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अभिव्यक्ति

Celebrating the difference of opinions



WHAT OPINIONS ARE MADE OF?

*-The Mosaic of Thoughts That
Shape Understanding*



90TH & 91ST DISCUSSION

UNIFORM CIVIL CODE (PART 1 AND 2)

MODERATED BY: SRI ROSHINI NAKKA

"Diversity" is a term deeply entwined with Indian society, reflecting its myriad religions, regions, languages, castes, and customs. Crafting laws for such a multifaceted nation poses a formidable challenge for policymakers and the executive, demanding a delicate balance between upholding personal beliefs and ensuring legal consistency. The recent resurgence of debate surrounding the implementation of a Uniform Civil Code, following the Prime Minister's call for its enactment, underscores these complexities. While



proponents argue that UCC would promote justice and social cohesion by fostering legal consistency across various domains such as marriage, divorce, inheritance, and adoption, opponents fear it may erode the country's diversity and secular values.

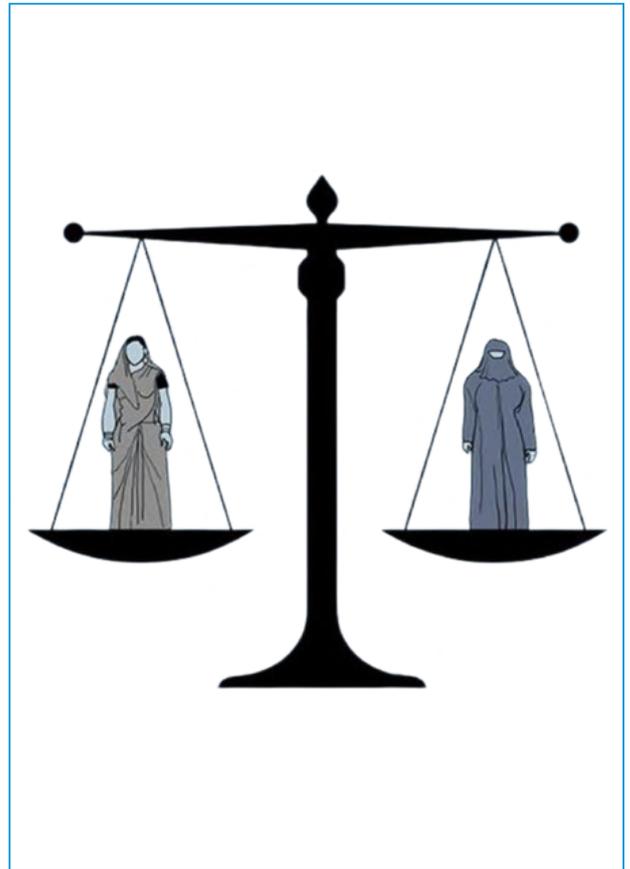
The concept of UCC, enshrined in Article 44 of the Indian Constitution as a Directive Principle of State Policy, aims to establish a uniform legal framework, yet its interpretation varies widely among different segments of society.

Feminists advocate for UCC as a means to achieve gender equality, while LGBTQ+ communities see it as crucial for securing their basic rights. However, doubts linger regarding India's readiness for such a sweeping legal reform. The 21st Law Commission deemed the formulation of UCC unnecessary at the time, while the 22nd Law Commission seeks public input on the matter.

Historically, the debate on UCC traces back to the colonial era, with early discussions emphasizing the need for common civil laws while preserving personal religious practices. Constitutional and judicial dimensions further complicate the issue, with conflicting interpretations of fundamental rights and freedoms.

Tribal communities, protected under special provisions of the Constitution, fear that UCC implementation could undermine their customary laws and cultural autonomy. Conversely, proponents argue that UCC could address discriminatory practices prevalent in various personal laws, particularly concerning women's property rights.

The case study of Goa, the only state with a Uniform Civil Code, provides insights



into its potential impact, albeit with some unresolved ambiguities.

