



PRACTICUM AT NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION A STUDENT'S VANTAGE

The National Human Rights Commission of India (NHRC) is not a court. It does not deliver verdicts. What it does - and what I came to understand only after spending twelve days inside its institutional framework - is far more structurally significant: it holds the state accountable for the gap between rights promised and rights delivered.

I participated in the NHRC's Online Short Term Internship Programme (OSTI), May 2026 (Sr. No. 169/2026), from 18th to 29th May 2026. The programme was inaugurated with an address by the sitting Chairperson of the Commission and concluded with a valedictory ceremony that reminded every participant why human rights work demands rigour, not just empathy. Structured sessions through the programme walked interns through the Commission's complaint mechanisms, investigation procedures, and the statutory architecture under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 - a legislation whose teeth are sharper than most practitioners acknowledge.

My primary assignment was co-authoring a group research report titled Books or Bread: Examining the Impact of Child Labour on Children's Access to Education. The report, spanning twenty-three pages, analysed macro-level data alongside field surveys to identify enforcement gaps in existing child rights legislation - particularly the disjunction between Article 21A of the Constitution, the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, and the ground-level reality of child labour in unorganised sectors. The report was formally presented and submitted to the Commission.

What the Internship Taught Me

Three things stand out. First, human rights violations at scale are rarely dramatic they are bureaucratic, slow, and buried in data that most legal actors never read. Second, the distance between a statutory guarantee and its enforcement is not a legal problem alone; it is a governance problem that lawyers must learn to diagnose structurally. Third, institutional exposure of this kind understanding how a quasi-judicial body receives, investigates, and resolves complaints is irreplaceable preparation for any litigation or policy-facing practice.

For students at Indore Institute of Law considering human rights, constitutional law, or public interest litigation as career paths, I would strongly recommend applying to the NHRC OSTI Programme. The work is demanding, the institutional access is genuine, and the research produced goes directly to the Commission - not into a drawer.



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THE AI ADVOCATE: CAN ALGORITHMS REPLACE LEGAL REASONING?

1.Can Algorithms Understand Justice? Why Legal Reasoning Remains Human

As law students, we are often taught that law is a system of rules, precedents, and procedures. Yet, the more I study the subject, the more I realize that law is also about people—their stories, struggles, emotions, and expectations from the justice system. In recent years, with the rise of Artificial Intelligence (AI), a fascinating question has emerged: Can algorithms replace legal reasoning?

The legal profession is no stranger to technological advancements. Today, AI can conduct legal research, review contracts, summarize judgments, and even predict the possible outcome of a case. Tasks that once required hours of manual effort can now be completed within minutes. For many, this signals a future where technology may take over a significant portion of legal work. However, I believe there is an important distinction between processing legal information and engaging in legal reasoning. At its core, legal reasoning is not merely about finding the right precedent or identifying the applicable provision. It is about interpreting the law in light of facts, circumstances, and often, human realities. Two cases may appear similar on paper, yet the social, economic, or personal contexts behind them may be entirely different. It is this ability

to appreciate nuance that makes legal reasoning uniquely human.

Artificial Intelligence functions by analysing patterns and data. It learns from past information and generates outputs based on that learning. While this makes AI incredibly efficient, it also reveals one of its greatest limitations. An algorithm can tell us what has happened before, but can it truly determine what ought to happen now?

This question becomes particularly relevant when we think about justice. Justice is not always found in rigid adherence to rules. Sometimes it lies in interpretation, compassion, and the willingness to recognize exceptional circumstances. Courts across the world have, on numerous occasions, gone beyond a strict reading of the law to protect fundamental rights and uphold fairness. Such decisions often require moral judgment, something that cannot easily be coded into a machine.

That being said, I do not view AI as a threat to the legal profession. On the contrary, it has the potential to become one of the most valuable tools available to legal practitioners. It can reduce repetitive work, improve efficiency, and make legal information more accessible. For a country like India, where courts face enormous backlogs and millions continue to struggle with access to justice, technology can play a transformative role.

Yet, assistance should not be confused with replacement.

The law is ultimately a human institution designed to regulate human relationships. It deals with rights, responsibilities, conflicts, and aspirations. While algorithms may help us navigate legal information, they cannot fully understand the human experiences that give rise to legal disputes in the first place.

