



JANARDAN BHAGAT SHIKSHAN PRASARAK SANSTHA'S

BHAGUBAI CHANGU THAKUR COLLEGE OF LAW, NEW PANVEL



Affiliated to University of Mumbai & Approved By Bar Council of India



Accredited with B+ Grade by NAAC (2.69 CGPA on 4 Point Scale)



ISO CERTIFIED 9001:2015 and 14001:2015



**3 & 5
YEARS**

LAW COURSE



**2
YEARS**

LL.M. COURSE

**JUSTICE
KNOWLEDGE
INTEGRITY**



PROSPECTUS



Plot No.04, Sector-11,
Khanda Colony, New Panvel (W),
Raigad, Maharashtra, Pin-410206



022-27459185



bcthakurcollegeoflaw@gmail.com /
bctlaw2009@gmail.com

DISCIPLINE • DEDICATION • DETERMINATION

Pursuing Excellence in Legal Education



Our Inspiration



Late. Shri. Janardan Atmaram Bhagat Saheb

Janardan Bhagat Saheb dedicated his entire life to tirelessly working for the poor and fostering the development of his community. His unwavering commitment to providing educational facilities for students stands as a testament to his selfless efforts. His life, marked by dedication and hard work, has become a profound source of inspiration.

In honor of his legacy, our esteemed Chairman established the Janardan Bhagat Shikshan Prasarak Sanstha in Panvel, Navi Mumbai. This institution serves as a monument to his memory, continuing his mission to uplift and educate the underprivileged.





Our Divine Image



Late Shri. Changu Kana Thakur

He was a golden-hearted person who always walked on the path of goodness. His actions were guided by kindness and integrity, earning him respect and admiration from all who knew him. Preaching a simple yet valuable philosophy of life, he emphasized honesty, compassion, and perseverance. His life story is a testament to the success achievable by a common man who stays true to his values. Through hard work and dedication, he transformed challenges into opportunities.

Janardan Bhagat's legacy continues to inspire those who seek to lead a life of purpose and virtue. His tireless efforts for the poor and commitment to providing educational facilities have left an indelible mark on the community. In honor of his memory, our esteemed Chairman established the Janardan Bhagat Shikshan Prasarak Sanstha in Panvel, Navi Mumbai, as a monument to his enduring contributions. This institution carries forward his mission to uplift and educate the underprivileged, embodying the principles he lived by.



Our Divine Image



Late Matajee Bhagubai Changu Thakur

Matajee was the most committed and idealistic human being who strived tirelessly for the overall growth of her affectionate and pious family. She taught and instilled in her family members the importance of discipline, honesty, dedication, persistence, manners, and a sense of duty and reverence. Her teachings extended beyond personal virtues, as she also emphasized the importance of defending and helping the poor and weak, and fighting for their causes.

The glory achieved by the college stands as an epitome of her blessings. Her guidance and values have been instrumental in shaping the institution's success, serving as a testament to her enduring influence and the principles she cherished.





BHAGUBAI CHANGU THAKUR COLLEGE OF LAW, NEW PANVEL

Message by Hon'ble Chairman



Hon. Shri. Ramseth Thakur (Ex. M. P.)

Chairman – J.B.S.P. Sanstha, Panvel

Dear Parents and Students,

It is my pride privilege to come before you through this message for motivating you to be a member of our B. C. Thakur family. strongly believe that nothing can empower people more than good education. With this very intent and as it is a dream to close my heart, I started this college. It gives me immense pleasure, that our law college is doing well in Legal Education.

Our area is ever-changing by the forces of urbanization and industrialization, where legal education plays vital role in the form of independent practice as an advocate, professional legal consultancy, employment opportunities in the legal departments of Cooperative World. Legal education also develops conceptual interpersonal and legal awareness for implementation of new strategies.

This century is the century of change. Higher education is one of the sensitive and vibrant aspects of our lives and we at our institutions have accepted the challenge and designed the policies and procedures in commensurate with the requirements of this change to convert them into opportunities.

I know, it is the quality of the process which determines the quality of the product. Everybody at our college is working with the commitments and zeal to provide quality education to students. Our journey towards the excellence in higher education Is going on continuously.