In conclusion, the path to implementing UCC in India is fraught with challenges and uncertainties. As the nation grapples with questions of religious freedom, cultural diversity, and gender equality, a collaborative approach involving legal, religious, and psychological experts is essential to develop a comprehensive UCC framework that balances the diverse needs and values of Indian society.

92ND DISCUSSION

THE MANIPUR CONFLICT - BACKGROUND AND ITS FUTURE MODERATOR: SHASHWAT SINHA

The northeastern state of Manipur in India has been gripped by an ethnic conflict between the Kuki tribal group and the Meitei people, which erupted on May 3, 2023. The Meitei community, comprising the majority in the Imphal Valley, has been seeking Scheduled Tribe (ST) status, which would allow them land transactions, a right currently enjoyed by the Kuki tribes. This demand has led to significant violence, resulting in the deaths of 181 individuals, with nearly 300 injured and over 54,000 people left homeless.

Manipur is home to three main communities: the Kuki, Meitei, and Nagas. The Kuki tribes predominantly follow Christianity, while the Meitei people adhere to Hinduism. The distribution of land in Manipur is highly uneven, with 90% of the territory comprising hilly terrain, where the Kuki tribes primarily reside. Article 371c prohibits land transactions by Meitei tribes in hilly areas, aiming to benefit economically disadvantaged Kuki tribes.

Since 2012, the Meitei community has been demanding ST status, as it would grant them land transaction rights. The legal process involves state and central government intervention, followed by scrutiny by the Office

of the Registrar General of India based on criteria established by the Lokur committee in 1965. The delay in addressing this demand has fueled tensions, leading to the outbreak of violence in May 2023.

Moreover, illegal migration from Myanmar, particularly since the 1970s, has exacerbated tensions. The Manipur government's recent efforts to forcibly evacuate migrants from unauthorized settlements, coupled with the demolition of churches, have further stoked resentment among the Kuki tribes. Also, drug trafficking, fuelled by the state's proximity to the Golden Triangle Region, has contributed to socio-political instability.

The influx of illegal immigrants from Myanmar, engaged in drug production, has altered the socio-economic landscape, leading to disputes over resources and territory.



Reports indicate that armed militant groups have displaced indigenous communities, causing further resentment and conflict. Additionally, government campaigns against drug trafficking have stirred unrest among the Kuki tribes.



Manipur has faced allegations of human rights abuses, including extrajudicial killings, enforced disappearances, and restrictions on freedom of speech. The Supreme Court has intervened, directing investigations into these violations.

The region has also witnessed separatist movements among major communities, including the Nagas, Kukis, and Meiteis. The demands range from territorial claims to political autonomy, fuelling unrest and violence.



In conclusion, addressing the ethnic conflict in Manipur requires a multi-faceted approach. Initiatives such as dialogue, cultural exchange, and education can foster mutual understanding and empathy. Equitable policies, community policing, and legal measures against hate speech are crucial for maintaining peace and stability. Additionally, efforts to address socio-economic disparities and govern drug trafficking are essential.



The government must uphold human rights and work towards resolving grievances impartially. A comprehensive strategy that addresses the root causes of conflict, including historical injustices and external influences, is necessary for lasting peace in Manipur. Only through concerted efforts can Manipur overcome its current challenges and build a harmonious society.





93RD DISCUSSION

NUCLEAR POLICY CONUNDRUM: PROFITABLE OR PERILOUS?

Moderator: Palepu Krishna Vijay

In the current global landscape, the withdrawal of Russia from the New START treaty has reignited concerns over nuclear proliferation and the efficacy of nuclear treaties. With both Russia and the US possessing significant nuclear arsenals, estimated at 5889 and 5244 warheads respectively, as per the 2023 SIPRI report, the world faces the looming specter of a new Cold War.

The escalating tensions between Russia and Ukraine further exacerbate the nuclear threat, with Russia's deployment of tactical nuclear weapons and suspension of the New START agreement. While Ukraine has dismantled its nuclear arsenal, the possibility of Russia resorting to nuclear weapons remains a grave concern, potentially sparking catastrophic consequences akin to Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Nuclear deterrence, heralded as a strategy to prevent conflicts, has faced scrutiny, with studies questioning its efficacy. Evidence suggests that nuclear weapons did not decisively end conflicts like World War II and may not have prevented conflicts during the Cold War era. Moreover, the proliferation of nuclear technology poses environmental risks, evidenced by disasters like Chernobyl and Fukushima, highlighting the perilous aspects of nuclear energy.

