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AUTONOMOUS COLLEGE

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NYAYA DISHAA

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PRACTICUM AT INDORE HIGH COURT: A STUDENT'S VANTAGE

I, Aditi Kamodiya, a BA.LLB 6th semester student of Indore Institute of Law, successfully completed my internship at the chamber of Adv. Gaurav Verma, High Court, Indore, from 1st January to 30th January. This internship offered valuable exposure to the practical aspects of the legal profession and significantly enriched my academic understanding.

During this period, I regularly attended court proceedings, which helped me understand court decorum, case hearings, and the real-time application of substantive and procedural laws. I gained hands-on experience in drafting petitions, legal notices, and applications, which improved my drafting skills and comprehension of legal formatting and terminology.

Under the guidance of Gaurav Verma Sir, I was encouraged to conduct legal research on various matters, including civil, criminal, and writ issues. This enhanced my ability to interpret case laws, analyze statutes, and identify relevant precedents effectively. His mentorship taught me the importance of accuracy, clarity, and professional responsibility in legal practice.

I also observed client interactions and learned how legal strategies are developed. This exposure strengthened my communication skills and gave me deeper insight into client counseling and case preparation.

This internship has contributed immensely to my growth as a law student, improving my confidence, discipline, and understanding of the legal system. I am grateful to Adv. Gaurav Verma Sir for his continuous guidance and support throughout the internship. This experience has been instrumental in shaping my aspirations toward becoming a dedicated and competent legal professional.



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3. The Paperwork of Personhood: Is India's Transgender Bill a Shield or a Shackle?

Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Amendment Bill, 2026 has been on the top of headlines becoming a debatable controversy. It is to modify The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019. "It has shattered our identity," the transgender rights activist Laxmi Narayan Tripathi said.

Firstly, we should proceed with the overview of history and previous landmark judgments :[NALSA v. UOI]2014 :- Petitions were filed before the Supreme Court, questioning the existence of gender other than male and female, arguing the infringement of Article 14 (Right to Equality), 19 (Right to expression) and 21(Right to life with dignity), blocking the gate of education and employment for the other gender, the 2-judge bench consisting

ACADEMIC INDAGARE: MONTHLY COMPENDIUM

1. The 2026 Transgender Bill: A Legal Setback or a Necessary Regulation?

The 2026 Transgender Bill presents a deeper constitutional dilemma than a simple debate of "progressive versus regressive" law. At its core, it raises a fundamental question: can the State regulate identity without infringing upon it? This tension between governance and personal autonomy defines the true controversy surrounding the bill.

Indian constitutional jurisprudence has consistently treated identity as an inherent and inviolable aspect of dignity. In National Legal Services Authority v. Union of India, the Supreme Court did not merely grant recognition to transgender persons; it shifted the paradigm by placing self-identification at the heart of legal recognition. Identity, therefore, was not to be conferred by the State, but acknowledged by it.

This principle was further reinforced in Justice K.S. Puttuswamy v. Union of India, where the Court expanded the scope of privacy to include decisional autonomy and personal identity. The judgment made it clear that the State's role is to protect individuality, not to validate it. Similarly, Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India

emphasized constitutional morality over social morality, asserting that dignity cannot be subjected to majoritarian perceptions.

Viewed through this lens, the 2026 Bill appears to shift the axis from recognition to regulation. By introducing certification procedures for gender identity, the law risks transforming identity into an administrative category. This creates a paradox: the very identity that the Constitution treats as inherent becomes something that must be proven. Such a framework may not only undermine autonomy but also reintroduce the stigma that constitutional jurisprudence sought to dismantle.

However, dismissing the bill entirely would overlook an important reality—rights without institutional backing often remain ineffective. The bill's provisions on welfare schemes, anti-discrimination measures, and administrative structures aim to translate abstract rights into tangible benefits. In a socio-economic context where transgender persons face systemic exclusion, some degree of regulation may be necessary to ensure access to resources and state support.

The real issue, therefore, is not whether regulation should exist,

but how far it should extend. Regulation that facilitates access and protection can be empowering; regulation that controls identity becomes intrusive. The distinction lies in whether the State acts as a facilitator or a gatekeeper.

