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From the Desk of the Chief Editor

The fast and furious advancements in deep technologies space —encompassing AI, quantum computing, biotechnology, and advanced robotics—are pushing the boundaries of innovation and simultaneously straining existing legal and governance frameworks. Legislators and regulators worldwide are scrambling to keep pace, leading to a complex patchwork of emerging regulations. such as the EU's AI Act, which seeks to categorize and govern AI based on its risk level. Key legal challenges include establishing liability for autonomous systems' decisions, defining intellectual property rights for AI-generated content, and ensuring data privacy amidst unprecedented data collection and analysis. This regulatory lag creates significant uncertainty for businesses, which must navigate a volatile landscape where the rules of the game are still being written, potentially stifling innovation or leading to costly compliance missteps.

India has also emerged assumed the leadership role in promoting AI and other advance Technologies such as Quantum and Robotics. The need for responsible AI is recognized all over the world.

Beyond the purely legal, the deep tech ecosystem faces profound ethical and governance questions that strike at the core of societal trust. Ethical concerns around algorithmic bias, pervasive surveillance, and the potential for autonomous weapons demand robust governance structures that prioritize human-centric values.

We at GALTER are committed to join hands with global players and experts in promoting research , training and studies for safe and regulated application of emerging Technologies.

In this Issue ,our readers will find useful Articles , set of interesting and news and developments in Tech -Law domain,,

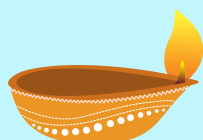
New members are joining GALTER briskly. We are getting richer and stronger in terms of pool of experts.

On behalf of GALTER I welcome all our new Members. Team GALTER takes pride in felicitating the achievements of our members.

My sincere thanks to Editorial team for regular publication of the Newsletter.

Learned Readers may freely share this Issue within their contacts.

Greetings and Best wishes for upcoming auspicious days of Navaratri , Dusshera followed by Deepawali.



Best compliments!!

Prof. Dr. M.K.Bhandari
Chief-Editor





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MESSAGE FROM PROF. DR. SANDEEP SANCHETHI

The legal profession world over stands today at the cusp of a major transformation. For centuries, the practice of law has relied on precedent, careful analysis, and human judgment. While the human element remains essential, the new technology and tools are evolving rapidly making it indispensable to law. Globally technology is an enabler and therefore legal systems are adopting digital technology to improve efficiency, transparency and access to justice. India, with its vast and diverse legal ecosystem, has a unique opportunity to take advantage and put the system on track at least in terms of minimizing latency and limiting the pile of cases. In my opinion digital technologies are not a divider but an enabler. From smart contracts that can reduce ambiguity, to predictive analytics that can assist in case strategy, technology has the potential to simplify complexity and bring greater efficiency into legal processes. Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, Big Data, Blockchain, Quantum Computing, and allied technologies are no longer abstract concepts - they are shaping the way to resolve disputes and monitor compliances etc. Interestingly, reverse is also true that law in many cases decides the fate of a technology. They are indeed inseparable!

However, with every opportunity comes newer challenges like Intellectual Property Rights, Cyber Security, Multitude of Frameworks and laws transgressing the boundaries of nations in an interconnected global village. As responsible legal professionals, we must judiciously use technology to not replace human wisdom but to augment it. In this context, a bigger challenge is to change the conventional mindset of all stakeholders, remove fear of technology and regularly educate them on relevant issues.

I am happy to note that Global Academy of Law-Tech Education and Research (GALTER) is precisely addressing this space by educating and training all potential stakeholders. This newsletter is one of the ways to explore many intersections of convergence of law and technology. It is medium to create a forum that encourages dialogue, action and dissemination of newer developments. There is lot to gain from successful union of these two important domains. Let us put our best efforts to strengthen the bonds of this exciting frontier.

I am impressed and overawed by the vision and the efforts Prof MK Bhandari, founder of GALTER, is putting to help the society through variety of events like conferences, seminars, invited talks, books and media contributions etc. I am happy to be a part of all such endeavours where elements of law and technology are converging. A person with technological background, I am proud to be the member of GALTER family.