Despite the civilian applications of nuclear technology in energy generation, medical science, and space exploration, the risks associated with nuclear accidents, proliferation, waste management, and public opposition underscore the need for cautious evaluation. Striking a balance between harnessing the benefits of nuclear technology and mitigating its perils requires stringent safety measures, effective waste management, and international cooperation to prevent proliferation.

In conclusion, while nuclear treaties may serve as mechanisms to regulate nuclear arsenals and promote disarmament, their efficacy hinges on the conscientious decisions of nuclear-armed states. Responsible nuclear policies, coupled with efforts to explore alternative energy sources, are imperative to safeguard humanity from the catastrophic consequences of nuclear conflict and disasters.



**MODERATOR: :
SHANMITHA BHOGADI**

94TH DISCUSSION: IS CENSORSHIP EFFECTIVE?

The evolution of censorship in India, spanning from colonial-era regulations to modern-day challenges, reflects a complex interplay between freedom of speech and societal interests. Historically, censorship laws were wielded by colonial powers to suppress nationalist movements, highlighting its role in stifling dissent and preserving authority. Despite post-independence expectations for liberalization, censorship mechanisms persisted, particularly in cinema and media.

The Cinematograph Act of 1952 established the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC), granting it the authority to regulate film content based on public order, morality, and decency. However, debates over artistic freedom versus moral standards persist, as evidenced by recommendations from committees like the Mudgal and Shyam Benegal committees, which have largely been

overlooked. In the digital age, the IT Act of 2000 and subsequent amendments provide a framework for regulating online content, with provisions to block obscene material and protect children from harmful content. However, the absence of explicit regulations for OTT platforms like Netflix and Amazon Prime raises questions about the need for censorship in the digital realm.

Efforts to balance freedom of expression with societal interests extend beyond traditional media to social media platforms. The IT Rules of 2021 aim to regulate digital media and social platforms, reflecting ongoing debates over online content moderation and government oversight.

In conclusion, censorship in India remains a contentious issue, with competing interests of individual freedoms and societal well-being at play. While censorship may serve to protect public interests and maintain societal harmony, its implementation requires careful consideration to prevent overreach and preserve democratic values. Transparency, public engagement, and legal scrutiny are essential in ensuring that censorship measures uphold fundamental rights while addressing contemporary challenges in media and online content regulation.



95TH DISCUSSION

GENDER RIGHTS AND WRONGS (WITH REFERENCE TO THE HANDBOOK ON GENDER STEREOTYPES BY THE SUPREME COURT)

MODERATOR:

Chandanasriya Kurabalakota

Gender-specific laws aim to address gender-based discrimination and disparities, particularly concerning issues like rape, sexual harassment, and domestic violence. While historically these laws have primarily focused on protecting women, changing societal dynamics necessitate a re-evaluation of their scope and application. Stereotypes surrounding sexual violence, such as victim-blaming based on attire or alcohol consumption, undermine the fair treatment of victims in legal proceedings. The Supreme Court's initiatives to combat gender stereotypes underscore the need for a more nuanced approach to adjudication.

In the realm of adultery laws, the Supreme Court's decision to strike down Section 497 of the Indian Penal Code marked a significant step towards gender equality. However, challenges persist with Section 498, which continues to perpetuate patriarchal notions by treating women as property. Reforming or striking down such provisions is essential to uphold the principles of equality and individual autonomy within marriages.

While calls for gender-neutral laws have gained traction globally, India's legal landscape still predominantly features gender-specific legislation. While these laws offer vital protection to women, concerns about potential misuse highlight the need for a balanced approach. Any transition towards gender-neutral laws must prioritize the safety and rights of all genders while safeguarding against false accusations and abuse of legal provisions.

