



Event NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON EMERGING TRENDS IN LAW

Interactive Session by Dr. Ranbir Singh

Date : January 18, 2023

Venue : Indore Institute of Law, Indore

Chief Guest(s) : Dr. Ranbir Singh (Former Chancellor, Delhi University)

Indore Institute of Law organized an interactive session for its students with Dr. Ranbir Singh, former chancellor Delhi University. The session began with welcome of Dr. Singh by Dr. Manpreet Kaur Rajpal, Director & Dean, Academics, Indore Institute of Law. In her welcome address, Dr. Rajpal, welcomed Dr. Ranbir Singh and introduced him to the students. Dr. Ranbir in his address threw light on the skills needed by a good lawyer and also emphasised on the importance of Research in a lawyers life.

Further the interactive session began where Dr. Ranbir Singh, addressed the question of the students related to law and competitive exams and administrative problems. The students were mesmerized by Dr. Ranbir Singh's presence and well spell bound to his words.

Dr. Vinod Patidar, Principal, Indore Institute of Law presented Vote of Thanks. The session concluded with National Anthem.



ALUMNI, ACHIEVERS OF THE MONTH

Congratulations
Shivani Agrawal
B.A.L.L.B.(HONS.) 2013-2018
For clearing Judiciary

*III. wishes you
best for all your
future endeavours*

*Fiat Justitia Ruat Caelum
"Let justice be done though heavens may fall"*

Congratulations
Deepak Soni
B.A.L.L.B.(HONS.) 2014-2019
For clearing Judiciary

*III. wishes you
best for all your
future endeavours*

*Fiat Justitia Ruat Caelum
"Let justice be done though heavens may fall"*

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III Indore has secured
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Icon Education Society (I.E.S.), as a first step to achieve its objectives, decided to set up an exclusive and independent college to provide specialized, high quality Law education for professionals, coupled with all basic infrastructure facilities.

Indore Institute of Law is the first independent & exclusive College of Law in Indore, Affiliated to the Bar Council of India & Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya (DAVV), Indore. The Study Course/ Admission/ Examination and Degree shall be strictly in terms of regulations of DAVV, Indore. Indore Institute of Law is only Private College in Madhya Pradesh where all the law courses are under one roof.

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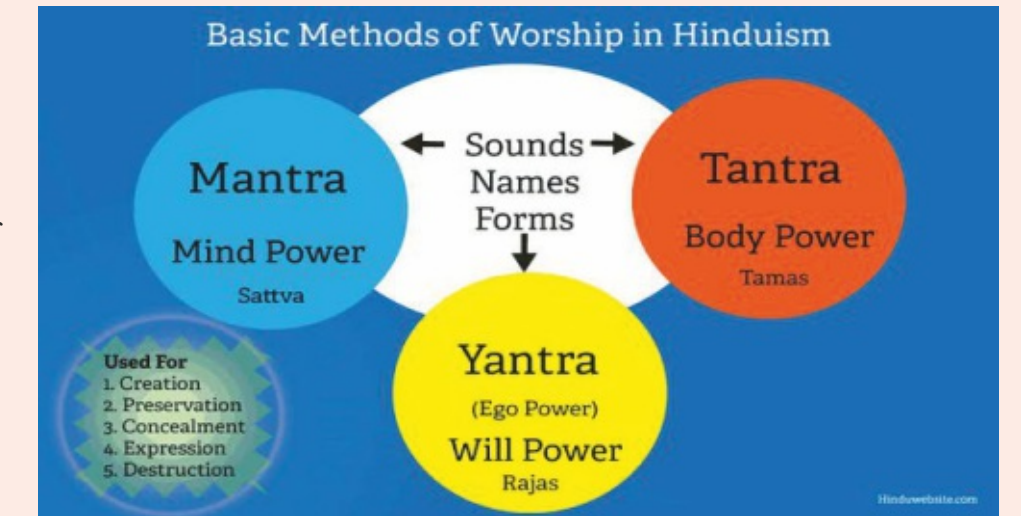
HINDU YANTRAS AND THEIR USAGE & THEIR IMPACTS IN OUR LIFE

The basic method of worship in Hinduism is mantra; the mind power known as Sattava then Body power known as Tantra and then comes the will power/ego power known as Yantra.

The three are used for creation, Preservation, Concealment, Expression and Destruction. The practice of mantra are used to activate the mind and intelligence the practice of Tantra, the organs of actions and the organs of perception is activated in the practice of Yantra, the ego is active in Hinduism.