Wishing all its readers and supporters season's greetings!

Prof. Dr Sandeep Sanchethi
Vice President Research Relations & Academic
Affairs , Elsevier (India)
Former Vice Chancellor



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Dr. Preethi A Nayak



Dr. Anitha K. N

CURRENT NEWS ON LAW AND TECHNOLOGY

US Professors are bringing back handwritten tests: Why colleges are going old school



**Surveillance Technology
and Right to Privacy**

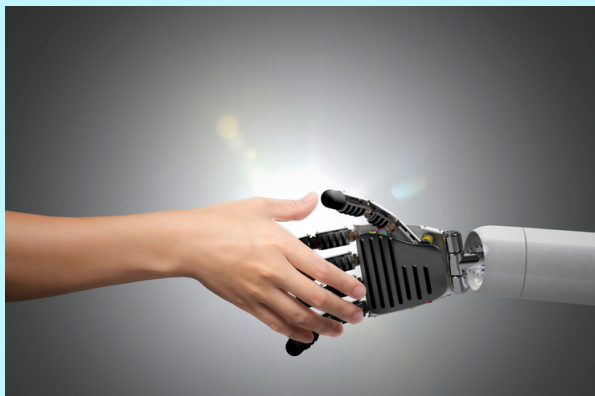
Harvard Aligns Partly with Trump's Desires

Credits: The Economic Times



AI Break Throughs Spur Race for Superintelligence

Credits: The Economic Times



GALTER EVENTS


GLOBAL ACADEMY OF LAW TECH EDUCATION AND RESEARCH (GALTER)
 Presents


NATIONAL MONTHLY WEBINAR SERIES-'28
INDIA @ 100 LAW AND VIKSIT BHARAT
 DISTINGUISHED SPEAKER


Prof. (Dr.) M.K. Bhandari
 Director-GALTER


B. Mathanachandiran
 Advocate


Ritika Goswami
 Convenor

About the Distinguished Speaker: General Practitioner engaged in litigation before the Madras High Court, Tribunals, and Subordinate Courts; also an Academician and Certified Arbitrator.

 Sunday
27 July, 2025

 Time
11:00 am IST

Link to Join
<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/4541125111?pwd=OWdMWHNvMEg4QTZlWenFBRnJcWp3QT09&omn=84000663012>


Global Academy of Law Tech Education and Research (GALTER)
presents

NATIONAL MONTHLY WEBINAR SERIES-'29
"From Constitution to Constitutionalism: The Transformative Turn"
 DISTINGUISHED SPEAKER


PROF. M.K. BHANDARI
 DIRECTOR, GALTER


DR. SONALI ROY CHOUDHURY
 ASSISTANT PROFESSOR,
 FACULTY OF LAW, UNIVERSITY
 OF LUCKNOW
 GALTERIAN


MS. SHRADDHA SRIVASTAVA
 CONVENOR,
 GALTERIAN

Distinguished academician with expertise in Human Rights, Constitutional Law, and Gender Justice.

 **31/08/2025**

 **11.00 AM IST**

JOIN US :-https://us06web.zoom.us/join/940569520?signature=tm8aSojCxE18SFwopqaCFLD7_inp9H4v8eU1gwA-AU1
Meeting ID: 454 112 5111
Passcode: HZd492


VIVEKANANDA GLOBAL UNIVERSITY, JAIPUR
 DEPARTMENT OF LAW
 In Collaboration With
GALTER
 Is Organising
NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON
IPR LAWS IN THE ERA OF AI
30TH AUGUST, 2025
 RESOURCE PERSONS


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 Founder, LEX MANTIS
 Advocate and Legal Consultant


Prof. Dr. N.D. Mathur
 President
 VGU, Jaipur


Prof. (Dr.) M.K. Bhandari
 Founder and Director
 GALTER

CHIEF GUEST

MODE: ONLINE
TIME: 10:00 AM TO 2:00 PM
REGISTRATION FEE: INR 200

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E-CERTIFICATE WILL BE PROVIDED


PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY
 PRESIDENCY SCHOOL OF LAW

LEGAL FRONTIERS:
ONLINE FACULTY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM ON CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN LAW
14th -18th July, 2025
 10.00 AM – 3:00 PM Platform: Google Meet


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 Hon'ble, School of Law, IISD
 Former Vice-Chancellor, NLU, Bhopal


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Prof. (Dr.) M. K. Bhandari
 Former Dean-2010 Jaipur
 Founder-Director, GALTER


Prof. (Dr.) A. K. Pandey
 Faculty of Law
 Bharosa Hindu University

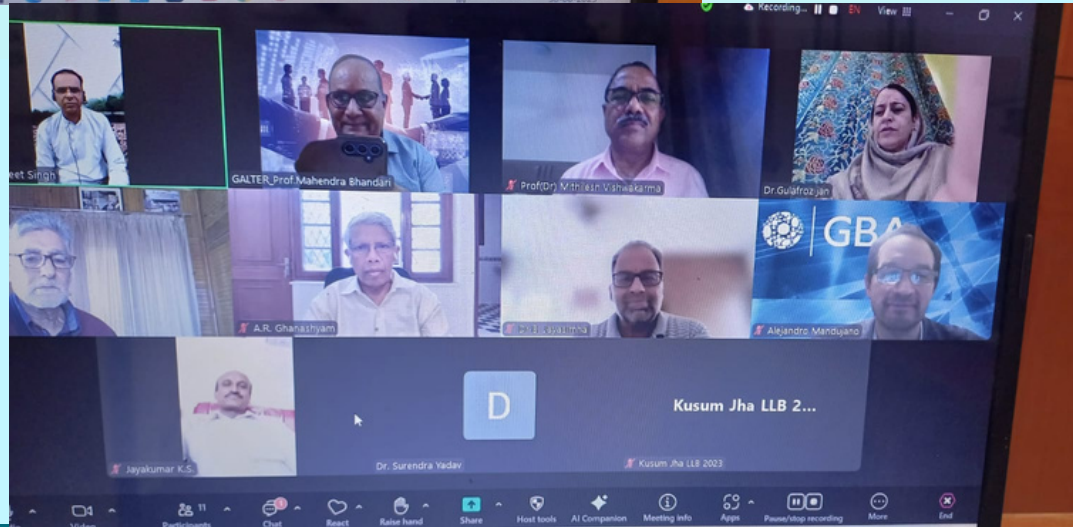
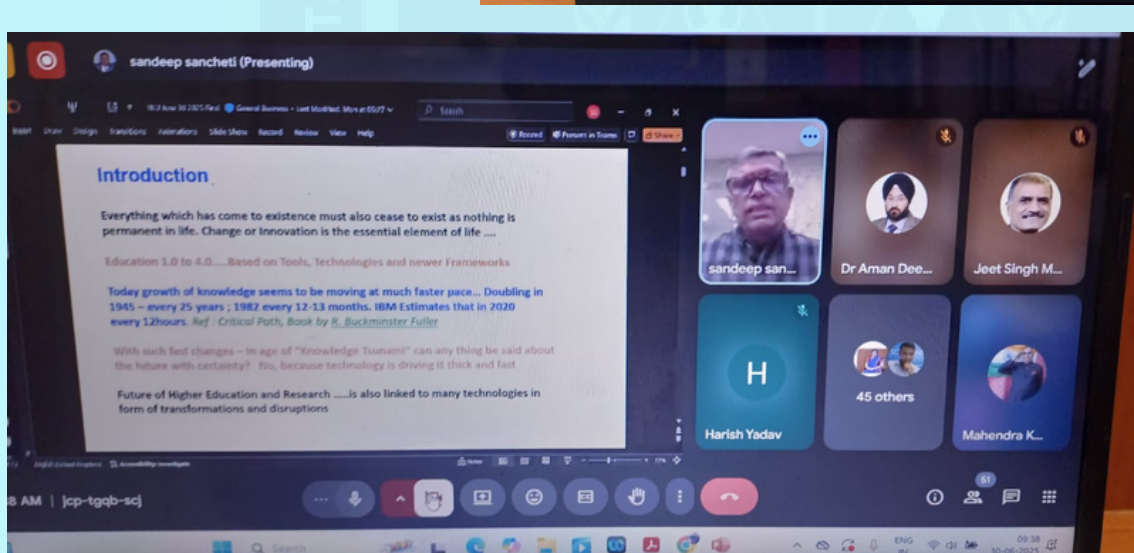
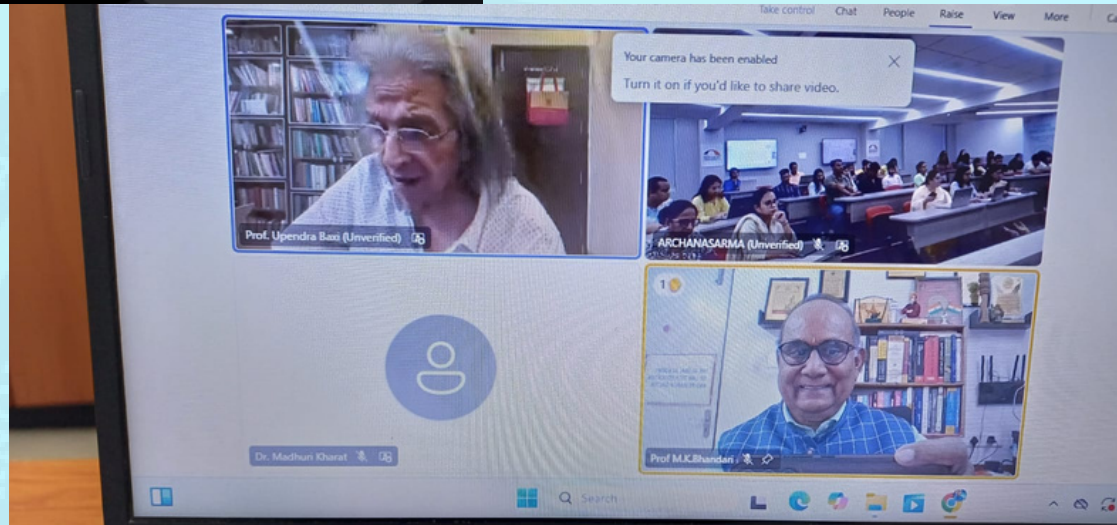
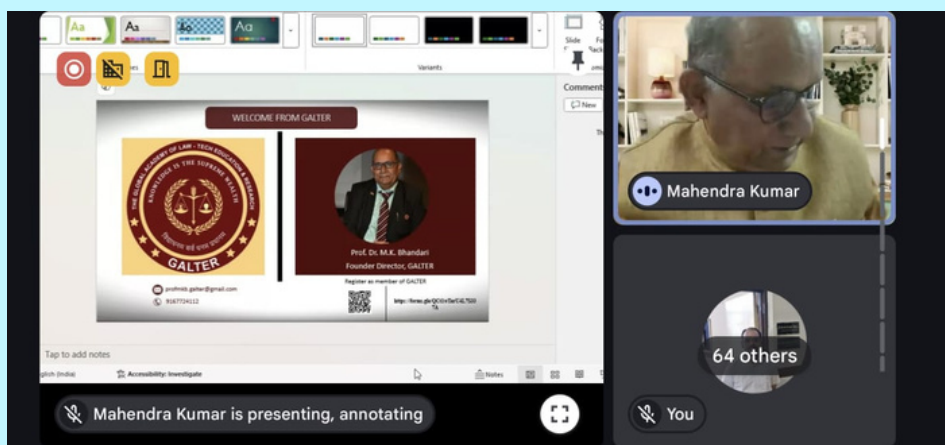

Prof. (Dr.) Vandana Ajay Kumar
 Department of Law
 Heritage University, Chandigarh