In conclusion, ensuring gender equality in legal frameworks requires a delicate balance between protecting vulnerable groups and preventing misuse. Periodic reviews and reforms of gender-related laws, coupled with public awareness campaigns, can help address societal biases and promote a more inclusive and equitable legal system. Upholding the rights and dignity of all individuals, irrespective of gender, is paramount in fostering a just and progressive society.

96TH DISCUSSION

THE ISRAEL - PALESTINE CONFLICT

MODERATOR: SAMSKRUTHI KURRA



The Israel-Palestine conflict is deeply rooted in historical, territorial, and religious disputes. It has

led to significant loss of life, suffering, and damage to infrastructure on both sides. Key factors contributing to the hostilities include territorial disputes over land in historic Palestine, particularly in Gaza, the West Bank, and East Jerusalem; the blockade of the Gaza Strip by Israel since 2007, which has caused economic hardship and humanitarian concerns; rocket attacks from Hamas into Israeli territory; disputes over access to and control of religious sites in Jerusalem; and political rivalry between Hamas and Fatah, the two main Palestinian political factions.

Efforts to resolve the conflict have included various agreements and negotiations, such as the Oslo Accords, which aimed to establish self-governing authorities in the occupied territories and recognize the rights of Palestinians. However, peace negotiations have often failed, leading to periods of violence and

unrest, including the First and Second Intifadas.

Possible solutions to the conflict include a one-state solution, which seeks to establish a unified state encompassing Israel, the West Bank, and Gaza; a two-state solution, envisioning separate and sovereign states of Israel and Palestine living side by side in peace; and border adjustments involving land swaps to address specific border issues.

Ultimately, achieving peace in the region will require a commitment to negotiations, trust-building measures, and addressing the underlying grievances and concerns of both sides. Peaceful resolution of the Israel-Palestine conflict remains a complex and challenging endeavour, but it is essential for the stability and prosperity of the region.





The introduction of three new criminal laws in India, replacing the Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, and Indian Evidence Act, has sparked significant debate and controversy. President Draupadi Murmu's assent to these bills on December 25, 2023, marked a pivotal moment in Indian legal history. The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, and Bharatiya Sakshya Bill have replaced the old colonial laws, reflecting a shift towards modernization and indigenous legal frameworks.

However, one contentious provision that has garnered attention is the Hit and Run provision under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023. Truck drivers have protested against its severity, arguing that fleeing the scene of an accident due to factors like challenging roads or poor visibility should not warrant harsh penalties. The All-India Motor Transport Congress has called for the withdrawal of this provision, expressing concerns about its potential deterrent effect on drivers.

Additionally, the new laws address offenses related to women and children, merging them into a single chapter. While certain amendments align with contemporary legal

norms, others, such as the absence of criminalizing marital rape and the deletion of offenses like forced intercourse with an adult male, have raised questions about gender equality and protection of vulnerable groups.

Moreover, overlaps between the new laws and existing special legislations have sparked concerns about compliance burden, varying penalties, and potential misuse of authority. The repeal of the sedition law under the Indian Penal Code and its replacement with a broader offense under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, along with the introduction of terrorism as an offense, are futile attempts to modernize and address contemporary challenges. The old rule has just been given a new box and the repercussions remain same.

In conclusion, while the introduction of new criminal laws represents a step towards decolonization and legal reform, the implementation and interpretation of these laws will be crucial. It remains to be seen how effectively they address societal needs, uphold human rights, and ensure justice for all. The process of enacting and enforcing these laws requires careful consideration and continuous evaluation to prevent reinforcing existing loopholes and ensure meaningful progress in India's legal system.



98th DISCUSSION

INDIA-MALDIVES ROW: A DIPLOMATIC TUSSLE MODERATOR: SANA ANJUM



The recent diplomatic tension between India and Maldives, stemming from a social media dispute, underscores the complexities of India's neighbourhood relations. While historical ties and mutual assistance have characterized the relationship between India and Maldives, recent shifts in leadership and geopolitical dynamics have led to strains.