Another overlooked dimension is the symbolic power of law. Legal frameworks shape societal attitudes. A law that subtly questions the authenticity of transgender identity may reinforce prejudice, whereas one that unequivocally affirms it can promote acceptance. Thus, the bill's impact extends beyond legal rights into the realm of social legitimacy.

In conclusion, the 2026 Transgender Bill is neither entirely a setback nor wholly a necessity—it is a test of constitutional commitment. Its success will depend on whether it respects the boundary between governance and personal identity. A truly progressive law must ensure that while the State may regulate benefits and protections, it does not assume the authority to define who a person is.



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2. Framework or Fetters? Deconstructing the Transgender Bill, 2026

The evolution of transgender rights in India is a reflection of the continuous compromise between legislative practice and constitutional objectives. The Supreme Court's decision in NALSA v. Union of India, which acknowledged gender identity as a crucial component of individual liberty and dignity under Part III of the Constitution, marked a major turning point. The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019 that followed, however, showed that legislative solutions frequently fail to fully realize judicial vision.

It is necessary to consider the proposed Transgender Bill, 2026 in this light. It brings up an important question: does administrative control strengthen constitutional safeguards or rebalance them?

One major issue is the potential for procedural identity control. The NALSA ruling made it clear that gender identity is determined by

self-identification and is not dependent on approval from others. The Bill runs the danger of weakening this concept if it adds procedures that need certification or approval before recognition. Although such regulations may not explicitly restrict rights, they may quietly change their availability, transforming a right into a procedure. According to this viewpoint, the Bill can be viewed as a legal defeat because it deviates from a rights-based strategy. However, ignoring the necessity of legal structure would be unrealistic. The 2019 Act's poor execution and ambiguity have drawn a lot of criticism. By enhancing access to welfare programs, guaranteeing accountability, and fortifying institutional procedures, a redesigned framework can potentially allay these worries. In this regard, the Bill might serve as an essential law intended to put rights into effect.

Therefore, the true problem is not the legislation itself, but rather its purpose and design. Constitutional law requires that regulations be in

line with fundamental rights, but it does not forbid them. The validity of the law is at jeopardy when administrative convenience starts to take precedence over individual autonomy.

In conclusion, the discussion surrounding the Transgender Bill, 2026 concerns not only the need for regulation but also the boundaries of its application. The Constitution does not support invasions of personal identity, but it does allow for government. The Bill runs the risk of deviating from the revolutionary vision of NALSA v. Union of India if it converts self-identification into state recognition. In the end, a progressive legal system needs to go beyond official recognition; it needs to safeguard liberty, respect identities, and make sure that dignity is not dependent on process.



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Justice K.S. Radhakrishnan and Justice A.K. Sikri, have set an unique identity of "third gender" and gave "Right to Self Identify". Justice K.S. Puttaswamy case recognized the "Right To Privacy" as an integral part of a human's life.

An essential element of 2026 bill explores mandatory medical board headed by Chief Medical Officer,



examination to be certified as "transgender" from District Magistrate. The Bill has narrowed down the definition of "transgender" which includes basis of external genitalia, hormonal and chromosomes patterns (biological traits) and traditional transgender groups like hijara, kinnar, etc.

The Previous law of 2019 included every unique identity and interpreted the meaning of "transgender" broadly as a person identifying himself /herself, as a gender different from the gender assigned to him/her at the time of birth. Gender fluid and non binary people under gender queer, eunuch were included in definition of transgender and it didn't consider sex reassignment surgeries.

We should consider the fact that the Government passed the bill in good faith to provide the socio-cultural communities, protection, legal rights to education, employment and more even legal recognition, legal remedies to avoid exploitation of benefits but it lacks in several aspects because of

lack of transgender 's representation in law making.

The Criticism: The Bill challenges the spirit of democracy. A self identified person will be forced to join orthodox traditional transgender groups. Fraud transgender can still join the traditional transgender groups . We are heading towards the discriminated past. It challenges Right to privacy and Personal liberty of transgender.

The bill explores people forced to be transgender through undue influence, deceit, inducement, gender mutilation, emasculation, amputation, or any surgical, chemical or hormonal procedure, leading to more stricter punishment for offenses against transgender.

Kidnapping/Injuring a child to force to be transgender :conviction: Life imprisonment and a 5 lakh fine. Forcing a child into begging as a transgender: conviction: 10-14 years and a 3 lakh fine. Forcing an adult into begging as transgender :

conviction: 5-10 years.

