



## INTERNSHIP EXPERIENCE OF SINGHANIA & PARTNERS (S&P)

Stepping into the Delhi office of Singhania & Partners this January, I wasn't just moving cities; I was moving from the theoretical world of textbooks at the Indore Institute of Law into the high-stakes reality of Dispute Resolution. Under the mentorship of Mr. Sumit Gupta, Partner, my four-week internship was an intense, eye-opening journey into the heart of Indian litigation.

### From Courtrooms to Research Rooms

One of the most defining aspects of my time at S&P was the sheer variety of the work. I found myself deeply immersed in the nuances of Land Acquisition and Writ Jurisprudence. Whether it was researching the complexities of NHAI land disputes under the National Highways Act or exploring the delicate balance of tribal rights and statutory safeguards under the RFCTLARR Act, every task demanded precision.

A particular highlight was drafting an application under Order XXXIX Rule 4 of the CPC. Seeing how procedural rules like Order XXXIX Rule 3 apply or are challenged within writ proceedings taught me that the law is never just a set of static rules; it is a dynamic tool for advocacy.

### Navigating Arbitration and Criminal Jurisprudence

My research also extended into the Arbitration and Conciliation Act. I spent significant time examining the "patent illegality" ground for judicial intervention and the maintainability of writ petitions when alternative remedies exist. A unique challenge was researching the intersection of criminal law and arbitration

specifically the maintainability of Section 209 IPC applications within Section 34 proceedings. It was these "grey area" questions that truly tested my analytical skills.

### Moments at the Apex Court

Beyond the desk, the internship offered the invaluable experience of attending a Supreme Court hearing. There is a distinct energy in the courtroom that a classroom simply cannot replicate. Observing oral arguments firsthand and then synthesizing those observations into post-hearing briefs helped me understand how judicial reasoning is shaped in real-time.

### Closing Thoughts

From preparing **Special Leave** Petitions to conducting comparative case analyses to find that one "perfect" supporting paragraph for a pleading, this month at S&P was about learning the craft of being a lawyer.

I am incredibly grateful to the team at Singhania & Partners for their guidance and for pushing me to look beyond the surface of every case file. This experience has not only sharpened my research and drafting skills but has also reaffirmed my passion for the complexities of the Indian legal system.



**KHUSHI PAMECHA**  
BA LLB (Hons.)  
6TH SEM  
INDORE INSTITUTE  
OF LAW

## 2. EVALUATING NEED FOR A MANDATORY THREE-YEAR PRACTICE BEFORE ENTERING THE JUDICIARY

The judiciary holds a position of big responsibility and trust in our country .being in a position of judge in any court is itself a moment of proud and they are basically the protector of justice.

Now the question arises that should a mandatory three-year practice as an advocate be required before entering the judiciary?

According to my way of seeing and after reeding the comments on the judgments I think that it seems reasonable because courtroom practice offers practice exposure that no textbook can fully provide . a lawyer during practice learn courtroom practice , learn drafting and also got to know how to deal with cients and maintain patience during process. And most importantly, human behaviour inside courtroom .these experience help in developing patience,and practical wisdom. A judge who practiced law may better understand the struggle in litigation and challenges faced by advocates and this makes them more empathetic. Practice experience sharpens legal reasoning it teaches time management and responsibility. Three year practice do not make someone a wise and fully knowledgeable but it gives them a wide experience of courtroom discipline.

However, Judicial service examination are highly competitive and test a candidate's knowledge of procedural law thoroughly. Many fresh graduates today are well trained ,academically strong, and capable of handling judicial responsibilities. delaying their entry by imposing mandatory practice may discourage talented candidates and reduce the intake of

young, dynamic officers.

The debate therefore is not merely about years of practice , but about the quality of preparedness, while practical exposure strengthens judicial competence, it should not became an inflexible barrier. The question of whether a mandatory three year practice at the bar should be required before entering the judiciary has been a subject of continues debate in legal fields.

On one hand the argument in favour of mandatory practice rest on the practical nature of judicial work . law, as studies in universities is often theoretical .courtroom reality , procedural complexities, tactical arguments , drafting etc. are learned mostly by practice. A candidate who has spent time as an advocate develops familiarity with court procedures, understand litigants behaviour and became aware of challenges such as delay and misuse of law. Such exposure brings maturity, patience and decision making power. It also promotes empathy towards both lawyers and litigants, anabling a judge to manage proceedings effectively.

