be difficult to develop systems that protect liberty while encouraging accountability.





LEGAL CHALLENGES OF DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION IN THE 21ST CENTURY

Asst. Prof. Raj Shah

Introduction

The 21st century has witnessed unprecedented technological advancement, fundamentally altering how individuals communicate, conduct business, and interact with governments. Digital transformation—driven by technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI), big data, blockchain, cloud computing, the Internet of Things (IoT), and digital platforms—has reshaped social, economic, and political landscapes. While these technologies offer immense benefits in terms of efficiency, innovation, and accessibility, they also pose complex legal challenges that traditional legal frameworks struggle to address.

Law, by nature, evolves gradually, whereas technology advances rapidly. This mismatch has created regulatory gaps, legal uncertainty, and ethical dilemmas. Legal systems across the globe are now confronted with the task of regulating digital technologies without stifling innovation, while simultaneously safeguarding fundamental rights, ensuring accountability, and maintaining public trust.

This article examines the major legal challenges arising from digital transformation in the 21st century and explores how legal frameworks are adapting to this new reality.

Data Protection and Privacy Challenges

Explosion of Data in the Digital Era: Digital transformation is largely powered by data. Every online interaction—whether browsing, shopping, using mobile applications, or engaging on social media—generates vast amounts of personal and non-personal data. Organizations rely heavily on data analytics to make decisions, personalize services, and predict consumer behavior. However, this massive data collection raises serious concerns regarding privacy and misuse.

Traditional privacy laws were designed for a time when data processing was limited and localized. In contrast, modern digital systems involve continuous, automated, and cross-border data flows, making regulation significantly more complex.

Consent and Control

One of the central legal challenges is ensuring meaningful consent.

In practice, users often agree to lengthy and complex privacy policies without understanding how their data will be used. This raises questions about whether consent in digital environments is truly informed and voluntary.

Furthermore, individuals frequently lack effective control over their data once it is collected. Issues such as data breaches, unauthorized sharing, surveillance, and profiling have highlighted the need for stronger legal safeguards and enforcement mechanisms.

Artificial Intelligence and Accountability:

Algorithmic Decision-Making:

Artificial intelligence is increasingly used in decision-making processes across sectors, including hiring, credit scoring, healthcare diagnostics, law enforcement, and judicial risk assessments. While AI can enhance efficiency and accuracy, it also introduces legal challenges related to transparency, fairness, and accountability.

Many AI systems operate as 'black boxes,' making it difficult to understand how decisions are reached. When individuals are denied loans, employment, or social benefits based on algorithmic decisions, the lack of explainability undermines principles of natural justice and due process.

Bias and Discrimination:

AI systems are trained on historical data, which may reflect existing social biases.

As a result, algorithmic decision-making can perpetuate or even exacerbate discrimination based on race, gender, socioeconomic status, or other protected characteristics. Establishing legal responsibility for discriminatory outcomes remains a significant challenge.

Liability for AI-Driven Harm:

Determining liability when AI systems cause harm is another unresolved legal issue. Questions arise as to whether responsibility lies with the developer, the deployer, the user, or the system itself. Existing liability laws were not designed for autonomous systems capable of learning and adapting, necessitating new legal approaches.

Cybersecurity and Cybercrime:

Rise of Cyber Threats:

As societies become increasingly digitized, cybersecurity has emerged as a critical legal concern. Cyberattacks such as hacking, ransomware, phishing, identity theft, and data breaches can cause significant financial, reputational, and societal harm.

Critical infrastructure—including healthcare systems, energy grids, financial institutions, and government databases—is particularly vulnerable. Legal systems must address not only prevention but also response, recovery, and accountability.

Jurisdictional Challenges:

Cybercrimes often transcend national borders, making investigation and prosecution difficult. Differences in national laws, lack of international cooperation, and jurisdictional conflicts hinder effective enforcement.

Establishing clear legal frameworks for cross-border cooperation remains a major challenge in combating cybercrime.

Intellectual Property in a Digital Environment:

Digital Reproduction and Piracy
Digital technologies have made it easier to copy, distribute, and modify creative works at minimal cost. While this enhances access to information and culture, it also undermines traditional intellectual property (IP) protections.

Unauthorized reproduction of digital content—such as software, music, films, and books—poses enforcement challenges, especially in online environments where infringing material can be disseminated globally within seconds.

AI-Generated Works:

The rise of AI-generated content has further complicated IP law. Questions surrounding authorship, ownership, and originality remain unresolved. Existing copyright frameworks are based on human creativity, leaving uncertainty about how to protect or regulate works produced by machines.

Digital Platforms and Competition Law:

Market Dominance of Tech Giants
Digital transformation has led to the emergence of powerful technology platforms that dominate markets, control vast data resources, and influence consumer behavior. Traditional competition laws struggle to address issues such as data monopolies, network effects, and platform-based market power.

Fair Competition and Consumer Protection. Digital platforms often act as both intermediaries and competitors, raising concerns about unfair practices, self-preferencing, and exclusion of smaller businesses. Regulators face the challenge of ensuring fair competition without discouraging innovation and investment. **Jurisdiction and Cross-Border Regulation.**

Borderless Nature of Digital Activities:

Digital transformation has blurred territorial boundaries, making it difficult to determine which laws apply to online activities. Transactions may involve parties located in different countries, data stored in multiple jurisdictions, and platforms operating globally.

Regulatory Fragmentation:

Differences in national laws on data protection, content regulation, taxation, and digital services create compliance challenges for businesses and enforcement difficulties for regulators. The lack of harmonized global standards contributes to legal uncertainty and regulatory conflicts.

Blockchain, Cryptocurrencies, and Legal Uncertainty:

Decentralization and Regulation:

Blockchain technology introduces decentralized systems that operate without central authorities. While this enhances transparency and security, it challenges traditional regulatory models that rely on centralized control and intermediaries.

Cryptocurrencies raise legal questions regarding financial regulation, consumer protection, taxation, and anti-money laundering compliance.

The anonymity associated with some digital assets further complicates enforcement efforts.

Smart Contracts and Legal Recognition:

Smart contracts—self-executing agreements coded on blockchain platforms—present challenges related to legal enforceability, dispute resolution, and interpretation. Legal systems must determine how traditional contract principles apply to automated digital agreements.

Digital Identity and Surveillance:

Authentication and Security Digital identity systems are essential for accessing online services, conducting transactions, and interacting with governments. However, ensuring the security and integrity of digital identities remains a legal challenge.

Surveillance and Civil Liberties:

The use of digital surveillance technologies for security and governance purposes raises concerns about privacy, proportionality, and misuse of power. Balancing state interests with individual rights is a delicate legal task in an era of pervasive digital monitoring.

Access to Justice and the Digital Divide:

Technology and Legal Services:

Digital transformation has introduced online courts, virtual hearings, and legal technology tools that improve efficiency and access to justice. However, unequal access to technology and digital literacy can exclude marginalized populations from legal systems.

Ensuring Inclusivity:

Legal frameworks must ensure that digital justice initiatives do not deepen existing inequalities. Accessibility, transparency, and fairness must remain central to the digitalization of legal processes.

Conclusion:

Digital transformation has fundamentally altered the legal landscape of the 21st century. While technological innovation offers immense opportunities for economic growth, governance, and social development, it also presents complex legal challenges that demand thoughtful and adaptive responses.

Key issues such as data protection, AI accountability, cybersecurity, intellectual property, jurisdiction, and access to justice highlight the limitations of traditional legal frameworks. Addressing these challenges requires a proactive, flexible, and human-centric approach to regulation—one that balances innovation with accountability, efficiency with fairness, and progress with protection of fundamental rights. As technology continues to evolve, the law must remain dynamic, forward-looking, and inclusive.



LABOUR LAW CHALLENGES IN THE AGE OF DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION

Adv. Basanti Devi Negi

Globally, the nature of work has drastically changed due to the quick speed of the digital revolution. The organization, management, and execution of work have changed as a result of developments in information and communication technology, artificial intelligence, platform-based business models, and remote connectivity. Although these developments have improved productivity and created new economic opportunities, they have also given significant challenges to the existing labor laws frameworks.

Traditional labor laws are becoming more and more out of pace with the realities of work in the digital age. These rules were primarily created for secure, long-term, and location-bound job agreements. Therefore, addressing the implications of labor law in the age of digital change has emerged as a crucial policy issue that necessitates striking a careful balance between promoting innovation and defending workers' rights.

The change in employment relationships is at the heart of this problem. Freelance markets, ride-hailing services, food delivery applications, and content moderation platforms are examples

of digital platforms that have led to the emergence of unconventional types of labor that are also referred to as gig work, platform work, or crowd work.

These agreements frequently make it difficult to distinguish between independent contractors and employees. Since most workers are categorized as self-employed, they are not eligible for the safeguards that labor laws have traditionally provided, like paid leave, social security, minimum salaries, and the ability to engage in collective bargaining. Digital change has thereby heightened discussions over worker classification and the suitability of current legal definitions of 'employee' and 'employer.'

The increasing use of algorithmic management is another important effect of the digital revolution on labor law. Algorithms are employed in many digital workplaces to assign tasks, track performance, calculating compensation, and even deactivate employees. Algorithmic management poses questions regarding accountability, transparency, and justice even while it can improve efficiency and objectivity. Workers/Employees frequently have little control over

the decisions that impact their lives, and they might not have many options for contesting automatic results.

Since labor law frameworks have always presumed human decision-makers, they are not suitable to handle problems like algorithmic bias, opaque decision-making, and the right to explanation. Rethinking labor regulations in the context of data-driven management systems is necessary to address these issues.

The geographical and temporal aspects of labor have also been changed by digital transformation. The COVID-19 epidemic has accelerated telecommuting and remote work, weakening the connection between work and a fixed physical location. Although working remotely might increase flexibility and work-life balance, it also makes it more difficult to regulate working hours, workplace safety and health, and employer responsibility. Burnout, increased working hours, and a blurring of the lines between work and personal life have all been exacerbated by this. As a result, some countries have started to acknowledge the 'right to disconnect', emphasizing the necessity for labor rules to change to reflect digitally mediated workplaces.

Regulatory measures are made more difficult by the globalization of digital work. Businesses can source labor internationally using digital channels, frequently taking advantage of variations in labor laws and enforcement capabilities. Cross-border digital workers might

not be effectively covered by national labor laws, which could lead to regulatory loopholes and difficulties with enforcement. This calls into doubt jurisdiction, applicable law, and multinational digital platforms' obligations to workers who operate across borders. Digital revolution runs the risk of escalating a 'race to the bottom' in labor standards in the absence of coordinated international solutions.

Welfare and social security benefits are yet another crucial area of worry. Conventional social protection programs are usually linked to official, full-time work contracts. However, workers in the digital age frequently have inconsistent employment, several sources of income, and fragmented careers. They might not have access to health insurance, pensions, unemployment benefits, or other social security benefits as a result. Acknowledging this difficulty, some nations have started experimenting with universal social safety programs and portable benefits that are independent of a single employment. These strategies are in line with the growing consensus that, in order to be effective in the digital age, social security and labor laws need to be separated from strict work classifications.

In the context of the digital revolution, collective representation and bargaining also face substantial challenges. Platform workers may be legally categorized as independent contractors, work alone, and are frequently geographically distributed.

which restricts their capacity to organize a union or participate in collective bargaining. Contractual provisions and technological controls may also be used by digital platforms to deter collective action. This reduces the bargaining strength of employees and undercuts one of the main goals of labor legislation, which is to equalize the power between employers and employees. In order to address this problem, it could be necessary to recognize new types of digital worker organizations and broaden the scope of collective labor rights to include non-standard workers.

From a legislative standpoint, governments must keep up with quickly changing business structures and technologies. While inadequate regulation might expose workers to exploitation, excessively strict regulation may hinder economic progress and innovation.