But the clarity is not being provided that how it would be decided if someone is influenced or became transgender with his own will. This could severely go against transgender community.

Taking everything in account, the psychological aspect should be considered beside biological traits. Reservation in education, jobs and in representation must be provided to uplift the transgender community. The President should use Suspensive veto to send the bill back to reconsider the things lacking to maintain the dignity of rights and democracy in India.

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4. Red Tape, Rainbow Rights "Can a bill meant to protect a community end up restricting its rights?"

In a landmark judgment, NALSA(National Legal Service Authority) v. Union of India (2014), the Supreme Court clearly defined transgender persons as the non-binary individuals who does not fit into a category of male or female, also recognized transgender persons as a 'third gender' and affirmed their right to self-identification and protection of fundamental rights.

Following this, The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019 was enacted by Parliament to safeguard the rights of transgender individuals, prohibit discrimination, and provide legal recognition of their identity. The Act, also seeks to ensure self-identification, incorporate penal provisions against offences, and introduce welfare measures for the social and economic inclusion of the transgender community.

The Transgender Persons(Protection of Right)

Amendement Bill, 2026 represents a reversal of "hard-won rights", shifting from a rights-based framework to a more controlled and scrutinized system.

The proposed bill is viewed as a legal setback for the transgender community, as their rights appear to be infringed through the introduction of a stricter, state-monitored medical certification process. Further, the introduction of a "retrospective clause" may require transgender persons to re-prove their identity under new criteria. Additionally, the narrowing of the definition of 'transgender' lead to confusion and conflicts. And lastly, violating Article 21 of the Constitution, which guarantees the right to life and personal liberty

However, the government justifies these measures as an attempt to move from a vague framework to a more structured and implementation-oriented system. So, clear procedures and regulations are necessary to ensure effective delivery of rights.

Therefore, the bill can also be seen as a necessary regulation, as it aims to ensure administrative clarity by establishing a more structured framework involving District Magistrates and medical authorities. It further seeks to ensure that welfare benefits reach genuinely opressed individuals and strengthen penalties for offences against transgender persons.

In the end, it is imperative that such regulation does not come at the cost of fundamental rights and dignity, as recognized in NALSA v. Union of India. Since the bill is currently under consideration by the President, it is crucial that wider consultation is to be done and the rights of the transgender community are carefully evaluated before any final decision is made."

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5. The Paradox of Protection

The 2026 Transgender Bill has created a major debate across India. Some people believe it is a necessary regulation, while others see it as a setback for transgender rights. The Bill mainly changes the process of recognizing transgender identity and introduces stricter rules for legal certification. Critics argue that it removes the right of self-identification that was recognized by the Supreme Court in the landmark NALSA v. Union of India Judgment case.

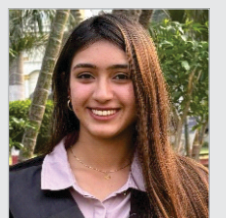
Supporters of the Bill say that these changes are needed to prevent misuse of welfare schemes and

to create a clear legal framework. According to the government, medical verification and official certification can help maintain transparency and proper implementation of laws.

However, many activists, legal experts, and LGBTQIA+ organizations strongly oppose the Bill. They argue that forcing transgender persons to undergo medical examinations violates privacy, dignity, and personal freedom. Many fear that the law may increase discrimination and make it harder for transgender individuals to access education, jobs, healthcare, and legal identity documents.

In conclusion, the 2026 Transgender Bill stands at the center of an important constitutional and social debate. While the government presents it as a regulatory measure, critics believe it weakens the rights and recognition of transgender persons. The real challenge is to create laws that ensure both legal clarity and protection of human dignity and equality.

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6. Transgender Bill: Regulation or Erasure?

The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Amendment Bill, 2026, represents a polarizing pivot in India's legislative journey, oscillating between the state's desire for administrative order and the community's demand for autonomy. According to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment's 2026 Policy Brief, the government frames these amendments as a necessary regulatory framework to prevent the "misuse of identity certificates" and ensure that affirmative action benefits reach "verified" beneficiaries. This stance, however, creates a direct legal friction with existing judicial precedents. According to the National Law School of India Review (2026), the Bill's mandate for a Medical Board review to verify gender identity is a significant setback that contradicts the Supreme Court's 2014 NALSA judgment,

which established self-determination as a core component of personal liberty under Article 21.