BHAGUBAI CHANGU THAKUR COLLEGE OF LAW, NEW PANVEL

Message by Hon'ble Vice Chairman



Shri. Y. T. Deshmukh

Vice Chairman – J.B.S.P. Sanstha, Panvel

I have been working in the field of education for many years and have witnessed firsthand the transformative power of education. Being associated with education means being immersed in knowledge imbued with wisdom and ethics. Education develops students' personalities, molds their character, and enhances their mental skills to help them cope with the problems and challenges of today's complex world. Unfortunately, the people in Raigad District have suffered greatly due to a lack of proper education.

Given Panvel's proximity to Mumbai, it has become a significant location within Raigad District. With extensive development activities carried out by CIDCO, local train connectivity, and the proposed airport, there is an immense need for competent individuals with legal expertise to address the emerging complex challenges. Recognizing this need, our Janardan Bhagat Shikshan Prasarak Sanstha decided to start a law college, and since 2009, Bhagubai Changu Thakur College of Law has been functioning successfully. Many batches of law graduates have passed out from our college and are now serving the cause of justice. I welcome you on behalf of Janardan Bhagat Shikshan Prasarak Sanstha and assure you of receiving high-quality legal education.



BHAGUBAI CHANGU THAKUR COLLEGE OF LAW, NEW PANVEL

Message by Principal



Dr. Sanavi Deshmukh

It gives me immense pleasure to lead this renowned institution, Bhagubai Changu Thakur College of Law, New Panvel, which is dedicated to imparting quality legal education in Navi Mumbai. Our college is committed to providing opportunities for students from all strata of society to access top-notch legal education, equipped with excellent infrastructural and library facilities.

Our institution, supported by a dedicated management team, is focused on achieving the Constitutional goals of social justice through legal transformation. We take pride in our qualified and expert faculty members who are devoted to shaping the future of our students enrolled in various law programs, including the 5-year BA LLB, 3-year LLB, and 2-year LLM programs with specializations in Business Law and Criminal Law.

I welcome you all to join us on this journey of legal education, transformation, and the pursuit of a successful law career. Together, we will work towards building a society where justice prevails.



BHAGUBAI CHANGU THAKUR COLLEGE OF LAW, NEW PANVEL

Message by B.A., LL.B. CO ORDINATOR



Asst. Prof. Dhanashri M. Chougale

Welcome to the BA LLB program at Bhagubai Changu Thakur College of Law, New Panvel. Our program is designed to integrate a comprehensive legal education with an interdisciplinary approach, preparing our students to meet the demands of the legal profession with competence and confidence.

As the coordinator of the BA LLB program, my primary focus is to ensure that our students receive a well-rounded education that emphasizes both theoretical knowledge and practical skills. We aim to develop critical thinking, effective communication, and ethical decision-making among our students, fostering their growth as future legal professionals.

Our college provides a supportive and stimulating environment where students are encouraged to engage in various academic and extracurricular activities. Through moot courts, legal aid clinics, internships, and workshops, we offer numerous opportunities for practical learning and professional development.

I am confident that the BA LLB program at Bhagubai Changu Thakur College of Law will equip you with the necessary tools to excel in your legal career and contribute meaningfully to society. I invite you to embark on this enriching educational journey with us.



THE INAUGURATION CEREMONY



The inauguration ceremony of Bhagubai Changu Thakur College of Law was organized on 18th July 2009. The event was graced by Hon'ble Br. A. R. Antulay, Former Chief Minister of Maharashtra and Former Minister of the Government of India, who served as the Chief Guest.

The Guests of Honour included:

- Hon'ble Adv. Datta Patil, Former Leader of Opposition, Maharashtra State
- Hon'ble Shri. Ravisheth Patil, Minister, Maharashtra State
- Hon'ble Dr. Vijay Khole, Vice Chancellor, University of Mumbai

The ceremonial function was presided over by Shri. Ramsheth Thakur, Chairman of Janardan Bhagat Shikshan Prasarak Sanstha.





BHAGUBAI CHANGU THAKUR COLLEGE OF LAW, NEW PANVEL

JANARDAN BHAGAT SHIKSHAN PRASARAK SANSTHA, NEW PANVEL

Board Of Directors

Year 2024 - 2029



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President



Shri. Ramsheth Thakur
Chairman



Shri. Yashvant Deshmukh
Vice-Chairman



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Member



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Shri. Prakash Bhagat
Member



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Member



Shri. Sanjay Patil
Member



BHAGUBAI CHANGU THAKUR COLLEGE OF LAW, NEW PANVEL

JANARDAN BHAGAT SHIKSHAN PRASARAK SANSTHA, NEW PANVEL

Board Of Directors

Year 2024 - 2029



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Dr. Siddheshwar Gadade
Member Secretary