Prof. (Dr.) Vigneshwari Deswal
 Faculty of Law
 Delhi University

FOR QUERIES, CONTACT:
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Ms. Toshali Pattnaik Assistant Professor, PSOL, Contact: 8328940216




GALTER GALLERY



IMPRESSIONS

Soon after I knew the very reason of creation of the GALTER and the activities under taken by the founder Director of GALTER, I realised that the needs of the law scholars in this technically developing world are being rightly identified by the learned Professor of Law and his team. There was need of such platform or forum where aspirants of law, interdisciplinary educators, experts from industry and people associated with use of latest technology for human good could deliberate on pros and cons of the current technological knowledge and keep apprised the people who are yet to keep abreast with latest in field of law and Technology. Ever since inception of IT Act,2000 our legal system experienced legal vacuum to overcome the challenges from digital world governing various aspects of society.

Be it Cybercrimes, knowledge of Block chain technology, misuse of personal digital data by fiduciaries, interference with the honest interdisciplinary research and utilisation of technology, GALTER through its pan-world webinars and expert presentations continued to keep a larger segment of academics, administrators and scholars update in the field. I feel highly obliged to the founder of GALTER Professor M.K. Bhandari for his tireless efforts and the contributors the GALTER. I wish this journey of GALTER of enlightening aspirants of Law and Technology to continue as pro bono publico forum.

Prof (Dr) Mithilesh Vishwakarma
Member GALTER



FROM CHEESE SLICING TO GENE SLICING- DEEP BIOTECH AND BEYOND

History: During the contemporary times, human maneuvers and ability to exploit biodiversity to the benefit of mankind has turned a new leaf over in the history of technological development. These developments have resulted in the mobilization of lot of resources, resulting in the incredible material progress. Among these progresses, the fast growing and marvelous one is Biotechnology. Biotechnology is the short form of “biological technology” and the popular definition is “the application of scientific and engineering principles to the processing of materials by biological agents to provide goods and services.” Being an ancient artisanal skill, production of breads, curd, vinegar, idli and dosa, cheeses and yoghurts, soy sauce, fermented fish and meat, wines and beers were produced resulting in preservation of perishable raw materials. These constitute the interventions of biotechnology.

Word Biotechnology: In 1917, Karl Ereky, Hungarian Agricultural Economist, coined word ‘Biotechnology’. It was considered interaction of biology with technology and subsequently, a branch of engineering – development and exploitation of machines in relation to various needs of human. Developments in this domain have changed the concept of drug development, diagnosis and treatment of very serious ailments, food security, enhanced yield of crops and its preservation. Sophisticated areas like manipulation of the heritable components of cells between different types of organisms - microbe and plant or animal, or vice versa, use of genetically modified organisms for the production of insulin and vaccines; use of genome sequence for better treatment of diseases; gene therapy techniques for treatment of genetic diseases and cancers; use of molecular biological and immunological techniques for better diagnosis of ailments; drug development, use of GM technology for healthy and resistant plants to insect or fungal attack; resistant to drought, or give higher yield and development of biosensors, are a few applications of contemporary biotechnology. On April 25, 1953, James Watson and Francis Crick published their scientific paper describing for the first time the intricacies of the double-helical structure of the DNA molecule and were awarded the 1962 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine—and initiated a biological revolution-a new Genetic Age started.

Deep Biotech: It is the newer and most sophisticated form of biotechnology and offers solutions to the most significant challenges, that the modern man is facing - Food Security, Climate Change, and Environmental Pollution, Drinking Water availability, Alternate Energy and most important creation of Healthy and Sustainable Living Space for Human Beings and like. A few Deep Biotech Technologies such as cellular agriculture - producing meat without traditional farming methods, chemical and materials – derives materials and chemicals from biological sources-creating biodegradable plastics and sustainable textiles, environmental solutions - cleaning up pollution by engineered enzymes and microorganisms, biofuels- can help reduce dependence on fossil fuels, have been developed and these challenges can be faced with these technologies. Artificial Intelligence (AI), Genomes editing, and contemporary Biological Processes mean we are in an era of disruptive biological innovations. We are in a position to mitigate threats to global sustainability with these innovations. Then we have to embrace the Deep Tech –Deep Biotech, though with caution as far as ethical and other issues are concerned, and drive forward the bio-revolution at the global level. Our ability to harness the benefits of nature can be possible due to the advancements in big data, AI, genomics, ‘lab on a chip’

technologies and DNA sequencing. We are passing through fourth industrial revolution—advances in ‘biological science’ combined with the enormous development of quantum computing, artificial intelligence (AI) and automation, culminating in the newer and sophisticated deep innovations.