The move away from self-identification toward medical gatekeeping has been widely criticized by human rights organizations as an intrusive expansion of state power. According to an article in The Caravan (April 2026), the removal of inclusive categories such as "genderqueer" from official definitions effectively erases thousands of individuals, forcing them into narrow, state-sanctioned binaries. This narrowing of the spectrum is viewed by activists not as a regulation, but as a "legislative erasure." Furthermore, according to a report by Human Rights Watch (2026), the introduction of severe criminal penalties for "alluring" minors into transgender identities is dangerously vague and could be weaponized to criminalize supportive parents or medical professionals providing gender-

affirming care.

While the government maintains that the law provides clarity for welfare implementation, the cost to privacy is high. According to the 2026 Gazette of India, the new centralized digital registry requires hospitals to report gender-affirming surgeries to the state. According to a recent analysis in Economic and Political Weekly (EPW), this transition treats transgender bodies as "objects of state management" rather than "subjects of constitutional rights." Ultimately, the 2026 Bill prioritizes bureaucratic convenience over the fundamental human right to identity.

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COLLOQUIAL KLATCH

SILENCE, STONE, AND SPIRITUAL SOVEREIGNTY: THE ETERNAL GLOW OF SANCHI STUPA

In the serene, forested hills of the Raisen district, far from the hurried rhythms of modern life, stands a silent, stone sentinel of cosmic peace: the Great Stupa of Sanchi. This monumental hemisphere, located a short distance from Bhopal, is far more than an ancient architectural marvel; it is a poetic tribute to the Mauryan legacy and the spiritual soul of Buddhism that shaped the identity of India.

Commissioned by Emperor Ashoka the Great in the 3rd century BCE, the Great Stupa is a funerary monument erected to house the sacred relics of Lord Buddha. Architecturally, it represents the absolute pinnacle of early Buddhist art. Its most striking features are the four intricately carved stone gateways, or toranas, which face the cardinal directions. Every inch of these gateways serves as a gallery of stone; from the elegant, curving figures of shalabhanjikas (tree nymphs) to

detailed reliefs depicting the Jataka tales and Ashoka's royal procession, the carvings breathe life into ancient Indian history.

While the Stupa is majestic under the afternoon sun, highlighting the pristine symmetry of its



harmika and chattra (the triple umbrella symbolizing the three jewels of Buddhism), it undergoes a stunning metamorphosis at night. As part of Madhya Pradesh's recent heritage conservation initiatives, the UNESCO World

Heritage site has been outfitted with specialized dynamic architectural lighting.

When the sun sets over the Raisen landscape, the massive sandstone dome is bathed in soft, ethereal amber and gold hues. This illumination extends the "Golden Hour," making it a sanctuary for photographers, historians, and spiritual seekers. The interplay of light and shadow accentuates the grand circular path (pradakshina patha), creating an atmosphere that is both hauntingly beautiful and deeply meditative.

The location on a quiet hilltop overlooking the plains of Central India is significant. Historically, it was a hub of monastic life and trade; today, it serves as a reminder that while empires may crumble, the commitment to peace, art, and universal truth remains etched in stone. For any traveler, a night walk past this illuminated cradle of Dhamma is a mandatory pilgrimage—a chance to see India's royal, spiritual past glowing brightly in the modern world.

HIGHBROW'S COVEY

National News (India)

1. India-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement (FTA) Signed: On April 27, India and New Zealand formally signed a historic Free Trade Agreement (FTA). The landmark deal grants Indian exporters 100% duty-free market access to New Zealand and eliminates or heavily slashes tariffs on 95% of current imports from New Zealand, delivering a major boost to bilateral trade.

2. Retail Inflation Edges to 3.48%: The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) released the provisional Consumer Price Index (CPI) data for April 2026, revealing that India's retail inflation rose marginally to 3.48% from 3.40% in March. The uptick was largely driven by a spike in food inflation, particularly for tomatoes and precious metals.

3. Steel Sector Maintains Robust Domestic Growth: The Ministry of Steel reported continuous upward momentum in April 2026, with crude steel production rising 5.8% year-on-year to 14.09 million tonnes. Domestic finished steel consumption also surged by 8.1% year-on-year, indicating a high-paced sustained industrial, construction, and infrastructure activity across India.