However,the opposing views argues that competence does not always depends on years spent in practice .modern legal education , equips students with internships, moot court exposure and clinical courses that simulate courtroom environment . many frest graduates have good analytical ability and clarity of thought. Imposing a three year practice requirement may delay the entry of academically brilliant candidate and restrict opportunities for those who aim to pursue

## 1. BAR TO BENCH: ARE YOU READY TO REDEFINE THE JUDICIARY?

### From Bar to Bench: Why Practical Grime Matters for Judicial Grace

The transition from a law school podium to a judicial pedestal is often seen as the ultimate evolution of a legal career. However, a growing debate questions whether that leap should be immediate. In many jurisdictions, the "Lower Judiciary" is accessible to fresh graduates who have mastered the art of cracking competitive exams but have never set foot in a courtroom as advocates. While academic excellence is undeniable, I believe a mandatory three-year stint at the Bar is not merely a procedural hurdle; it is a necessary baptism by fire.

**The Limits of the Textbook:** Law, in its purest form, is found in heavy volumes. But law in its applied form is found in the chaotic hallways of trial courts, the strategic silences of a cross-examination, and the messy realities of client interviews. A fresh graduate possesses "The Law," but they often lack "The Procedure."

When a judge sits on the bench without having ever stood at the lectern, there is a risk of **mechanical adjudication**. They might understand the statute, but do they understand the tactical delays, the pressure of a witness being intimidated, or the sheer exhaustion of a litigant who has travelled six hours for a hearing? Three years of practice bridge the gap between knowing the law and understanding the humanity behind the case file.

**Temperament and Technicality:** The courtroom is a theatre of high emotions. A judge must be the most composed person in the room. By practising as an advocate, an individual learns how to handle aggressive opposing counsel, demanding clients, and the frustration of a dismissed motion. This builds a "thick skin" and a professional empathy that cannot be taught in a coaching centre.

Furthermore, the technical nuances of the Law of Evidence are rarely mastered through reading. They are mastered by watching a senior advocate navigate an objection or by drafting a pleading that survives a strike-out application. A judge who has never drafted a plaint or a written statement may find it difficult to discern when a lawyer is genuinely struggling or when they are merely obfuscating the truth.

**Breaking the "Ivory Tower" Syndrome:** There is a valid counter-argument: that a mandatory practice rule might delay the careers of brilliant young minds and discourage those from marginalised backgrounds who cannot afford three years of low-pay junior practice. While this is a serious concern that requires systemic reform in junior lawyer stipends, it does not outweigh the need for a seasoned judiciary.

A judge is not merely a referee; they are a truth-seeker. To seek truth effectively, one must understand the tricks used to hide it. Three years at the Bar provides a "bullshit detector" that is essential for the fair administration of justice.

### Conclusion

The judiciary should not be a "first-job" destination. It is a position of immense power that demands a blend of scholarly depth and street-smart practicality. By mandating a period of practice, we ensure that our future judges enter the bench not just with a degree in their hands, but with the grit of the courtroom in their bones.



**SURENDAR C**  
BBA.LLB  
4th SEM.  
INDORE  
INSTITUTE  
OF LAW

## 3. FROM BAR TO BENCH: EVALUATING THE NEED FOR A MANDATORY THREE-YEAR PRACTICE BEFORE ENTERING THE JUDICIARY

**"The life of the law has not been logic it has been experience - Oliver Wendell Holmes"**

The debate over requiring a mandatory three-year practice as an advocate before entering the judiciary in India has gained fresh momentum, especially after recent Supreme Court rulings. The idea is straightforward: judges need real-world courtroom insight to deliver fair, effective justice. But when we look closer-particularly from a gender lens-this rule starts feeling like a double-edged sword.



**MAHI SAHU**  
BA. LL.B  
4th SEM  
INDORE INSTITUTE  
OF LAW



On one side, supporters make a strong case. Fresh law graduates often step into courtrooms with solid theoretical knowledge but little grasp of how things actually play out. Spending three years as an advocate lets them watch proceedings up close, pick up procedural nuances, sharpen advocacy skills, and understand the pressures litigants and lawyers face daily. This hands-on exposure can build confidence, sharpen judgment, and help future judges empathize better with everyone in the courtroom. Many argue that experienced lawyers-turned-judges tend to handle complex cases more competently and decisively.