The debate, therefore, should not be about whether AI will replace lawyers or judges. A more meaningful question is how we can use AI responsibly while preserving the human values that form the foundation of justice. Efficiency is important, but fairness is indispensable. Speed matters, but so does empathy.

As we move towards an increasingly technology-driven future, the legal profession must adapt and innovate. However, in doing so, we must remember that justice is not merely a product of logic or data. It reflects human judgment, constitutional values, and societal conscience.

Algorithms may assist the law, but understanding justice remains, and perhaps should remain, a distinctly human endeavor.



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2. The AI Advocate: Can Algorithms Replace Legal Reasoning?

The robed judge. The silver-tongued advocate. For centuries, justice has worn a human face. But as artificial intelligence parses statutes and predicts verdicts with staggering speed, a haunting question emerges: Can an algorithm truly reason like a lawyer?

Let us be clear: AI excels at law, not justice. It can process millions of precedents, flag contractual inconsistencies, and forecast judicial outcomes with cold precision. In discovery and due diligence, it is already indispensable. But legal reasoning is not mere pattern recognition.

True advocacy requires something

no neural network possesses: normative judgment. The law is not a closed system of logical gates; it is a living dialogue between principles and human suffering. A machine cannot weigh mercy against finality. It cannot feel the tremor in a client's voice or see the injustice in a statute that was legally drafted but morally broken.

Consider the reasonable person standard—the law's most human fiction. An algorithm can define "reasonable" statistically. But it cannot understand why a battered spouse's perception of threat differs from a police officer's, or why context demands empathy, not averages.

What AI offers is instrumental rationality—the best means to a

given end. But law's highest calling is choosing the end itself: fairness, dignity, redemption. Those are not computational targets. They are fought for, debated, and felt.

So no, algorithms will not replace legal reasoning. They will replace legal drudgery. The future belongs not to AI judges, but to human advocates armed with AI-unlocking time for what machines cannot do: persuading, consoling, and holding the scales with wisdom. The gavel will remain in human hands. Let us keep it there.



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3. Can Artificial Intelligence Interpret The "Spirit of Law" Or Only Its Letter?

The increasing use of artificial intelligence in the legal field has transformed how law is researched, analysed, and applied. From automated legal research to predictive analytics, AI offers

speed, consistency, and efficiency. However, a critical question persists: can it interpret the "Spirit of Law," or is it confined to its "letter"?

The letter of the law refers to the precise wording of legal provisions, while the spirit of the law reflects the intent, purpose,

and values underlying those provisions. Courts often go beyond literal interpretation to ensure justice. Judicial decisions are not merely mechanical applications of rules; they involve discretion, fairness, and sensitivity to social realities.

AI performs exceptionally well

when dealing with the letter of the law. It can process vast amounts of data, identify precedents, and apply legal rules with accuracy. However, it lacks genuine understanding. Its functioning is based on algorithms and historical data, not on moral reasoning or human experience. Interpreting the spirit of the law requires more than logic. It demands empathy, contextual awareness, and the ability to adapt to changing societal values. For instance, constitutional interpretation often

involves balancing competing rights and addressing evolving notions of justice. Such nuanced reasoning cannot be replicated by machines. Furthermore, AI systems may inherit biases present in past legal data, thereby reinforcing existing inequalities rather than correcting them. This raises serious concerns about fairness and accountability in automated decision-making. Therefore, while AI can significantly assist the

legal system, it cannot replace human judgment. It remains a tool designed to support, not substitute, the role of judges. Ultimately, the spirit of the law continues to reside in human conscience, beyond the reach of algorithms.

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4. Artificial Intelligence in the Legal Profession: A Tool, Not a Judge

Imagine this: The sound of a courtroom gavel being drowned out by the noise of computer server. Is that what our future looks like? I keep asking myself as I scroll through case files. AI is shaking things up in the legal world-tools like: Harvey AI are generating contracts within seconds, or LexisNexis's ROSS uncovering precedents quicker than I can hit CTRL+F. "But here's the real question is: Can a machine truly grasp the 'Spirit of the Law'?"