4. Government Panels Risk Assessment of AI Platform "Mythos": Taking a proactive step toward digital safety, the Government of India constituted a specialized risk assessment panel under the chairmanship of State Bank of India (SBI) chief Challa Sreenivasulu. The panel is tasked with auditing and evaluating the financial and systemic risks emerging from the AI platform "Mythos."

5. Launch of India's First Cooperative Ride-Hailing App "Bharat Taxi": Union Minister of Commerce & Industry Piyush Goyal launched "Bharat Taxi" in Mumbai, marking the debut of India's first cooperative-led ride-hailing platform. The digital application is structured to bypass heavy aggregator commissions and directly optimize earnings and social welfare benefits for local auto-rickshaw and cab drivers.

International News

1. U.S.-Iran Peace Talks Collapse in Pakistan Amid Escalating Regional War: The highly anticipated ceasefire talks between Washington and Tehran collapsed in Islamabad, Pakistan, after Iran's Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi departed before the arrival of U.S. envoys Steve Witkoff and Jared Kushner. Following the collapse, President Donald Trump canceled the diplomatic trip, and Israel immediately announced the resumption of intensive airstrikes in Lebanon, further exacerbating the Middle Eastern crisis.

2. UN Warns of Global Recession Over Strait of Hormuz Blockade: UN Secretary-General António Guterres issued a dire warning stating that the ongoing military crisis and blockades in the Strait of Hormuz are strangling the global economy. The bottleneck has pushed international oil prices to a four-year high, threatening to tip vulnerable nations into recession, spike global hunger, and drive tens of millions into poverty.

3. NASA Launches Historic Artemis II Lunar Flyby Mission: NASA successfully launched the Artemis II mission from the Kennedy Space Center in Florida. The historic flight is carrying astronauts Reid Wiseman, Victor Glover, and Christina Koch, alongside Canadian astronaut Jeremy Hansen, for a crewed flyby of the Moon, marking a monumental leap forward in humanity's return to deep space.

4. WHO Tracks Deadly Multi-Country Hantavirus Outbreak Linked to Cruise Ship: The World Health Organization (WHO) initiated an international emergency response after a severe cluster of respiratory illnesses was detected aboard a South Atlantic cruise ship traveling from Argentina to Cabo Verde. Multiple passenger deaths have been recorded, with laboratory PCR tests confirming a highly dangerous strain of Hantavirus cardiopulmonary syndrome.

5. Russia Claims Full Control of Ukraine's Luhansk Oblast: The Russian Defense Ministry announced that its military forces have established complete territorial control over the Luhansk Oblast in eastern Ukraine. However, the Ukrainian military's 3rd Assault Brigade strongly denied the claim, asserting that they continue to maintain active defensive positions along the immediate frontline.

FROM THE CONNOISSEUR'S CORNER INK, LAW AND ERASURE

A piece of paper or a doctor's sign,

To tell a soul where it must align.

According to the Gazette of India (2026),

The state now claims your truth to fix.

The self-perceived is swept away,

As medical boards command the day.

A narrow box, a filtered name,

To turn a spirit to a number game.

According to The Caravan (April 2026),

They're rewriting the words that we used to mix.

The fluid heart and the non-binary face,

Are slowly erased from the legal space.

A helping hand, a parent's care,

Now walks a tightrope of a legal snare.

According to Human Rights Watch (2026),

Vague criminal terms are a dangerous trick.

For "alluring" a minor, the penalties rise,

Locking the truth behind clinical lies.

The courtrooms promised a sky so wide,

Where dignity walked right by our side.

According to the National Law School Review,

This regulation takes a regressive view.

A setback disguised as a bureaucratic shield,

Where the right to be human is forced to yield.