Yet the flip side reveals real barriers, especially for those without financial cushions. The early years of litigation are tough-irregular income, high expenses on travel, formal attire, and court appearances, and often no guaranteed briefs. For young aspirants dreaming of the bench, the direct route through judicial exams offers

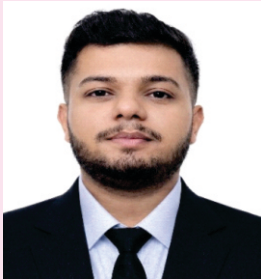
stability and a clear career ladder. Forcing a three-year detour can feel like an unnecessary hurdle.

This burden hits women harder in many ways. Female law graduates frequently encounter fewer opportunities in litigation chambers, limited mentorship, subtle biases, and the constant juggle between career ambitions and family or societal expectations. Sustaining themselves financially for three uncertain years becomes even more challenging when support systems are weak. As a result, some talented women might delay their judicial dreams indefinitely or give up altogether, widening the already concerning gender gap in the higher judiciary.

A more thoughtful path forward could avoid extremes. Rather than mandating long bar practice upfront, the focus could shift to robust post-recruitment training: structured internships in courts, intensive programs at judicial academies, and simulated practical exposure.

This way, bright graduates-men and women alike-get the necessary skills without facing economic exclusion early on.

In the end, practical experience undoubtedly strengthens the judiciary, but reforms must prioritize both competence and inclusivity. Policies that ignore the lived realities of aspiring judges, especially women, risk losing valuable talent. A flexible, training-focused system would better serve justice by making the bench more diverse, capable, and truly representative.



**VIVEK KUMAR DWIVEDI**  
L.L.B(Hons)  
4th SEM  
Indore Institute of Law

## 4. FROM BAR TO BENCH - A BARRIER TO THAT HURTS MORE THAN IT HELPS

A proposal to require **three years of legal** practice before entering the bench seems, at first glance, like a wise decision. Practical exposure, after all, is valuable. Yet beneath the surface, this requirement presents a danger of denying the very talent that India needs the most. By imposing a blanket delay, **we risk excluding women, financially weaker aspirants, rural students, and first-generation professionals**-precisely those voices that could bring diversity, empathy, and fresh energy to our judiciary.

For **many young women**, those three years coincide with intense social pressure to marry and settle down. By the time they could theoretically sit for a judicial exam, the pressures of family will have caused them to give up on their aspirations for a life on the bench. The system, though unintentionally, **indirectly excludes them**. A rule designed to ensure maturity ends up reinforcing social barriers that already exist.

Financially weaker aspirants face an **even steeper climb**. Without family support, three years of low-income practice while managing rent, loans, and often family responsibilities is unsustainable. Many of those will be forced to take clerical or paralegal jobs just to get by, never fulfilling their judicial aspirations. The irony is stark: those who understand hardship most deeply, and could bring that sensitivity to the bench, are the ones most likely to be filtered out.

**The problem does not end there**. Students from rural backgrounds, who already struggle against unequal access to coaching, mentorship, and professional networks, will find the requirement especially punishing. For them, moving to a city to practice law is not just about professional exposure but it is about uprooting themselves, finding accommodation, and surviving in an unfamiliar

environment with limited resources. A three-year delay becomes a three-year test of endurance, not of legal aptitude. Many will simply not make it through, not because they lack ability, but because the system demands sacrifices they cannot afford.

**First-generation professionals**, those whose families have no history in law are another group at risk. Unlike children of established lawyers, they cannot rely on chambers run by relatives or family connections to sustain them during the lean years of practice. They must build everything from scratch: networks, clients, credibility. The three-year requirement, therefore, becomes a privilege test. Those with inherited advantages glide through; those without are left behind. The judiciary, which should be the most impartial institution, ends up skewed toward the privileged.

**Meanwhile, our courts are drowning**. Over 4.5 crore pending cases demand urgent resolution. We need young, energetic minds trained in rigorous legal reasoning, not years of routine drafting and appearances. A fresh law graduate with judicial aptitude can learn court craft on the bench, guided by senior colleagues. Mandating three years of practice delays their entry at a time when every delayed judgment means delayed justice. The backlog is not a theoretical number-it represents real people waiting for closure, families waiting for compensation, and citizens waiting for their rights to be upheld.