Let's talk about the excitement first: AI really steps up to handle the time- consuming tasks that often overwhelm us. A 2016 Stanford study showed it can predict court rulings by analysing thousands of previous cases. In India, our Supreme Court's SUPACE [Supreme Court Portal for Assistance in Court's Efficiency] portal is a real game changer, it summarizes judgments and spots patterns without interfering in decisions-it's like magic, and soon it'll get faster with powerful GPUs [Graphics Processing Unit]. In places like Madhya Pradesh courts, where cases drag on for years, AI could zoom through bail applications or e-discovery. [National Institution for Transforming India] NITI Aayog's 2023 report suggested that AI can help reduce courts delays and make justice quicker. "Why not let AI take the wheel?"

But hold on- Law isn't just a bunch of numbers on a spreadsheet, it is much more than data and

statistics. It's about the human feelings, fairness and social realities. While AI can scan judgments and legal precedents quickly, it still struggles to understand complex situations that require human reasoning, empathy and a sense of justice. A good example of this is the 2018 Navtej Singh Johar V. Union of India judgment, where the supreme court struck down section 377. While AI may quickly identify constitutional provisions like Article 21 and relevant case laws, it cannot fully understand the human emotions, dignity and struggle for equality experienced by the LGBTQ+ community. In addition, Stanford Universities experts have warned that AI tools may sometimes provide inaccurate information or even fake case references, raising concerns about their reliability in legal field.

Unlike humans, AI doesn't have a sense of morality, empathy or social understanding. The landmark case of Kesavananda Bharti v. State of Kerala (1973), which demanded a deep human thinking on the constitutional reasoning-something AI just can't replace it. Additionally, courts in the United Kingdom have recently uncovered instances of lawyers referencing fake AI-generated cases produced by AI tools like ChatGPT.

AI can definitely lend a hand to lawyers and judges, but it simply can't take the place of human judgment and understanding. For sure, AI can speed up legal tasks and make them more efficient,

but the ultimate responsibility for delivering justice will always lie with people. Regulations like the EU's 2024 AI act and India's IT rules,2023 are designed to promote the responsible use of AI in the legal sector. "AI may transform the legal profession, but the true spirit of justice will always require human wisdom, empathy and reasoning." 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.

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.

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5. The Digital Gavel: Can Algorithms Truly Master the Art of Legal Reasoning?

The integration of artificial intelligence into the legal sector is no longer a futuristic speculation; it is an unfolding reality. As law firms and judicial systems increasingly rely on automated tools to process vast amounts of data, a critical debate has emerged: can algorithms, with their cold, calculated precision, truly replicate the nuanced human capacity for legal reasoning? While these tools offer undeniable efficiency in document review and case management, the core of the legal profession remains rooted in interpretive judgment and ethical nuance qualities that algorithms currently struggle to possess.

The Efficiency of the Algorithm

There is no doubt that AI has revolutionized the speed at which legal research is conducted. According to the American Bar Association, lawyers are increasingly utilizing AI to streamline discovery processes and identify relevant precedents that might have taken human researchers days to locate. By synthesizing thousands of documents in seconds, algorithms eliminate the drudgery of manual review, allowing

legal professionals to focus their energy on high-level strategy. This efficiency has made AI an indispensable partner for modern legal teams handling complex, document-heavy litigation.

The Complexity of Legal Interpretation

However, speed does not equate to wisdom. Legal reasoning involves more than the rote application of statutes; it requires an understanding of social context, legislative intent, and moral fairness areas where human intuition remains superior. According to research from the Harvard Law School, the "black box" nature of some AI systems creates a fundamental problem: when an algorithm makes a suggestion, it often cannot articulate the logical, value-based reasoning that led to that specific conclusion. This lack of transparency is particularly dangerous in the courtroom, where the "why" behind a legal argument is often as important as the argument itself.

The Human Element in Justice

Ultimately, the practice of law is a human-centric endeavor. According to the Law Commission of England and Wales, the role of a lawyer or judge involves navigating the ambiguity of human behavior, which is rarely captured in the static,

structured datasets used to train AI. If we delegate the task of legal reasoning to machines, we risk reducing justice to a statistical probability rather than an ethical deliberation. An algorithm can identify the law, but it cannot empathize with the client or consider the broader societal impact of a precedent.