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प्रमाण-पत्र की परिधि में

सड़क से संसद तक जो गूँजी,
वह आज़ादी की एक हुंकार थी,
'नालसा' ने जो सौंपी थी,
वह गरिमा की मीनार थी।
कहा था कोर्ट ने—मैं जो हूँ,
वही मेरी पहचान है,
स्व-पहचान ही तो इस लोकतंत्र
की असली जान है।
पर अब कागज़ों के दफ़्तरों में
एक नई दीवार है,
अधिकारों की आड़ में खड़ा
यह कैसा पहरदार है? पूछता है
कोई बाबू 'लाओ सबूत कि तुम
कौन हो?' संविधान की रूह व्याकुल,
तुम क्यों इस पर मौन हो?
न्याय की जो दृष्टि थी,
क्या उसे नियम लील जाएंगे?
अधिकार जो बुनियादी थे,
क्या वे दफ़्तरों में पीस जाएंगे?
कल्याण की मंशा सही,
कि हर हाथ को अधिकार मिले,
योजनाएँ ज़मीं पर उतरें,
शोषितों को आधार मिले।
पर गरिमा को किशतों में बाँटना,
कैसा ये सुधार है?
पहचान को प्रमाणित करना,
अस्मिता पर प्रहार है।
सच्चा ढाँचा वो नहीं,
जो आज़ादी की साँसें घोंट दे,
सच्चा नियम वो नहीं,
जो आत्मसम्मान को ही चोट दे।
पहचान कोई कागज़ का
टुकड़ा या सरकारी मुहर नहीं,
ये वो नदी है जो बहती है
स्वतंत्र, इस पर किसी का पहर नहीं।
मत बदलो इस अधिकार को
एक जटिल सरकारी प्रक्रिया में,
कि खो जाए वजूद ही
इस फ़ाइलों की दुनिया में।
नियम ऐसा हो जो हाथ थामे,
न कि रफ़्तार को रोक दे,
संविधान की इस पावन भूमि पर,
कोई आत्मनिर्णय को न टोक दे।



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IIL STRATOSPHERE'S LATELY A JOURNEY OF LAW, LEGACY, AND LEARNING: IIL'S GRAND EDUCATIONAL ODYSSEY TO DELHI

In a massive undertaking that perfectly blended academic exposure with cultural enrichment, the Indore Institute of Law (IIL) organized a grand educational visit to the national capital, Delhi, this April. A cohort of 345 enthusiastic law students, accompanied and guided by a dedicated team of faculty members, embarked on this memorable journey. To ensure a seamless experience, the contingent was strategically divided into two dynamic groups: the first group's itinerary spanned from April 12th to 16th, 2026, while the second group followed closely from April 13th to 17th.

The adventure commenced on the evening of April 12th as the first batch boarded the train, their hearts filled with anticipation. Arriving in the historic city on April 13th, the students immediately dove into Delhi's rich heritage. The day was dedicated to iconic sightseeing landmarks, including the majestic Red Fort, the towering Qutub Minar, the interactive and mind-boggling Museum of Illusions, and the solemn, patriotic expanse of India Gate.

The momentum doubled on April 14th when the second group officially joined the contingent. The unified front began their day with a spiritual and architectural tour, visiting the revered Kalkaji Temple and the serene, lotus-inspired Lotus Temple. However, the absolute highlight of

the day was an prestigious academic event hosted at the Constitution Hall of India. Here, the IIL family witnessed the official release of the legal comic book series, "**Elena Aur Mahaan Samvidhaan**"-an initiative aimed at simplifying constitutional values. The intellectual gravity of the day gracefully transitioned into a night of celebration, as a grand, wonder-filled DJ Night allowed students and faculty to unwind and dance the night away.

The third day brought unprecedented access to the pillars of Indian democracy. The entire delegation visited the President's House (Rashtrapati Bhavan) and explored its state-of-the-art Museum, gaining deep insights into the nation's executive history. Following this, the senior students-the 6th-semester B.A. LL.B. cohort-gained the exclusive privilege of visiting the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, witnessing the apex courtroom environment firsthand.

"Stepping into the Supreme Court wasn't just a visit; it was a profound reminder of the constitutional responsibilities we are preparing to shoulder as future legal professionals." - A 6th-Semester Participant

As evening approached, the students gathered at the magnificent Akshardham Temple, wrapping up the day by watching a mesmerizing, world-class light and fountain

show. That night, with memories to last a lifetime, the first batch bid farewell to Delhi and boarded their train back to Indore.

The journey wasn't over for the second batch, who carried the torch into the next day. On their final leg, they were granted access to the Hon'ble Indian Parliament, standing where the country's laws are forged. After an inspiring day navigating the corridors of legislative power, the second batch boarded their return train that night.

This educational tour stood out not just for its scale, but for successfully bridging the gap between textbook law and real-world democratic institutions, leaving every IILian inspired, enlightened, and proud.