Calls for more flexible and principle-based regulation strategies have arisen as a result of this conflict. Labor law frameworks may need to include more general concepts like justice, accountability, and decent work, which can be interpreted flexibly in various technological environments, rather than depending only on specific regulations.

To address the problems of the digital age, a number of governments have started labor law reforms in recent years. For instance, several nations have created worker classifications that are between independent contractors and employees, giving platform workers just minimal labor protections.

In terms of social security contributions, data security, and transparency, others have placed more demand on digital platforms. Although these initiatives are significant advancements, they also draw attention to the difficulty of regulating digital employment and the danger of disconnected or inconsistent strategies

Digital change has hit with long-standing structural problems in the Indian labor market, such as high levels of informality and sloppy regulation. Legislative solutions to the growth of gig and platform employment include the Code on Social Security, 2020, which explicitly acknowledges these workers and offers certain welfare benefits.

Key Aspects of the Social Security Code 2020 for Digital Workers :

Mandatory Recognition: Under Indian labor law, 'gig workers,' 'platform workers,' and 'aggregators' are now officially recognized for the first time.

Mandatory Fund Creation: According to the Code, the Central Government must establish a Social Security Fund for platform workers, gig workers, and unorganized workers.

Aggregator Contribution (Mandatory): As announced by the government, aggregators must donate 1-2% of their yearly turnover (not to exceed 5% of the amount payable to workers) to this fund.

Registration Requirements: In order to receive benefits, gig and platform workers must register on an online portal (e-Shram), subject to certain requirements (such as 90 days of employment in the previous year).

Discretionary/Future Plans: The Code itself does not specify the precise welfare plans, which include health, maternity benefits, pensions, and life and disability insurance. Rather, the government has the authority to 'frame' and 'notify' these programs, which means that the government has the final say over their particulars.

However, many workers lack enforceable rights because these protections are still discretionary and have a narrow reach. The difficulty of converting legal recognition into effective protection in the digital economy is a global issue that is highlighted by the Indian experience.

In the future, a comprehensive and forward-thinking strategy is needed to address labor law consequences in the age of digital revolution. To create inclusive and well-rounded regulatory frameworks, policymakers must consult with a variety of stakeholders, including employers, employees, platform businesses, and civil society. To comprehend the realities of digital labor and assess the efficacy of legal actions, empirical study and data collecting are crucial since the digital labor markets are transnational.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, inadequacies in worker protection and regulatory capability have been revealed by the fundamental disruption of traditional labor law assumptions caused by the digital revolution. There is an urgent need to address issues pertaining to worker classification, algorithmic management, distant employment, social security, and collective representation. In order to overcome these obstacles, labor law concepts should be updated and reinterpreted to take into account new types of work rather than being abandoned. Labor law may continue to play a crucial role in advancing equity and justice in the digital age by embracing adaptive regulation, extending social safety, and reiterating the importance of decent employment.



LEGAL CHALLENGES IN DIGITAL BUSINESS OPERATIONS: A STUDY OF COMPLIANCE AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Ms. Kiran Gupta

Introduction:

The rapid pace of digital transformation has fundamentally reshaped the way businesses operate, shifting core activities to online platforms, automated systems, and data-driven processes. From a legal perspective, this transformation has introduced complex compliance obligations that extend beyond traditional regulatory frameworks. Organizations are now required to navigate a dynamic legal environment encompassing data protection, cyber security, intellectual property, and cross-border transactions. The challenge lies not only in understanding these evolving laws but also in effectively integrating them into day-to-day digital operations.

The Regulatory Compliance in the Digital Era:

One of the most significant areas of concern is regulatory compliance, particularly in relation to data protection and privacy. With the increasing reliance on digital platforms, businesses collect and process vast amounts of personal and sensitive data, thereby attracting stringent legal scrutiny. Compliance with emerging legal frameworks requires organizations to adopt robust internal policies, ensure transparency

in data handling practices, and implement technological safeguards. Failure to comply can result in severe legal consequences, including financial penalties, reputational damage, and loss of consumer trust.

Risk Management and Operational Challenges:

In addition to compliance, risk management has become a central aspect of digital business operations. Legal risks now arise not only from external regulations but also from internal operational failures, such as inadequate cybersecurity measures, flawed algorithmic decision-making, and contractual ambiguities in digital transactions. Organizations must therefore adopt a proactive approach by conducting regular legal audits, implementing risk assessment mechanisms, and fostering a culture of compliance across all levels of operation. The role of legal professionals has expanded significantly, requiring them to collaborate closely with technical and managerial teams.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the evolving landscape of digital business operations necessitates a shift from traditional legal approaches to more dynamic and integrated frameworks of compliance and risk management.

As technology continues to outpace regulation, it becomes imperative for organizations to adopt a proactive and interdisciplinary approach, aligning legal principles with operational realities. The future of digital governance will depend not only on robust legal systems but also on the ability of institutions to anticipate risks, ensure accountability, and uphold ethical standards in an increasingly complex digital environment.

Key Takeaway:

Legal compliance and risk management are no longer optional—they are essential pillars for sustainable and responsible digital business operations.

Legal Challenges in Digital Business Operations:

A Study of Compliance and Risk Management





ASSOCIATION COMMITTEE

Exam
Committee

Student
Council
Committee

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Court
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The Examination Committee of M.K.E.S. College of Law plays a pivotal role in ensuring the smooth and efficient conduct of all academic assessments within the institution.

The Committee comprises dedicated members, including: Asst. Prof. Mary Kidangan (Convener) , Asst. Prof. Raj Shah, Asst. Prof. Yogesh Kolekar and Ms. Sneha Shinde who work collaboratively to uphold the integrity and discipline of the examination process.

The Examination Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Principal. The Controller of the Examination initiates the prospective plan of the examinations along with the Examination Committee Members to coordinate and work together. As the College is affiliated with the University of Mumbai, it receives the Timetable & the Question Papers for the external exams from the University. The Final year results are declared by Mumbai University.

The Result Analysis-

Sr. No.	Class	Semester	Total Students	Passed	% of Passed Students
1	5th Year B.A.LL.B.	X	76	71	93 %
2	T.Y.LL. B.	VI	150	123	82 %
3	LL. M. 2 Years	IV	32	27	84 %

The results were declared on time in accordance with the schedule provided by the University of Mumbai. For the academic year 2024-25, the attainment level for the LL.B. (3 Year) Programme is 3.18, reflecting excellent performance. Similarly, the B.A.LL.B. (5 Year) programme has achieved an attainment level of 3, which also indicates a commendable standard of academic achievement.





STUDENT COUNCIL COMMITTEE



The Students Council Committee of M.K.E.S. College of Law serves as an important platform for student representation and active participation. It enables students to voice their concerns and opinions on matters related to college life, while ensuring that their perspectives are acknowledged and valued.

The Committee works in close coordination with the college management, faculty, and various committees to support the effective functioning and holistic development of the institution.

Key Functions:

- Strengthens communication between students, faculty, and management.
- Promotes an environment conducive to academic excellence and personal growth.
- Encourages unity, mutual respect, and collaboration among students.
- Represents student concerns and viewpoints on matters of general importance.
- Assists faculty and administration in institutional development.
- Encourages active participation of students in college activities.
- Supports the organization and execution of various events and initiatives.

Role of the Principal:

Principal plays a crucial role in guiding and supporting the Students Council Committee. By fostering an inclusive and participatory environment, the Principal ensures that student contributions are effectively integrated into the development of the college.

Roll of the Committee Members:

The Committee Members actively contribute to the effective functioning of the Students Council by coordinating with students, organising and managing events. They take initiative in addressing student concerns and promoting participation in various activities. Their dedicated efforts play a vital role in maintaining a vibrant, inclusive and student-centric environment within the college.



LEGAL AID CELL



Promoting Justice and Awareness: Initiatives by the Legal Aid Committee

The Legal Aid Committee made commendable efforts this year to promote legal awareness and social responsibility by organizing a Free Legal Aid Clinic on 19th October 2024 at the college campus. The initiative was aimed at educating students about essential legal rights and responsibilities while also familiarizing them with the concept and accessibility of free legal aid services. It served as an important platform for bridging the gap between theoretical legal knowledge and its practical application in society.

The event witnessed enthusiastic participation from students, faculty members, and legal experts, creating an engaging and interactive environment. Meaningful discussions were held on various legal issues, allowing students to gain practical insights and a deeper understanding of how law functions in real-life situations. Such initiatives not only enhanced students' legal knowledge but also encouraged them to develop a sense of social commitment and responsibility toward the community.

In addition to this, students actively participated in a Mega Legal Awareness Campaign organized by Global Care Foundation in collaboration with the Mumbai and Mumbai Suburban District Legal Services Authorities (DLSA) on 29th July 2024 at CSMT Railway Station. This large-scale campaign provided students with an opportunity to engage directly with the public, spreading awareness about legal rights and available legal aid services.

Through these initiatives, the Legal Aid Committee successfully instilled the values of service, awareness, and practical learning among students, reinforcing the importance of legal aid as a tool for ensuring access to justice for all.





MOOT COURT COMMITTEE

The Moot Court Committee of M.K.E.S. College of Law plays an important role in shaping the practical understanding of law among students. Guided by the dedicated efforts of Assistant Professor Sneha Soni and Assistant Professor Yogesh Kolekar, the committee actively works towards giving students real-life exposure to courtroom practices.

Moot court is a crucial part of a law student's journey. While classroom learning helps in understanding legal concepts, moot court brings those concepts to life. It introduces students to the core of the legal profession of litigation. Through such activities, students learn how courts function, the importance of discipline, and the ethics that must be followed in legal proceedings.

One of the biggest advantages of moot court is that it helps reduce the fear of speaking and arguing in a courtroom setting. Many students initially feel nervous about presenting arguments, but participating in moot courts builds their confidence gradually. It gives them a safe environment to practice and improve their advocacy skills.



Recently, the committee organized a moot court activity for FYBALLB students, where more than 150 students actively participated. This large participation clearly shows the enthusiasm and interest among students to learn beyond textbooks. The moot proposition was based on the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 which made the exercise both relevant and practical.


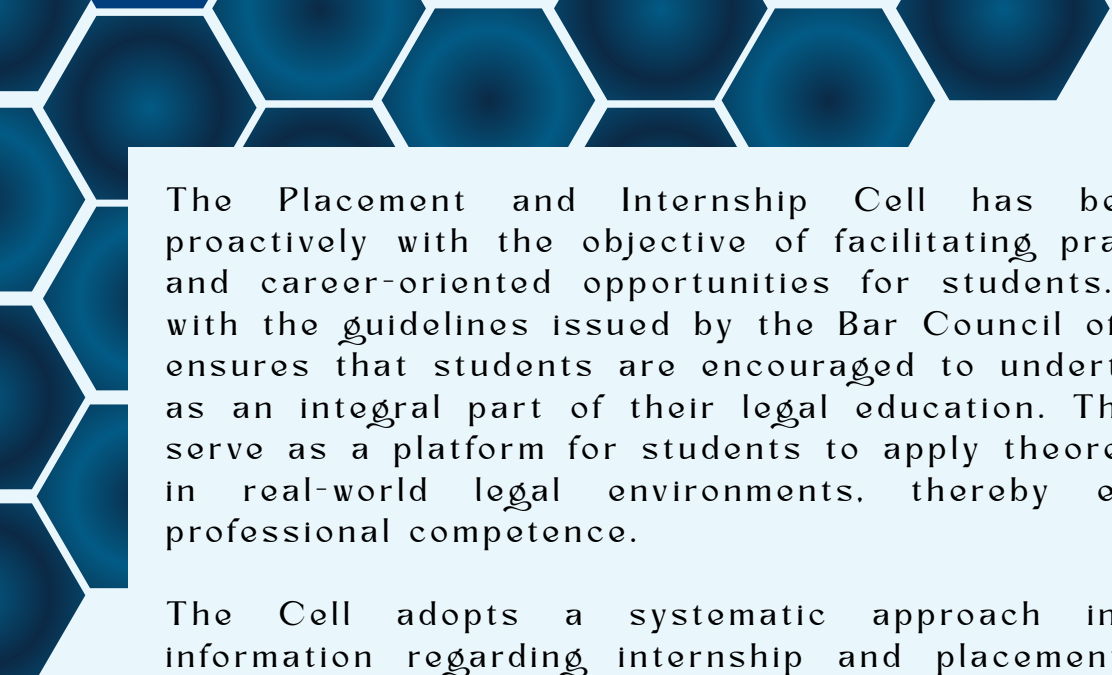
Working on this proposition encouraged students to read the Act carefully, understand its provisions, and explore related case laws. This not only improved their reading habits but also helped them develop research skills, which are essential for every law student. They learned how to analyze facts, frame arguments, and support themselves with legal reasoning.