**Yes, some practical exposure helps**. But a mandatory three-year wait is a blunt instrument. It assumes that all practice is equal, that every young lawyer gains meaningful experience in those years. In reality, many spend their early practice doing repetitive filing work, struggling to find mentors, or waiting endlessly for

cases to come their way.

**A better alternative would be shorter**, structured internships or a flexible six-month pre-appointment orientation. Such programs could combine exposure to court procedure with mentorship from sitting judges, ensuring that new entrants understand the practical realities without being forced into years of survival-mode practice. This would balance the need for experience with the urgency of filling judicial vacancies.

**The judiciary is not just about technical skill**; it is about perspective, empathy, and fairness. By delaying entry, we risk filtering out precisely those who bring diverse perspectives-women balancing societal expectations, financially weaker aspirants who understand hardship, rural students who know the realities of India beyond metros, and first-generation professionals who embody merit without privilege. These are the voices our courts desperately need.

**Justice delayed is justice denied**. But justice denied at the very gates of the judiciary by rules that exclude rather than include is a deeper injustice. Let us not build barriers that keep out the very talent that could transform our courts. Instead, let us design pathways that welcome them, train them, and allow them to serve. India's judiciary needs not just experience, but diversity, energy, and fairness. And it needs them now.



**MANYATA PAL**  
B.A.LLB  
2ND SEMESTER  
Indore Institute of Law

## 5. JUSTICE BEYOND THE COURTROOM: THE SOUL OF LAW IN MODERN INDIA

Justice is often imagined as something that lives within courtrooms-wrapped in black robes, argued through precedents, and delivered in carefully worded judgments. But in reality, justice is far more dynamic. It breathes through society, evolves with time, and reflects the conscience of the people it seeks to serve.

In contemporary India, the idea of justice is undergoing a subtle yet significant transformation. Courts are no longer seen merely as dispute-resolution bodies; they are increasingly viewed as guardians of constitutional morality. From protecting

fundamental rights to addressing issues like environmental degradation, gender equality, and digital privacy, the judiciary is stepping into spaces that demand both sensitivity and foresight.

However, justice cannot thrive in isolation. It requires accessibility, awareness, and accountability. A judgment, no matter how progressive, loses its impact if it remains confined to legal texts and fails to reach those it intends to protect. This is where legal awareness, legal aid, and responsible journalism play a crucial role in bridging the gap between law and society.

At the same time, the system must confront its own challenges-delays, pendency, and procedural complexities that often test the patience of those seeking relief. True justice

is not just about delivering the right verdict, but delivering it at the right time.

Ultimately, justice is not a destination but a continuous process. It demands constant reflection, reform, and resilience. As India moves forward, the real measure of its legal system will not be the number of cases decided, but the number of lives meaningfully impacted.

Because at its core, justice is not just about law-it is about people.

**KAUSTUBH JYOTISHI**  
B.B.A.LLB  
2nd SEM  
Indore Institute of Law



## 6. WHEN JUSTICE SPEAKS: POWER, PEOPLE, AND THE PULSE OF INDIAN COURTS

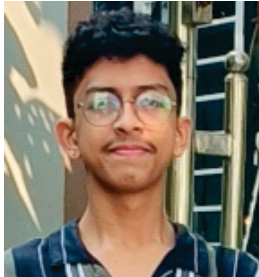
There is something profoundly symbolic about a courtroom-the silence, the structure, the slow rise of a judge to the bench. Yet, beyond this ritual lies a living institution that does far more than interpret statutes. It listens, it questions, and at its best, it speaks for those who otherwise go unheard.

In India, justice has never been a static idea. It shifts with the needs of society, responding to voices that challenge tradition and authority alike. The judiciary today stands at a unique crossroads-balancing constitutional ideals with the complexities of a rapidly changing nation. Whether it is safeguarding personal liberty, expanding the meaning of

equality, or addressing the blurred boundaries of digital rights, courts are continuously redefining what justice truly means.

