

# LIGHTS, CAMERA & LAW

## MEDIA & ENTERTAINMENT LAWS UPDATES MARCH, 2026



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## ASHWINI VAISHNAW HIGHLIGHTS ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (“AI”), ONLINE SAFETY, AND SOCIAL MEDIA REVENUE ISSUES AT DIGITAL NEWS PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION (“DNPA”) CONCLAVE 2026

The Union Minister for Electronics and Information Technology, Ashwini Vaishnaw, has addressed concerns regarding social media revenue models, platform accountability, and AI-generated content. He has urged digital platforms to voluntarily revisit their revenue sharing frameworks, as it has become one of the major societal concerns.

He stated that if such an act is not done voluntarily, legal measures, similar to those in other countries, will be adopted. He has also emphasized that platforms cannot distance themselves from the content they have hosted on their networks and that responsibility shall be taken for the online safety of children and citizens.

Further, he added the risks of AI-generated photos and videos that have no relation with reality. He indicated that such content can harm and mislead citizens and undermine societal trust, describing it as a big threat that many countries are dealing with, including India.

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## GOVERNMENT REFUSES TO EASE CONTENT REMOVAL REGULATIONS

The central government is determined in its decision to retain stricter content takedown timelines for social media platforms under the amended Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2026. Despite countless concerns raised by various intermediaries regarding operational feasibility, the officials from the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (“MeitY”) have clarified that there is no plan to dilute or extend the revised deadlines.

The amendments, effective from 20th February, 2026, have significantly shortened the compliance timelines in cases involving unlawful content, deepfakes targeting women and children, and non-consensual intimate imagery (“NCII”). Currently, the minimum time granted to platforms to resolve user grievances has been reduced from 15 days to 7 days. Furthermore, the NCII must now be removed within 2 hours, compared to the earlier, much wider, 24-hour window. Additionally, the platforms are required to act on certain categories of unlawful content within 3 hours, instead of the previous 36-hour deadline.

Government officials emphasized that the decision to compress timelines was made after careful consideration and broad internal consensus. They highlighted the

tendency of harmful content and the potential legal concerns if such material remains accessible for a long duration. Accordingly, timely removal is viewed as essential to safeguarding users’ privacy, dignity, and safety in the digital environment.

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## KERALA HIGH COURT DECLINES PIL SEEKING TITLE CHANGE OF *THE KERALA STORY 2*

The Kerala High Court, in the case of “*Chandramohan K C v. Union of India (WP (PIL) No. 49 of 2026)*”, recently declined to entertain a Public Interest Litigation (“PIL”) seeking removal of the word “Kerala” from the title of the film “The Kerala Story 2: Goes Beyond”. The petitioner argued that the title could stigmatize the State and promote communal disharmony. Accordingly, directions were sought to restrict the film’s exhibition unless accompanied by a disclaimer that clarifies its fictional nature.

A Division Bench comprising Chief Justice Soumen Sen and Justice Syam Kumar V.M. refused to intervene, noting that related matters, including challenges to the film’s release and certification, are already pending before another bench. The court emphasized that passing orders in the present PIL could conflict with earlier rulings, particularly since a coordinate bench had already permitted the film’s release.

The court further observed that entertaining the PIL at this stage would be inappropriate and advised the petitioners to approach the bench currently hearing the connected appeals. It also cautioned against multiple benches issuing divergent decisions on the same subject matter.

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## KARNATAKA ANNOUNCES SOCIAL MEDIA BAN FOR CHILDREN UNDER 16

The State of Karnataka has announced a ban on the use of social media by children under the age of 16, making it the first Indian state to introduce such a restriction, Chief Minister Siddaramaiah said during his annual budget speech.

The decision, intended to address rising concerns about children’s excessive mobile usage and digital addiction, follows similar global moves such as Australia’s social media ban for children under 16 and ongoing debates in Britain, Denmark, and Greece on limiting youth access to online platforms.

However, the government has not yet specified when the ban will take effect, even as neighbouring states like Goa

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and Andhra Pradesh consider comparable measures, and some experts argue that age-based restrictions may be difficult to enforce.

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## DELHI HIGH COURT ORDERS BAN ON 'COME SPORTS' APPS IMITATING DREAM11

In the case of "*Sporta Technologies Private Limited v. Rogue Fantasy App Operators (CS(COMM) 181/2026)*", the Delhi High Court ("DHC") directed the blocking of several rogue fantasy gaming applications operating under names such as "Come" and "Come Sports" after finding that they were imitating the popular fantasy sports platform Dream11.

Justice Jyoti Singh passed an interim order in a suit filed by Sporta Technologies Private Limited, the operator of Dream11, which alleged that the defendants were using identical trademarks, branding, logos, promotional content, and even a similar mobile app interface to mislead users into believing the apps were associated with or endorsed by Dream11. The petitioner informed the DHC that Dream11, launched in 2012, has over 200 million registered users and multiple registered trademarks such as "Dream11" and "Dream Sports," and that the infringing apps were being promoted on social media platforms like Facebook and Instagram and distributed through APK (Android Package Kit) downloads outside official app stores. After receiving user complaints and conducting an investigation, the company discovered more than 21 domain names hosting the fake apps.

Observing that the defendants had deliberately tried to exploit Dream11's goodwill and could cause irreparable harm, the DHC restrained them from using Dream11's trademarks, domain names, advertising material, or copying its app interface. It also directed the Department of Telecommunications ("DoT") and the MeitY to instruct internet service providers to block the identified domains and allowed Dream11 to notify intermediaries and platforms if additional infringing websites are discovered.

Pursuant to this, DoT issued an order on 18 March 2026 directing all internet service providers to block the domains linked to the rogue fantasy apps imitating Dream11. The communication was also shared with MeitY for coordinated enforcement, ensuring swift compliance with the DHC's injunction.

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## BOMBAY HIGH COURT GRANTS INTERIM RELIEF AGAINST VIOLATION OF SHILPA SHETTY'S PERSONALITY RIGHTS

In the case of "*Shilpa Shetty Kundra v. Getoutlive.in, 2025 (SCC OnLine Bom 5486)*", filed before the Bombay High Court ("BHC"), actor Shilpa Shetty raised concerns about the infringement of her personality rights by AI-generated content platforms, highlighting the need for stronger legal protection in this area. The actor sought protection of her personality rights against several AI platforms that were cloning her voice, image, and facial expressions and using her name, likeness, and performances without her consent. She alleged violation of her personality and public rights, moral rights, right to privacy, and right to dignity by certain AI platforms for commercial gain.