Overall, the Moot Court Committee is doing commendable work in preparing students for their future in the legal field. By organizing such activities, they ensure that students are not only academically strong but also practically ready to face real courtroom challenges.



PLACEMENT CELL





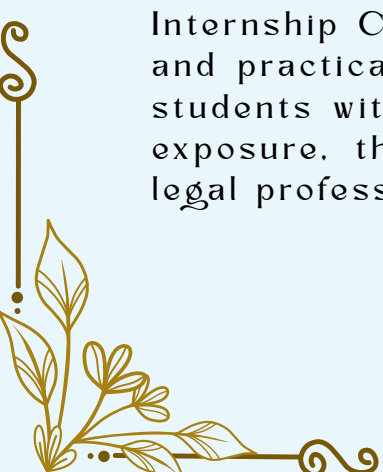
The Placement and Internship Cell has been functioning proactively with the objective of facilitating practical exposure and career-oriented opportunities for students. In accordance with the guidelines issued by the Bar Council of India, the Cell ensures that students are encouraged to undertake internships as an integral part of their legal education. These internships serve as a platform for students to apply theoretical knowledge in real-world legal environments, thereby enhancing their professional competence.

The Cell adopts a systematic approach in disseminating information regarding internship and placement opportunities. Regular updates are shared through officially designated WhatsApp groups, enabling timely communication and wider reach among students. This method ensures that students remain well-informed about various opportunities offered by law firms, advocates, corporate organizations, non-governmental organizations, and other institutions. Consequently, students are motivated to actively participate and take initiative in securing relevant internships.

In order to maintain proper documentation and accountability for internship activities, the Cell has introduced Internship Diaries for students. Each student is required to diligently record their daily tasks, observations, and learning experiences during the course of their internship. These diaries are periodically reviewed to monitor students' progress and engagement. This practice not only instills a sense of responsibility and discipline but also encourages reflective learning and self-assessment.

Furthermore, the Cell plays a supportive role in guiding students regarding internship selection, application procedures, and professional expectations. By fostering a structured system of communication, documentation, and guidance, the Placement and Internship Cell contributes significantly to the overall professional development of students.

In conclusion, the continuous efforts of the Placement and Internship Cell help bridge the gap between academic instruction and practical application. Through its initiatives, the Cell equips students with essential skills, practical insights, and professional exposure, thereby preparing them to meet the demands of the legal profession with confidence and competence.



SOCIAL MEDIA & WEBSITE COMMITTEE



The Social Media Team of M.K.E.S. College of Law plays a vital role in bridging the gap between the institution and its students, alumni, and the wider professional community. Headed by Asst. Prof. Varsha Vyas, the team works with dedication and creativity to ensure that every important update reaches its audience in a timely and engaging manner.

In today's digital era, social media has become an essential part of everyday life. Recognizing its importance, the college actively maintains its presence on platforms like Instagram and LinkedIn. Through these platforms, the Social Media Team shares event highlights, academic updates, achievements of students and faculty, and various informative posts related to legal education. This not only keeps the current students informed but also helps prospective students and professionals stay connected with the institution.

The team ensures that every event conducted by the college—be it seminars, workshops, moot court competitions, or cultural activities is well documented and showcased. Their efforts help in creating a digital archive of the college's growth and achievements. Additionally, informative posts related to academics, legal developments, and career opportunities add value to the followers and enhance their knowledge beyond the classroom.

Under the guidance of Asst. Prof. Varsha Vyas, the Social Media Team has developed a professional and consistent online presence. The content is curated in a manner that reflects the college's academic excellence and vibrant student life. Their work not only promotes the institution but also instills a sense of pride among students.

In conclusion, the Social Media Team of M.K.E.S. College of Law serves as the digital voice of the institution. By effectively utilizing social media platforms, the team ensures that the college remains connected, visible, and relevant in an increasingly digital world.



FIELD TRIP COMMITTEE



During the academic year 2024-2025, M.K.E.S. College of Law organized a series of well-structured court visits to provide students with valuable practical exposure to the judicial system. These visits formed an essential component of experiential learning, enabling students to understand the real-life application of legal principles beyond classroom teaching.

The initiative included visits to various courts such as the Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate Court at Borivali, the Family Court at Bandra, the Bombay High Court, and the Metropolitan Magistrate Court at Girgaon. Conducted under the supervision of faculty members and legal professionals, these visits offered students meaningful insights into different judicial processes.

Students observed a wide range of proceedings, including criminal, civil, and family law matters. They gained practical knowledge of courtroom procedures such as examination of witnesses, cross-examination, bail hearings, and judgment delivery. The visit to the Family Court highlighted the role of mediation, sensitivity, and counseling in resolving disputes, while the Bombay High Court visit exposed students to complex litigation, including Public Interest Litigations, and the functioning of a higher judiciary.

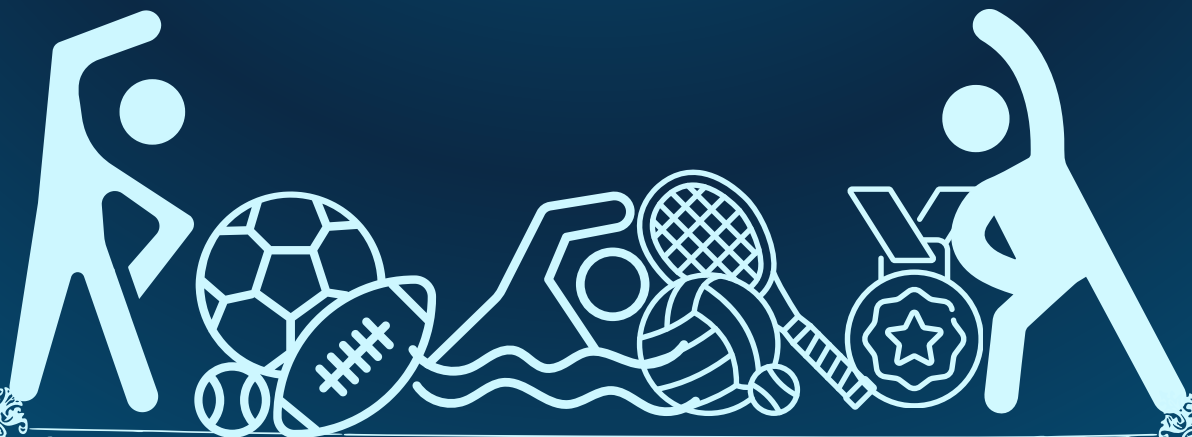


Additionally, the visit to the Metropolitan Magistrate Court provided an understanding of the workings of the lower judiciary, particularly in criminal cases. Interactions with legal practitioners further enhanced students' learning and provided career guidance.

Overall, these visits significantly contributed to students' understanding of courtroom etiquette, legal ethics, and procedural law, while also exposing them to practical challenges such as case backlog and the use of technology in courts. The initiative successfully bridged the gap between theory and practice and played a vital role in the holistic development of students.



SPORTS COMMITTEE



The Sports Committee of the college, under the dynamic leadership of Mr. Raj Shah (Sports In-charge), has consistently played a vital role in promoting physical fitness, teamwork, and sportsmanship among students. The committee strives to create an environment that encourages active participation in sports and co-curricular activities, thereby contributing to the overall development of students.

Students enthusiastically participate in VISTA competitions, it serves as a vibrant platform where students come together to showcase their athletic abilities, competitive spirit, and team coordination. The event fosters unity, discipline, and a healthy sense of competition among participants.

The Sports Committee organizes a variety of indoor and outdoor games to ensure inclusivity and wide participation. Students actively compete in events such as Carrom, Chess, Table Tennis, Tug of War, Box Cricket, and Box Football. These competitions not only provide recreation but also help in enhancing strategic thinking, physical endurance, and leadership skills.

Each event is conducted with proper planning and organization, ensuring fair play and adherence to rules. The committee, along with student volunteers, works diligently to manage the events smoothly and efficiently. The enthusiasm displayed by participants and the support from fellow students make these competitions lively and memorable.

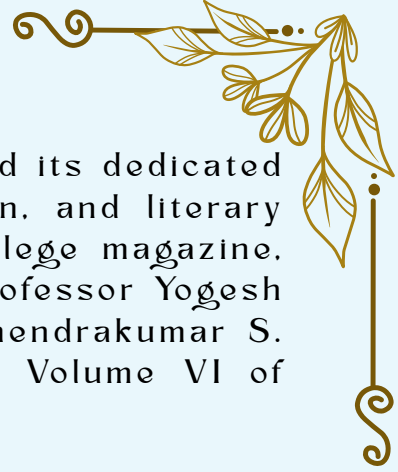
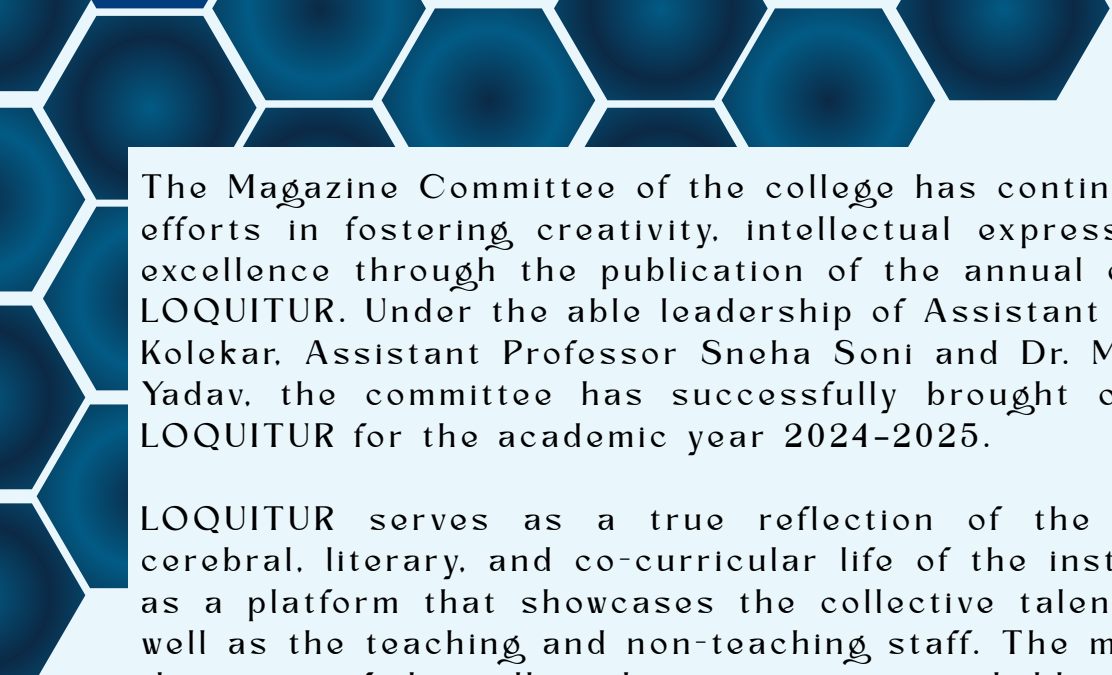
Through such initiatives, the Sports Committee aims to instill the values of discipline, perseverance, and teamwork in students. It also provides a platform for identifying and nurturing sporting talent within the college.