But the real strength of justice lies not in grand constitutional pronouncements alone. It lies in its ability to reach the ordinary citizen-the worker seeking fair wages, the student fighting discrimination, the victim searching for dignity. Justice must not only be done; it must be felt. At the same time, questions of delay, accessibility, and judicial accountability continue to challenge the system. A delayed judgment can dilute even the strongest rights, and a complex process can

distance justice from those who need it most. Reform, therefore, is not optional-it is essential. In the end, justice is not just a function of courts; it is a reflection of collective conscience. It grows stronger when institutions remain fearless and citizens remain aware. Because when justice truly speaks, it does not echo within courtrooms-it resonates across society.



**DHRUV PANCHAL**  
B.A.LLB  
2nd SEM  
Indore Institute of Law



## COLLOQUIAL KLATCH

### THE TIMELESS GRANDEUR OF JEHANGIR MAHAL, ORCHHA

Standing as the crowning jewel of the Orchha Fort complex in Madhya Pradesh, the Jehangir Mahal is a breathtaking testament to the intersection of Rajput valour and Mughal aesthetics. Commissioned by the Bundela ruler Raja Bir Singh Deo in the early 17th century (c. 1605), this colossal citadel was built for a singular, grand purpose: to welcome the Mughal Emperor Jahangir during his state visit.

### A LEGACY OF FRIENDSHIP AND INTRIGUE

The history of the palace is rooted in a deep, albeit bloody, political alliance. Bir Singh Deo gained the Emperor's lifelong favour by assassinating Akbar's court historian, Abul Fazl, at the behest of Prince Salim (later Jahangir). When Salim ascended the throne, he rewarded Deo with the kingdom of Orchha. Legend suggests the palace was

constructed specifically for a one-night stay by the Emperor, serving more as a monumental gesture of hospitality and loyalty than a permanent residence.



### ARCHITECTURAL SPLENDOR

The structure is a masterclass in Indo-Islamic

architecture, seamlessly blending Hindu and Muslim design elements.

" Layout: The palace is a symmetrical square built around a vast central courtyard. It rises through three stories (with additional underground levels) and features over 100 chambers.

" Design Elements: It is adorned with eight massive fluted domes, delicate jharokhas (hanging balconies), and intricate jali (lattice) work that allows for natural ventilation.

"The Entrance: The eastern gateway, known as Hindola Dwar, is flanked by two magnificent stone elephants holding bells in their trunks, symbolising a royal welcome.

The facade is famously decorated with turquoise tiles, which still catch the light against the warm sandstone. Today, visitors can climb the steep staircases to the rooftop for a panoramic view of the Betwa River and the spire-filled skyline of Orchha.

## FROM THE CONNOISSEUR'S CORNER THE BAR n BENCH

In halls where debate prevail,  
justice finds it's tail;  
Where truth and law demand a choice,  
Stand two pillars, firm and true:  
The Bar n Bench, in noble view.  
Bar n Bench, a perfect pair  
Justice is served, with promises to share;  
The Bar, a place for debate and fight;  
The Bench, a place of wisdom and light.  
When fairness tremble and truth feels weak  
It's the Bar and Bench that justice seeks  
The Bar- group of councils and advocacy  
The Bench showcases the justices' brilliancy  
Together bound by law's embrace,  
They uphold justice with dignity and with grace;  
Not rivals, but partners in duty they stand,  
To protect the rights across the land.  
The Bench, in wisdom calm and wise  
Seeks truth beneath the veiled disguise;  
With measured words and thoughtful sight,  
guards the path of what is right.  
The Bar, with passion that's bold and free,  
Flights for justice tirelessly;  
With arguments sharp and voices strong,  
It strives to prove what's right from wrong!  
In unity lies their sacred quest-  
To serve the law and give their best  
Let them walk in mutual trust,  
In fairness, truth and duty just;  
For where they stand in honest clench  
Thrives the law through Bar and Bench.