At the interim stage, the principal issue before the BHC was whether a prima facie case had been established for the grant of urgent interim relief to restrain and remove AI-generated simulations of celebrities created without consent, which allegedly infringed their personality rights, and whether platforms hosting such content should be directed to take it down. The BHC recognized the content as disturbing and shocking and added that such content being posted without consent is a clear violation of a woman's dignity.

Furthermore, the BHC also stated that such content can cause serious harm to her reputation and personality and, accordingly, granted the interim relief, including removal of offending online content, restraining its circulation, and directions to authorities and platforms to delete infringing material.

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## FIR FILED AGAINST RAPPER BADSHAH IN HARYANA

An FIR has been filed in Haryana against Rapper Badshah (real name Aditya Prateek Singh Sisodia). The complainant has expressed their discomfort over Badshah's latest song "Tateeree", alleging that the video content is vulgar and has sexually explicit lyrics, suggestive visuals, insulting women.

The FIR also invokes provisions of obscenity and indecent representation of women and promotion of offensive content, covered under Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 and the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986.

Furthermore, the Haryana State Commission for

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Women issued a summon, directing the singer to appear before the commission. Subsequently, Badshah issued a public apology across his social media platforms. The case still remains in the preliminary stage, with the authorities yet to examine the complaint and the contents of the said music video.

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## TEMPORARY SUSPENSION ORDERED ON TRP REPORTING OF TV NEWS CHANNELS

Invoking Clause 24.2 of the Policy Guidelines for Television Rating Agencies (2014), a recent order of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (“MIB”) has directed the Broadcast Audience Research Council (“BARC”) to impose a suspension on Television Rating Points (“TRP”) of TV news channels for four weeks or until further direction. The government’s actions were in furtherance of the unwarranted sensationalism and speculative reporting surrounding the recent Israel-Iran conflict. This was reasoned as a potential to create panic among the public, especially among people who have connections in the affected region.

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## JIOSTAR REMOVES IPTV PIRACY APPS/WEBSITES DURING T20 WORLD CUP

During the ICC Men’s T20 World Cup, a significant crackdown on digital piracy targeted unauthorized Internet Protocol Television (“IPTV”) applications streaming matches without permission. The action was led by the official broadcaster, JioStar, which holds exclusive digital and television media rights for ICC tournaments in India.

The broadcaster approached the Delhi High Court (“DHC”) in “*Jiostar India Pvt. Ltd. v. Cricfy Tv & Ors, 2025 (Delhi High Court, CS(COMM) 1203/2025)*”, alleging that multiple IPTV apps and websites were illegally streaming live matches and enabling access to premium sports content without valid subscriptions, thereby causing substantial financial losses and eroding the value of its broadcast rights.

Recognizing these concerns, the DHC granted relief in the form of a dynamic injunction, allowing the broadcaster themselves to request immediate blocking of infringing websites and applications when a piracy source is found, without requiring fresh litigation. Reportedly, around 36 IPTV applications, collectively accounting for over 26 million global downloads, were subsequently removed from platforms such as the Apple App Store and Google Play Store.

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## DELHI HIGH COURT PROTECTS TV9 FROM “GROUNDLESS” COPYRIGHT STRIKES BY FOREIGN MEDIA ENTITIES

The Delhi High Court, in the case of “*Associated Broadcasting Company Limited v. Google LLC & Ors. (CS(COMM) 9/2024 & I.A. 260/2024)*”, granted relief to TV9 Network by restraining certain foreign media entities, including a Turkey-based organization, from issuing “groundless” copyright infringement claims against the channel.

The dispute arose because these foreign entities had sent copyright strikes and takedown notices regarding short video clips used by TV9 in its news broadcasts and on digital platforms. Justice Tejas Karia held that TV9 had used only brief extracts of the videos for reporting current events, which falls within the doctrine of fair dealing under Section 52 of the Copyright Act, 1957 (“Act”).

The Delhi High Court also invoked Section 60 of the Act, which allows courts to stop unjustified threats of copyright infringement, and therefore restrained the defendants from issuing further such claims. The judgment recognized that using short clips for news reporting is legally permissible and protects broadcasters from misuse of copyright law that could otherwise disrupt their reporting activities.

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## BOMBAY HIGH COURT ORDERS HALT TO USE OF PPL MUSIC IN LEGENDS LEAGUE CRICKET

In the case of “*Phonographic Performance Ltd. v. Absolute Legends Sports Pvt. Ltd. (IA (L) 27758/2025 in Comm. IP Suit (L) 27133/2025, Bom HC, 2026)*”, the Bombay High Court granted ad-interim relief restraining the use of copyrighted sound recordings during cricket matches without a valid license. The case was filed by Phonographic Performance Limited (“PPL”) against organizers of the Legends League Cricket (“LLC”), alleging that the organizers are likely to engage in an unauthorized public performance of its music repertoire.

The court, presided over by Justice Sharmila U. Deshmukh, held that PPL had established a prima facie case of apprehended infringement, noting that the organizers had previously obtained licenses and had also given an undertaking acknowledging PPL’s exclusive rights. This indicates their awareness of the legal requirement to obtain permission before using such recordings. Importantly, the court treated the matter as a quia timet action, granting preventive relief based on a credible apprehension of future infringement, given that no license had been obtained for the upcoming matches despite scheduled fixtures.

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Accordingly, the court restrained the respondents from publicly performing or communicating PPL's copyrighted sound recordings without authorization, with the interim order to continue until the next hearing.

The matter is next listed for hearing on 8 April 2026, with interim relief continuing in the meantime.

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## **DELHI HIGH COURT ORDERS FOUR-WEEK IMPRISONMENT OF RELIANCE ENTERTAINMENT DIRECTORS FOR CONTEMPT**

In "*Super Cassettes Industries Pvt. Ltd. v. Reliance Entertainment Studios Pvt. Ltd. (CS(COMM) 840/2023, I.A. 815/2024)*", a dispute arose before the Delhi High Court ("DHC") concerning financial obligations under a loan agreement executed for financing film and web-series projects. The plaintiff, Super Cassettes Industries Private Limited (T-Series), alleged that the defendant had defaulted on repayment obligations and had failed to comply with earlier court orders directing deposit. It was further alleged that the defendants released projects such as Indian Police Force and Crakk without obtaining prior permission of the DHC, thereby violating judicial directions.