In conclusion, the efforts of the Sports Committee have significantly contributed to fostering a culture of sports and fitness in the institution. Events like VISTA continue to inspire students to actively engage in sports, thereby ensuring their holistic development..



MAGAZINE COMMITTEE






The Magazine Committee of the college has continued its dedicated efforts in fostering creativity, intellectual expression, and literary excellence through the publication of the annual college magazine, LOQUITUR. Under the able leadership of Assistant Professor Yogesh Kolekar, Assistant Professor Sneha Soni and Dr. Mahendrakumar S. Yadav, the committee has successfully brought out Volume VI of LOQUITUR for the academic year 2024-2025.

LOQUITUR serves as a true reflection of the vibrant cultural, cerebral, literary, and co-curricular life of the institution. It stands as a platform that showcases the collective talent of students, as well as the teaching and non-teaching staff. The magazine captures the spirit of the college by presenting a rich blend of creative and informative content.

This edition includes detailed reports of various campus activities conducted throughout the year, along with a wide array of creative contributions. Students and faculty members have enthusiastically contributed self-composed poems, short stories, write-ups, and previously unpublished articles, thereby making the magazine diverse and intellectually engaging.

One of the primary objectives of the Magazine Committee is to promote literary awareness and encourage students to express themselves through writing. By providing a platform for creative expression, LOQUITUR plays a significant role in developing students' writing skills, critical thinking and artistic abilities. The committee works diligently to identify and nurture talent by inviting contributions from students, carefully reviewing submissions and selecting the best entries for publication with necessary editorial refinement.

In addition to creative works, the magazine also documents the achievements of students, acknowledging and celebrating their accomplishments. It includes comprehensive coverage of college activities, events organized by various committees and societies, and memorable moments such as student farewells. In doing so, LOQUITUR becomes a valuable record of the institution's annual journey.



The committee begins each academic year by welcoming enthusiastic and talented new members who contribute with dedication and sincerity to ensure the successful publication of the magazine. Their collaborative efforts, guided by experienced faculty, result in a publication that is both meaningful and inspiring.

Over the years, LOQUITUR has grown in stature and continues to be highly appreciated by students and faculty alike. It has evolved into a cherished tradition, eagerly awaited each year for its rich content and creative excellence. The magazine continues to flourish under the mentorship of committed faculty members who work closely with students to uphold its quality and vision.

It is also noteworthy that the previous edition was led by Assistant Professor Varsha Vyas, Assistant Professor Sneha Soni and Assistant Professor Mary Kidangan whose commendable efforts included the publication of a special decennial edition marking ten years of the magazine, along with the celebration of the college's foundation day. This legacy continues to inspire the present committee in its pursuit of excellence.

LOQUITUR, remains a beacon of creativity and knowledge, strengthening its role as a platform that nurtures literary talent and documents the dynamic life of the college. The Magazine Committee remains committed to carrying forward this tradition with renewed enthusiasm and dedication in the years to come.





ALUMNI ASSOCIATION



Celebrating Alumni Success and Contribution

The Alumni Association proudly extends its warm regards and heartfelt congratulations to three distinguished alumni members

- Ms. Sneha Hitendra Soni
- Ms. Anamika Tiwari
- Mr. Raj Shah

On joining the teaching faculty of M.K.E.S. College of Law. Their return to the institution as educators marks a significant milestone, reflecting both their professional growth and their continued connection with their alma mater.



Their achievement stands as a testament to their dedication, hard work, and commitment to the field of law. By stepping into academic roles, they not only contribute their knowledge and experience to the institution but also serve as role models for current students, inspiring them to pursue excellence in their legal careers.

The Alumni Association takes immense pride in celebrating their success and wishes them continued growth and accomplishments in their academic and professional journeys.



LIBRARY COMMITTEE



M.K.E.S. College of Law Library: A Beacon of Legal Knowledge

The Library of M.K.E.S. College of Law reflects the management's unwavering commitment to academic excellence and the holistic development of its students. Through continuous investment in modern infrastructure, advanced resources, and learning facilities, the management has created an environment that encourages intellectual growth and enables students to achieve their fullest potential.

Serving as a cornerstone of academic life, the M.K.E.S. College of Law Library offers students access to a vast repository of legal resources while providing a calm and conducive atmosphere for research, study, and scholarly engagement. Over the past decade, the library has steadily evolved, adapting to the dynamic needs of legal education and ensuring that students are equipped with the tools required for effective learning and research.

More than merely a collection of books, the library functions as a vibrant centre of knowledge and intellectual exchange. Its extensive collection includes authoritative legal texts, reference materials, and access to digital databases that support comprehensive legal research. From foundational legal doctrines to contemporary developments in law, the library's resources enable students to explore the depth and breadth of the legal field.

In addition to its rich academic resources, the library provides a tranquil and thoughtfully designed space that supports both focused individual study and collaborative learning. The dedicated library staff, under the guidance of Mr. Clinton, are always available to assist students in navigating resources and enhancing their research skills, making the library an indispensable part of every student's academic journey.

In the dynamic world of law, where knowledge evolves with every judgment and statute, the role of a law librarian extends far beyond managing books. It becomes a mission to cultivate intellectual discipline among students. As a law librarian, I witness daily how access to information alone is not enough; what truly shapes a competent lawyer is the habit of consistent

and purposeful reading. Law is not merely a profession of arguments but a lifelong engagement with texts—cases, statutes, commentaries, and evolving interpretations. Therefore, developing a strong reading habit during student life is not optional; it is essential.

Law students stand at the threshold of becoming future advocates, judges, policymakers, and legal scholars. Their journey demands more than classroom learning. Reading expands their understanding beyond prescribed syllabi and introduces them to diverse perspectives, landmark cases, and critical legal reasoning. A student who reads regularly becomes familiar with legal language, develops analytical thinking, and gains confidence in interpreting complex issues. This intellectual preparedness ultimately distinguishes an average student from an exceptional legal professional.



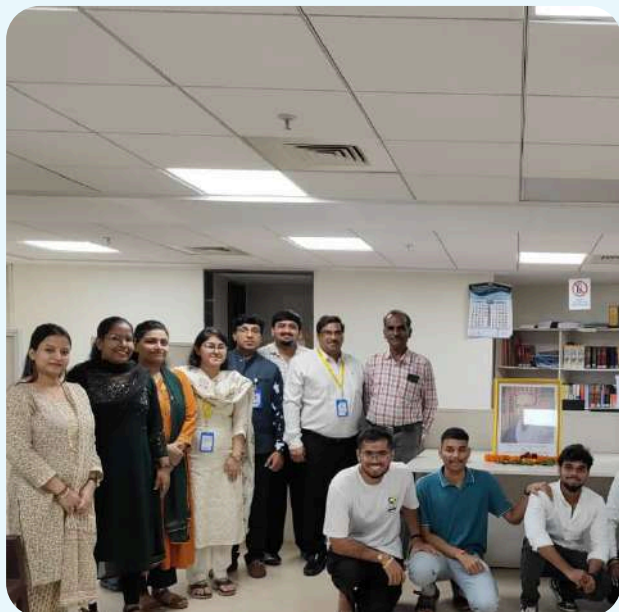
Moreover, reading cultivates critical thinking, which is the backbone of legal practice. Every legal issue has multiple dimensions, and only a well-read mind can evaluate arguments, identify gaps, and construct persuasive reasoning. Through continuous reading, students learn how to question, analyze, and connect concepts. They begin to understand not just what the law says, but why the law exists and how it impacts society. This depth of understanding is what clients, courts, and institutions expect from a successful lawyer.

In addition, reading enhances communication skills—both written and oral—which are crucial in the legal profession. A lawyer's strength lies in their ability to articulate arguments clearly and convincingly. Exposure to well-written judgments,

Legal Commentaries, and scholarly articles help students develop a refined style of expression. It enriches their vocabulary, improves clarity of thought, and builds the confidence required to present arguments effectively in courtrooms and professional settings.



From a librarian's perspective, the library is not just a silent space filled with books; it is a laboratory of ideas and a training ground for future legal minds. Students who engage actively with library resources—whether physical or digital—develop discipline, curiosity, and independence in learning. Reading regularly also instills patience and focus, qualities that are indispensable in a profession where attention to detail can determine the outcome of a case. The habit formed within the walls of a library often becomes the foundation of lifelong learning.

In conclusion, success in the legal profession is not achieved overnight; it is built through consistent effort, intellectual growth, and a deep commitment to learning. Reading is the most powerful tool that law students possess to prepare themselves for this journey. As future lawyers, their responsibility is not only to know the law but to understand it, question it, and apply it wisely. By nurturing a strong reading habit today, they equip themselves to become not just successful professionals, but thoughtful contributors to justice and society.



WOMEN DEVELOPMENT CELL





On the occasion of International Women's Day, celebrated worldwide on 8th March 2025, the Women's Development Cell (WDC) of M.K.E.S. College of Law, organized a comprehensive awareness activity aimed at highlighting the importance of women's empowerment and gender equality. The event was thoughtfully designed to not only celebrate the achievements and contributions of women across various fields but also to create awareness about the challenges they continue to face in society.

A major highlight of the celebration was the release of a special publication dedicated to the theme of women's empowerment titled

'Women's Rights & Legal Reforms'.

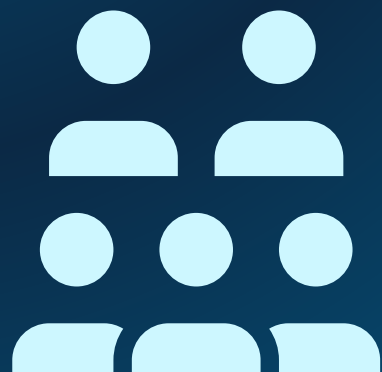
This special issue comprised articles, essays, and reflections contributed by members of the institution, including teaching staff, non-teaching staff, and students. The diversity of contributors ensured a rich compilation of perspectives, experiences, and insights, making the publication both informative and thought-provoking. It served as a valuable platform for voices from different backgrounds to express their views on gender-related issues and share ideas for progress and empowerment.

The publication was formally released with an ISBN, lending it academic credibility and recognition. This not only enhanced its value as a scholarly resource but also ensured that it could be referenced and accessed more widely. To maximize its reach and impact, the special issue was made available in both print and digital formats. It was distributed physically within the institution and beyond, while its digital version was made accessible globally through platforms such as Google Books and Google Play. This wide accessibility ensured that the knowledge and perspectives shared in the publication could reach a larger audience, contributing to ongoing conversations on women's empowerment at a broader level.

Overall, the International Women's Day event organized by the Women's Development Cell was a meaningful and impactful initiative.

It successfully combined awareness, dialogue, and academic contribution to promote the values of equality, respect, and empowerment. By engaging the institutional community and extending its reach globally through publication, the event left a lasting impression and reinforced the commitment to fostering an inclusive and progressive society.

ATTENDANCE COMMITTEE



The Attendance Committee of M.K.E.S. College of Law plays a crucial role in maintaining academic discipline and ensuring that students adhere to the prescribed university norms. The committee is responsible for monitoring and regulating student attendance, with a primary focus on maintaining the mandatory 75% attendance requirement as laid down by the university guidelines.

In today's academic environment, regular attendance is essential for a student's overall development and understanding of the subject. The Attendance Committee ensures that these standards are strictly followed by keeping a systematic record of student attendance. It continuously reviews attendance data to identify students who fall short of the required percentage.

One of the key responsibilities of the committee is to prepare and publish the defaulter list. This list includes the names of students whose attendance is below the required threshold. By doing so, the committee provides timely notice to students, encouraging them to improve their attendance and avoid any academic consequences.