These three constitute the three fundamental methods of divine worship and devotional service by which one may perform obligatory duties, practice self-purification or achieve liberation. They are also the basic and universal approaches in which worshippers use in Hinduism to uphold Dharma, fulfil desires and achieve the four aims of human life (purusharthas).

Mantras are used to invoke gods, Yantras to construct the sacrificial pit (yajna stala), in specific geometric formations to impart to them certain purifying and magical powers, and Tantra to discipline the body before or during the ceremony, and to sacrifice (offer) the body and or its elements during the sacrifice. This research paper aims on the use of Yantra in Hinduism means that which controls, dominates, regulates, restrains, protects or prevents. In



common parlances, Yantras refer to names, forms, diagrams, patterns and sound forms that have the five powers of God, namely the power to create, uphold, conceal, manifest and destroy.



SHITAL SIKARWAR
Asst. Professor, Indore Institute of Law

SHOULD INDIAN PENAL CODE, 1860 NEEDS RENEWAL?



INDIAN PENAL CODE 1860

there have been instances where certain provisions have been criticised for being discriminatory towards men or not being gender-neutral. Efforts are being made to amend these provisions to ensure fairness and justice for all.

3. What are the amendments needed?

The Indian Penal Code (IPC) has been amended several times since its enactment in 1860 to reflect changes in societal values, legal principles, and criminal behaviour. However, there are still several provisions that need to be amended to keep pace with changing times and to make the law more effective and just. Here are some of the key areas where the IPC needs to be amended:

- Gender Neutrality: The IPC needs to be amended to remove gender bias and make it gender-neutral. For example, the definition of rape needs to be expanded to include all forms of sexual assault, regardless of the gender of the victim or perpetrator.
- Cyber Crimes: The IPC does not specifically address many modern forms of criminal behavior such as cybercrime. Therefore, the IPC needs to be amended to include provisions to deal with cybercrime.
- Offences against Children: The IPC needs to be amended to include stronger provisions to deal with crimes against children, such as child sexual abuse and child trafficking.
- Hate Crimes: The IPC needs to be amended to include provisions that criminalize hate crimes, such as crimes committed against people belonging to a particular community, religion, or gender.
- Misuse of Laws: There is a need to amend certain provisions of the IPC to prevent their misuse, such as Section 498A (cruelty to a married woman by her husband or his relatives), which has been misused to file false complaints against men.
- Criminal Justice System: The IPC needs to be amended to strengthen the criminal justice system, for example, by providing for witness protection, faster trials, and better enforcement of judgments.

4. Conclusion:

In conclusion, the IPC is a critical law that underpins the Indian legal system. While it has been amended several times, there is still a need for further amendments to ensure it remains relevant to contemporary society and effectively deals with new types of criminal activity.



RAMAN SING PARIHAR
Student, Indore Institute of Law

1. Introduction:

The Indian Penal Code (IPC) is the primary criminal code of India. It was enacted in 1860 during the British Raj, and since then, it has undergone several amendments to reflect changes in societal values, legal principles, and criminal behaviour.

The IPC defines and codifies various criminal offences and prescribes punishments for those offences. The offences are classified into different categories such as offences against the state, public tranquility, public servants, property, and persons.

Some of the key provisions of the IPC include:

- Offence's against the State: These include offences such as waging war against the Government of India, sedition, and promoting enmity between different groups on grounds of religion, race, place of birth, residence, language, etc.

- Offence's against Public Tranquility: These include offences such as rioting, unlawful assembly, and promoting enmity between different groups.

- Offence's against Public Servants: These include offences such as disobedience of lawful orders, assault or criminal force against a public servant, and bribery.

- Offence's against Property: These include offences such as theft, robbery, dacoity, criminal breach of trust, and mischief.

- Offence's against Persons: These include offences such as murder, culpable homicide, kidnapping, rape, and hurt.

The IPC also defines certain general principles of criminal law, such as the definition of criminal intention and the doctrine of mens-rea. It also provides for various defences that a person can take to avoid being held criminally liable for an offence, such as self-defence, insanity, or mistake of fact.

2. Does IPC is discriminatory for men's ?

The Indian Penal Code (IPC), like any other legal framework, is designed to maintain law and order in society and to punish those who commit crimes. It is not inherently partial towards any gender, including men.

However, there have been instances where certain provisions of the IPC have been criticised for being discriminatory towards men. For example, Section 497 of the IPC, which dealt with adultery, was widely perceived as being partial towards men as it criminalised only a man who had sexual relations with a married woman without the husband's consent. In 2018, the Supreme Court of India struck down Section 497 as unconstitutional and void.

