



CHRIST
(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)
BANGALORE | DELHI NCR | PUNE

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE 2025-26
SCHOOL OF LAW, CHRIST (DEEMED TO BE
UNIVERSITY), BANGALORE

PRESENTS

XVI SLCU CONFERENCE 2025-26

ON

**“THE DIGITAL RIGHTS, REAL LIVES:
NAVIGATING TECH LAW
IN EVERYDAY SOCIETY”**

12TH - 13TH DECEMBER 2025
 **BANGALORE, CENTRAL CAMPUS**

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BROCHURE

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ABOUT CHRIST (DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)



CHRIST (Deemed to be University) emerged from the educational vision of St. Kuriakose Elias Chavara, a notable educationist and social reformer of the nineteenth century in South India. In 1831, he established the first Catholic indigenous congregation, the Carmelites of Mary Immaculate (CMI), which now administers CHRIST (Deemed to be University).

CHRIST (Deemed to be University) commenced its illustrious journey in 1969 when it was established as 'Christ College'. Pioneering transformative strides in Indian higher education, it introduced innovative and contemporary curricula, insisted on academic discipline, and imparted Holistic Education. With the unwavering support of its innovative and devoted staff, the institution embraced global higher education practices, setting new benchmarks for academic excellence.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) of India conferred Autonomy to Christ College in 2004 and identified it as an Institution with Potential for Excellence in 2006. In 2008, under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956, the Ministry of Human Resource Development of the Government of India, declared the institution a "Deemed to be University". One of the first institutions in India to be accredited by the NAAC in 1998 and subsequently re-accredited in 2004 and 2016 with the top grade 'A' on the 4-point scale, CHRIST (Deemed to be University) achieved an 'A+' grade in its most recent re-accreditation in 2023 reaffirming its commitment to excellence.

ABOUT SCHOOL OF LAW



School of Law, CHRIST (Deemed to be University) is a premier legal institution dedicated to the continuous and dynamic process of creating legal minds who are par excellence professionals imbued with a profound sense of social responsibility. With over 1,500 students from all over the nation and abroad, its diverse student community is supported by world-class infrastructure.

We are home to one of the most resourceful law libraries in South India, complemented by information centres with 24/7 internet connectivity, state-of-the art classrooms, conference halls, and a mini-auditorium, establishing it as a premier legal educational institution. The dedicated and meritorious faculty maintains the best faculty-student ratio in the country. Students are presented with 60 wide-ranging elective subjects, providing the ideal platform to diversify their legal acumen and expertise.

Through a wide array of initiatives, SLCU facilitates a continuous industry academia institution interface. It ensures exposure to a treasure trove of extra-curricular activities such as sports, cultural activities, and co-curricular activities including moot court competitions, debate & ADR competitions, and legal aid cell. The students are provided with a time-fluid internship schedule to hone their necessary practical legal skills.

ABOUT CONFERENCE COMMITTEE



The Conference Committee aims at promoting academic excellence and providing a platform for intellectual engagement through seminars, conferences, workshops, and panel discussions. The Committee is committed to organizing diverse academic events that encourage research, dialogue, and critical thinking on contemporary legal and interdisciplinary issues.

The Committee also aspires to spread awareness and foster informed discussions on significant developments in law, policy, and society. The SLCU Conference is conducted with the aim of providing the student community and legal scholars with an opportunity to exchange ideas, present research, and engage in meaningful debate on pressing legal issues.

In fulfilment of such a goal, the School of Law, CHRIST (Deemed to be University), Bengaluru, through its Conference Committee, cordially invites law students to participate in its XVI SLCU Conference on “Digital Rights, Real Lives: Navigating Tech Law in Everyday Society”, conducted from 12-13 December 2025. The Conference seeks to develop future members of the Indian legal fraternity and academia by equipping them with analytical, research, and presentation skills essential for contributing to the dynamic Indian legal system.