Additionally, the committee takes proactive steps by organizing Parent-Teacher Meetings. These meetings serve as an important platform to communicate with parents regarding their ward's attendance and academic progress. It helps in creating awareness and ensures that both students and parents understand the importance of adhering to attendance rules.

Through its consistent efforts, the Attendance Committee helps in fostering a sense of responsibility and discipline among students. By strictly implementing attendance norms and maintaining transparency, the committee contributes significantly to the academic integrity and overall functioning of M.K.E.S. College of Law.



CULTURAL COMMITTEE





The Cultural Committee of M.K.E.S. College of Law played a significant and proactive role in fostering a lively, inclusive, and engaging cultural environment throughout the academic year 2024-2025. Through its dedicated efforts, the committee successfully organized a variety of well-planned and thoughtfully curated events that brought together students, faculty, and staff, creating a strong sense of community within the institution.

These events showcased different traditions, festivals, and artistic expressions, the committee helped promote cultural awareness, unity, and appreciation among students from varied backgrounds. In addition to celebrating culture, the committee also encouraged students to step beyond the boundaries of academics and actively participate in extracurricular activities. Overall, the Cultural Committee contributed significantly to the holistic development of students by ensuring a balanced blend of academic learning and cultural engagement.

Onam Celebration:

The festival of Onam was celebrated with great enthusiasm, showcasing the rich cultural traditions of Kerala. Students participated in dance, music, and cultural performances, highlighting the spirit of unity and prosperity associated with the festival. The celebration encouraged appreciation of regional diversity and brought students together in a festive atmosphere.

Navrang Garba Night:

Navrang Garba Night was a vibrant and energetic event where students dressed in traditional attire and participated in Garba and Dandiya. The rhythmic dances and lively music created an atmosphere of joy and togetherness. The event reflected the cultural richness of Gujarat while promoting unity and student engagement.

Diwali Celebration:

The festival of lights, Diwali, was celebrated with enthusiasm, illuminating the campus with joy and positivity. Students participated in various cultural activities including dance, singing, and performances symbolizing the victory of light over darkness. The celebration fostered a sense of togetherness and festive spirit among all.

Christmas Celebration:

Christmas was celebrated with warmth and cheer, spreading the message of love, peace, and goodwill. Students engaged in singing, performances, and festive activities, creating a joyful environment on campus. The celebration highlighted the spirit of sharing and unity among students from diverse backgrounds.

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Jayanti:

The Jayanti of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was observed with respect and pride, commemorating his legacy and contributions to Indian history. Students presented speeches, cultural performances, and activities reflecting their ideals of courage and leadership. The event instilled a sense of patriotism and cultural awareness

Marathi Bhasha Diwas:

Marathi Bhasha Diwas was celebrated to honor the richness of the Marathi language and literature. Students participated in poetry recitations, speeches, and cultural activities promoting linguistic pride. The event emphasized the importance of preserving regional languages and cultural heritage.



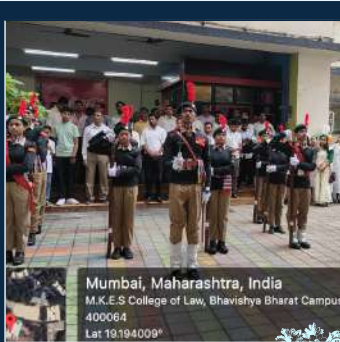
ONAM
CELEBRATION



CHRISTMAS
CELEBRATION



TEACHER'S DAY
CELEBRATION



INDEPENDENCE
DAY



SARASWATI
POOJA



MARATHI DIWAS
CELEBRATION



INAUGURATION
CEREMONY



VISTA'25



NAVRANG
GARBA NIGHT

OTHER STATUTORY COMMITTEES

Equal Opportunity Cell	Admission Committee	SC/ST Cell
Grievance Redressal Cell	Unfair Means Inquiry Committee	Anti - Ragging Committee
Internal Complaints Committee	Minority Cell	Electoral Literacy Club



GUEST LECTURES



The Guest Lecture Committee of M.K.E.S. College of Law played a vital role in enhancing the academic experience of students by organizing a diverse range of guest lectures and workshops throughout the year. The primary objective of the committee is to invite eminent speakers from multidisciplinary backgrounds who can share their knowledge, practical insights, and professional experiences, thereby keeping students informed about the latest developments in the legal field and beyond.

During the academic year, the committee successfully conducted a series of engaging and informative sessions covering a wide spectrum of topics. These included core legal subjects such as the Procedural Overview of Family Court by **Hon'ble Justice Shri Govind Vayal**, and Criminal Law developments like Criminal Proceedings under BNSS by **Adv. A.M. Mujawar**, as well as a dedicated lecture on BNSS 2023 by **Adv. Ashish Chauhan**. Students also gained valuable perspectives on BNS 2023 through a session conducted by **Adv. Punit Chaturvedi**.

The committee ensured that students were exposed to practical aspects of law as well as to the broader dimensions of legal world. A session on the 'Legal Education Scenario in India' by **Shri Ram S. Apte, Designated Senior Advocate** provided insights into the evolving academic landscape. The lecture on 'Art of Advocacy' by **Solicitor Piyush Shah** and lecture on 'Practical Aspects in Legal Practice' by **Adv. Santosh Shrivastava** helped students understand the real-world application of legal skills.

Career-oriented sessions were conducted such as 'Various Avenues in Law' by **Dr. Chhaya Shah** and 'Career in the Legal Field' by **Adv. Abhishek Upadhyay** guided students in exploring diverse professional opportunities. Additionally, sessions on Communication Skills by **Dr. Berlina Lopes** and Decoding Personality Through Handwriting by **Ms. Trisha Bhatt** contributed to the overall personality development of students. The committee also introduced students to emerging and specialized areas of law. Lectures on Indian Space Policy 2023 and Space Commercialization by **Adv. Adithya Variath** and Air and Space Law by **Adv. Sajal Sharma** highlighted contemporary developments in niche legal fields. Furthermore, a workshop on Intellectual Property Law by **Adv. Nimisha Sharma** emphasized the growing importance of IP rights in today's world.

Practical training was given special importance through workshops such as Moot Court Orientation and Demonstration conducted by **Assistant Professors Navanitha Warriar and Sneha Rajivkumar Nair**, and sessions on Mastering Moot Court: Skills, Strategy and Structure by **Adv. Marc Pereira**, along with a demonstration by **Adv. Hrishikesh Nabar and Adv. Marc Pereira**. Another insightful session on Mastering Diplomacy and Strategic Debating by **Adv. Jimson Lemos** helped students enhance their argumentative and analytical skills.

The Orientation Programme was further enriched by a guest lecture delivered by **Hon'ble Shri Sangram D. Desai, Chairman of the Bar Council of Maharashtra and Goa (BCMAG)**, offering students valuable guidance at the beginning of their academic journey. In addition, socially relevant topics were also addressed through sessions such as the workshop on Right to Health conducted in collaboration with K. G. Mittal Ayurved College, and a lecture on Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace (POSH) by **Adv. Basanti Devi Negi**, which emphasized awareness of rights and legal protections in professional environments.

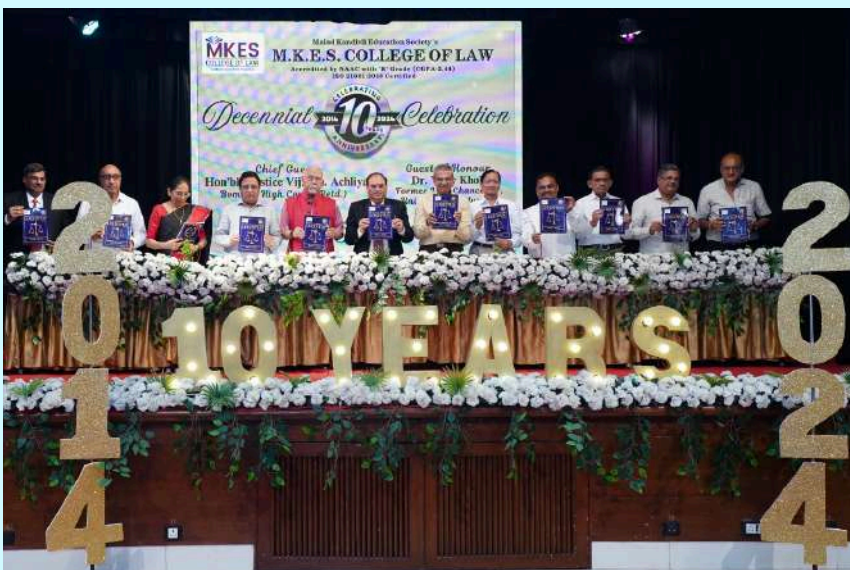
Overall, the Guest Lecture Committee successfully created a dynamic platform for knowledge exchange, skill development, and professional growth. These sessions not only enhanced students' academic understanding but also equipped them with practical insights, critical thinking abilities, and a broader perspective on the legal profession.





DECENNIAL CELEBRATION

M.K.E.S. College of Law proudly celebrated its Decennial Celebration, marking ten years of academic excellence, growth, and dedication to legal education. The event was graced by **Hon'ble Justice Vijay Achliya** (Retd.), as the Chief Guest, and **Dr. Vijay Khole**, Ex-Vice Chancellor, University of Mumbai as the Guest of Honour, in the esteemed presence of the Management, Director, Staff Members, Students, and Alumni. The celebration commenced with a warm welcome, followed by insightful addresses from the dignitaries, who emphasized the importance of ethics, professionalism, and holistic development in the legal field. A key highlight of the occasion was the unveiling of the Decennial Magazine, which beautifully encapsulates the institution's inspiring journey over the past decade, showcasing its milestones, achievements, and vibrant co-curricular activities. The celebration was further enlivened by enthusiastic student performances, including singing, dancing, mime acts, and poem recitations, reflecting the creativity and spirit of the students.





**INTERNATIONAL
CONFERENCE
WITH
COMMONWEALTH
LEGAL EDUCATION
ASSOCIATION**

This year marked a significant achievement in the field of legal education with the successful hosting of the Commonwealth Legal Education Association (CLEA) International Conference at Hotel Courtyard by Marriott, Mumbai. Organized by M.K.E.S. College of Law in collaboration with Amity Law School, Amity University, Mumbai, and Smt. Kamalaben Gambhirchand Shah Law School, Mumbai, the conference stood as a testament to academic excellence and global cooperation in the legal domain.

The event brought together an eminent gathering of distinguished dignitaries and legal experts from across the world, truly reflecting its international stature. Among the notable attendees were **Hon'ble Shri Justice Surya Kant**, Supreme Court of India; **Hon'ble Smt. Justice Sapana Pradhan Malla**, Supreme Court of Nepal; **Hon'ble Shri Justice A.H.M.D. Nawaz**, Supreme Court of Sri Lanka and **Dr. R. Venkataramani**, the learned Attorney General for India. Their presence added immense value to the conference, providing participants with deep insights into contemporary legal issues and global perspectives on law and justice.

The conference also featured insightful panel discussions and interactive sessions on contemporary legal issues and emerging trends in legal education. Participants engaged in meaningful exchanges on topics such as access to justice, technological advancements in law, and global legal frameworks.



VIDHIज्ञान



Vidhiज्ञान 2025 - A Celebration of Legal Excellence and Advocacy

The 9th National Level Moot Court Competition, Vidhiज्ञान 2025, concluded on a high note, marking yet another milestone in the pursuit of academic and professional excellence in the field of law. The event was conducted with great enthusiasm and witnessed intense legal deliberations, showcasing the advocacy skills and legal acumen of budding lawyers from across the country. Organized under the able convenorship of Assistant Professor Varsha Vyas and her dedicated team including Assistant Professor Mary Kidangan, Assistant Professor Sneha Soni and Assistant Professor Raj Shah, the competition proved to be an enriching and intellectually stimulating experience for all participants.