Conclusion: A Collaborative Future

The future of the legal profession is likely not one of replacement, but of augmentation. AI can serve as a powerful tool to assist the legal mind, but it cannot and should not replace it. As we move forward, the legal community must maintain a firm grip on the reins of decision-making, ensuring that while algorithms inform our work, human values continue to guide our justice system. The "AI Advocate" can provide the evidence, but the responsibility to interpret that evidence with fairness and integrity must remain exclusively in human hands.

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COLLOQUIAL KLATCH

THE HIDDEN WONDER OF BHIMBETKA ROCK SHELTERS, MADHYAPRADESH

Nestled in the Vindhya Hills near Bhopal, the Bhimbetka Rock Shelters are one of India's most fascinating yet lesser-known treasures. A UNESCO World Heritage Site, they preserve evidence of human life dating back thousands of years.

A WINDOW INTO PREHISTORY

Rediscovered in 1957 by archaeologist Vishnu Shridhar Wakankar, Bhimbetka consists of over 700 rock shelters, many adorned with ancient

paintings. These artworks depict hunting scenes, dances, animals, and daily life, offering a glimpse into prehistoric culture.

A TIMELESS TREASURE

Surrounded by scenic sandstone formations and forests, Bhimbetka is often called an open-air art gallery of human history. Its remarkable rock art and archaeological significance make it one of Madhya Pradesh's most unique hidden gems, connecting visitors to the earliest chapters of human civilization.



FROM THE CONNOISSEUR'S CORNER The AI Advocate

In halls where justice seeks the light,
And lawyers argue wrong from right,
A new voice rises, sharp and clear,
An algorithm drawing near.
It scans the laws at lightning speed,
Finds every case, each word, each deed;
No sleepless nights, no weary mind,
No precedent it cannot find.
It drafts contracts in moments few,
Predicts outcomes, old and new;
Through endless files it swiftly flies,
With data serving as its eyes.
Yet law is more than facts alone,
More than rules in books well-known;
It lives in stories, hopes, and pain,
In losses suffered, lives regained.
Can circuits feel a victim's tears?
Or understand a nation's fears?
Can coded lines and digital art
Replace the wisdom of the heart?
A judge must weigh what cannot show
In statistics or data's flow;
The human spirit, dignity,
The call for truth and equity.
So let AI assist the way,
And help the courts from day to day;
But justice needs a human hand,
To truly hear and understand.
For though algorithms may advise,
And uncover truths before our eyes,
The law's true soul will always be
Human reason joined with empathy.



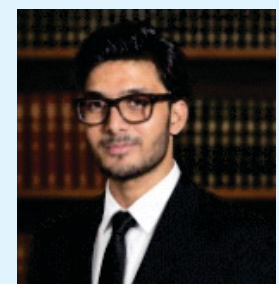
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HIGHBROW'S COVEY