ABOUT LAW FIRM PARTNER



Trilegal is a leading full-service law firm in India with over 25 years of experience, trusted for its in-depth expertise. With more than 140 partners operating under a distinctive lockstep model, Trilegal is the largest equity partnership in the country. The firm retains over 1,100 professionals across Mumbai, Delhi, Bengaluru, and Gurugram offices. Our partners and lawyers are equipped with the right combination of local insight and expertise and ensure that we deliver cost - effective, deal oriented and high-quality legal advice.

Our core strengths are the commitment and client centric approach of our lawyers. We pride ourselves for dealing with complexity, thinking out of the box and coming up with innovative solutions for our clients. Our approach to work involves a deeply analytical understanding of Indian law and experience of the market, which allows us to effectively calibrate/assess legal risk and provide practical advice.

The firm and its lawyers have been consistently ranked and recognised by leading legal publications across each of our practice areas.

ABOUT MEDIA PARTNER



SCC Online is India's premier online legal research solutions provider. Using the finest of technological innovations, we pioneered law information databases for making law easily accessible through electronic medium. Our legal information database and search program is a proven source for quick retrieval of case-law, statute law, notifications and other legal materials. We provide most reliable, comprehensive and up to date legal information.

OBJECTIVES OF THE XVI SLCU CONFERENCE

1. To examine the constitutional implications of data governance in the digital age, with special reference to the recognition of informational privacy post-Puttaswamy, the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 (“**DPDP Act**”), and conflicts arising from transparency and censorship provisions under the Right to Information Act, 2005 (“**RTI Act**”) and Section 69A of the Information Technology Act, 2000 (“**IT Act**”).
2. To critically evaluate how emerging technologies such as Artificial Intelligence (“**AI**”), deepfakes, and virtual environments are reshaping the contours of intellectual property law, particularly with respect to authorship, ownership, enforcement, and cross-border jurisdiction in a globalized digital economy.
3. To interrogate the interface between corporate regulation and emerging technologies, particularly the compliance challenges faced by fintech startups, crypto-asset businesses, and data-driven platforms under the Companies Act, DPDP Act, and the Income Tax Act.
4. To analyse the transformation of criminal law and procedure in the digital context, by studying gaps in the regulation of technology-facilitated sexual offences, the risks of algorithmic bias in predictive policing and sentencing, jurisdictional challenges in cybercrime, and the evidentiary hurdles surrounding admissibility of electronic records.
5. To examine the intersection of technology, gender, and reproductive rights by analysing the role of digital health platforms, the protection of privacy and confidentiality in reproductive health data, and the legal as well as ethical challenges arising from emerging reproductive technologies such as IVF, surrogacy, and genetic testing.
6. To engage with broader societal and legal challenges posed by technology, including its impact on education, the judiciary, environmental sustainability, and access to justice.

INTRODUCTION TO THEME

“The law must be stable, yet it cannot stand still.”

— Roscoe Pound

This enduring observation encapsulates the fundamental dilemma of modern legal systems: how to preserve the integrity of legal doctrine while remaining responsive to the pace of societal and technological change. In a world increasingly shaped by AI, datafication, and platform economies, the demand for legal adaptability has never been more urgent or more complex.

The digital revolution has not merely changed how individuals communicate or transact, it has redefined the foundational relationship between the citizen, the State, and the law. Technologies that once operated at the periphery of legal systems now sit at their core, unsettling constitutional guarantees, corporate structures, criminal law frameworks, and even ethical understandings of health and human dignity. In this rapidly evolving landscape, the law must do more than adapt, it must anticipate, innovate, and safeguard.

In India, the right to privacy, affirmed as a fundamental right in *Justice K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India*, is being tested anew in the age of data harvesting, biometric surveillance, and algorithmic profiling. The DPDP Act, though a significant legislative step, has sparked debate regarding enforcement gaps, consent mechanisms, and broad government exemptions. Simultaneously, state powers under Section 69A of the IT Act have raised constitutional concerns on censorship, free expression under Article 19(1)(a), and the due process rights of citizens and intermediaries. The emerging conflict between the RTI Act and the DPDP Act, further illustrates the difficulty of reconciling transparency with privacy in a constitutional democracy.