India's "neighbourhood first" policy prioritizes fostering positive relations with neighbouring countries, including Bhutan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. However, challenges such as border disputes, terrorism, competition with China, and water-sharing issues have tested these relationships.

In the case of Maldives, President Mohammed Muizzu's pivot towards China, signified by his visit to China instead of India after assuming office, has raised concerns in India. The signing of key agreements and participation in China's Belt and Road Initiative have heightened apprehensions about Chinese influence in the region. China's investments in Maldives, particularly in infrastructure projects, coupled with its ownership of a significant portion of Maldives' sovereign debt, pose strategic challenges to India's interests in the Indian Ocean.

The recent diplomatic spat, triggered by derogatory remarks towards India on social media, has led to a backlash from Indian influencers and celebrities, resulting in a #ChaloBharatDekhe trend promoting Lakshadweep over Maldives. However, it is essential to recognize the historical ties and strategic significance of Maldives to India, particularly in promoting peace and security in the Indian Ocean region.

While the boycott Maldives trend may impact Maldives' tourist-driven economy, both countries must prioritize diplomatic dialogue to rebuild trust and address concerns. India's assistance to Maldives during the COVID-19 pandemic, through vaccine donations and humanitarian aid, highlights the depth of their bilateral relationship.

In conclusion, maintaining good relations with neighbouring countries is essential for India's national interests and regional stability. Despite challenges and temporary disputes, the enduring ties between India and Maldives underscore the importance of diplomacy and cooperation in navigating complex geopolitical dynamics in the region.



99th DISCUSSION

THE NEED AND DILEMMA OF COACHING REGULATIONS MODERATOR: ANIRUDH DAS

The newly issued guidelines for regulating coaching centres in India represent a step towards addressing the challenges associated with the booming coaching industry. By prohibiting enrolment of students below 16 years, mandating minimum qualifications for tutors, and enforcing reasonable tuition fees, the guidelines aim to ensure student safety, academic quality, and affordability.

However, concerns remain regarding the practical implementation of these regulations, especially regarding the monitoring of coaching centres and the potential for abuse of power by influential individuals running such institutions. Additionally, the definition of coaching centres and the threshold for regulation have sparked debates about entrepreneurship and potential loopholes in the system.

Despite these challenges, the guidelines offer a starting point for addressing the root causes of stress and mental health issues among students, which often stem from intense competition and societal pressures. A holistic approach that focuses on increasing educational capacity, leveraging technology for online learning, and promoting awareness of alternative career pathways is essential.

Ultimately, the success of these guidelines depends on their enforcement and the concerted efforts of stakeholders, including government agencies, educational institutions, parents, and students. By working together to create a more equitable and stress-free educational environment, India can harness the potential of its youth to drive economic growth and societal progress.

100th Celebratory Discussion

**MODERATOR:
SHASHWAT SINHA**

**UNLEASHING THE
IMAGINATION -
NAVIGATING CREATIVE
FREEDOM IN MASS
MEDIA**



"The Allure of Imagination" underscores the profound impact of storytelling within mass media, facilitating journeys to new realms, stimulating critical thought, and fostering discourse beyond the mundane. Creative freedom serves as its cornerstone, enabling artists to innovate, challenge norms, and amplify diverse voices, thus enriching the media landscape. However, navigating the delicate balance between creative expression and ethical considerations, particularly in the realm of movies, presents challenges.

Movies wield significant influence on youth, shaping their behaviors, perceptions, and aspirations. Portrayals

of idealized beauty standards and risky behaviors can distort self-image and promote unhealthy practices. Yet, individual susceptibility to these influences varies, influenced by factors such as family dynamics and social environments. While some discern fiction from reality, others internalize messages without guidance, emphasizing the need for critical media literacy.

The dichotomy between artistic freedom and censorship is evident in India's entertainment sector, where the courts have imposed restrictions to safeguard national interests and societal values. Advocates of censorship argue for social harmony and protection from harmful content, while proponents of creative freedom advocate for innovation and diversity of ideas, cautioning against stifling expression.

