

CHIEF STUDENT EDITOR'S NOTE

On behalf of the Editorial Board of the Integral Law Review, I take this opportunity to introduce Volume 5 (2025-2026). I would first like to thank our Patrons, the Board of Advisors, and the whole Editorial Board for their continuous support in bringing this Volume to fruition. The publication of this issue represents a significant milestone for the Faculty of Law, Integral University.

The editorial team has been constantly refining the editorial process to ensure the most efficient and satisfying experience for both authors and reviewers. Around seventy seven articles were considered by the editorial team for this issue, which went through three stages of a screening process: initial screening, plagiarism and generative AI test, and blind peer reviews. As per the policy, the team followed a double-blind peer review process for each entry where the identities of authors and reviewers were not revealed to each other. For this Volume, the entire review and revision process took approximately five months, ensuring that the work published meets the highest standards of intersectional scholarship.

The scholarly contributions in this volume are lined up to address a wide spectrum of contemporary legal challenges. The issue opens with a critical examination of the gender “blind spots” in the 2025 labour reform framework, followed by an analysis of the “pathology of consent” and privacy hurdles within India’s digital health ecosystem. The discourse continues with India’s international obligations regarding the emerging sector of space tourism and a detailed study of the journey toward India’s first “smell mark” for unconventional trademarks. We then transition into the criminal justice sphere, exploring forensic gait analysis and AI-enhanced CCTV evidence, the legislative vacuum regarding bestiality after the repeal of Section 377 IPC, and the invisible legal dimensions of cruelty faced by men in marital relationships. The volume further investigates the ethical challenges of AI in judicial decision-making and provides a comparative study of refugee protection in India and the United States. Finally, the issue concludes with an analysis of fair trial rights in the age of technological surveillance and the transformative shift toward victim-centric justice under the new criminal law framework of 2023.

The release of this volume serves as a contribution to the socio-legal body of knowledge, aiming to influence policy-making and judicial discussions through rigorous academic inquiry. We remain committed to the highest standards of academic integrity and intellectual honesty, ensuring that every published work meets the criteria for original scholarship. By providing an open platform

for the dissemination of knowledge, the Integral Law Review aspires to develop a community of research-oriented scholars who contribute to the evolution of a more inclusive and adaptable legal system. Following the publication of this issue, the Board of Editors formally invites original and unpublished manuscripts for Volume 6 (2026-2027). We welcome submissions of academic articles, short essays, case comments, and book reviews on any area of law. Contributions are accepted on a rolling basis throughout the year, and authors are encouraged to follow the prescribed word limits and citation standards to facilitate the editorial review.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ayaz" with a horizontal line underneath it.

Mohd Ayaz Raza
Chief Student Editor
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