Bio-economy: We are shifting from knowledge economy to bio-economy ‘using renewable biological resources from land and sea, like crops, forests, fish, animals and microorganisms to produce food, materials and energy. Biotechnology plays a vital role in the development of a sustainable bio-economy, by promoting economic development by using the tools and techniques that aid us in managing resources efficiently and sustainably.

Indian scenario: In contrast to many countries particularly China, India has a history of minimum investment in Research and Development. Once Chinese decide to pursue something—be it AI, quantum computing or deep biotech—they finance it generously and adequately. However, the good sense has prevailed and things are changing in India now. The Union government has decided to finally approve a scheme worth Rs1 lakh crore to fund research, development and innovation in critical sectors like semiconductors, AI, green energy and biotech. India’s bio-economy has grown from \$10 billion in 2014 to \$165.7 billion in 2024, with a target of \$300 billion by 2030. And India is among the top producers of vaccines globally and developed the world’s first DNA COVID-19 Vaccine.

Challenges: Biotechnology, particularly Deep Biotech has posed some potential challenges globally, due to popular (traditional) mindset about new technology, complex regulatory mechanism, and ethical issues, lack of adequate financing and infrastructure, and trained manpower. Public perception of deep biotech in general and genetic modifications in particular are divided and varied. Some feel scientific breakthrough may solve global food shortages and eradication of disease, pollution and climate change thus may prove boon to the society. While others fear the consequences of “tampering with nature” and “playing god” alteration of life having very drastic consequences, particularly human cloning and genetic modifications and develop designer babies do raise genuine ethical questions. Issues with the Patenting life particularly when it comes into conflict with morals and ethics. The answer is not so simple. It is to be analyzed whether there are certain inherent values in life and whether the patenting violate such inherent values of life.

Further, the modern legal system recognizes the notion of life in terms of rights enshrined in respective constitutions.

Serious threat: Biogenetic warfare is the most serious threat of genetic engineering. It is a serious concern and may cause widespread destruction, sufferings and death. Terrorists may use genetically engineered viruses to achieve their ulterior motives. Same equipment and technology that are used commercially can easily be transferred to military application. During the late 1980s, it is reported that the former Soviet Union had 60,000 people working on bio warfare, including genetically engineered pathogens. It is said, they attempted to combine smallpox virus with Ebola virus. In June, 1997, the then U.S. Secretary of Defense William Cohen warned about “certain types of pathogens that would be ethnic specific so that they could eliminate certain ethnic groups.” Several countries have reportedly already been genetically engineering viruses

that target specific ethnic groups. However, it is important to note that the public opinion is based on multiple factors, including culture, education, society and scientific mindset.

Promising future with caveat: In healthcare, gene editing could lead to breakthroughs in the treatment of incurable diseases. However, it also raise the prospect of “genetic elitism,” where only wealthy people can afford improvements. Similarly, ongoing development of GM crops may solve global food shortages, though with environmental and economic sustainability consequences. Social resistance to genetic modification may remain due to ethical, environmental or religious basis – but need to balance innovations with regulations, ensuring that the benefits of genetic modification are shared equitably while protecting against potential risks.