The DHC observed that the defendants had failed to deposit INR 7.42 crore receivable from another entity as directed and had made only partial payments after the prescribed deadline despite multiple opportunities for compliance; the DHC also noted that Reliance Entertainment's name appeared in the credits of Indian Police Force, contradicting the claim of non-involvement.

Holding that the conduct constituted wilful disobedience of its orders, the DHC found the defendants guilty of contempt and directed them to deposit the outstanding amount with interest at 12.5% within two weeks, failing which the concerned directors and officials would face four weeks of simple imprisonment.

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## **GOVERNMENT DIRECTS TELEGRAM TO TAKEDOWN CONTENT PIRATED FROM OTT PLATFORMS**

Upon orders from the Government of India, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has issued a directive directing the messaging platform, Telegram, to remove channels distributing pirated films and web series from OTT platforms. The notice was issued under the Information Technology Act's latest amendment, which empowers the government to regulate digital intermediaries and take action against illegal online activities, including copyright infringement.

It was found that 3,142 Telegram channels were involved in the distribution of over 1,000 pirated titles, and thus they were ordered to be taken down within three hours of receiving the official communication.

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## **RISHI KAPOOR'S FAMILY SECURES COPYRIGHTS OVER LATE ACTOR'S NAME**

The Kapoor family has reportedly taken legal steps to prevent unauthorized commercial exploitation and misuse of the late actor's name (Rishi Kapoor). Such copyright or personality rights over the name would prevent unauthorized uses, such as merchandising, advertising, brand endorsements, digital recreations, or biographical projects, and the same would be restricted without consent from the rights holders. It is claimed to have been done for the preservation of the dignity and legacy of the late actor. Additionally, the move reflects growing awareness in India regarding personality rights and the commercial value of celebrity identities, especially in the era of digital media and AI-generated content.

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## **SUN TV SUES CSK OVER UNAUTHORISED USAGE**

A copyright dispute arose before the Madras High Court between Sun TV Network and Chennai Super Kings ("CSK") in the case of "*Sun TV Network Limited v. Chennai Super Kings Limited & Ors. (C.S (COMM DIV) 81/2026)*". It was alleged that film music and dialogues had been used without authorization in a promotional video released for the IPL 2026.

Sun TV alleged that the video incorporated songs, background scores, and dialogues from films produced by its production arm, Sun Pictures (including Jailer, Jailer 2, and Coolie) without obtaining a license, thereby constituting copyright infringement under the Copyright Act, 1957. Thus, the plaintiff sought damages of INR 1 crore, an injunction restraining further use of the copyrighted material, as well as disclosure of revenue generated from the promotional campaign.

During the proceedings, CSK informed the court that it had removed the promotional video after receiving a legal notice and undertook not to use the disputed music in the future without proper authorization. Recording this undertaking, Justice Senthilkumar Ramamoorthy directed the franchise to file an affidavit confirming compliance and adjourned the matter for further proceedings.

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## SUPREME COURT PUTS DEFAMATION PROCEEDINGS ON HOLD IN MAMATA BANERJEE BOOK DISPUTE

In “*Koustav Bagchi v. State of West Bengal (SLP(Crl) No. 004912/2026)*”, the Supreme Court of India stayed criminal defamation proceedings initiated against Koustav Bagchi for sharing excerpts from a book written by Dipak Kumar Ghosh. It allegedly contained remarks about the personal life of Mamata Banerjee, the Chief Minister of West Bengal.

Furthermore, the prosecution alleged that he posted extracts from the book on Facebook and also discussed them on television, thereby harming Mamata Banerjee’s reputation and defaming her, as per the *Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023*. The Supreme Court issued notice to the State of West Bengal, directing status quo, effectively staying the defamation proceedings while the case is being examined.

The court also recorded Bagchi’s undertaking that he would remove the disputed social media post, leaving the matter pending for further consideration while raising broader questions about the limits of criminal defamation and freedom of speech when sharing extracts from published material about public figures. The matter is tentatively listed for hearing on 20 April 2026.

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## PRIVACY CONCERNS OVER DIGI YATRA REACH KERALA HIGH COURT

A PIL was filed before the Kerala High Court (“KHC”) challenging the data privacy practices of the Digi Yatra Foundation with respect to its use of facial recognition and biometric data which is further used to facilitate paperless airport entry. The petitioner alleged that the platform collects and processes sensitive personal information without adequate safeguards, raising concerns about potential misuse and lack of oversight under the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023.

The KHC subsequently issued notice to the Union of India and the Digi Yatra Foundation, seeking responses on compliance on the data protection laws. The KHC also directed the government to clarify whether the Data Protection Board of India has been constituted and allowed the petitioner to file additional affidavits regarding possible breaches of passenger data confidentiality.

The KHC, however, is yet to examine the broader privacy and regulatory implications of biometric systems in public infrastructure.

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## CCI DISMISSES ABUSE OF DOMINANCE COMPLAINT AGAINST BOOKMYSHOW OVER LACK OF EVIDENCE

The Competition Commission of India (“CCI”) has dismissed a complaint alleging abuse of dominance against BookMyShow, concluding that although the platform may be a significant player in the online movie ticketing market, there was insufficient evidence to prove that it engaged in anti-competitive conduct. The complaint, filed by a rival platform, had accused BookMyShow of entering into exclusive agreements with cinema operators, offering incentives such as financial arrangements, and restricting market access for competitors, thereby creating barriers to entry and harming competition.

However, after examining the material on record, the CCI found that these allegations were not substantiated with adequate evidence to establish abuse of a dominant position under competition law. The regulator also noted that the presence of other ticketing channels, including offline sales and competing platforms, indicated that the market was not foreclosed and that BookMyShow’s agreements with theatres did not conclusively demonstrate exclusionary or unfair practices. As a result, the CCI closed the case, holding that no contravention of the Competition Act was made out.

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## KERALA COURT GRANTS BAIL TO REPUBLIC TV JOURNALISTS ARRESTED FOR ALLEGEDLY FILMING IRANIAN WARSHIP

A Judicial First-Class Magistrate Court in Kochi (“Magistrate”), presided over by Magistrate Kannan L., granted bail to Republic TV journalist C.G. Shankar and cameraman S. Mani, along with the boat driver who accompanied them, after they were arrested for allegedly filming the Iranian naval warship *IRIS Lavan* from a restricted area at Cochin Port. The trio had been taken into custody after reportedly entering a high-security zone without permission and attempting to capture visuals of the vessel, which had been allowed to dock in India amid heightened geopolitical tensions. The authorities booked them under provisions of the Official Secrets Act, 1923, alleging that their actions could pose a threat to national security and involved criminal trespass.