Responsibility lies with society, children, and parents to navigate media consumption responsibly. Parents play a pivotal role in guiding children's viewing experiences, monitoring content, and fostering open dialogue. Educating children about sex and media literacy is imperative to mitigate harmful influences. Additionally, the media should prioritize reality-based and morally resonant content, with print media serving as a conduit for nuanced discussions.



In conclusion, movies wield considerable influence on youth, necessitating a nuanced approach to balance creative expression with ethical considerations. Engaging in open dialogue and democratic processes is essential to navigate these complexities, respecting diverse perspectives while safeguarding societal welfare and individual freedoms.



MODERATOR: HARIKA



101st Discussion SECULARISM IN INDIA

Secularism in India represents a foundational principle enshrined in its Constitution, reflecting the nation's commitment to equal respect for all religions. While the term "secularism" was not part of the original Constitution, its essence is deeply embedded in various provisions that safeguard religious freedom and prohibit discrimination on religious grounds. Over the years, the concept of secularism in India has been shaped by legal interpretations, societal norms, and historical contexts. The Indian Constitution guarantees the right to freedom of religion to all citizens. Articles 25 to 28 explicitly state that every individual has the right to profess, practice, and propagate their religion. These articles ensure that the state does not interfere with an individual's religious beliefs, thereby establishing the secular nature of the Indian state. Additionally, Article 44 of the Directive Principles of State Policy encourages the state to strive towards a uniform civil code, further emphasizing the secular principles of the Constitution.

Despite the constitutional provisions, the interpretation and implementation of secularism in India have faced challenges.

The concept of secularism in India differs from the Western notion, particularly the French model, which advocates for a strict separation of religion and state. In India, secularism is often understood as *Sarva Dharma Sambhav*, which means equal respect for all religions and the peaceful coexistence of diverse religious beliefs. This approach reflects India's rich cultural and religious diversity.

One of the key challenges in implementing secularism in India has been the politicization of religion. Political parties often use religious sentiments for electoral gains, leading to communal tensions and challenges to the secular fabric of the nation. The Ayodhya Ram Mandir issue is a prime example of how religion and politics have intersected, leading to prolonged legal battles and societal divisions. The Supreme Court's verdict in the Ayodhya case, while resolving the dispute, also highlighted the complexities of balancing religious sentiments with the principles of secularism. To uphold secularism effectively, it is essential to depoliticize religion and promote interfaith harmony. Educational initiatives that promote religious tolerance and understanding can play a crucial role in fostering a more inclusive society. Additionally, legal reforms to ensure equal rights and protection for religious minorities are essential.

In conclusion, secularism in India is a dynamic concept that evolves with the changing social and political landscape. While the Constitution provides a strong foundation for secularism, its effective implementation requires a concerted effort from all stakeholders, including the government, civil society, and religious institutions. By upholding the principles of religious freedom, tolerance, and equality, India can continue to be a shining example of a secular democracy.

VIVIDH 3.0

VIVIDH is the annual policy discussion competition conducted by Drishtikon. It is a one-of-its-kind event wherein the participants are given a draft legislation (made by the members of Drishtikon) and are asked to propose amendments. They would be marked on their skill of interpreting the clauses, proposing the amendments, viability of these amendments and their ability to lobby the fellow participants for their amendments to be passed. So far three editions have been conducted. Last year (2nd), we invited Mr. P.S. Arun, a public policy expert, as the judge for the final round. The 3rd edition of the competition has been conducted from 12-16th October, 2023. The Competition has gathered much attention of the student community of DSNLU. There has been whooping number of registrations to the three draft bills released by the Committee. The participants then came up with well-constructed amendments to the said draft bills. The Competition had its final round adjudged by the experts in public policy and research – *Mr. Ayush Jaiswal, Ms. Tanika Chandana and Ms. Apurva Singh.*



The Bills presented in VIVIDH 3.0:

- The Chief Election Commissioner and Other Election Commissioners (Appointment, Conditions of Service and Term of Office) Bill, 2023
- Women's Reservation Bill 2023 [The Constitution (One Hundred Twenty-Eighth Amendment) Bill, 2023]
- The Mediation Bill, 2023:
- The Digital Personal Data Protection Bill, 2023 (Finals)

The participants have deliberated on the contentious provisions of the draft bills provided by the committee and proposed amendments accordingly. This edition, just like its previous ones has been a grand success.

