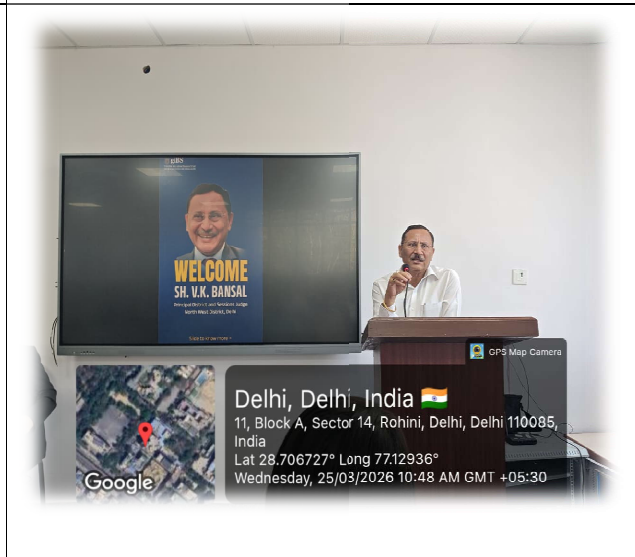


**CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE DIGITAL AGE: SOCIAL  
MEDIA EVIDENCE, DEEPPAKES AND  
NEW-AGE FORENSICS  
25<sup>TH</sup> MARCH 2026 (WEDNESDAY)**



Jurist Day 6 on 'Criminal Investigations in the Digital Age: Social Media Evidence, Deepfakes and New-Age Forensics' was successfully organized on March 25, 2026. This session was meticulously designed to bridge the gap between technological disruption and the foundational stability of the rule of law.

During the session, the resource person, Shri V. K. Bansal,(Retd.) Principal District and Sessions Judge, Northwest District, Delhi provided in-depth insights into the evolving nature of criminal investigation in the digital age. He elaborated on the concept of digital evidence and emphasized the importance of maintaining the integrity and authenticity of electronic records in legal proceedings. A significant focus of the discussion was on the concept of hash value, which serves as a digital fingerprint to ensure that electronic evidence remains untampered. Sir also referred to technical tools such as SHA-256 hashing, which is used to generate a unique digital fingerprint of electronic evidence, ensuring its integrity and preventing any form of tampering during investigation and presentation before the court. He further highlighted the importance of maintaining a proper chain of custody, ensuring that electronic evidence remains secure and admissible from the stage of collection to its presentation before the court.

He also explained the relevance of Section 65B of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (now, Section 63 of the Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023), particularly the requirement of a certificate for the admissibility of electronic evidence. The procedural and legal importance of this certificate in proving digital records was explained with practical clarity, along with the challenges faced in cases of improper documentation.

The session also covered the role of forensic investigation in criminal cases. Sir discussed how forensic experts and specialized teams play a critical role in collecting, preserving, and analyzing both primary and secondary evidence. He elaborated techniques such as forensic imaging, where exact copies of digital storage devices are created to preserve the originality of evidence while allowing detailed examination.

Additionally, the importance of metadata analysis in determining the origin, time, and authenticity of digital files was highlighted. Sir also distinguished between volatile memory (such as RAM) and non-volatile storage, explaining the challenges involved in capturing and preserving transient digital data during investigations.

Importantly, he addressed situations where primary data is no longer available, explaining how secondary evidence can still be relied upon, provided it is properly authenticated and supported by forensic analysis. The discussion also touched upon emerging challenges such as deep-fake technology and the increasing difficulty in distinguishing manipulated digital content from authentic evidence.

During the session, the resource person also referred to real-life instances to highlight the importance of CCTV footage as electronic evidence. He discussed cases from Delhi where incidents of violence among students, including physical assault leading to death, were captured through CCTV surveillance. Such footage played a crucial role in reconstructing the sequence of events and identifying the accused. These examples emphasized how CCTV recordings serve as vital corroborative evidence, strengthening the prosecution's case and ensuring transparency in investigation.

Overall, the session provided a comprehensive understanding of how technological tools, forensic methodologies, and legal principles are integrated to ensure effective investigation and justice delivery in the digital era.

**FLYER OF THE EVENT**



<b>TYPE OF EVENT</b>	Co-curricular
<b>VENUE</b>	Seminar Hall, First Floor, GIBS
<b>TIME &amp; DURATION</b>	10:00 AM onwards
<b>CONDUCTED BY</b>	CLS-GIBS
<b>ORGANISED FOR</b>	BALLB Sem. 6 and BBALLB Sem. 6
<b>NAME OF THE COORDINATOR</b>	Dr. Seema Modi and Dr. Ankita Tandon
<b>ATTENDANCE</b>	92
<b>RESOURCEPERSON</b>	Sh. V.K. Bansal, Principal District and Sessions Judge, North West District, Delhi

<p><b>OBJECTIVES OF THE EVENT</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To introduce students to the evolving landscape of digital criminal investigations.</li> <li>• To enhance understanding of social media evidence and its evidentiary value in criminal trials.</li> <li>• To discuss the legal and investigative challenges posed by deepfakes and AI-generated digital content.</li> <li>• To familiarize students with new age forensic techniques such as Digital forensics, cyber forensics, and AI-based investigative tools.</li> <li>• To encourage critical thinking among students regarding the legal, ethical, and procedural implications of technology in criminal justice systems.</li> </ul>
<p><b>LEARNING OUTCOME</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Students gained awareness of modern investigative techniques and digital evidence used in criminal justice systems.</li> <li>• Participants developed a better understanding of the legal challenges associated with deepfakes, AI-generated content, and digital manipulation.</li> <li>• The event strengthened students' analytical and critical thinking abilities regarding technological developments in law enforcement and legal practice.</li> <li>• Students can now better address emerging legal issues in cybercrime, digital evidence, and criminal litigation.</li> </ul>

<b>SHORTFALL DURING EVENT</b>	N/A
<b>LINK OF ONLINE VIDEO</b>	<a href="https://youtu.be/ldjIZh-z500">https://youtu.be/ldjIZh-z500</a>

**PREPARED & SUBMITTED BY: DR. SEEMA MODI AND DR. ANKITA TANDON,  
ASSISTANT PROFESSORS, CLS, GIBS**