- 1. Operation Heat Shield Launched:** On May 27, the Central Government launched a nationwide heatwave response initiative after severe temperatures affected several states. Prime Minister Narendra Modi urged a "whole-of-nation" approach, focusing on public health, water management, and worker safety.
 - 2. Heatwave Advisory Issued Nationwide:** As temperatures crossed 45°C in several regions, Prime Minister Modi appealed to citizens to stay hydrated, avoid peak-hour exposure, and assist vulnerable groups, including the elderly and outdoor workers.
 - 3. May GST Collections Cross ₹1.94 Lakh Crore:** India's gross GST revenue for May 2026 reached ₹1.94 lakh crore, reflecting steady economic activity despite global uncertainties and regional geopolitical tensions.
 - 4. UPSC Civil Services Preliminary Examination Conducted:** The UPSC successfully conducted the Civil Services Preliminary Examination on May 24 across the country for more than a thousand advertised vacancies. The examination witnessed high participation from aspirants nationwide.
 - 5. India Faces Severe Heatwave Conditions:** The India Meteorological Department (IMD) issued multiple heatwave warnings during May, with Central and Northwestern India experiencing prolonged periods of extreme temperatures.
 - 6. Government Strengthens Public Health Preparedness:** In response to the heatwave, ministries dealing with health, water resources, and disaster management coordinated relief measures and awareness campaigns across affected states.
 - 7. NEET-UG 2026 Developments:** The National Testing Agency (NTA) announced special arrangements for candidates regarding examination fee refunds and banking corrections following changes related to NEET-UG 2026.
- ### International News
- 1. WHO Pandemic Agreement Negotiations Extended:** On May 19, member states at the World Health Assembly agreed to continue negotiations on the Pathogen Access and Benefit Sharing (PABS) system under the WHO Pandemic Agreement. The move aims to strengthen global preparedness for future pandemics.
 - 2. European Union Eases Restrictions on Syria:** On May 18, the European Union renewed sanctions against members of the former Assad regime while removing several Syrian institutions from its blacklist to support the country's recovery and political transition.
 - 3. Syria Invited to G7 Finance Talks:** Syria participated in discussions with G7 finance ministers in Paris on May 18, marking a significant step toward its reintegration into the global financial system after years of isolation.
 - 4. United Nations Raises Concern Over Civilian Protection:** The UN Secretary-General's office reiterated calls for compliance with international humanitarian law and urged an end to attacks affecting civilians in conflict zones worldwide.
 - 5. Global Leaders Discuss Future Pandemic Preparedness:** During the 79th World Health Assembly in Geneva, governments reviewed lessons from COVID-19 and explored mechanisms for coordinated responses to future health emergencies.
 - 6. G7 Focuses on Global Economic Stability:** Finance ministers from G7 nations met in Paris to address trade tensions, economic recovery, and the impact of conflicts in the Middle East and Eastern Europe on global markets.
 - 7. International Community Reviews Syrian Reconstruction Efforts:** Several international organizations and governments discussed strategies to support Syria's economic recovery and reconstruction following years of conflict.

ए. आई. अधिवक्ता

कृत्रिम बुद्धि का बढ़ता संसार,
हर क्षेत्र में इसका विस्तार।
कानून के गलियारों में भी अब,
गूँज रहा इसका नया विचार।
डेटा के सागर में डूबकर,
क्षण भर में तथ्य निकालती है।
हजारों निर्णय पढ़कर देखो,
तुरंत सलाह भी बतलाती है।
पर क्या एल्गोरिद्म समझ सकेंगे,
न्याय की गहरी संवेदनाएँ?
क्या वे महसूस कर पाएँगे,
पीड़ित की मौन व्यथाएँ?
कानून केवल शब्द नहीं है,
यह मानवता का आधार है।
तर्कों के साथ विवेक, करुणा,
न्याय का सच्चा श्रृंगार है।
ए.आई. दे सकती है सहायता,
शोध को सरल बना सकती है।
पर मानव मन की सूक्ष्म दृष्टि,
कहाँ मशीनें ला सकती हैं?
न्यायालय में केवल नियम नहीं,
परिस्थितियों का भी मान है।
हर मुकदमे की अपनी कहानी,
हर निर्णय की अलग पहचान है।
इसलिए भविष्य का मार्ग यही,
मानव और ए.आई. का संग हो।
तकनीक बने न्याय की सहयोगी,
पर अंतिम निर्णय मानव के संग हो।
क्योंकि न्याय की आत्मा में बसता,
अनुभव, संवेदना और विश्वास।
एल्गोरिद्म चाहे जितने उन्नत हों,
मानव विवेक रहेगा सबसे खास।



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NUMINOUS KALEIDOSCOPE: RENDEZVOUS WITH LEGENDS

1. How did your family background influence your decision to enter the legal profession and later the judiciary?

Growing up in a family associated with law and justice, I was exposed to legal discussions and values from an early age. This environment inspired me to pursue law and later serve in the judiciary to uphold justice and the rule of law.

2. What is the most important quality a young law student must develop? The most important quality is integrity, combined with continuous learning. A successful legal professional must possess strong analytical skills, dedication, patience, and a commitment to ethical conduct.

3. What message would you like to give to students and faculty for the betterment of legal education? Legal education should focus on practical learning, research, and professional ethics. Students should stay curious, read extensively, and develop advocacy and communication skills, while faculty should continue encouraging critical

thinking and innovation.