PANEL DISCUSSION

TOPIC: THE FOREST (CONSERVATION) AMENDMENT BILL, 2023

PANELISTS:

DR. J. UMA RAO, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR, GITAM SCHOOL OF LAW
DR. K. SUDHA, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, DSNLU.



A panel discussion is a structured conversation between a panel of experts/stakeholders/a combination of both and an audience. They try to explore a specific topic, share their perspectives, and engage in a lively discourse. The panellists are usually 3–4 experts or practitioners in a field who share their opinions, facts, and respond to audience questions. The goal of a panel discussion is to present different perspectives, exchange ideas, and gain insights. Initially, India made significant progress in the global effort to combat climate change and promote environmental sustainability with the implementation of the Forest (Conservation) Amendment Act, 2023. Its main purpose is to match national efforts and also to maintain forests with the goal of obtaining zero net emissions by 2070. However, many environmentalists and climate activists have raised multiple objections.

In summary, the Forest (Conservation) Amendment Act, 2023, is a step in the right path towards striking a compromise between strategic developmental aims and environmental conservation. The Act provides the groundwork for a more comprehensive and sustainable approach to forest management in India by adopting global climate change targets, taking community livelihoods into account, and retaining clarity in legal language. Sufficient oversight and recurrent evaluations are needed to evaluate the practical implications of these alterations and assure the attainment of their intended goals.

The discussion dealt with a myriad of issues with regards to this bill, ranging from linguistic alteration to land acquisition and tribal rights. Different viewpoints navigated throughout the discussion as the panellists and audience dealt with the good, bad and ugly of the Bill.

NEETI- 1st NATIONAL POLICY DRAFTING COMPETITION

DRISHTIKON X **ORPHEUS**
OF DSNLU SABHA FOUNDATION

The Drishtikon Committee of Damodaram Sanjivayya National Law University (DSNLU), in collaboration with Orpheus Sabha Foundation, successfully organized the NEETI - 1st National Level Policy Drafting Competition. Drishtikon, a student-run committee, regularly conducts discussions on socio-legal, political, and historical issues, providing a platform for DSNLU students to express their viewpoints. Orpheus Sabha Foundation, a non-profit organization, seeks to empower youth by honing their research, public speaking skills, and fostering a diverse, inclusive community.

NEETI, a unique competition, aimed to offer students from various backgrounds a platform to demonstrate their policy analysis and drafting skills. This year's theme was "Deepfake," and the competition was open to undergraduate and postgraduate students from recognized colleges and universities. Participants could register individually or in teams of two.

The event featured attractive prizes, including INR 11,000 for the first place, INR 7,000 for the second, and INR 5,000 for the third. Additionally, the top five teams received letters of recommendation from an ex-bureaucrat, and the top ten finalists were awarded certificates of merit. All participants received e-certificates of participation.

The final closing ceremony, held online on May 26th, included a group discussion and a valedictory session. The third prize was awarded to Reema Jain and Kunal Maliramani from Symbiosis Hyderabad. The second prize went to Nileena Banerjee and Ronsha Roys Anna from NUALS Kochi. The first position was secured by Linet Thomas from Lords Universal College of Law.

Special regards were extended to Mr. Arjun Raghavendra M. for his exceptional guidance and to faculty members Sunita Gedela, Bharat Sir, and Bhagyalakshmi Mam for their generous support. Appreciation was also conveyed to Prof. Dr. Yogendra Srivastava and Mr. Mandar Ransing for serving as honorary judges on the final correction panel.

This successful collaboration between Drishtikon and Orpheus Sabha Foundation marks a significant milestone in providing students with opportunities to engage with real-world policy challenges and propose innovative solutions.

DRISHTIKON



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