BHAGUBAI CHANGU THAKUR COLLEGE OF LAW, NEW PANVEL

TEACHING STAFF



Dr. Sanavi Abhishek Deshmukh
I/C PRINCIPAL



Asst. Prof. Dhanashri M. Chougale
B.A. LL. B. COORDINATOR



Asst. Prof. Ravnish R. Bector



Asst. Prof. Dr. Mamta Bhattacharjee



Asst. Prof. Neha Kachi



Asst. Prof. Fasihur Rahman



Asst. Prof. Anam Mehandikar



Ms. Janhavi Bhoir Librarian



Asst. Prof. Aishwarya Patole



Asst. Prof. Shilpa Sanjay Rathod



Asst. Prof. Raghavendra S. Kollurkar



BHAGUBAI CHANGU THAKUR COLLEGE OF LAW, NEW PANVEL

NON TEACHING STAFF



Mrs. Pallavi Manish Khot
ACCOUNTANT



Mr. Hrushikesh K Huddar
JR. CLERK



Mr. Ujwal Atmaram Patil
JR. CLERK



Mrs. Amita Tushar Thakur
JR. CLERK



Mr. Sujay Gopinath Patil
JR. CLERK



Mr. Pramod Anant Koli
PEON



Mr. Sachin R Pawar
PEON



Mr. Sanjay P. Daravada
PEON



Mr. Mahesh L Patil
PEON



Mr. Mahesh D Gharat
PEON



Mr. Vishal Ubhare
ELECTRICIAN



BHAGUBAI CHANGU THAKUR COLLEGE OF LAW, NEW PANVEL

Infrastructure



Porch Area



Moot Court



Floor Layout



IQAC Department



NSS / DLLE / Legal Aid



Administrative Office



Stock Area



Reading Room



Contents

SR. No	PARTICULARS	Page No
1)	About Sanstha	2
2)	About College	2
3)	Core Values	3
4)	Our Expectations from Students	3
5)	Our Responsibilities towards Students	4
6)	An Appeal to Parents and Guardians	5
7)	Courses And Seats Available	5
8)	Admission information	7
9)	Fee Structure	9
10)	Documentation	10
11)	Examination Standards	11
12)	Syllabus	12
13)	Mode of Refund	47
14)	Attendance	50
15)	Rules of Code of Conduct	51
16)	General Rules of Attendance	53
17)	General Rules Pertaining to Attendance	54
18)	Procedure For Investigation In Case Of Malpractices	54
19)	LIBRARY	57
20)	Scholarships / Freeship	59
21)	Legal Aid Centre	60
22)	Career Options	60
23)	Committees	62
24)	Academic Calendar	64



About the Sanstha

JANARDAN BHAGAT SHIKSHAN PRASARAK SANSTHA, PANVEL

Janardan Bhagat Shikshan Prasarak Sanstha, Panvel, was founded to honour the vision of Late Shri Janardan Bhagat Saheb, who firmly believed in the transformative power of education. He dreamed of bringing the light of knowledge to the common man, tirelessly working for the upliftment of the poor and dedicating his life to the development of this region. His unwavering commitment to making educational facilities accessible to students has been a source of inspiration for our Honourable Chairman, Shri Ramsheth Thakur Saheb, who established the Sanstha on January 1, 1992, to fulfil this noble dream.

Over the past 25 years, the Sanstha has grown remarkably, expanding its wings across various fields of education. Today, it proudly encompasses 18 educational institutes, each dedicated to imparting quality education and fostering a culture of excellence. The journey of the Sanstha reflects its steadfast commitment to educational advancement, ensuring that students from all backgrounds have the opportunity to learn, grow, and succeed.

The emblem of Janardan Bhagat Shikshan Prasarak Sanstha symbolizes its educational philosophy and vision. The rising sun at the centre signifies our commitment to dispelling the darkness of ignorance through widespread education. Below the sun, the open book with the alphabet's 'J' in English and 'ज' in Devanagari script represents our mission to provide holistic education, integrating knowledge,

skills, and a relentless pursuit of excellence. Encircled by the name of the Sanstha, the emblem also features two rings: the inner circle denotes dynamism

About the College

BHAGUBAI CHANGU THAKUR COLLEGE OF LAW, NEW PANVEL

Shri Ramsheth Thakur, Ex. M.P. and Chairman of Janardan Bhagat Shikshan Prasarak Sanstha, is a great visionary who recognized the evolving needs of Raigad district due to urbanization and industrialization. Understanding the increasing demand for legal professionals in society, one of his dreams was to establish a law college. Panvel City, with its unparalleled and untapped resources, is strategically located 40 km away from Mumbai, the economic capital of India. As the first Municipal Corporation in Raigad District, Panvel is poised for significant growth with the upcoming Navi Mumbai International Airport and direct connectivity to Mumbai through the Mumbai Trans Harbour Link.