During the bail proceedings, the defense argued that no sensitive or objectionable material had been recovered from the accused and that information about the ship was already in the public domain, making the stringent charges unjustified. After considering the submissions, the Magistrate issued a common order granting them bail, allowing their release subject to conditions, thereby providing relief to the accused while the investigation in the case continues.

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## **ACTOR LAVANYA TRIPATHI FILES CYBER CRIME COMPLAINT OVER ABUSIVE INSTAGRAM POSTS**

Actor Lavanya Tripathi has filed a complaint with the Hyderabad Cyber Crime Police alleging that she has been facing continuous online harassment through abusive and defamatory posts on Instagram targeting her and her family.

In her complaint, she said that certain social media accounts were posting vulgar comments, false allegations, and objectionable content meant to damage her reputation and question her personal life and character. She requested the police identify the people behind these accounts, take strict legal action against them, and ensure that the offensive content is removed from social media platforms.

Based on her complaint, the police have reportedly registered the case under Section 67 of the Information Technology Act, 2000, along with Sections 78 and 79 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, which pertain to offences committed through online platforms, and initiated an investigation to trace the individuals responsible. Officials said they are examining the Instagram accounts and digital evidence to find the culprits.

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## **ED IN PREPARATION TO FILE CHARGESHEET AGAINST MALAYALAM ACTOR JAYASURYA**

The Enforcement Directorate (“ED”) is reportedly preparing to file a chargesheet against Malayalam actor Jayasurya in relation to a multi-crore fraud case linked to Save Box, an online bidding and investment app. The ED’s investigation found that the app, launched in 2019, allegedly cheated its investors by promising high returns, franchise opportunities, and company shares and later diverted the collected funds.

Jayasurya is under investigation given that he was the brand ambassador of the app, and the authorities suspected that part of the money collected from investors was being used to pay for celebrity promotions and his endorsement. The agency has already taken action by attaching assets worth about INR 39 lakh linked to him, claiming these were connected to the proceeds of the alleged crime.

The case is being pursued under the Prevention of Money-Laundering Act, 2002 (“PMLA”), and the ED is expected to file the chargesheet before a special PMLA court in Ernakulam, which will detail the financial trail and the role of various individuals involved. Meanwhile, the case is part of a larger probe into what investigators

describe as a major financial scam involving misuse of an online platform to attract public investment, and the investigation is still ongoing.

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## **DEFECTIVE AFFIDAVIT STALLS DHRUV RATHEE DEFAMATION HEARING**

In the ongoing defamation case titled “*Suresh Karamshi Nakhua v. Dhruv Rathee (CS DJ 578/24)*” filed by BJP leader Suresh Nakhua against YouTuber Dhruv Rathee, a Delhi District Court issued a show-cause notice to the notary, Suman Sharma, after she again failed to appear for the hearing despite being summoned multiple times. The case relates to a 2024 YouTube video in which Nakhua alleged that Rathee wrongly linked him to “violent and abusive trolls,” harming his reputation.

During earlier hearings, the court had found defects in the affidavit filed by Nakhua and asked him to submit a corrected version, but even the revised affidavit contained errors, leading the court to summon the notary who had certified it. However, the notary has repeatedly avoided appearing before the court, citing health reasons, even though records showed she was discharged from the hospital the same day.

Observing her continued absence and lack of cooperation, District Judge Pritam Singh stated that she could have at least appeared through video conferencing and therefore issued a show-cause notice asking her to explain her conduct within a week. The case has also seen repeated delays, with Rathee’s counsel arguing that the defects and non-appearance indicate lack of seriousness, while the matter continues to remain pending before the court.

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## **CBFC MAKES SUBTITLES AND AUDIO DESCRIPTIONS MANDATORY FOR FILMS**

Stemming from the case of “*Rahul Bajaj v. Mythri Movie Makers and Ors., (W.P.(C) 16833/2024)*”, the Central Board of Film Certification (“CBFC”) has made it mandatory for all Indian films to include subtitles and audio descriptions from 15 March 2026, as a requirement for obtaining a censor certificate, a move aimed at making cinema more inclusive and accessible to people with hearing and visual impairments.

Under this rule, filmmakers must submit movies with these accessibility features, such as closed captions for the hearing-impaired and audio narration describing visual elements for the visually impaired, along with their certification applications, aligning with the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, and broader government guidelines introduced earlier, but while the decision has been widely appreciated for promoting

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inclusivity and breaking language barriers across India's diverse audiences, it has also sparked mixed reactions online and within the film industry, with some viewers and filmmakers arguing that constant subtitles can distract from the cinematic experience and "ruin" immersion, whereas others have welcomed the move as a progressive step that brings Indian cinema closer to global accessibility standards and ensures equal entertainment access for all sections of society. It is vital to note that Delhi High Court has directed the central government and CBFC to ensure accessibility features in movies to aid disabled persons.

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## **KERALA HIGH COURT QUASHES OBSCENITY FIR AGAINST ACTOR SHWETHA MENON**

In a case before the Kerala High Court, criminal proceedings were initiated against Shwetha Menon on the allegations that she had performed in obscene movies, distributed pornographic material, and engaged in the acts that were punishable under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 and Information Technology Act, 2000. The court examined the complaint to determine if there was any prima facie offence disclosed, and found that the allegations were vague, not supported by evidence, and did not meet the statutory requirements of the offences invoked. It observed that there was no material indicating the presence of any prostitution-related activities or release of sexually explicit materials and that the movies and advertisements mentioned were properly licensed by qualified bodies.

Noting that the complaint seemed to have been initiated with a malaise of trying to damage the reputation of the actress, Justice C. S. Dias ruled that it is a form of social harassment, especially to the female gender. The court, therefore, dismissed the FIR and all the attached proceedings, asserting that criminal law should not be abused to enforce them against individuals under baseless claims and moral policing.