**SHREEYA AGARWAL**  
BA.LLB  
2nd SEM.  
INDORE INSTITUTE  
OF LAW

## HIGHBROW'S COVEY

National News (India)

1. TATA IPL 2026 Commences: The 19th edition of the Indian Premier League kicked off on March 28 at the M. Chinnaswamy Stadium. In a high-octane opening clash, Royal Challengers Bengaluru (RCB) defeated Sunrisers Hyderabad (SRH) by 6 wickets, with New Zealand's Jacob Duffy earning the "Player of the Match" title.
2. Diplomatic Shift in Nepal: On March 27, Balendra Shah was sworn in as the Prime Minister of Nepal. The Indian government extended a formal welcome, emphasizing the "Neighbourhood First" policy and seeking to strengthen bilateral ties amidst shifting regional dynamics.
3. Fuel Excise Duty Cut: To provide relief from rising global crude prices caused by Middle East tensions, the Central Government announced a significant cut in fuel excise duties on March 27. This move was aimed at curbing domestic inflation before the transition to the new fiscal year.
4. Nationwide Holi Celebrations: India celebrated Holi on March 3, 2026, with the theme of "Green Holi," fostering social harmony and cultural pride.
5. Gaganyaan Mission-2 Crew Selection: ISRO announced the final crew for the Gaganyaan-2 mission, scheduled for late 2026. The mission is set to include the first female Indian astronaut selected for a long-duration stay on the newly operational Bharatiya Antariksha Station (BAS).
6. 6G Testbed Expansion: The Ministry of Communications launched an advanced 6G testbed across five major IITs on March 15. This initiative aims to place India at the forefront of global 6G patent filings by 2030, following the near-total saturation of 5G networks across the country.
7. Vande Bharat Sleeper Trains Inaugurated: On March 12, the first commercial Vande Bharat Sleeper train was flagged off on the Delhi-Mumbai route.
8. Nipah Virus Outbreak Contained: The Ministry of Health declared West Bengal "Nipah-free" on March 20 after no new cases were reported for 28 consecutive days.
9. Record Direct Tax Collections: As the fiscal year 2025-26 draws to a close, the CBDT reported record direct tax collections of ₹22.5 lakh crore, a 15% increase year-on-year, driven largely by the rollout of the simplified New Income Tax Act.
10. Heatwave Red Alert in Southern India: The IMD issued its first "Red Alert" of the season on March 25 for parts of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana as temperatures crossed 43°C.

International News

1. Global Oil Crisis Hits Peak: On March 12, the IEA reported a plunge in global oil supply by 8 million barrels per day due to the ongoing conflict in the Middle East.
2. IMF Lowers Global Growth Forecast: The IMF's March update revised global growth projections down to 3.1% for 2026, citing stagflation risks and persistent energy disruptions. The report noted that the U.S. and Eurozone economies are facing "tenuous resilience" amid radical policy shifts.
3. First "Board of Peace" Summit: Following the January charter, the U.S.-led "Board of Peace" held its inaugural summit in Washington on March 10.
4. Political Transition in Venezuela: Acting President Delcy Rodríguez announced a roadmap for national elections in late March, following the capture of Nicolás Maduro in January. International observers from the UN have been invited to oversee the transition to ensure regional stability.
5. 2026 T20 World Cup Schedule Released: The ICC officially released the schedule for the 2026 T20 World Cup (hosted by India and Sri Lanka). Scotland, having replaced Bangladesh, is set to play their opening match in Dharamshala this June, marking a historic moment for Associate nations.

## बार से बेंच तक का सफ़र

बार से बेंच तक का सफ़र यूँ ही नहीं होता,  
हर मोड़ पर अनुभव का उजाला संजोता।  
किताबों में लिखे क़ानून तो सब पढ़ लेते हैं,  
पर अदालत की सच्चाई कुछ और ही कहती है।  
वो बहसों की तपिश, वो दलीलों का शोर,  
वहीं गढ़ता है इंसान को भीतर से मज़बूत और।  
हर मुवक़िल की आँखों में एक उम्मीद होती है,  
हर केस के पीछे एक अधूरी सी प्रीत होती है।  
कभी सच और झूठ के बीच धुंध छा जाती है,  
कभी एक छोटी बात भी ज़िंदगी बदल जाती है।  
वहीं सीखता है वकील—न्याय का असली रंग,  
जहाँ हर शब्द का होता है अपना ही डंग।  
तो क्या ज़रूरी है ये तीन साल का सफ़र?  
शायद हाँ—ताकि समझ सके हर दिल का असर।  
ताकि जब वो बेंच पर बैठकर फ़ैसला सुनाए,  
तो हर पक्ष की पीड़ा को भी महसूस कर पाए।  
क्योंकि ज़ज की कुर्सी सिर्फ़ अधिकार नहीं,  
ये ज़िम्मेदारी है—कोई साधारण विचार नहीं।  
बार की मिट्टी से जो रिश्ता निभाए,  
वही बेंच पर बैठकर सच्चा न्याय दिलाए।