In response to this vision, the Sanstha took a crucial step towards advancing higher education by establishing Bhagubai Changu Thakur College of Law, New Panvel, in memory of Mrs. Bhagubai Changu Thakur, in the academic year 2009-2010. The college is approved by the Bar Council of India and affiliated with the University of Mumbai. It stands as a beacon of legal education in Navi Mumbai and Raigad, offering state-of-the-art facilities, including spacious



classrooms, a vast library, and a well-furnished moot court hall. From its inception, the college has supplemented its educational program with clinical legal education and a practical-oriented approach, striving to enhance the abilities of its students.

Bhagubai Changu Thakur College of Law is committed to providing quality education to all sections of society and aims to be a centre of excellence in facilitating effective teaching and learning. The college regularly invites eminent judges and legal professionals to guide students, while its qualified and dedicated teaching staff work tirelessly to enhance students' personalities. Through these efforts, the college continually strives to develop skilled legal professionals who are well-prepared to meet the challenges of the future.

Core Values

- 1. Integrity:** Integrity is the cornerstone of our community. We uphold honesty and unwavering adherence to moral and ethical principles. Integrity forms the foundation of all enduring relationships.
- 2. Respect and Responsibility:** We treat others with the same respect and consideration that we expect for ourselves. Every member of the BCT community is encouraged to act with integrity, compassion, and forethought, taking responsibility for their actions and their impact on others.
- 3. Leadership:** We foster a culture of leadership by empowering students to explore, question, and seek solutions. We provide a supportive platform for nurturing each student's individuality and innovative spirit, enabling them to discover and develop their full potential.
- 4. Courage:** Courage is the moral and mental strength to do what is right, even in the face of adversity. We are committed to positive change and constant improvement, caring for the well-being of our community and treating each individual with dignity and respect.
- 5. Forward Thinking:** We embrace forward thinking as a mindset for growth and success through innovation. Our values are embedded in every aspect of our programs, designed to enhance individual talents, skills, and aspirations.
- 6. Knowledge:** We believe in the transformative power of knowledge and its importance in personal and national development. Acquiring knowledge is a lifelong process that enriches us as individuals and contributes to the progress of our society.

Our Expectations from Students

- 1. Appreciation of College Goals:** Students are expected to understand and appreciate the goals and objectives of the college, actively contributing to their realization by participating in relevant college activities.
- 2. Understanding of College Policies:** Students should have a clear understanding of the courses offered, admission policies, and rules and regulations of the college.



3. **Engagement with Teaching-Learning Strategies:** Students are encouraged to comprehend the teaching-learning strategies and evaluation systems implemented by the college.
4. **Adherence to College Guidelines:** Students are required to adhere to the time schedules, rules, and regulations set forth by the college.
5. **Commitment to Studies:** Students should undertake regular and intensive study of learning materials to ensure academic progress.
6. **Utilization of Learning Resources:** Optimum utilization of learning resources and other support services available within the college is expected from students.
7. **Preparation for Assessments:** Students are expected to prepare diligently for continuous internal assignments and examinations.
8. **Feedback for Improvement:** Providing constructive feedback for system improvement is encouraged from students to enhance the overall learning environment.
9. **Pursuit of Lifelong Learning:** Students should demonstrate the faith and ability to pursue lifelong learning, embracing opportunities for personal and professional development.
10. **Representation as Alumni:** Upon completion of their studies, students are expected to live as worthy alumni of the college, embodying its values and contributing positively to society.