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## **DELHI HIGH COURT SEEKS SPECIFIC EVIDENCE FROM SONAKSHI SINHA IN AI PERSONALITY RIGHTS CASE**

In the case of "*Sonakshi Sinha v. Character Technologies Inc & Ors. (CS(COMM) 275/2026)*", the Delhi High Court directed Bollywood actor Sonakshi Sinha to submit a detailed defendant-wise list of allegedly infringing URLs in her ongoing lawsuit. The suit was filed seeking protection of her personality rights against AI misuse. Further, the court emphasized the need for specific evidence identifying how different defendants have violated her personality rights. The plaintiff's plea alleged that certain AI platforms and chatbots have been

unlawfully using her name, image, voice, and persona without consent, thereby infringing her publicity and personality rights, and during the hearing, the court noted that merely making general allegations would not be sufficient, requiring her legal team to clearly map each infringing link to particular defendants to enable effective adjudication and potential action while also allowing submission of additional documents and evidence. The case remains pending as the court continues to examine the issue.

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## **GAUTAM GAMBHIR MOVES DELHI HIGH COURT AGAINST DEEPFAKES, SEEKS INR 2.5 CRORE DAMAGES**

In the case of "*Gautam Gambhir v. Ashok Kumar/John Doe & Ors. (CS(COMM) 287/2026)*", the former Indian cricketer and current head coach Gautam Gambhir approached the Delhi High Court, filing a civil suit seeking protection of his personality and publicity rights against the alleged misuse of his identity through AI-generated deepfakes, impersonation, and unauthorized commercial exploitation, claiming that since late 2025 there has been a sharp rise in fabricated videos and content across platforms like Instagram, X, YouTube, and Facebook falsely depicting him making statements he never made, including viral clips such as a fake resignation announcement and misleading comments about other cricketers, which garnered millions of views and harmed his reputation, while also alleging that e-commerce platforms like Amazon and Flipkart were selling unauthorized merchandise using his name and likeness.

In his plea, Gambhir described the situation as a "coordinated campaign" where his identity name, face, and voice have been "weaponized" to spread misinformation and generate revenue, and he has named 16 defendants, including social media accounts, tech companies like Meta, X Corp., and Google, as well as government bodies such as the MeitY and the Department of Telecommunications, seeking INR 2.5 crore in damages along with a permanent injunction to restrain further misuse, immediate takedown of all infringing content, and disclosure of profits earned through such material.

The Delhi High Court has granted an interim injunction restraining the production, publication, or distribution of any deepfake or promotional content in his name, noting that under Indian law, personality rights, including privacy, publicity, and dignity, are recognized.

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## **VIJAY'S FINAL FILM *JANA NAYAGAN* HITS NEW ROADBLOCK: WHY THE ELECTION COMMISSION IS NOW DECIDING ITS FATE**

Tamil actor Vijay's upcoming film *Jana Nayagan* has run into a hurdle as its release now depends on a decision by the Election Commission of India ("ECI"), placing the film at the unusual intersection of cinema and electoral law, with Tamil Nadu Chief Electoral Officer Archana Patnaik stating that this is a "new situation" for the commission and that it will examine whether a film featuring a political party leader can be released during the enforcement of the Model Code of Conduct ("MCC"), which came into effect on 15 March 2026 for the upcoming Tamil Nadu Assembly elections and will remain until vote counting concludes on 4 May 2026.

The film, described by the CBFC as a political action thriller with "relevant political content," has already faced a prolonged certification battle since December 2025, including delays, suggested cuts, escalation to a revising committee after complaints over certain scenes, and even a legal challenge by producers before the Madras High Court which was later withdrawn to expedite the process, but despite partial progress in the censor process, the CBFC has now conditionally cleared it subject to ECI approval due to concerns that the film, starring Vijay, who is also leading his political party Tamilaga Vettri Kazhagam ("TVK") in the elections could influence voters during the poll period, leaving its release uncertain after missing its original Pongal 2026 date and highlighting an unprecedented regulatory dilemma where existing legal frameworks have not clearly addressed how politically linked films should be handled during active elections.

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## **DELHI HIGH COURT GRANTS JIOSTAR INTERIM RELIEF IN DISPUTE OVER BROADCAST OF LEGENDS LEAGUE CRICKET**

In the case of "*JioStar India (P) Ltd. v. Absolute Legends Sports (P) Ltd. (O.M.P.(I) (COMM.) 88/2026*", the Delhi High Court has granted interim relief to JioStar India in its ongoing dispute with Absolute Legends Sports, the organiser of the Legends League Cricket ("LLC") Masters T20 tournament, by restraining the company from creating or transferring any third-party broadcasting or media rights during the pendency of the case, in order to protect JioStar's claimed contractual interests.

The dispute arises from a media rights agreement between the parties concerning the commercial exploitation and broadcast of the league, which features retired international cricket players, with JioStar alleging that Absolute Legends was attempting to transfer rights to other entities despite existing obligations and outstanding payments, prompting it to approach the court seeking urgent interim protections, including

restrictions on broadcasting, transfer of rights, and financial safeguards such as deposit of dues and escrow arrangements.

The court, noting the need to preserve the subject matter of the dispute and prevent irreparable harm, directed that no third-party rights be created, including any proposed arrangements with companies like Bluegod Entertainment, while also stressing the importance of safeguarding intellectual property and commercial interests until the dispute is resolved, and although the matter had earlier been referred to mediation, the lack of progress led the court to intervene through interim measures, with further proceedings scheduled as the case continues.

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## **MADRAS HIGH COURT GRANTS INTERIM INJUNCTION TO BLOCK UNAUTHORIZED BROADCAST OF 'JAB KHULI KITAB'**

The Madras High Court, in the case of "*Applause Entertainment Pvt. Ltd. v. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (C.S. (Comm. Div.) No. 8 of 2025)*" granted an ad-interim injunction restraining the unauthorized broadcasting and streaming of the film *Jab Khuli Kitaab* following its OTT release.

The filed suit pertained to copyright infringement, where the plaintiff claimed ownership of film's rights through a production agreement with Shoe Strap Films LLP. Justice Senthilkumar Ramamoorthy observing that immediate preventive action was necessary to avoid "irreparable injury" that could be caused by illegal distribution, directed multiple Internet Service Providers ("ISP") and cable TV operators to block access to infringing content and prevent unlawful transmission of the film.

The court also acknowledged that such broad relief could impact legitimate business interests of some parties, and therefore required the plaintiff to provide indemnity safeguards to compensate any affected respondents, balancing enforcement with fairness. The film premiered on the OTT platform ZEE5 on 6 March 2026, and the producers argued that without urgent judicial intervention and widespread piracy, significant harm may be caused to its commercial value and copyrights, leading the court to grant interim relief that will remain in force until April 6, 2026, as the matter continues to be heard.