Intellectual property frameworks are likewise under strain. AI-generated art, music, and inventions defy traditional human-centric definitions of authorship and inventorship, while deepfakes weaponize copyrighted content and performers' rights, causing irreparable reputational and economic harm. Virtual environments such as the metaverse complicate cross-border enforcement, demanding a rethinking of territoriality in IP law. At the same time, patent jurisprudence is being tested by cutting-edge innovations in biotechnology, nanotechnology, and beyond, underscoring the urgent need for adaptive frameworks.

The corporate governance landscape also faces disruption in the digital economy. Fintech startups, crypto exchanges, and data-driven enterprises present compliance challenges under the Companies Act, the DPDP Act, and the Income Tax Act. The classification and taxation of crypto assets remain unsettled, raising complex questions of accountability. Data breaches have placed corporate responsibility under sharper scrutiny, while ESG frameworks are increasingly being invoked to demand accountability for sustainability, ethical use of technology, and digital fairness. Balancing innovation with compliance remains a defining challenge for corporate law in this era.

The transformation of criminal law in the digital era is equally profound. Courts struggle with admitting electronic evidence, verifying digital authenticity, and preserving the chain of custody. Algorithmic tools in predictive policing and sentencing raise concerns of bias, opacity, and erosion of due process. Technology-facilitated sexual offences, including non-consensual image sharing, deepfake pornography, and online harassment, remain inadequately addressed under current frameworks, demanding more robust legislative responses. Cross-border cyber offences further stretch the limits of traditional jurisdiction, complicating global cooperation in investigation and enforcement.

Technology has also reshaped the terrain of healthcare and human dignity. Digital health platforms expand access to reproductive information but simultaneously risk exposing sensitive personal data to risks of surveillance and misuse. Reproductive technologies such as IVF, surrogacy, genetic testing, and even the possibility of designer babies pose complex legal and ethical dilemmas regarding autonomy, informed consent, and exploitation. AI-driven predictive healthcare promises early detection and personalised treatment, yet raises issues of liability, bias, and confidentiality. Similarly, the rise of technology-driven mental health interventions calls for regulatory frameworks to protect vulnerable individuals while encouraging innovation in care delivery.

Finally, the digital transformation has generated a spectrum of legal questions that transcend conventional categories. AI-generated content in academia challenges established norms of authorship, originality, and academic integrity. Within the judiciary, AI promises to enhance efficiency but risks diminishing empathy, discretion, and contextual understanding, the human qualities central to justice. Technology's environmental footprint, from e-waste proliferation to the carbon emissions of AI models, underscores the need for sustainability-driven legal frameworks. These diverse challenges reflect the multifaceted impact of technology and the necessity of forward-looking legal responses that are adaptive, rights-based, and ethically grounded.

THEMES & SUB-THEMES OF THE XVI CONFERENCE

The conference aims to connect student researchers with leading experts to discuss and deliberate on the legal, ethical, and regulatory challenges posed by emerging technologies. By focusing on “Digital Rights, Real Lives: Navigating Tech Law in Everyday Society”, the conference seeks to explore how digital transformation is reshaping traditional legal frameworks across various domains, including privacy, criminal law, artificial intelligence, corporate governance, and labour regulation. The objective is to identify gaps, highlight opportunities for reform, and chart a roadmap for responsible, rights-based, and innovation-friendly legal systems. The conference invites research papers on the following themes and sub-themes that reflect both national and international perspectives.

SUB-THEME I: DATA PRIVACY AND DIGITAL CONSTITUTIONALISM

- Right to Privacy post-Puttaswamy: Informational privacy as a constitutional guarantee.
- Digital Censorship and Article 19(1)(a): Examining Government Takedown Powers Under Section 69A of the IT Act.
- Personal Data Rights: Consent, processing, erasure, and accountability under the DPDP Act, 2023.
- Balancing Transparency and Privacy: Conflict between RTI Act, 2005 and DPDP Act, 2023.