This year's edition saw participation from 24 prestigious law colleges, making it a truly national platform for aspiring legal professionals. The competition provided students with an opportunity to engage in rigorous legal research, develop persuasive arguments, and present their cases in a simulated courtroom environment, closely reflecting real-life legal proceedings.

The final round of the competition was a remarkable highlight, graced by **Hon'ble Justice Shri Jitendra Shantilal Jain**, High Court of Bombay. He presided as the judge for the final round and also attended as the Chief Guest. His presence added immense value to the event, and his insightful observations, detailed judgment, and words of encouragement offered participants a rare and invaluable learning experience.



After several rounds of intense competition and compelling arguments, the winners of Vidhiज्ञान 2025 were announced. The winning team from S.N.D.T Women's University Law School secured the top position and was awarded a cash prize of ₹25,000, along with a trophy and certificates. The runner-up position was claimed by Rizvi Law College, whose team was awarded ₹15,000, along with a trophy and certificates. The award for Best Speaker was conferred upon Speaker 2 from Rizvi Law College, who received ₹3,000 along with a trophy and certificate for exceptional advocacy skills. Additionally, the Best Memorial award was presented to Shree L.R. Tiwari College of Law, recognizing excellence in legal drafting, and the team received ₹2,500 along with a trophy and certificate.



Vidhiज्ञान 2025 not only celebrated competitive spirit and excellence in advocacy but also reinforced the importance of practical learning in legal education. The event successfully created a platform for knowledge exchange, skill enhancement, and professional growth, leaving a lasting impact on all those who participated and attended.





NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME

NOT ME, BUT YOU.

The National Service Scheme (NSS), a flagship programme of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India, was established in 1969 with the objective of developing the personality and character of students through voluntary community service. Guided by the motto "Not Me, But You," NSS encourages students to cultivate a spirit of selfless service, social responsibility, leadership, teamwork, and civic awareness.

The NSS helps bridge the gap between academic learning and real-life social issues by exposing students to challenges such as poverty, illiteracy, environmental concerns, and public health problems. Through community engagement, volunteers develop empathy, discipline, and a deeper understanding of society.

At our college, the NSS Unit SB-26 has been actively working to promote social awareness and community service among students. In the current academic year, the Anti-Human Trafficking Club was also introduced and has been working in collaboration with the NSS unit to raise awareness about human rights, equality, justice, and dignity.



Throughout the year, NSS Unit SB-26 organized several meaningful activities. These included donation drives at orphanages and schools, street plays to spread awareness about HIV, and various competitions such as debate, essay writing, and elocution to encourage students to express their views on important social issues. In collaboration with the Anti Human Trafficking Club, volunteers also organized human chains, poster-making competitions, and awareness initiatives against human trafficking.

Environmental initiatives were also undertaken, including paper bag distribution drives and tree plantation activities. Cleanliness drives and awareness programmes were conducted under the spirit of the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan to promote hygiene and environmental responsibility.

The unit also organized mental health awareness sessions, blood donation campaigns, and awareness programmes on Janjatiya Gaurav Divas. Volunteers further conducted social surveys in slum areas to better understand the socio-economic conditions of marginalized communities.

These activities marked a meaningful contribution by NSS Unit SB-26 towards community service and student development. The initiatives encouraged students to actively participate in social work and strengthened the spirit of cooperation and service. As the unit continues to grow, it will inspire more students to contribute towards building a responsible and compassionate society, truly reflecting the motto of NSS - 'Not Me, But You.'





DEPARTMENT OF LIFELONG LEARNING AND EXTENSION

REACH TO THE UNREACHED

The Department of Lifelong Learning and Extension (DLLE) of M.K.E.S. College of Law is a clear manifestation of the institution's mission of not only producing competent legal professionals but also responsible and moral citizens. In addition to conventional legal education, the DLLE aims at producing holistic human beings who are capable of meeting the challenges of the modern legal world. The DLLE's mission is at the center of this process, and it is based on the principle of the subject's comprehensive development. It understands that a good legal career requires something beyond academic progress. It requires knowledge of social problems, appreciation of the public good, and the capacity to understand the plight of the people. In this regard, the DLLE provides a wide range of programs and activities that address the complex needs of the students. The DLLE offers a plethora of ways in which students can get involved with the external environment, ranging from social awareness workshops and seminars to community outreach programs



In addition, the DLLE acknowledges the value of continuing education. It fosters in students the desire to learn and to be updated about the current legal and social issues. In this way, the DLLE contributes to the development of Lifelong learners and members of society who are eager to learn and grow.

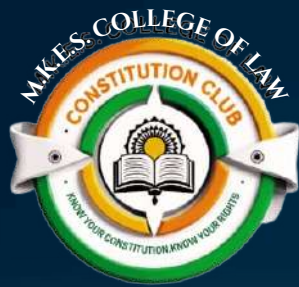
The department places a strong emphasis on the philosophy of lifelong learning, encouraging students to continuously seek knowledge, adapt to changing environments, and remain intellectually curious even beyond their formal education. It strives to shape individuals who are not only academically competent but also socially responsible, motivating them to actively engage with and contribute meaningfully to society.

Over the years the various endeavors of DLLE include:

- 1) Seminar on Digital Payment Awareness.
- 2) Talk and Speeches on Cyber Crime.
- 3) Street Play conducted in various places to educate people about various social topics and creative awareness.
- 4) Held competitions such as Elocution, Quiz, Debate, Essay, Poster Making and much more.
- 5) Lessons taken by students on Voter Awareness.
- 6) Paper Bag distribution to prevent plastic use.
- 7) Flash mobs to spread awareness.
- 8) Constitution walk to show the importance of Indian constitution.

Thus, the DLLE at M.K.E.S. College of Law is not only a department but a vibrant opportunity for learners' and practitioners' development. When integrating the theoretical framework with the practical approach, the DLLE prepares the students with the skills, values and knowledge that gives the legal profession more ethical and competent members. The focus of the department has been placed on learning for an entire lifetime, on being active members of the society and on the innovation and skills and outlook, which means that the graduates of this department are ready to meet the challenges and opportunities of today's world





CONSTITUTION CLUB

M.K.E.S. College of Law proudly inaugurated the Constitution Club in December 2024 with the objective of fostering constitutional awareness, promoting civic responsibility, and encouraging active student participation in upholding the values enshrined in the Constitution of India.

Throughout the Academic Year 2024-2025, the Constitution Club successfully organized four impactful activities aimed at sensitizing students and faculty towards their rights, duties, and overall well-being.

The first activity was a Workshop on "Right to Health" conducted under the Desh ka Prakruti Parikshan Abhiyan in collaboration with K.G. Mittal Ayurved College. This initiative focused on spreading awareness about health as a fundamental aspect of life. During the workshop, qualified doctors conducted health check-ups for both students and faculty members, emphasizing preventive healthcare and holistic well-being.

The second activity organized by the Club was the "Constitution Walk", which aimed at promoting awareness about the Constitution of India, fundamental rights, and fundamental duties. Students actively participated in the walk, spreading awareness among the public and reinforcing the importance of constitutional values in everyday life.

The third activity involved the Distribution of Pocket Cards and informative flyers highlighting the Fundamental Rights and Duties of Indian citizens. This initiative helped in disseminating essential constitutional knowledge in a simple and accessible format, encouraging individuals to be more informed and responsible citizens.





The fourth activity was a Workshop on 'Fearless and Strong: Self-Defence for Women'. This workshop was specifically organized to empower female students by equipping them with practical self-defence techniques. Expert trainers conducted the session, providing hands-on training and boosting the confidence of participants to ensure their personal safety and well-being.

Overall, the activities conducted by the Constitution Club were highly meaningful and impactful. They not only enhanced awareness about constitutional principles but also contributed towards the holistic development of students by integrating legal knowledge with practical life skills. The Club continues to play a vital role in nurturing informed, responsible, and empowered citizens.



LEGAL VISITS






The academic year 2024-2025 witnessed a series of enriching and well-organized court visits by M.K.E.S. College of Law, aimed at providing students with practical exposure to the functioning of the judicial system. These visits formed an integral part of experiential learning, enabling students to move beyond textbooks and understand the real-world application of legal principles.

The initiative covered visits to various courts, including the Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate Court at Borivali, the Family Court at Bandra, the Bombay High Court, and the Metropolitan Magistrate Court at Girgaon. Each visit was conducted under the guidance of experienced faculty members and legal professionals, ensuring that students gained meaningful insights into different aspects of the legal system.

During the visits to the Borivali Court, students had the opportunity to observe live proceedings involving criminal, civil, and family law matters. They witnessed essential courtroom practices such as evidence submission, cross-examination, and the delivery of judgments. These visits helped students understand the structure of the judiciary, the role of judges and advocates, and the ethical responsibilities involved in legal practice.

The visit to the Family Court at Bandra provided students with a deeper understanding of family law in practice. Students observed cases related to matrimonial disputes, child custody, maintenance, and mediation. This experience highlighted the importance of sensitivity, empathy, and counseling in resolving family disputes, while also familiarizing students with the procedural aspects of family court proceedings.

A particularly memorable experience was the visit to the Bombay High Court, where students were exposed to proceedings in one of India's most prestigious judicial institutions. They observed civil and criminal matters, including Public Interest Litigations, and gained insight into courtroom decorum, legal argumentation, and the functioning of the court registry. The grandeur of the court and the intellectual rigor displayed by judges and advocates left a lasting impression on the students. The visit to the Metropolitan Magistrate Court at Girgaon offered students an in-depth look into the functioning of the lower judiciary, especially in criminal matters.





Students observed remand hearings, bail applications, summary trials, and witness examinations. This experience provided a practical understanding of procedural laws and highlighted the dynamic nature of courtroom proceedings. Interaction with experienced legal professionals further enriched their learning and offered valuable career guidance.

Across all visits, students gained significant insights into courtroom etiquette, legal ethics, and the practical challenges faced by the judiciary, such as case pendency and resource constraints. They also observed the growing integration of technology in court processes, including e-filing and digital evidence systems. These experiences enhanced their analytical skills, deepened their understanding of legal concepts, and inspired many to pursue careers in litigation and judicial services.

Overall, the court visits proved to be highly beneficial in shaping students into well-rounded legal professionals. By effectively bridging the gap between theory and practice, these initiatives reinforced the importance of experiential learning in legal education and contributed to the holistic development of students.





DEGREE DISTRIBUTION

A Proud Milestone for the Graduates of M.K.E.S. College of Law. The Degree Distribution Ceremony of M.K.E.S. College of Law was a memorable and proud occasion for students, faculty, and management alike. It marked the successful completion of years of hard work and dedication by the graduates and celebrated their journey through legal education.



The ceremony began with the academic procession, welcoming distinguished dignitaries including Her Ladyship **Hon'ble Justice Smt. Sapana Pradhan Malla**, Supreme Court of Nepal, and His Lordship **Hon'ble Justice Shri A.H.M.D Nawaz**, Supreme Court of Sri Lanka. Their presence added great honour to the event. Members of the Malad Kandivali Education Society, including **President Shri Hasmukh Rambhia**, along with **Director Dr. (Mrs.) Ancy Jose** and **In-charge Principal Dr. Mahendrakumar S. Yadav**, were also present to celebrate this important day with the graduates.

The ceremony began with the traditional lighting of the lamp, symbolizing the spread of knowledge and wisdom. This was followed by a warm welcome address and inspiring speeches by the dignitaries, who encouraged the graduates to pursue justice with honesty, dedication, and integrity. Their words reminded everyone that a legal degree is not just an achievement but also a responsibility towards society.



The most awaited moment of the event was the Degree Distribution Ceremony. As the names of the graduates were announced, they walked onto the stage to receive their certificates, marking the successful completion of their academic journey. The auditorium was filled with applause and prideful smiles as students celebrated this important milestone.

A special moment during the ceremony was the Lawyer's Prayer, which reminded the graduates of the values that should guide them in their profession: honesty, fairness, dedication, and respect for justice.