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## **ROJA RIGHTS ROW ENDS: MADRAS HIGH COURT SAYS LAHARI CAN'T STOP SATELLITE TELECAST AFTER 22-YEAR LEGAL BATTLE**

# NATIONAL

The Madras High Court has dismissed appeals filed by Lahari Recording Company in a decades-long copyright dispute over the Telugu-dubbed version of the film *Roja*, ruling that the company did not possess satellite broadcasting rights and therefore could not restrain the telecast of the film, bringing closure to a legal battle spanning over two decades. The dispute originated from a 1992 agreement between Lahari and the film's producer, Kavithalayaa Productions, under which Lahari had acquired limited rights to dub the film into Telugu and exploit it theatrically in specified regions after paying INR 34.5 lakh, but later objected when satellite television networks sought to broadcast the dubbed version, claiming exclusive copyright and seeking injunction and damages; however, the court held that copyright in films is a bundle of distinct rights such as dubbing, theatrical exhibition, and satellite broadcasting which can be separately assigned, and since the agreement did not explicitly grant satellite rights to Lahari, it could not claim infringement or prevent telecast, further noting that the original producer remains the first owner of copyright under the Copyright Act, 1957, unless rights are expressly transferred, and that contractual rights cannot be expanded beyond their terms. The court also observed that Lahari had exceeded its own contractual scope by granting video cassette rights to third parties, weakening its claims, and ultimately upheld the earlier judgment rejecting its demands for injunction and damages, reinforcing the principle that only expressly granted rights are enforceable.

Access Link: Source [here](#) and [here](#)

## **SUPREME COURT QUASHES COPYRIGHT CASE AGAINST SUJOY GHOSH**

In a case of alleged script copying of the film “Kahaani 2: Durga Rani Singh”, the Supreme Court of India, in the case of “*Sujoy Ghosh v. State of Jharkhand (SLP (Crl.) NO. 9452 OF 2025)*”, dismissed criminal charges filed against filmmaker Sujoy Ghosh in a case filed by Umesh Prasad Mehta, who alleged that his script Sabak had been misused. The court considered the complaint to reveal a prima facie case of copyright infringement under the Copyright Act, 1957, and held that the claims were indefinite and lacked evidence of credibility. The court observed that the summoning order was issued in a mechanical manner, and the mere fact that the works are similar does not warrant the criminal prosecution.

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## **SUPREME COURT: FAILED FILM INVESTMENTS ARE NOT CHEATING**

The Supreme Court of India, in the case of “*V. Ganesan v. State Rep by the Sub Inspector of Police & Anr. (Criminal Appeal No. 1470 of 2026)*”, addressed the issue

of failed investments in films. The court ruled that that financial loss by a movie project shall not be recognized as cheating under the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (“IPC”). In the present case, Mr. V. Ganesan, a producer, was charged by an investor for making an investment, promising profits upon it, and then not repaying due to poor performance of the film. The court noted that the production of a film is a risky and speculative business in nature and that the inability to make the profits does not constitute fraudulent intent. It also clarified that dishonour of cheques can bring liability under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, without necessarily showing cheating, of which the existence of an initial dishonest intention is necessary. Given that the conflict was of a civil nature, the court quashed the criminal charges under Section 420 of IPC, which further reaffirmed that losses in business cannot be criminalized without a clear indication of fraud.

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## **SUPREME COURT ALLOWS TRANSFER OF ILAIYARAJA'S COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT SUIT**

On March 23, 2026, the Supreme Court of India ordered the transfer of a copyright infringement suit filed by music director Ilaiyaraaja against Sony Music Entertainment from the Madras High Court to the Bombay High Court. This decision consolidates legal proceedings, moving the case to Mumbai where a similar, earlier suit by Sony is pending to avoid conflicting judgments. The bench of Justices Sanjay Kumar and Vinod K Chandran allowed the transfer petition filed by Sony Music. The dispute revolves around copyright ownership of over 500 songs, with Sony claiming rights through agreements with other entities, while Ilaiyaraaja challenges these rights and claims ownership over his compositions. Sony filed a suit in the Bombay High Court in January 2022 to restrict Ilaiyaraaja from using the songs, while Ilaiyaraaja later initiated proceedings against Sony in the Madras High Court. The Supreme Court directed that all related issues, including jurisdiction objections raised by Ilaiyaraaja's counsel, will now be considered by the Bombay High Court.

Access Link: Source [here](#)

## **MADRAS HIGH COURT UPHOLDS ORDER DIRECTING FILMMAKER GAUTHAM MENON TO REPAY INR 4.25 CRORE TO PRODUCTION COMPANY**

The Madras High Court upheld an order which required filmmaker Gautham Vasudev Menon to pay INR 4.25 crore plus a 12% interest to RS Infotainment (a production company) that had funded an incomplete film project. The production company had claimed that

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Menon was given huge advance finances yet could not deliver the movie, leading to a breach of contract and financial loss. The court noted that the project was never fulfilled despite the assurances that were made upon several occasions. Additionally, the court also pointed out that contractual obligations were evidently not met. The court did not see any reason for interfering and therefore maintained that the financier has the right to restitution in cases where there has been a failed delivery of the promised deliverables.

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## **DHURANDHAR 2 FACES CONTROVERSY AND PLEA TO BAN IN TAMIL NADU**

A PIL has been filed before the Madras High Court seeking an injunction on the release of *Dhurandhar 2: The Revenge* in Tamil Nadu before the assembly elections. The petitioner states that the movie is full of politically sensitive information that can affect voters and is also against the Model Code of Conduct and the Representation of the People Act. The key issue was whether the movie is an indirect political propaganda and whether there is a need for courts to interfere in order to protect electoral fairness. The movie industry has attested to the fact that the movie is simply a commercial one and does not have anything to do with politics. The plea has been assumed by the Madras High Court, but there has not been any stay or ban order as of now.

Access Link: Source [here](#)

## **DELHI HC GRANTS INTERIM PROTECTION TO MOHANLAL'S PERSONALITY RIGHTS**

In the case of "*Mohanlal Viswanathan Nair v. John Doe/Ashok Kumar & Ors. (CS(COMM) 296/2026)*", the Delhi High Court has indicated it will grant interim protection to Malayalam actor Mohanlal against the unauthorized commercial use of his personality rights, including name, image, likeness, and voice. Justice Jyoti Singh, hearing the case, allowed the addition of new defendants and ordered the submission of specific URLs and links misusing the actor's identity. The court is set to pass an interim order to curb the widespread unauthorized use of Mohanlal's personality, which his counsel argued includes AI-generated content, voice cloning, and fake endorsements. The suit addresses the "misuse" of his persona by various digital platforms and entities, demanding the removal of infringing content. Following an earlier directive, the actor filed a fresh application providing detailed information on the specific links to be blocked. This case aligns with increasing judicial action in India to protect celebrity personality rights against digital misuse, following similar rulings for other public figures. The next hearing is scheduled for 4 July 2026.