SUB-THEME II: RETHINKING INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY IN THE TECH-DRIVEN ECONOMY

- Intellectual Property Challenges of AI-Generated Works: Redefining Authorship and Inventorship in the Age of Autonomous Systems.
- Deepfakes and Intellectual Property Law: Addressing Misuse of Copyrighted Content and Performers' Rights.
- Jurisdictional and Enforcement Challenges in Intellectual Property Disputes Arising from Cross-Border Metaverse Transactions.
- Patent Challenges in Emerging Technologies: Biotechnology, nanotech, and beyond.

SUB-THEME III: CORPORATE GOVERNANCE IN THE DIGITAL ECONOMY

- Regulatory and Compliance Framework for Fintech Startups under the Companies Act, 2013.
- Corporate Responsibility in the Event of Data Breach: Obligations under the Companies Act, 2013 and DPDP Act, 2023.
- Crypto Assets and the Income Tax Act: Classifying and Taxing Virtual Assets.
- ESG in the Digital Era: Corporate responsibility in sustainability and tech ethics.

SUB-THEME IV: LAW AND CRIME IN THE DIGITAL ERA

- Criminalising Technology-Facilitated Sexual Offences: Analysing Legal Gaps in the IT Act, 2000.
- Algorithmic Bias in Predictive Policing and Sentencing: A Threat to Due Process?
- Cross-Border Cyber Offences: Jurisdictional challenges in global cyber investigations.
- Legal Challenges in Admitting Electronic Evidence in Indian Criminal Trials.

SUB-THEME V: TECHNOLOGY AND ITS IMPACT ON HEALTH SECTOR

- Legal And Ethical Considerations Surrounding Reproductive Technologies, Including Designer Babies, In-Vitro Fertilisation (IVF), Surrogacy and Genetic Testing.
- Exploring how AI-driven tools in predictive healthcare enhance early detection and personalised treatment while raising ethical, legal and privacy concerns.
- Regulating the digital mind: evaluating possible legal responses to Tech-Driven mental health challenges.

SUB-THEME VI: MISCELLANEOUS

- AI-Generated Content in Academia: Implications for assessment and integrity.
- AI in the Judiciary: Enhancing Access or Undermining Justice?
- Technology and Environmental Law: Legal responses to e-waste, carbon footprint, and sustainable innovation.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Submission Guidelines:

Abstract: The abstract should not exceed 300 words, outlining the methodology and the tentative outcomes of the research and must be accompanied with a cover page stating:

- Sub-theme
- Title of the Paper
- Name of the Author(s)
- Name of the Institution
- E-mail ID
- Postal Address
- Contact Number

The abstract file shall be named as:

<Theme Number> <Full Name of the Author(s)>

All submissions of the abstracts for the Conference must be electronically submitted. [CLICK HERE](#) to submit your abstract.

Full Paper: The word limit of the full paper shall be 3000 - 4000 words (excluding footnotes/annexures/reports etc.) and must be accompanied with a cover page with the following details:

- Name of the Author(s)
- Course
- Year of Study (if applicable)
- Name of the Institution
- Title and Theme of the Paper
- Postal Address
- E-mail ID
- Contact Number

Formatting Requirements:

- The main text of the full paper and the abstract should be in Times New Roman with a font size of 12 and line spacing of 1.5, and the text should be justified.
- The footnotes should be in Times New Roman, font size 10 with line spacing of 1.0 (Endnotes are not permitted).
- One-inch margins should be maintained on all four sides of the pages.
- Citation Style: Bluebook, 21st edition.
- The abstract and full paper must be submitted in PDF and Word format.

Note:

- Co-authorship is permitted to a maximum of two authors and at least one author must attend the Conference to present the paper.
- Similarity of content (Plagiarism) should not exceed 10%.
- No Proxy presentations are allowed.
- School of law, CHRIST (Deemed to be University), Bangalore in keeping with its mandate of publishing original works only, adopts a stringent anti-plagiarism policy. Any paper containing any unattributed work is thus liable to be rejected.