**MUDDABIRAH KAZI**  
BA.LLB  
2nd SEM  
Indore Institute  
of Law

6. Operation Arctic Endurance Escalates: On March 18, Denmark reported increased naval activity in the North Atlantic. Multinational European forces under "Operation Arctic Endurance" held drills to deter potential external claims on Greenland's mineral resources.
7. EU Landmark AI Regulation: The European Parliament passed the "Synthetic Media Act" on March 22, the world's first comprehensive law requiring mandatory watermarking of all AI-generated video and music to combat deepfakes and misinformation.
8. US-WHO Alternative Health Alliance: Two months after exiting the WHO, the U.S. launched the "Global Health Security Partnership" (GHSP) on March 5 with 15 partner nations. The move has sparked concerns over a fragmented global health landscape and reduced data sharing.
9. Bulgaria's First Quarter in Eurozone: Bulgaria's central bank reported a stable first three months since adopting the Euro on January 1. Despite global inflation, the transition has reportedly boosted foreign direct investment in the Balkan nation by 12%.
10. UN Observance of Women Farmers: As part of the International Year of the Women Farmer, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) held a global summit in Rome on March 8, pledging \$5 billion to support land rights for women in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia.



## CAVILIER

It gives us immense pleasure to share that our team comprising:

**Shrey Singh (BBA LLB 4th sem), Vanshika Purwar (BBA LLB 4th sem), and Bhoomi Kaushik (BA LLB 4th sem)** have been adjudged as the **Runner Up**, along with the award of **Best Speaker** by Vanshika Purwar, in the **1st Late Ratan Lala Moot Court Competition** organized by **Agarwal College of Law, Faridabad** conducted on **12th and 13th March, 2026**.

Congratulations to the students for this outstanding academic achievement.

We wish them all the best for their future achievements.



It gives us immense pleasure to share that our team comprising:

**Modi Sonika BA LLB 4th Sem, Kumkum Rathaur BA LLB 4th Sem, Haarish Raagavendhar BA LLB 2nd Sem** have been adjudged as the **1st Runner Up** in the **3rd DBRANLU Moot Court Competition** in collaboration with **NHRC** organized by **Dr. BR Ambedkar National Law University Sonipat** conducted on **13 to 15 March, 2026**. Congratulations to the students for this outstanding academic achievement.

We wish them all the best for their future achievements.



It gives us immense pleasure to share that our team comprising:

**Himanshi Malhotra BBA LLB 6th SEM, Prashansa Singh BA LLB 6th SEM, Ishita Ajitsaria BBA LLB 6th Sem** have been adjudged as the **1st Runner Up** in the **4th GNLC National Moot Court Competition** conducted on **14th and 15th March, 2026**.

Congratulations to the students for this outstanding academic achievement. We wish them all the best for their future achievements.



It gives us immense pleasure to share that our team comprising:

**Saksham Goyal BA LLB 4th Sem, Khyati Mishra BA LLB 4th Sem, Ankush Sharma BA LLB 4th Sem** have been adjudged as the **Quarter-Finalist** at the **1st NHRC-CUSB Moot Court Competition** organised by **School of law and Governace, Central University of South Bihar, Gaya** conducted on **12 to 14 March, 2026**. Congratulations to the students for this outstanding academic achievement.

We wish them all the best for their future achievements.



We are proud to share that **Priyanshi Khichi (Author), BBA LL.B. (Hons.), 6th Semester, and Muskan Mishra (Co-Author), BBA LL.B. Global, 6th Semester**, have received the **Best Paper Presentation Award** at the **Summit on Sustainability, Digital Transformation, and E-Governance**, organized by **SVKM's NMIMS ESG Research Chair** in collaboration with the **Mirae Asset Foundation**, held on **13-14 March 2026** at **NMIMS Indore**.

Their paper, "When Algorithms Govern: Ethics, ESG and AI in India," was recognized for its insightful analysis of the ethical and governance challenges of Artificial Intelligence in India.