Similarly, Section 375 of the IPC, which deals with rape, has been the subject of criticism as it does not recognise male rape victims or the possibility of a woman being charged with the offence of rape. The definition of rape was amended in 2013 to include acts beyond penile-vaginal penetration and to recognise the possibility of male rape victims. However, the law still does not provide for women to be charged with rape.

There are also concerns that some provisions of the IPC are not gender-neutral and may be misused to file false complaints against men, such as Section 498A (cruelty to a married woman by her husband or his relatives).

While the IPC is not inherently partial towards men,

BREACH OF RIGHT TO PRIVACY BY ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE



Artificial Intelligence (AI) has the potential to collect and analyze vast amounts of personal data, which can pose a threat to privacy if used improperly. AI can process data from multiple sources, including social media, online browsing history, geolocation data, and more, to build a detailed profile of an individual's preferences, behaviors, and habits.

One potential breach of privacy by AI is the unauthorized collection and use of personal data. This can happen when AI systems are deployed without appropriate safeguards, such as encryption or access controls, allowing unauthorized individuals to access sensitive information.

Another potential breach of privacy by AI is the use of personal data in ways that are unexpected or unwanted by the individuals concerned. For example, AI systems may analyze data to predict an individual's behavior or

preferences, even if they have not explicitly consented to such analysis.

AI can also perpetuate and amplify biases that already exist in society, such as racial or gender discrimination, by relying on biased data sets or algorithms. This can result in unfair treatment or discrimination against certain individuals or groups.

To mitigate these risks, it is essential to ensure that AI systems are designed with privacy in mind, and that appropriate privacy protections are in place throughout the data lifecycle. This includes clear and transparent data collection and use policies, robust data security measures, and accountability and transparency in the deployment of AI systems. It is also essential to ensure that AI systems are tested for bias and that steps are taken to address any biases that are identified.

Article 21 of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to life and personal liberty to all individuals in India. The concept of personal liberty includes the right to privacy, which has been recognized by the Supreme Court of India as a fundamental right under Article 21.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has the potential to impact personal privacy and can affect an individual's right to life and personal liberty. The use of AI in surveillance, facial recognition, and other technologies can infringe upon an individual's right to privacy.

The Supreme Court of India has recognized the importance of protecting privacy in the digital age, stating that "privacy is a natural right and an inherent aspect of human dignity and liberty." In 2017, the court declared the right to privacy as a fundamental right protected by Article 21 of the Constitution in a landmark judgment.

The court has also emphasized the importance of ensuring that AI is used in a manner that is consistent with the constitutional guarantees of privacy and personal liberty. In a recent judgment, the court held that the use of facial recognition technology without appropriate safeguards could violate an individual's right to privacy and personal liberty.

Therefore, it is essential to ensure that AI technologies are developed and deployed in a manner that is consistent with the constitutional principles of privacy and personal liberty. This includes ensuring that appropriate legal frameworks and safeguards are in place to protect the fundamental rights of individuals in India.



ADITYA AWASTHI
Assistant Professor
Indore Institute of Law

CYBER DEFAMATION

Cyber Defamation Cyber Defamation has become a major issue because of its repercussions rising up out of the wide-spread Coverage, Instantaneous Communication, Anonymity and Impersonation. In simple words, when defamation takes place through computers or web it is called cyber defamation. The simplicity with which the defamation should be possible utilizing any of the Digital Devices, for example, Mobile, Computer, and Laptop combined with the solace with which character can be satirize, the online defamation has gotten uncontrolled to settle the individual score for hurting the notoriety of individual, legislator and organizations. The effect of such ascriptions can be disturbed by Morphing, Fake Video and Voice, the controls that have gotten simple subsequent to the utilization of Artificial Intelligence and other trend setting innovations which likewise make their discovery more troublesome. Cyber Defamation is neither bound by time nor by national boundaries i.e. a person sitting in one corner of the world, can at any time easily cause damage to a person sitting in another corner of the world within a few minutes. Cyber Defamation & Legislative framework :- In India, defamation can be considered both a civil and a criminal offence, and the Indian judiciary provides legal remedies for the victims. Such an imputation must be made using electronic devices as per the Information Technology Act, 2000.

The defamation which is into the online medium falls into the category of libel as the electronic records are designated as documents whether it may be written text, audio or video files. It was specifically observed by the Delhi High Court in the matter of Dharamvir v. CBI (2011) that 'Given the wide definition of the words documents and evidence in the amended section 3 of evidence act read section 2 (o) & (t) IT Act, there can be no doubt that an electronic record is a document' and the same has been observed in the recent judgment by Supreme Court in the matter of P.Gopalkrishnan v. State of Kerala (2019). The appropriate step in such a case is two-fold, first, to initiate the proceeding for tracing the identity and second, to initiate the proceeding for criminal or civil defamation though these done alternatively or simultaneously which in turn implies to firstly locating the identity and then to initiate the criminal or civil proceeding. In India, Section 499 of the Indian Penal Code basically administers the law on defamation; be that as it may, it is relevant to take note of that the law has been reached out to "electronic reports".