Our Responsibilities towards Students

1. **Clear Communication of College Goals:** We are responsible for systematically and clearly communicating the goals and objectives of the college to all students.
2. **Alignment of Courses with Objectives:** We offer courses that are consistent with the goals and objectives of the college, ensuring that our curriculum meets the intended outcomes.
3. **Academic Flexibility:** We provide a wide range of courses and subjects with adequate academic flexibility, allowing students to tailor their educational experience to their interests and career goals.
4. **Utilization of Student Feedback:** We use feedback from students to review and redesign programs, ensuring that our offerings remain relevant and effective.
5. **Facilitation of Effective Teaching-Learning:** We facilitate an effective teaching-learning environment, employing strategies that enhance student engagement and understanding.
6. **Continuous Monitoring of Student Progress:** We implement a well-conceived plan for continuously monitoring student progress, intervening when necessary to support their academic success.
7. **Reliable Assessment Systems:** We ensure that student assessment procedures and systems are reliable and valid, providing fair and accurate evaluations of student learning.



8. Clear Information Provision: We provide clear information to students about admissions procedures, course requirements, fees structure, refund policies, financial aid, and student support services.

Promotion of Values and Social Responsibilities: We promote values, social responsibilities, and good citizenship among all students, fostering a culture of ethical behavior and community engagement.

An Appeal to Parents and Guardians

- Parents and guardians are kindly requested to carefully read through the prospectus before admitting their wards to the college.
- It is requested that parents and guardians make it a point to meet with the class teacher or principal at least twice a year to receive updates on the progress of their wards.
- Bringing mobile phones onto the campus is strictly prohibited as per university norms. Any student found with a mobile phone will have it confiscated, and strict action will be taken against them. Therefore, parents are urged not to provide mobile phones to their wards.
- Examinations for all classes are either term-end or semester-based. Parents are requested to ensure the regularity and compliance of their wards in internal examinations or evaluations.
- Parents are encouraged to monitor the progress of their wards during terminal and preliminary examinations conducted by the college.
- It is important to note that students of this institute are not allowed to simultaneously register for a law degree program with any other graduate, postgraduate, or certificate course offered by the same or any other university. However, exceptions are made for short-period part-time certificate courses in language, computer science, computer applications, or any add-on part-time courses related to law, provided the timings do not conflict with the college's schedule for law courses.

Programmes and Seats Available

Sr. No	Specialisation Subject of LL.M	Total
1.	Criminal Laws & Criminal Administration	40
2.	Business Law	20
	Total Intake	60

**2 YEARS LL.M. PROGRAMME DETAILS**

The LL.M. Course is intended to produce academicians and lawyers of competence and expertise, as it is imperative that students should have an in-depth knowledge not only of the concepts and basic principles of law, but also of social, political, and economic aspects of law, as well as the dynamics of law.

OBJECTIVE

- To develop research skill among students
- To ensure specialized knowledge in the field of Law
- To encourage students to pursue further research education in the field of Law
- To maintain national standards and international comparability of learning outcomes
- To promote global academic standards and ensure global competitiveness
- To facilitate mobility of postgraduate learners

OUTCOME

This programme enables students:

- The LL.M. program forwards disciplinary and interdisciplinary knowledge and understanding, along with generic skills, including global competencies
- To acquire specialized knowledge in the respective domains of legal studies and practice
- To become legal research analysts
- To become legal luminaries, practitioners, officers, and judges
- To join the noble profession of teaching in Law

1. College Timing:

Sr. No	Day	College Timing
1.	Monday – Friday	07:30 AM to 10:00 PM
2.	Saturday	07:30 AM to 10:50 AM

Office Timing

09:00 a.m. to 01:00 p.m. And
02:00 p.m. to 05:00 p.m.

Cash Counter Timing

09:00 a.m. to 01:00 p.m. And
02:00 p.m. to 04:00 p.m.

Principal Meeting Timing

11:00 a.m. to 04:00 p.m.



ADMISSION INFORMATION

All students seeking admission to the LL.M. program must appear for an Entrance Examination. Admission will be based on merit in the LL.M. Entrance Examination and marks secured in the LL.B. degree.

The minimum qualification for general category candidates applying for admission to the LL.M. degree course is an LL.B. degree from this University or an equivalent recognized degree. Candidates from reserved categories may apply with a Pass Class.

Candidates who have obtained their LL.B. degree from universities other than Mumbai University must obtain a Provisional Statement of Eligibility Certificate from the Eligibility Section, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Bhavan, Santacruz (E.), Vidyanagari, Mumbai — 400098. They are required to pay a fee for Document Verification as prescribed by the University for confirmation of the validity of their certificates and eligibility for the LL.M. degree.

Application forms for admission to the LL.M. degree course must be submitted to Bhagubai Changu Thakur College of Law within the prescribed time frame, immediately after the declaration of results.