Congratulations to both students for this outstanding academic achievement and for making the institution proud. ??

We wish them all the best for their future achievements.



## Celebrating Birthday of Prof. (Dr.) Manpreet Kaur Rajpal Group Director, Icon Education Foundation.

### A Celebration Of Vision And Wisdom:

**Indore Institute Of Law Honors Its Pillars Birthday Celebration of Prof. Dr. Manpreet Kaur Rajpal, Group Director, Icon Education Foundation**

Our college community recently came together and transformed into a hub of festivities and gratitude recently as the institution came together to celebrate the birthdays of its guiding lights: the Group Director and the Dean. It wasn't just a mark of another year on the calendar; it was a tribute to the leadership that has steered IIL toward becoming a premier destination for legal education in India. The celebration fostered a sense of unity and appreciation within the college, a testament to the Dean's significant contributions to our institution. We wish the Dean a year filled with happiness and continued success!

### The Visionary Group Director

The Group Director's influence extends far beyond administrative duties. Known for a "student-first" philosophy, his leadership has been the driving force behind the state-of-the-art infrastructure and the global exposure programs that IIL offers. During the celebration, speakers highlighted his ability to turn "legal dreams into professional realities."

The Dean's contribution to the academic rigor of the institution was a central theme of the day. As a mentor to both students and junior faculty, the Dean has been instrumental in bridging the gap between theoretical law and courtroom practice.

### A Note of Thanks

The celebration concluded with a brief address by the birthday celebrants. They expressed their profound gratitude to the IIL family, emphasizing that the success of the institute is a collective achievement. They urged the students to maintain the highest standards of integrity and to continue their pursuit of legal excellence.

The day ended not just with the clearing of streamers and confetti, but with a renewed sense of purpose among the staff and students. At Indore Institute of Law, birthdays are more than just parties-they are a reaffirmation of the bond between the pioneers and the practitioners of tomorrow.



ICON Family



Birthday glimpse of Group Director Ma'am

**For publication and advertisement related queries mail us at - [publications@indoreinstituteoflaw.org](mailto:publications@indoreinstituteoflaw.org)**



**INDORE INSTITUTE OF LAW**  
(An Autonomous Institute, Affiliated to DAVV & Bar Council of India, New Delhi)

**Legacy of 23 Years in Legal Education**

Call: +91-99770 19777, 99770 91777

E-mail: [indoreinstituteoflaw@gmail.com](mailto:indoreinstituteoflaw@gmail.com)

Rau Pithampur Road, Opp. IIM, Indore (MP), 453331



**CHIEF EDITOR :**  
**Prof. (Dr.) Manpreet Kaur Rajpal**  
(Group Director, ICON Education Foundation, Indore)

**EXECUTIVE EDITOR :**  
**Prof. (Dr.) Babita Kadakia**  
Add. Director Research & Accreditation

**MANAGING EDITOR:**  
**Dr. Kusum Joshi** (Head LLB and LLM) **Dr. Utkal Kushawah** (Assistant Professor)  
**Dr. Gyan Chand Yadav** (Assistant Professor)

**STUDENT EDITORIAL BOARD**  
**Ayesha Sheikh** (Convenor Ignited Minds Club) **Komal Kushwah** (Co-Convenor Ignited Minds Club)

Indore Institute of Law (IIL), established by Icon Education Foundation, is dedicated to providing specialised, high-quality legal education supported by modern infrastructure and professional learning opportunities. IIL is the first and only private law college in Central India to receive NAAC A+ accreditation in its very first assessment cycle. It has also been ranked No. 1 among private law colleges across Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, and Rajasthan by leading survey agencies in India. Affiliated with DAVV, Indore, and recognised by the Bar Council of India, the Institute follows DAVV regulations for its courses, admissions, examinations, and degrees. IIL is also the only private college in Madhya Pradesh offering all its law programmes under one roof, making it a distinguished centre for comprehensive legal education.



**1Rank**  
Private Law College

**THE ACADEMIC INSIGHTS**

**3Rank**  
Private Law College

**THE WEEK**

**4Rank**  
Private Law College

**KNOWLEDGE REVIEW**

**4Rank**  
Private Law College

**INDIA TODAY**

**10Rank**  
Private Law College

**Outlook**

**13Rank**  
Private Law College