Section 469 of the IPC (fabrication for motivation behind hurting notoriety) has been altered by the Information Technology Act, 2000 to incorporate 'electronic record manufactured' and now peruses overall as - whoever submits phony, planning that the report or electronic record fashioned will hurt the notoriety of any gathering, or realizing that it is probably going to be utilized for that reason, will be rebuffed with detainment of either portrayal for a term which may reach out to three years, and will likewise be at risk to fine. Section- 66A of Information and Technology Act 2000 (IT Act), was subdued by the Supreme Court of India in Shreya Singhal v. Union of India (2015) because of uncertainty in the meaning of the word 'hostile' in the Section. The segment expressed that sending any hostile message to a PC or some other specialized gadget would be an offense. Such liberated force, under Section- 66A, was abused by the Government in reducing and smothering individuals' right to speak freely and articulation and thus cancelled. Section- 79 of the IT Act gives a sheltered harbour to middle people against any demonstration of defamation. Section- 79 gives that a middle person isn't subject for outsider data, information, joins facilitated on its foundation. Notwithstanding, the sheltered harbour assurance is restricted to specific conditions viz. a go-between will be obligated in the event that it starts the transmission of such slanderous substance, chooses the collector of such substance or changes such substance. For the offence of cyber defamation to be made out, an accused person must have either made or published defamatory material through internet. While "making" usually means authorship, someone who repeats or copies defamatory content (with intent, etc) may also be liable, provided that such repetition or copying was intentional or deliberate. If intent is not proven, a person

who is not the author or publisher can argue that the defamatory content was unknowingly disseminated. Courts have interpreted "making" and "publishing" to be supplementary terms. If a person merely writes defamatory content but does not publish or communicate it to others, the offence of defamation may not hold, as held in Rohini Singh v. State of Gujarat (2017). Therefore, a person alleging defamation must necessarily show that the defamatory content was meant for an audience. Taking into account the aforementioned, it very well may be reasoned that a delegate's risk can be diminished by conforming to specific commitments, instance, receiving legal due industriousness, or upholding 'notice and bring down' techniques.

The greatest test for Defamation in the Digital Space is against whom the activity ought to be started for defamation. The Spoofing of Identity, Impersonation and Anonymity is simple and as such knowing the personality of the individual who has caused the defamation may not be doable at the principal case and accordingly it might be hard to start the procedure for criminal defamation of recording the suit for harms for Defamation. The fitting advance in such a case is two-overlap, first, to start the procedure for following the personality and second, to start the procedure for criminal or common defamation however these done on the other hand or at the same time which thusly suggests to right off the bat finding the character and afterward to start the lawbreaker or common continuing. So as to follow the Identity, the Criminal Proceeding can be started for Defamation by documenting an objection under Section 200 Cr. P.C., joined by an application under Section 202 Cr. P.C. with a solicitation to court to guide the police to direct request to follow the character of an individual by finding IP address or gathering the other important confirmations from Internet. The other choice which likewise can be investigated especially in the situations where any cognizable offense is made out separated from the defamation, at that point to document criminal objection for enrolment of the FIR which may empower following of the Identity of the guilty party just as assortment of different confirmations to demonstrate the offense of defamation.



VAIBHAVI JAIN
Student, Indore Institute of Law



Prof. (Dr.) Ranbir Singh
Former & Founder
Vice Chancellor NLU, Delhi

Prof. (Dr.) Ranbir Singh is the former and founder Vice-Chancellor of National Law University, Delhi established by the Delhi Government in 2008. In just a short span of 12 years he has steered NLU, Delhi which has been ranked as the 2nd best law school of India in the NIRF – 2018 rankings. It's the acknowledgement of his administrative and leadership abilities that NLU, Delhi is now recognized not only in India but also at the international level.

The experience with Indore Institute Of Law as you had an very interactive session with the students?

I never knew that away from the city you have created such a beautiful place, so environment friendly and is so maintained. I

INTERVIEW WITH PROF. (DR.) RANBIR SINGH

was so impressed with the management, faculties, students everything is superb as an educational institution. The only thing is how you deliver ? Your results should speak for yourself. One should sit down and find his strength like ; for example: an agriculturist will figure it out, what will be the best crop according to the properties of soil which will result to best harvest.