Glimpses of Constitution Day Event, New Delhi

IIL ANECDOTES

We are absolutely thrilled and immensely proud to celebrate a monumental achievement! **Dr. Utkal Kushawah** has been honoured with the prestigious "**Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Samaj Ratna Award**"

(डॉ. भीमराव अंबेडकर समाज रत्न अवार्ड)

at the National Level. This esteemed recognition was jointly conferred on **April 14, 2026** (Ambedkar Jayanti), by the *Eklavya Shiksha evam Seva Nyas (Azamgarh, U.P.)* and the *Brijlok Sahitya Kala Sanskriti Academy (Agra, U.P.)*.

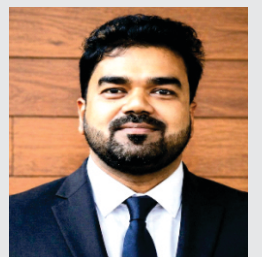
Named after the father of the Indian Constitution, this award is a profound testament to Dr. Kushawah's outstanding contributions, dedication, and relentless service to society and the community. To be recognized as a "Samaj Ratna" (Jewel of Society) at a national level is a rare and distinguished honor that reflects true leadership and impactful work.

As the certificate beautifully notes, we collectively echo the sentiment: "हम आपके उज्ज्वल भविष्य की कामना करते हैं" (We wish you a

bright and glorious future ahead).

May this milestone be just one of many more laurels to come. Thank you for being an inspiration to us all, Dr. Utkal Kushawah! Keep shining and driving positive change!

DR. UTKAL KUSHAWAH
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INSTITUTE OF LAW



HIGH STAKES, HOT BEATS, AND COURTROOM GIANTS: VIBRANT CHAPTER VII PAINTS IIL GOLD!

Move over courtroom drama-the real action at the Indore Institute of Law (IIL) unfolded on the turf and the center stage on April 27th and 28th, 2026. The campus transformed into a high-octane arena of athletic grit and artistic flair for Vibrant Chapter VII, the flagship inter-college fest jointly orchestrated by the powerhouse duos: the Sports Society and the Cultural Society.

With an electric atmosphere, a whopping 120+ registrations, and fierce contingents arriving from over 20 premier colleges and institutes, the stakes were higher than ever. Backing the sweat and talent was a jaw-dropping prize pool of up to ₹2,00,000, ensuring that every block, note, and checkmate was fiercely contested.

The Sports Society turned the campus into a battlefield where strategy met raw athleticism. The courts rattled with the thunderous dunks of Basketball and the precision spikes of Volleyball. Out on the field, the quintessential battle of nerves played out in Cricket and the traditional, lightning-fast tag of Kho-Kho.

Meanwhile, indoor sports offered no less drama. Table Tennis saw blistering rallies, and the Chess boards became arenas of quiet, calculating minds plotting ruthless checkmates. Not to be left behind in the physical world, the

digital arena exploded with tactical warfare as the BGMI tournament kept spectators glued to the screens, proving that IIL knows how to cater to modern-day e-athletes.

While the athletes conquered the courts, the Cultural Society took over the spotlight, turning the fest into a sensory celebration. The stage came alive with dynamic choreography in the Dance category and soul-stirring vocal performances in the Singing competition.

Creativity broke free from conventional canvases as the campus saw living art come to life. The Face Painting and Nail Art competitions showcased intricate, avant-garde designs, while the standalone Painting competition allowed fine artists to channel their vision onto canvas, leaving judges and peers thoroughly spellbound.

An festival of this magnitude requires serious fuel, and the culinary scene did not disappoint. Over 10+ vibrant food stalls lined the college perimeter, transforming the campus into a bustling food street. From spicy street eats to sweet treats, these stalls kept the energy levels sky-high, acting as the perfect networking hubs where rivals paused their battles to share a bite.

Vibrant Chapter VII wasn't just a fest; it was a masterclass in execution, camaraderie, and raw talent. By bridging the

competitive edge of sports with the expressive soul of culture, IIL proved once again that its students are as brilliant on the field and stage as they are in the courtroom.

Kudos to the Sports and Cultural Societies for executing a flawless, adrenaline-fueled chapter that will be talked about until the next one rolls around!



Glimpses of VIBRANT Chapter VII

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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.



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