Insulin was primarily extracted from slaughter animals. Since 1982, human insulin (Humulin R) has been produced by microorganisms in fermenters. Hepatitis-B vaccines are the genetically engineered vaccines produced biotechnologically. The medical industry is today’s largest single beneficiary of biotechnology treatment of faulty / worn-out human organs by replacing them. Kidney transplants have become almost a routine surgical intervention, with about 100,000 defective kidneys being replaced around the world every year. Liver and lung transplants were first attempted in 1960’s, but no operation caught public attention more than the first heart transplant, carried out by Dr. Christian Barnard, on December 3, 1967. Heart transplants are very common now and only in the United States today, more than 2,000 hearts are transplanted each year. Over 4,000 medical disorders are already known or suspected to be caused by defective genes, many of these maladies appear only in later stage of life.

In spite of such marvelous contributions, the resistance to biotechnology will persist and it should be seen through the lens of social norms and religious teachings by making the common man aware of the innovations and their benefits. More dialogue and transparent debate is required, Combination of Compassion with Wisdom must be the goal. New mindset based on judicious use of science and technology for the betterment of human society is essential to achieve, so that advantages provided by Deep Biotech can be made available to the society without negative consequences. The spirit of learning says that “what I think is true may not be so”. The debate and discussion is necessary, but with decency, particularly when subject is multidisciplinary. It is sine quo non for success. New waves in the realm of biotechnology and genetic engineering require serious examination for appropriate measures at national and international level, which obviously, shall help to meet with perceptions and social challenges of Biotech Century and thereafter, because biotechnology is an explosive technology and Deep Biotech is more volatile one.

FIRDOUS WANI, Ph.D.

Former Dean, School of Law, Hamdard University, Delhi

Former Registrar, Allahabad University, Prayagraj, U.P.



QASWA, M.Sc., (Management)

Senior Lecturer

SDU University, Kasklen, Almaty, Kazakhstan.

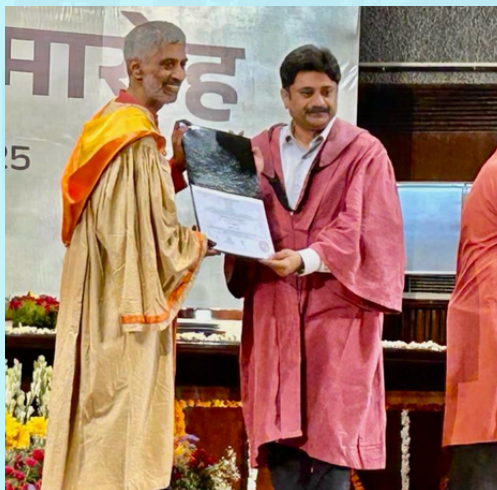
GREETINGS TO GALTERIANS

GALTER is elated to share the achievements of **GALTERIANS**



Dr. Aparjitha Bhat, Member GALTER & Director Centre for Cyber Law - NLU Delhi was awarded the **Utkarsh** award for significant contribution in Academic Growth of NLU Delhi.

Dr Mohit Arya, Member GALTER & Asst Professor At ICFAI Dehradun, awarded Ph.D. on 3 September 2025



Dr. Nishith Dixit, Member GALTER & Cyber Law expert awarded Ph.D from IIT Delhi on 2 August 2025

Prof. Dr. Petikam Shailaja, Member GALTER awarded as **Best Faculty in Law 2025** by **Puthiya Jananayaga Makkah Iyakkam - Tamil Nadu**



INVITATION TO JOIN GALTER

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Three Years Term	INR- 3000/- (Two Thousand Five Hundred Rupees)	USD-70 or Euro-65
Five Years Term	INR 5000/- (Four Thousand Rupees)	USD-80 or Euro-70

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*Limited slots for membership are available for the year 2024

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(Term: ONE YEAR)

INR 1,000/- (OneThousand Hundred)/ USD 20 or EURO 15

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INVITATION TO JOIN GALTER

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Tech Education and Research

Name of Bank: Kotak Mahindra Bank-
Kondapur, Hyderabad

Current Account No: 0447485774

IFSC code: KKBK0000555; Swift Code
(For Overseas Payments)-- KKBKINBB

FOR PAYMENT VIA UPI

SCAN TO PAY

UPIN-- 9167724112@kotak



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