As everybody knows you have performed two roles one as a professor and the other one as a Vice Chancellor. Therefore which role you enjoyed the most?

I believe in one thing, like you will be surprised to know , that all these 22 years of being a Vice Chancellor, I didn't left teaching even for a single day. I always took the first hour and initially I took the senior year students and taught Jurisprudence but after, I decided that I will teach Legal Method and go with the First year students and that because for a reason as they will remain my students for 5 years and that base and clarifications in the very starting of the career also the feeling that the vice chancellor will be teaching ; makes, both parents and students happy and excited ," or first year per rob bhi chal jata h!" but they ask you very difficult questions.

What is the promising trait you look after in a student for the success?

You should aspire to be technically sound, professionally competent. This is for every profession if you are competent you have your day, it gives you a different kind of confidence. Your success story is everybody 's success story like if I can do well then I will share with you and now this I will be the

part of You.

What are the challenges you see in the legal educational system?

In times to come we have to be very serious about certain concerns, we are a nation with great diversity; we have to address diversity. One come from urban area whereas one from rural , there is an institution in Delhi, and in Indore , this is diversity. Second thing is access; question of affordability is there. Are we making our education Exclusive or Inclusive; some people will be excluded who can't afford it. The education cost will go up. If we do massification then excellence will be compromised.

But initially people entered into law by CHANCE but now then enter by CHOICE.

We have heard that NLU, Delhi has the best library. Therefore, what are the features or essentials that can make a library, The Best one?

It makes sure that we have the best of reports, best of books; we don't have any cheap books as I prefer best of textbooks and we never bother about the cost of books. There are books which are of 1,00,000 INR of IPR and many other subjects. We spoil our students by providing all this . If our students are going for Moot and ask for any particular book, we immediately purchase it because until and unless you don't have that much material to be competent and to fight, you will not be able to make it. But the students and faculties should use it otherwise it will be a SHOWCASE; just like a shopping mall.

CURRENT AFFAIRS, FEBRUARY 2023

- LLaMA (Large Language Model Meta AI) Facebook co-founder Mark Zuckerberg announced Meta Platforms' impending release to researchers of a new large language model called LLaMA (Large Language Model Meta AI). It's raining chatbots! After OpenAI's ChatGPT sparked a revolution, Google introduced its BARD and several others followed suit.

- India's top oil firm IOC will set up green hydrogen plants at all its refineries as it pivots a Rs 2-lakh crore green transition plan to achieve net-zero emissions from its operations by 2046, its chairman Shrikant Madhav Vaidya said.

- Nokia updates their logo Nokia will no longer use the colour blue and will instead use whatever is more fitting given the circumstances, therefore no particular colour scheme is allocated. Nokia is now a "enterprise technology company," according to Lundmark, rather than just a maker of smartphones.

- Lt Gen RS Reen took over as Director General Quality Assurance. A 1986-batch officer, Lt Gen

Reen is an alumnus of Indian Military Academy, Dehradun. He had completed his BE (Electrical) from National Institute of Technology, Srinagar, Specialisation in Radio Engineering and post-graduation in Communication Engineering from MC EME, Secunderabad.

- The Karnataka Government will build the country's first Marina or a boat basin offering dockage, at Byndoor in Udipi district to promote coastal tourism in Karnataka. The government will also seek permission from the Centre for the relaxation of coastal regulation zone (CRZ) to take up beach tourism in coastal areas and pilgrim tourism.

- The World Book Fair began in New Delhi where books from all genres from children to students to adults are showcased for everyone. In the World Book Fair, there is the participation of over 30 countries and nearly 1,000 publishers and exhibitors, the New Delhi World Book Fair (NDWBF) is returning to its full physical format again.

- International IP Index India has ranked 42nd among 55 leading global economies on the International IP Index released by the U.S. Chambers of Commerce. The United States ranks first in the 2023 index, followed by the UK and France. According to the report, India's size and economic influence is growing on the world stage.

- The 19th annual Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA), India Zone-3 conference, will be inaugurated by Lok Sabha Speaker Om Birla, on February 23 at Gangtok, Sikkim. Governor of Sikkim, Lakshman Prasad Acharya, Chief Minister of Sikkim, Prem Singh Tamang, Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Harivansh, Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India, Members of Parliament.

- The Youth 20 India Summit will be held at the Maharaja Sayajirao University Vadodara in Gujarat which was attended by more than 600 delegates from 62 countries. The international conference of The Youth 20 India Summit was inaugurated by Bhupendra Patel, Chief Minister of Gujarat.