Access Link: Source [here](#)

## **GOVERNMENT EXPANDS DIGITAL MEDIA OVERSIGHT TO USER-GENERATED NEWS**

On 30 March 2026, the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) published the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Second Amendment Rules, 2026 for public consultation. The deadline for public feedback is 14 April 2026. The proposed amendments significantly expand government oversight of online news and current affairs, extending regulatory powers beyond formal publishers to individual social media users and influencers. It expands the scope of the Code of Ethics to cover not just traditional publishers, but also "*intermediaries and news and current affairs content hosted... by users who are not publishers*". This brings YouTubers and social media influencers under direct regulatory oversight. Intermediaries (such as Meta, Google, and X) must now comply with all clarifications, advisories, directions, SOPs, and guidelines issued by MeitY. Failure to follow these informal government suggestions could lead to the loss of "Safe Harbour" protection under Section 79 of the Information Technology Act, 2000. The MIB would be empowered to issue direct blocking orders for user-generated content. It can also refer "matters" directly to the Inter-Departmental Committee ("IDC") for scrutiny without a public complaint. The draft proposes that data retention obligations under IT Rules be additional to requirements under any other law, potentially extending user data storage beyond the current 180-day limit.

Access Link: Source [here](#) and [here](#)

## **PRODUCER OF KAITHI MOVES THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT ACCUSING BHOLAA'S MAKERS OF VIOLATING REMAKE RIGHTS**

In the case of "*Dream Warrior Pictures v. Reliance Studio Entertainment & Ors. (Leave Petition (L) No. 3923 of 2026)*", Ajay Devgn's film Bholaa has been sued by the producers of a Tamil film, Kaithi. The case has been filed in the Bombay High Court, alleging that Bholaa is an unauthorized remake of the Tamil film. The producers of Kaithi claim that the makers of Bholaa have failed to obtain valid remake rights and copied substantial elements of Kaithi, which include plot, narrative arc, characters, and screenplay. The petition accuses the makers of Bholaa of copyright infringement, unauthorized adaptation, and commercial exploitation causing financial loss. The court is still examining the provided information. The case is currently at an interlocutory stage with no final decision yet.

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## **US SUPREME COURT DECLINES TO HEAR DISPUTE OVER COPYRIGHTS FOR AI-GENERATED MATERIAL**

On March 2, 2026, the U.S. Supreme Court declined to hear “*Thaler v. Perlmutter (687 F. Supp. 3d 140 (D.D.C. 2023))*”, leaving intact a lower court ruling that AI-generated works lacking human authorship cannot hold copyright protection. Computer scientist Stephen Thaler appealed after the U.S. Copyright Office denied registration for “*A Recent Entrance to Paradise*,” an artwork generated entirely by his AI system, DABUS. The refusal keeps in place the DC Circuit Court of Appeals ruling that copyright law covers only human-authored works, reinforcing the human authorship requirement.

Access Link: Source [here](#)

## **META AND NEWS CORP AI LICENSING DEAL AMID GROWING MEDIA PARTNERSHIPS IN THE AI SECTOR**

Meta Platforms has agreed to a multiyear artificial intelligence content licensing deal with News Corp. Under this deal, Meta is bound to pay up to \$50 million annually for at least three years. Additionally, the agreement will provide Meta with the right to use News Corp’s news content from the United States and United Kingdom, providing Meta’s AI with real-time information retrieval from users, which would then train Meta’s generative models, making them more reliable by reiterating journalistic material and archived stories. The said media group has already signed a separate AI partnership with OpenAI reportedly worth more than \$250 million over five years and is said to be in advanced talks with other tech companies. Meta also seems to have secured similar licensing arrangements with other major news organizations, though financial details of those deals are not yet disclosed.

Access Link: Source [here](#)

## **GOOGLE SUED BY MUSICIANS FOR ALLEGED AI MUSIC TRAINING WITHOUT CONSENT**

A group of independent musicians have filed a copyright infringement lawsuit against Google before the United States District Court, alleging that the company unlawfully used copyrighted music to train its generative AI model Lyria 3 developed by Google DeepMind. The plaintiffs claim that Google extracted millions of audio clips from music videos on YouTube without obtaining licences or permission from rights holders. They further alleged that copyright management information such as artist names, song titles, and ISRC codes was removed during the training process, preventing attribution and licensing. The musicians have now sought an injunction to stop Google from using copyrighted music for AI training, along with monetary damages and disclosure of the training data used for developing the AI tools.

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## **RUSSIA INTRODUCES ADVERTISING BAN ON TELEGRAM, META, AND YOUTUBE**

Russia’s competition regulator, the Federal Anti-Monopoly Service, clarified that placing advertisements on certain foreign digital platforms, such as Telegram and YouTube, and services operated by Meta Platforms, such as Facebook and Instagram, may violate Russian advertising law if those platforms have been restricted or blocked by the government. The clarification followed inquiries from lawmakers after reports disclosed that businesses and individuals were being fined for advertising on Telegram. According to the regulator, when a platform’s access is limited by the state authority, advertising on that platform is automatically considered unlawful. As a result, companies, influencers, and advertisers who continue to promote products or services on such platforms may face administrative penalties. This measure forms a part of Russia’s broader policy of tightening control over foreign technology companies and expanding regulation of online content and advertising and also encouraging businesses to shift their activities toward domestic digital platforms.

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## **AUTHORS PROTEST AGAINST AI USE OF THEIR WORKS**

A large group of British authors have challenged AI companies over the alleged use of copyrighted books to train their generative systems without consent. The protest, highlighted at the London Book Fair 2026 through a symbolic empty publication titled “Don’t Steal This Book,” accuses AI developers of systematically using vast quantities of literary works, sometimes even sourced from pirated repositories like Library Genesis, for training. Authors have argued that such practices violate copyright law, especially where pirated materials are involved, and undermine their livelihoods. The dispute builds on ongoing litigation, including a major U.S. case in which Anthropic reportedly settled claims related to the use of pirated books, and raises key legal questions about fair use, consent, and the legality of AI training datasets. It also intersects with the UK’s proposed copyright reform that may allow AI companies to use copyrighted works on an opt-out basis, a move strongly opposed by authors and groups like the Society of Authors.