Eligibility of Participant:

Authors must be pursuing their 5-year integrated LL.B. (Hons.) course / 3-year LL.B. course / LL.M. from any recognised university in India

Registration Fee Details:

SINGLE AUTHOR	RS. 1500
Co-AUTHORS	RS. 2700

The following are the steps to be followed for payment of the aforesaid registration fee:

Step 1: Open the official website of CHRIST University (<https://christuniversity.in>) and select the option of 'Online Payment Portal' from the 'E-Services' dropdown menu. Following this, click on the 'online payment portal' at the bottom of the webpage.

Step 2: The aforesaid tab shall redirect to the main page of the online payment portal, wherein it is required to select 'Central Campus', followed by 'Fest' in the 'Select Fee Name' dropdown menu. This shall enable another dropdown menu titled 'Select Category'.

Step 3: There shall be an option of 'CONFERENCE 2025-26' in the said dropdown menu, which, once selected, shall proceed towards the payment process. Kindly select the option for payment.

Note:

- Registration fee includes breakfast and lunch.
- The payment link will be shared separately with the abstract selection confirmation email.
- Registration fee is only payable in favour of CHRIST (Deemed to be University), Bengaluru. Registration Fee is payable at the time of final registration (Non-refundable).

Awards:

- The top 2 Best Paper Presenters will receive a cash prize of Rs. 12,000 and Rs. 8,000 respectively.
- The Best Research Paper (Overall) will receive a cash prize of Rs. 10,000.
- The above awardees of the Conference will also get an internship opportunity with Trilegal.
- Selected papers shall be published.
- Certificate of Merit for the best paper in each sub-theme.
- Certificate of Presentation to every participant who duly submits and presents the paper.

**** Conference Committee will initially connect Trilegal and the winners, post which they will have to coordinate amongst themselves to schedule the dates and other details of the internship.***

***** Neither Conference Committee nor SLCU can be held responsible for the performance or behaviour of the winners during the course of their internship.***

Venue:

The XVI SLCU Conference shall be held at the Central Campus of CHRIST (Deemed to be University), Bengaluru, Hosur Rd, Bhavani Nagar, S.G. Palya, Bengaluru, Karnataka 560029

How To Reach:

FROM CENTRAL (MAJESTIC) RAILWAY STATION AND KEMPEGOWDA BUS STAND:

- Drive towards Corporation (Hudson) Circle
- Drive through Devanga Hostel road to reach Mission road
- Take a right turn under the flyover to join K H road (double road) and drive straight until you reach Lalbagh Main Gate
- Take a left and drive straight.. you will cross Wilson garden
- NIMHANS Hospital and then take the Dairy Circle Fly Over.
- In the process you will find CHRIST (Deemed to be University) on the right side.
- The Distance is approximately 10 Kms.

FROM THE NEW BENGALURU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT:

- The distance is approximately 42 Kms.
- You may take KIA- 7 of Vayu Vajra Volvo bus Service from the airport to Koramangala and get down at CHRIST (Deemed to be University)
- A/C Shuttle Services from Airport will depart every 15 minutes

Accommodation Information:

Please note that accommodation will not be provided by CHRIST (Deemed to be University) for participants attending the event.

However, upon request, the Organising Committee may suggest nearby hotels/guest houses for your convenience. Such recommendations are intended solely to assist participants, and the participants are free to choose any accommodation of their preference.

CHRIST University has no financial interest or arrangement with any suggested accommodation providers.

Note:

- The University and Organising Committee are not responsible for booking accommodation on behalf of participants.
- Participants are required to make their own bookings and payments directly to the accommodation providers.
- CHRIST (Deemed to be University) shall not be liable for any loss, damage, inconvenience, or dispute arising from accommodation arrangements made by participants.
- The suggestions provided are solely for participant assistance and do not constitute endorsement or guarantee by the University.

IMPORTANT DEADLINES

15 th November 2025	Submission of Abstract
17 th November 2025	Communication of Selected Abstracts
10 th December 2025	Registration and Submission of D.D. Payment
10 th December 2025	Submission of Full Paper
11 th December 2025	Submission of Power Point Presentation for Paper Presentation
12 th - 13 th December 2025	XVI SLCU CONFERENCE

MANAGEMENT

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DR. SAPNA S
Dean & Head of Department, School of Law

DR. SHIBU PUTHALATH
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