Selected students for admission to the LL.M. degree course must register themselves with Bhagubai Changu Thakur College of Law as postgraduate students.

Students are not permitted to pursue the LL.M. degree course simultaneously with any other course from this or any other recognized University.

Admission to the LL.M. degree course is made for the entire academic year, covering both the First and Second Semesters at the beginning of the academic year.

To be eligible for the Second Semester, a candidate must have successfully completed the terms for the First Semester, regardless of the result of the First Semester Examination.

A candidate to be eligible for admission to the Third and Fourth Semester must have either passed in the First and Second Semesters or must have obtained exemption in at least six papers of the First and Second Semesters.

A student who remains absent or fails in the Third Semester Practical Examination is required to pay only the examination fees to become eligible to appear for the Practical Examination.

Unless students pass all the Theory papers and Practical papers of the Third Semester examinations and complete the dissertation of the Fourth Semester, their final result shall not be declared.

Admission for students belonging to Backward Classes shall be in accordance with the Government Policy.

Students applying for admission under the reserved category other than SC/ST are required to submit a non-creamy layer certificate along with their application form.

Admission for other reservations will be granted as per the government policy from time to time.



Transfer/Migration Certificate Requirement:

Candidates from the University of Mumbai must provide a Transfer Certificate from the institution last attended. Graduates from other universities must obtain a certificate of eligibility from the Registrar of the University of Mumbai before admission to this institution can be granted.

Students from other universities admitted to the institution based on provisional eligibility certificates must submit Migration and other necessary certificates before the end of the first term to confirm their admission. Details regarding this can be obtained from the Office.

Candidates admitted from universities other than Mumbai University are required to pay a fee for Procedural Document Verification to confirm the validity of Statement of Marks and other Certificates from their previous university and to confirm their eligibility for the LL.M. course.

**Fees****LL.M (2 Years Course) FEES STRUCTURE AY 2026 -27**

A	Heading	1st Year LL.M	2nd Year LL.M
	Tution Fees	27,300	27,300
	Development Fees	5,000	5,000
	Library Fees	2,500	2,500
	PG Registration Fees	825	825
	Enrollment/Eligibility Fees	2,860	2,860
	Extra-curricular	3,000	3,000
	Utility	3,000	3,000
	Magazine	200	200
	ID Card	150	-
	Student Group Insurance	125	125
	National Service Scheme	10	10
	Welfare Fund	6	6
	Sports Activities Fund	24	24
	Sports Contribution	60	60
	Vice Chancellor Contribution	20	20
	E-Suvidha	50	50
	E-Charges	10	10
	Disaster Relief Fund	10	10
	TOTAL (A)	45,150	45,000

B	Heading	1st Year LL.M	2nd Year LL.M
	Library Deposit	200	-
	Cauton Money	250	-
	TOTAL (B)	450	-

C	Heading	1st Year LL.M	2nd Year LL.M
	A	45,150	45,000
	B	450	-
	TOTAL	45,600	45,000



DOCUMENTATION

Documents Required for Admission

Original plus Three attested copies of each document:

- I. Duly filled College Admission Form
- ii. 2 Photographs
- iii. Relevant Page of CET Merit List
- iv. Birth Certificate
- v. Document showing place of Birth (For OSM Candidates)
- vi. SSC Mark Sheet
- vii. HSC Mark Sheet
- viii. Leaving Certificate
- ix. Transfer Certificate
- x. ISSIO
- xi. Migration Certificate (If student is not from Mumbai University)
- xii. Gap Certificate if any
- xiii. LL. B (3 Yrs.)/B.L. S L.L.B (5 Yrs.) Graduation Mark sheet & Certificate
- xiv. Post-Graduation Mark Statement & Passing Certificate
- xv. Caste Certificate
- xvi. Caste Validity Certificate
- xvii. Non-Creamy Layer Certificate
- xviii. Domicile Certificate (Must in case of reservation)
- xix. Aadhar Card Photocopy
- xx. PAN Card/Election Card/Any Other ID-Photocopy
- xxi. Gazette Copy or Marriage Certificate (Name Change)

Note: Any type of reservation is available only to students domiciled in the State of Maharashtra