The event also included heartfelt reflections from graduating students who shared their experiences and memories of their time at the college. Their words highlighted the friendships, challenges, and learning that shaped their journey in law school.

The ceremony concluded with a vote of thanks and the National Anthem, bringing the celebration to a meaningful end. For the graduates, it was not just the end of their academic life but the beginning of a new chapter filled with opportunities and responsibilities.

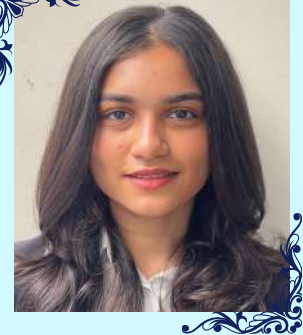
The Degree Distribution Ceremony once again reflected the commitment of M.K.E.S. College of Law to nurture responsible and capable legal professionals who will contribute positively to society and uphold the principles of justice.





STUDENTS' ARTICLES & POEM

CAUGHT IN THE WEB: THE RISE OF DIGITAL ARREST



The concept of arrest has traditionally involved physical detention and visible legal procedures, ensuring safeguards like informing individuals of charges and allowing them to defend themselves. However, with the rapid growth of digital technology, this idea is changing significantly. Today, individuals can be restricted without physical custody through what is known as digital arrest, which limits access to financial systems, communication platforms, and digital identity. Even though a person remains physically free, such restrictions can severely affect their ability to function in daily life.

As much of modern life now exists online through banking, social media, and digital records, restricting digital access can prevent individuals from participating fully in society. Authorities can exercise control without physical detention by freezing bank accounts, suspending payment applications, blocking digital identity, or restricting social media accounts. In some cases, internet shutdowns are also imposed, limiting communication and access to information.

Despite its growing use, digital arrest has no clear legal definition in India. It operates through existing laws that allow authorities to impose restrictions, often without transparency or a uniform process. This creates risks of misuse and makes it difficult for individuals to challenge such actions. Moreover, digital arrest raises serious concerns about lack of due process, invasion of privacy, economic hardship, and restrictions on freedom of expression.

Therefore, there is a need for a balanced regulatory framework with clear laws, judicial oversight, and greater transparency. As society becomes increasingly dependent on technology, protecting digital liberty becomes essential, as it is closely connected to personal freedom.

**-HEER SHAH
5TH YEAR B.A.LL.B.**

LAW IN THE AGE OF DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION



The digital revolution has transformed the legal system, replacing traditional court procedures with digital tools like e-filing, online case management, and virtual hearings. In India, initiatives such as the e-Courts Project have improved efficiency, transparency, and access to justice. The COVID-19 pandemic accelerated this shift, making virtual courts essential. While technology has streamlined legal processes and reduced delays, it also requires continuous legal adaptation to ensure justice is not compromised.

Advancements like artificial intelligence and data analytics now assist in legal research, contract analysis, and case prediction, improving accuracy and efficiency. At the same time, digital evidence such as emails, CCTV footage, and social media data has become important in legal proceedings. However, the rise of cyber crimes like hacking and identity theft poses serious challenges. Although the Information Technology Act, 2000 provides a legal framework, rapid technological growth often creates gaps, making reforms necessary.

Data protection and privacy are major concerns in the digital age due to the large-scale collection and use of personal data. The Supreme Court, in Justice K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India, recognized privacy as a fundamental right, highlighting the need for strong data protection laws. While proposed frameworks aim to safeguard personal data, issues like digital illiteracy, unequal access, and cybersecurity risks persist.

In conclusion, the law must balance innovation with the protection of rights. Digital transformation should promote fairness, inclusiveness, and accountability, ensuring that technology strengthens justice and the rule of law.

-PRIYANSHI GAJRE
F.Y.B.A.LL.B.

WHERE LAW MEETS TECHNOLOGY: THE ODR REVOLUTION (ODR: ONLINE DISPUTE RESOLUTION)



The traditional judicial system has long relied on physical courtrooms, lengthy procedures, and delayed justice. However, rapid technological advancement has transformed this system, leading to the rise of Online Dispute Resolution (ODR). ODR uses digital platforms to resolve disputes through negotiation, mediation, and arbitration without the need for physical court proceedings. It is an extension of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) and forms part of the broader concept of digital justice, which aims to make legal services more efficient, accessible, and transparent. Initiatives like e-Courts and e-filing systems in India have supported this transformation.

ODR operates through a structured process where disputes are submitted online, resolved through chosen ADR methods, conducted via virtual platforms, and supported by electronic evidence. Laws such as the Information Technology Act, 2000 and the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam, 2023 recognize electronic records and digital evidence, giving legal validity to ODR processes. It helps reduce court pendency, saves time and costs, and improves access to justice, especially for people in remote areas. ODR is not a replacement but a complement to traditional courts.

The system offers several advantages, including speed, cost-effectiveness, flexibility, confidentiality, and convenience for cross-border disputes. However, it also faces challenges such as the digital divide, lack of awareness, data privacy risks, enforceability concerns, and cybersecurity threats.

To overcome these issues, there is a need for clear regulatory frameworks, improved digital literacy, stronger data protection measures, and greater awareness through legal education. Integrating ODR into existing judicial systems can further enhance its effectiveness.

In conclusion, ODR represents a significant step in modernizing the justice system. With proper safeguards and reforms, it has the potential to become a key pillar of efficient, accessible, and inclusive justice delivery in the digital age.

**-AARIFA DEEDAD
5TH YEAR B.A.LL.B.**

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, PRIVACY AND ARTICLE 21: RE-DEFINING THE RIGHT TO LIFE IN THE DIGITAL AGE



Artificial Intelligence (AI) refers to computer systems that can perform tasks like learning, decision-making, and problem-solving using large amounts of data. While AI has transformed sectors such as healthcare, finance, and governance, it also raises serious concerns about privacy and misuse of personal data. This is particularly important in India, where the right to privacy is protected under Article 21 of the Constitution. However, the absence of a clear legal framework specifically regulating AI creates challenges in safeguarding these rights.

AI increasingly influences human behavior through algorithms that guide choices, making it an invisible regulator of daily life. Judicial decisions such as *Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India* and *Justice K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India* have expanded the scope of personal liberty to include dignity, autonomy, and privacy. Yet, AI systems that rely on data profiling and prediction may interfere with these freedoms.

Laws like the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 aim to regulate data use and ensure accountability, but concerns about surveillance, data misuse, and lack of transparency remain. The use of AI in areas like robotic surgery also raises questions of liability and responsibility when errors occur.

In conclusion, while AI offers significant benefits, it also poses risks to privacy and individual freedom. A strong legal framework and ethical safeguards are necessary to ensure that technological progress aligns with constitutional rights and protects human dignity.

**-VIGNESH RAJASHEKHAR RAO
S.Y.LL.B.**

LIABILITY CONUNDRUM: SURGICAL AI OR SURGICAL ROBOT WHO TO BLAME?



Artificial Intelligence (AI) and robotic technology are transforming modern surgery by making procedures more precise, faster, and safer. They are especially useful in complex cases and where skilled surgeons are limited. However, they raise a key legal issue: determining responsibility when something goes wrong, as multiple parties such as surgeons, hospitals, and manufacturers are involved.

While robots perform tasks with accuracy, AI supports decision-making by analyzing data, improving efficiency and reducing human error. Yet, reliance on technology creates uncertainty, particularly in identifying whether harm is due to human error or machine failure. Legal concepts like negligence, product liability, and vicarious liability are used to assign responsibility, with surgeons, manufacturers, and hospitals each potentially accountable.

Informed consent remains essential, requiring patients to be aware of risks and alternatives. Ethical concerns such as data privacy, bias, and lack of transparency further complicate accountability. Courts generally assess cases individually, but existing laws struggle to keep pace with technological advancements.

In conclusion, although AI and robotic surgery improve healthcare, they highlight gaps in legal frameworks. Clear regulations and strong safeguards are necessary to ensure accountability and protect patient safety.

**-KRIYA ZAVERI
LL.M. (BUSINESS LAW)**

SUPREME COURT QUASHES RAPE CASE AMID MUTUAL SETTLEMENT, CITING ABUSE OF PROCESS.



On 14 July 2025, the Supreme Court of India quashed two criminal cases, including a rape case, citing exceptional circumstances and a mutual settlement between the parties. This came after the Bombay High Court had refused to quash the FIRs, stating that offences under Section 376 IPC are serious and non-compoundable, and cannot ordinarily be settled through compromise.

In this case, the complainant submitted affidavits stating that she no longer wished to pursue the matter. She had received ₹5,00,000 towards marriage-related expenses and had since married, expressing that continuing the trial would cause emotional distress and disrupt her life. While the High Court rejected the request, the Supreme Court considered these specific circumstances.

Exercising its powers under Section 482 CrPC, the Supreme Court held that continuing the prosecution would serve no meaningful purpose when the complainant was unwilling to support the case. It therefore set aside the High Court's order and quashed the FIRs and related proceedings.

However, the Court clarified that this is an exceptional ruling. Rape is a grave and non-compoundable offence, and courts generally do not allow settlements in such cases. The judgment highlights that while the law is strict, courts may exercise discretion in rare situations to ensure justice and prevent unnecessary hardship.

**-ABHISHEK TIWARI
4TH YEAR BA.LL.B.**

LIBERTY UNDER SURVEILLANCE




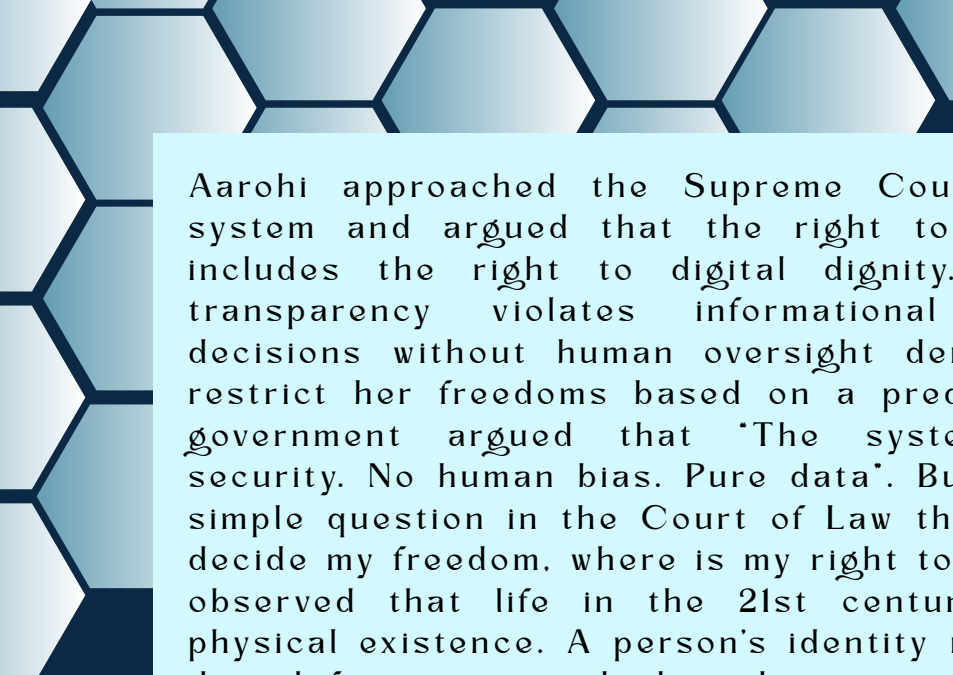
In the year 2042, the city of Aryavarta was called the "Smartest City in India". It was a place where technology did not merely assist life, it quietly governed it. Traffic lights sensed approaching vehicles and shifted colors with flawless precision, ensuring that no commuter ever waited longer than necessary. The roads flowed like streams guided by invisible intelligence. In hospitals, doctors rarely rushed into emergency rooms. Advanced systems had already predicted illness's days, sometimes weeks, before the first cough or fever appeared. Citizens received polite notifications advising early treatment, and diseases were stopped before they could take root. Health had become a matter of calculation with early precautions. Law enforcement, too, had transformed. The police no longer relied solely on witnesses or patrols. Sophisticated algorithms analyzed patterns, behaviors, and probabilities. Crimes were anticipated, suspects identified, and interventions made before harm could unfold. The city slept peacefully, confident that danger would be detected before it arrived.