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## **PROPOSAL IN SCOTLAND TARGETS X AND FACEBOOK LIABILITY**

The Scottish Green Party has proposed a policy to hold major social media platforms like X (Twitter) and Meta Platforms (owner of Facebook and Instagram) legally accountable for harmful online content. The proposal

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seeks to reclassify these platforms as “publishers” rather than intermediaries, making them directly liable for user-generated content such as misinformation, hate speech, and defamation. This marks a significant shift from the current safe harbour model and goes beyond existing laws like the Online Safety Act, 2023 by introducing direct defamation liability and a higher duty of care on platforms to actively monitor and remove harmful content.

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## US PUBLISHING GIANTS SUE ANNA’S ARCHIVE

On 6 March 2026, a coalition of thirteen major U.S. book and academic publishers, including the “Big Five” (Penguin Random House, Hachette, HarperCollins, Macmillan, and Simon & Schuster) alongside giants like Elsevier and Wiley, filed a sweeping copyright infringement lawsuit against the shadow library search engine Anna’s Archive. Filed in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, the complaint alleges the unauthorized distribution of over 140 million literary works. Central to the litigation is the claim that the platform is actively monetizing piracy by selling “high-speed access” to its datasets for approximately \$200,000 in cryptocurrency to AI developers for LLM training. The plaintiffs are seeking permanent injunctive relief and statutory damages of up to \$150,000 per infringed work, a figure that could reach into the billions.

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## WARNER BROS. DISCOVERY MOVES TOWARD PARAMOUNT SKYDANCE MERGER

The landmark merger between Warner Bros. Discovery (WBD) and Paramount Skydance is moving toward a definitive shareholder vote scheduled for April 23, 2026. While the WBD Board has unanimously recommended the \$111 billion “Superior Proposal”, offering shareholders \$31.00 per share in cash, the deal remains subject to intense regulatory scrutiny. The U.S. Department of Justice is specifically investigating whether the consolidation of these two titans will lead to higher consumer prices and reduced competition in the streaming and theatrical distribution markets. If approved by both shareholders and antitrust authorities, the transaction is tentatively expected to close in Q3 2026.

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## OPENAI SHUTS DOWN SORA AMID HIGH COSTS AND FALLING USER INTEREST

OpenAI's video generation app, Sora, has officially shut down after failing to sustain its massive operational costs. The decision to shut down Sora was driven by a

combination of low user engagement, high costs, and a broader strategic pivot. While Sora generated strong initial buzz, its usage declined quickly after launch, making it difficult to justify the massive computing resources required to generate AI videos, which put significant strain on OpenAI’s infrastructure. At the same time, the company was facing increasing competition and limited compute capacity, leading it to prioritize more scalable and revenue-focused areas like enterprise tools, coding, and long-term AI research such as robotics.

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## LANDMARK VERDICT HOLDS META AND GOOGLE ACCOUNTABLE FOR SOCIAL MEDIA RISKS

On 26 March 2026, in a landmark ruling in the case of “*P.F., et al. (K.G.M.) v. Meta Platforms, Inc., et al*”, a California jury found Meta (Instagram) and Google (YouTube) liable for failing to warn users about the mental health risks associated with their platforms. The case involved a 20-year-old woman who argued that prolonged use of these apps from a young age led to addiction, anxiety, depression, and body image issues. After over 40 hours of deliberation, the jury concluded that both companies were negligent in the design of their platforms, particularly features like infinite scrolling, autoplay, and notifications that encourage prolonged use, and that this negligence directly contributed to the harm suffered. The jury awarded around \$6 million in damages, with Meta bearing a larger share of responsibility (about 70%) and Google the rest.

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# FIRM HIGHLIGHTS



**ANM GLOBAL**  
Advocates & Legal Consultants

**NEW CITY, NEW MILESTONE:  
ANM GLOBAL IN HYDERABAD**

Sonali Mishra - Partner  
(Media & Entertainment)

We are delighted to welcome Ms. Sonali Mishra as a Partner in our Media & Entertainment Practice at ANM Global's Hyderabad office.

The graphic features a background image of a large, ornate building with domes and arches, likely a historical monument in Hyderabad. A portrait of Ms. Sonali Mishra, a woman with long dark hair and glasses, is overlaid on the right side. The ANM Global logo and tagline are in the top right corner. The main headline is in large, bold, white letters on the left. A blue box contains her name and title. A bottom section contains a welcome message.

New office. New Partner.

ANM Global continues its growth in Hyderabad with Ms. Sonali Mishra joining the Media & Entertainment Practice as Partner.

ANM Global advised Applause Entertainment on its Master Agreement with StoryTV App (By Eloelo group), a leading microdrama platform in India, marking an exclusive collaboration to create a curated slate of premium microdramas and push the boundaries of short-form storytelling.



**Applause Entertainment & Story TV**  
to pioneer a new microdrama  
revolution in India

The graphic has a dark background with a purple-to-black gradient. It features the ANM Global logo on the left, the Story TV logo in the center, and the Applause logo on the right. Below the logos, the text 'Applause Entertainment & Story TV' is written in red and pink, followed by 'to pioneer a new microdrama revolution in India' in white.

# FIRM HIGHLIGHTS



ANM Global is pleased to have represented Tumbaga Media Private Limited (Studio9), successfully advising in relation to all production and exploitation related agreements in relation to the audio-visual content.

ANM Global is pleased to have represented RKD Studios (RK Duggal Studios Private Limited), successfully advising for the acquisition and exploitation of dubbing rights of the film in Hindi and other global languages (excluding South Indian languages).



# FIRM HIGHLIGHTS



ANM Global is pleased to have represented Turtle Adverts (AK Enterprises), providing legal support in drafting, negotiating, and executing agreements with the film's producers for in-film brand integrations.

ANM Global is proud to have successfully represented Applause Entertainment Private Limited, providing comprehensive legal advisory for the Film as well as end-to-end legal support towards drafting, reviewing and negotiation of all production related agreements and exploitation agreement.



ANM Global is proud to have successfully represented Pocket Aces Pictures Private Limited (Clout), providing legal advisory towards negotiating and executing the agreements for influencer Mr. Ravish Shetty for his participation in the reality show.

# FIRM HIGHLIGHTS



**ANM ThinkPod**

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