1. How did your father's role as Senior Advocate and former Advocate General of Assam shape your vision towards law and justice? My father's dedication to the legal profession taught me the importance of discipline, hard work, and fairness. Observing his commitment to justice greatly influenced my understanding of law as a tool for public service.

2. What lessons did you learn from serving as Standing Counsel for the Income Tax Department? The experience taught me the importance of thorough preparation, attention to detail, and understanding complex legal and factual issues. It also highlighted the significance of professionalism and responsibility while representing public institutions.

3. What message would you like to give to faculty and students for building a successful legal career? Remain committed to learning throughout your career, embrace

technological advancements, and strengthen your research and communication skills. Success in law comes through perseverance, integrity, and a genuine desire to contribute to society. Interview of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pankaj Mithal, Judge Supreme Court of India and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ujjal Bhuyan, Judge Supreme Court of India.



INDORE INSTITUTE OF LAW STUDENT'S DOMESTIC EDUCATIONAL TOUR TO DALHOUSIE, AMRITSAR AND DHARAMSHALA

The students of Indore Institute of Law had the wonderful opportunity to participate in a Domestic Educational Tour to Dalhousie, Dharamshala, and Amritsar on 1st May to 8th May 2026. The tour provided a perfect blend of learning, cultural exposure, and recreation.

The journey began with a visit to Dalhousie, a picturesque hill station known for its scenic beauty, pleasant climate, and colonial charm. Students explored the natural landscapes

and experienced the rich heritage of the region.

The next destination was Dharamshala, renowned for its serene environment and Tibetan culture. Students visited important landmarks and gained insights into the unique cultural and spiritual traditions of the area. The visit offered valuable learning experiences beyond the classroom.

The tour concluded in Amritsar, where students visited the iconic Golden Temple and witnessed its spiritual significance and

architectural beauty. They also explored other historical sites, enhancing their understanding of India's rich cultural and historical heritage.

The tour proved to be an enriching experience, fostering teamwork, friendship, and personal growth among students. It created lasting memories while broadening their perspectives through exposure to diverse cultures, traditions, and historical landmarks.



GLIMPSES OF DOMESTIC EDUCATIONAL TOUR DALHOUSIE, AMRITSAR AND DHARAMSHALA

IIL ANECDOTES NIRMALA DEVI BAM MEMORIAL INTERNATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION CHAPTER VIII

The Indore Institute of Law proudly hosted the Nirmala Devi Bam Memorial International Moot Court Competition Chapter VIII, one of its flagship academic events that brought together some of the brightest legal minds from prestigious institutions across India and abroad on 15th - 17th May 2026. The competition served as a platform for aspiring legal professionals to showcase their advocacy skills, legal research abilities, and courtroom etiquette.

The event witnessed participation from numerous renowned law schools and universities, making it a truly international gathering of talented students. Teams competed with remarkable dedication and professionalism, presenting well-researched arguments on complex legal issues before

esteemed members of the legal fraternity.

A major highlight of the competition was the presence of distinguished legal luminaries, including **Hon'ble Justice Mr. Pankaj Mithal, Judge of the Supreme Court of India; Hon'ble Justice Mr. Ujjal Bhuyan, Judge of the Supreme Court of India; Ms. Manisha Dhir, Managing Partner of Dhir & Dhir Associates; and Mr. Harry Chawla, Partner at Luthra and Luthra Law Offices India.** Their presence added immense prestige to the event and provided participants with an invaluable opportunity to interact with and learn from some of the most accomplished professionals in the legal field.

The competition comprised multiple rounds, including preliminary, quarter-final, semi-final,

and final rounds, each designed to test the participants' analytical thinking, legal reasoning, research aptitude, and oral advocacy skills. The moot proposition encouraged students to engage with contemporary legal issues and develop persuasive legal arguments.

The successful organization of the Nirmala Devi Bham Memorial International Moot Court Competition reaffirmed the Indore Institute of Law's commitment to promoting academic excellence, practical legal training, and professional development. The event concluded on a high note, leaving participants with enriching experiences, valuable insights, and lasting memories of a truly prestigious international legal event.



GLIMPSES OF NIRMALA DEVI BAM MEMORIAL INTERNATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION CHAPTER VIII.

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