At the center of it all was an Artificial Intelligence system called "SARTHI", which is a government developed algorithm designed to ensure "National Efficiency and Security". Aarohi Kundra, a young constitutional lawyer, had always admired progress. But one morning, her life changed.

She received a notification:

"Your travel request has been denied due to a risk assessment score of 72%."

Confused, she checked the portal. The AI system had classified her as a "Potential Dissenter" because she attended a protest two years ago, she wrote articles critical of surveillance laws and she frequently searched for "privacy rights under Article 21". There was NO TRIAL, NO HEARING, NO EXPLANATION. It was JUST A SCORE. And the result was that her passport was suspended, bank accounts were frozen and even her job offer was withdrawn after the employer's AI compliance system marked her profile as "high reputational risk." Aarohi realized something terrifying, she had not been punished for what she did but she had been punished for what the algorithm predicted she might do.



Aarohi approached the Supreme Court challenging the AI system and argued that the right to life under Article 21 includes the right to digital dignity. AI profiling without transparency violates informational privacy. Automated decisions without human oversight deny fair procedure and restrict her freedoms based on a predictive risk score. The government argued that ‘The system improves national security. No human bias. Pure data’. But then Aarohi asked a simple question in the Court of Law that ‘If an algorithm can decide my freedom, where is my right to be heard?’. The Court observed that life in the 21st century is not confined to physical existence. A person’s identity now lives in databases, digital footprints, and algorithmic assessments. The Supreme Court held that automated decisions affecting fundamental rights must follow due process, transparency, and proportionality. It ruled that the right to life includes protection of one’s digital identity. The city remained technologically advanced—but now governed by constitutional safeguards.

The Court famously stated: ‘The right to life under Article 21 protects not only the body but also the data that represents the self’.

SARTHI was modified. Human review panels were established. Citizens gained the right to know and challenge their algorithmic scores. Aarohi returned home, passport restored, reflecting - ‘Technology is powerful but the Constitution must be more powerful for progress without privacy is control and intelligence without humanity is danger’.

Moral of the Story:

In the digital age, the meaning of life extends beyond physical existence to the protection of one’s identity, choices, and digital footprint. When algorithms begin to shape destinies, constitutional values must remain the ultimate guardians of human dignity. Technology may enhance governance, but it can never replace the principles of liberty, fairness, and due process. True progress lies not in smarter machines, but in preserving the humanity that the Constitution was designed to protect.

**-PRIYANKA YADAV
S.Y.LL.B.**

LAW IN THE AGE OF DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION



Digital transformation has deeply influenced the way societies function, and the legal system is no exception. As technology becomes an integral part of daily life, the law is continuously evolving to address new challenges and opportunities created by the digital era.

One significant change is the introduction of digital courts and online legal processes. Virtual hearings, e-filing of cases, and digital documentation have made the justice system more accessible and efficient. While these developments save time and resources, they also raise concerns about digital access, data security, and equal participation for all.

The growing use of digital platforms has brought data protection and privacy into sharp focus. Personal information is constantly shared online, making individuals vulnerable to misuse and cyber threats. To address this, laws related to data protection and cybercrime have gained importance, aiming to safeguard digital rights and ensure online safety.

Technology has also transformed the legal profession itself. Tools powered by artificial intelligence assist lawyers in research and documentation, improving efficiency. However, ethical questions regarding accountability and over-dependence on technology remain important concerns.

In conclusion, law in the age of digital transformation is a blend of progress and responsibility. While technology offers speed and convenience, the legal system must ensure that justice, fairness, and human values remain at the core. Adapting wisely to digital change is essential for a strong and inclusive legal future.

**-AKSHITA SRIVASTAVA
F.Y.B.A.L.L.B.**

**WHEN I WAS ALL SET TO GIVE UP
AND I WAS AT MY LOWEST I
WROTE THIS POETRY..**

ITS ALL ABOUT TO NEVER GIVE UP



When the world feels heavy on your chest,
And every step puts you to the test,
Hold on, your courage still survives,
Hope flickers softly, yet it's alive.

In this age of screens and coded light,
Truth may blur, hidden from our sight,
Yet justice rises through the storm,
Changing shape, but staying strong.

You may stumble, you may fall,
But rise again, stand proud and tall,
Every locked door, every chain,
Teaches strength carved out of pain.

They may try to mute your voice,
But freedom lives in fearless choice,
For every right that's swept away,
A stronger heart will lead the way.

Trust your words, your voice can spark
A flame that brightens up the dark,
No glitch, no rule, no fear above
Can break a spirit built on love.

So when life whispers, "You're not enough,"
Fight back and say, "I'm made of tough."
Dream boldly, rise with every dawn,
Keep going on... and on... and on.

Because the moment you refuse to quit,
The world will finally notice it,
Your strength, your fire, your fearless sight,
A warrior of truth, a guardian of right.

Never give up, this battle is yours,
Your future waits behind closed doors,
Push through the tears, the trials, the night,
Your voice will lead the world to light.

**-ANUSHKA MISHRA
F.Y.B.A.LL.B.**

TECHLAWGIC



Heavy books are faded away,
As the technological world begins today.
Law was then just ink and pen,
Grasped through the knowledge of busy men.

The AI tool now holds the lawyers' hand,
To help them understand our home land.
It reads lengthy pages in a fraction of time,
Be it related to civil or crime.

It's no more difficult to crack the legal codes,
With the help of digital roads.
No more of reading intricate books for a year,
As AI makes everything crystal clear.

It speaks languages of all kinds,
To interpret the queries of a thousand minds.
It analyses facts in ways that are best,
So exhausted advocates can get some rest.

The barriers of distance are withering away,
With virtual courts where the judges stay.
Connecting people with screens so bright,
To rewrite justice at the speed of light.

The judge still sits on that responsible chair,
Expected to deliver justice fast and fair.
But now online sources are available to all,
Leaving those dusty files on the lawyer's wall.

Though this world demands for change,
The AI can sometimes act strange.
It still needs a man - kind and wise,
To look at the world with human eyes.

-MANASVI BAGWE
S.Y.B.A.LL.B.

LOQUITUR

Loquitur is a latin word, meaning 'to speak'. This term finds its mention in the latin maxim 'res ipsa loquitur', that is, the thing speaks for itself. This common law of torts doctrine permits an inference or presumption that a defendant was negligent in an accident injuring the plaintiff on the basis of circumstantial evidence if the accident was of a kind that does not ordinarily occur in the absence of negligence.



M.K.E.S. COLLEGE OF LAW

FAMILY TREE



Prof. (Dr.) Moushumi Datta
Director - M.K.E.S. Group of Institutions



Dr. Mahendrakumar Yadav



Ms. Shiji Biji
In-charge Principal



Ms. Varsha D. Vyas



Ms. Mary Kidangan



Mr. Yogesh Kolekar



Ms. Sneha Soni



Mr. Raj Shah



Ms. Anamika Tiwari



Ms. Himani Kaushik



Dr. Sonali Karekar



Mr. Chandrakant Amin



Ms. Rinkal Trivedi



Ms. Sneha Shinde



Ms. Kiran Gupta



Ms. Priyanka Thakare



Ms. Renuka Rathod



Mr. Vinod Pardhi



Mr. Ajay Sharma



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& Primary Section

Sheth N.L. High School Hindi - Pre Primary &
Primary Section

Sheth N.L. High School -Secondary Section

M.K.E.S. English School - Pre Primary,
Primary & Secondary Section

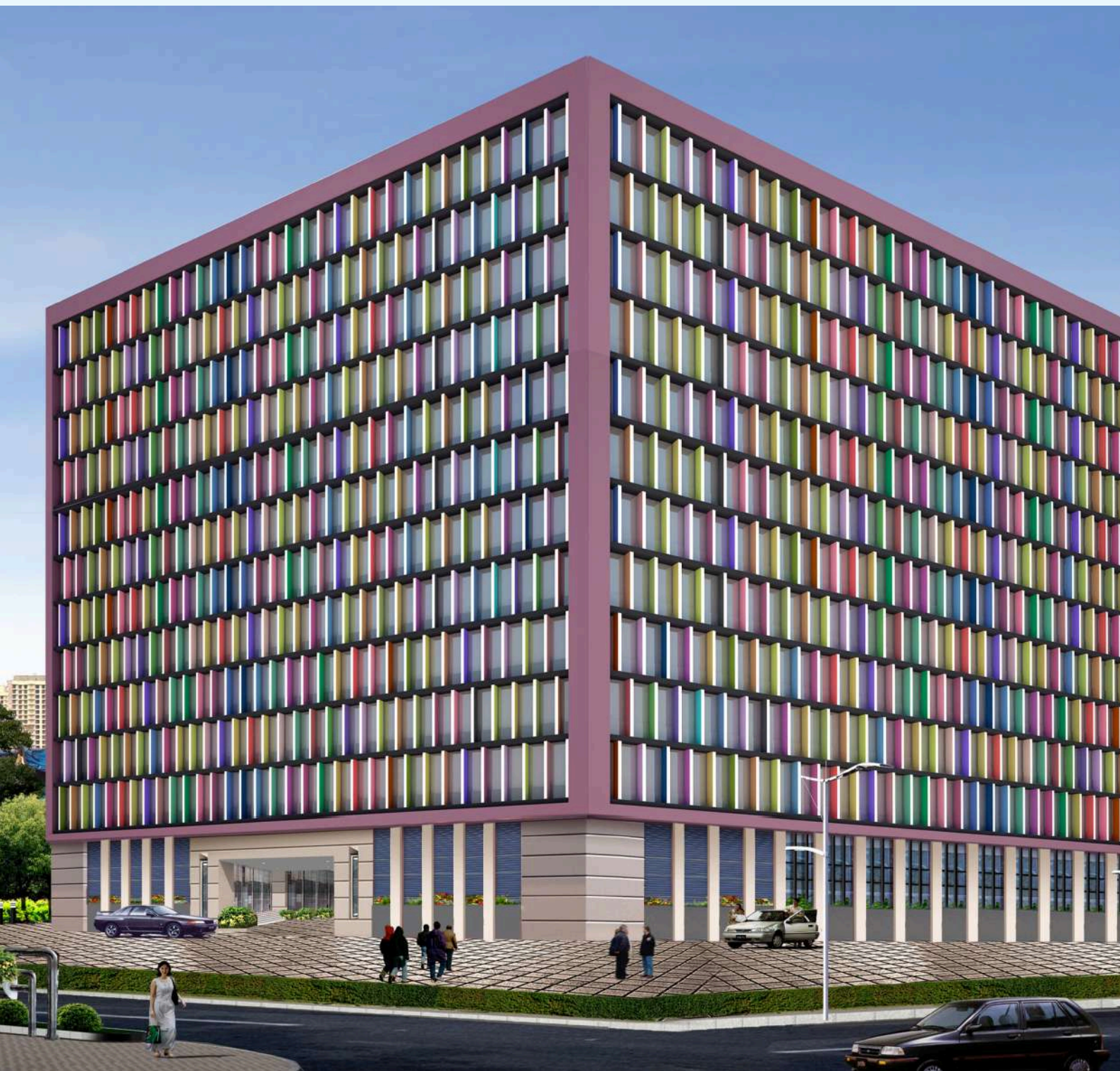
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Nagindas Khandwala College of Commerce, Arts
and Management Studies and Shantaben Nagindas
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M.K.E.S. College of Law

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PROPOSED REDEVELOPMENT



*Let the ink of knowledge become
the voice of Justice*



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