EXAMINATION STANDARDS

Examination and Evaluation Guidelines

1. A candidate shall be declared as "Passed" in the subjects/papers if he/she secures a minimum of 45% marks in each paper and 50% aggregate in each semester.
2. Candidates shall also be entitled to the benefit of allowable grace marks as per University Regulations.
3. No Class will be awarded to students in the First, Second, and Third Semester examinations. The Class will be awarded based on the total performance of the student in all four Semesters. However, a student claiming exemption will be entitled to a pass class only.
 - o **50% to 59%: Second Class**
 - o **60% and above: First Class**
4. Dissertation shall be evaluated by a team of teachers of the concerned group and an external expert nominated by the College. Marks shall be awarded after joint consultation by both evaluators.
5. A student may be exempted from appearing in any of the papers if he/she has secured at least 50% of the total marks in that paper.
6. Students failing in Dissertation/Project and Viva Examination in the Fourth Semester shall undergo the Dissertation and Viva again as the case may be. The final approved dissertation shall be submitted on CD in addition to two hard copies. The same procedure shall apply to failures in Choice-based credits.

Note: All research projects, dissertations, and other research assignments are required to be in accordance with the circular of the University of Mumbai dated 15th June 2018, no. Exam. /Thesis/Uni/VCD/947 of 2018 and University Grants Commission (Promotion of Academic Integrity & Prevention of Plagiarism in Higher Educational Institutions) Regulation 2018.



ELIGIBILITY FOR THE FURTHER SEMESTERS (LL.M.)

Second Semester

A candidate to be eligible for the Second Semester must have successfully completed the terms for the First Semester, regardless of the result of the First Semester Examination

Third & Fourth Semester

A candidate to be eligible for admission to the Third and Fourth Semester must have either passed in the First and Second Semesters or must have obtained exemption in at least six papers of the First and Second Semesters. A student who remains absent or fails in the Third Semester Practical Examination is required to pay only the examination fees to become eligible to appear for the Practical Examination.

Unless students pass all the Theory papers and Practical papers of the Third Semester examinations and complete the dissertation of the Fourth Semester, their final result shall not be declared.

SYLLLABUS

Curriculum Summary:

Foundation Papers:

1. Law and Social Transformation in India
2. Indian Constitutional Law: New Challenges
3. Judicial Process
4. Legal Education and Research Methodology

Optional Groups:

Criminal Law and Criminal Administration:

- Paper I: Criminal Jurisprudence
- Paper II: Penal Laws (Total 4 Credits)
- Paper III: Criminology (Total 4 Credits)
- Paper IV: Collective Violence and Criminal Justice System (Total 4 Credits)
- Paper V: Penology: Treatment of Offenders (4 Credits)
- Paper VI: Forensic Science and Scientific Investigation of Crime (4 Credits)

**Business Law:**

- Paper I: Fundamental Principles of Law of Contract and Allied Laws (4 Credits)
- Paper II: Global Trade Under World Trade Organisation (4 Credits)
- Paper III: Corporate Law (4 Credits)
- Paper IV: Law Relating to Customs and Foreign Exchange (4 Credits)
- Paper V: Law Of Insurance (4 Credits)
- Dissertation And Choice Based Project Work:
- Paper VI: Banking Laws (4 Credits)

Dissertation And Choice Based Project Work:**First Year:**

- The LL.M. Course Shall Consist of Foundation Course of 4 Papers and Any One Optional Group of Papers.
- The First Semester Shall Be of Two Foundation Papers and Two Papers of An Optional Group. Each Paper Shall Be Of 100 Marks (4 Credits).
- The Second Semester Shall Be of Two Foundation Papers And The Next Two Papers Of Optional Group Opted By The Student In The First Semester. Each Paper Shall Be Of 100 Marks (4 Credits).

Second Year:

- The Third Semester Shall Be Last Two Papers Of Optional Group. Each Paper Shall Be Of 100 Marks (4 Credits).

Practical Training:

In Addition, There Shall Be Practical Examination Of 100 Marks (Four Credits) As Under.

- o Classroom Teaching & Seminar — 40 Marks (20 Marks Each)
- o Choice Of Practical Components Comprising Of 50 Marks to The Students from The Following Component
- 10 Marks Attendance
- Choice of Practical Component:
 - a) Legal Aid
 - b) Loopholes/Lacunae in Existing Laws and Reports
 - c) Comparative Study and Its Utility in Context of India
 - d) Debate On Any Contemporary Legal Issue



- e) Book Review / Group Discussion on Current Legal Affairs
- f) Surprise Written Test
- g) Case Comments

Dissertation:

The Fourth Semester shall consist of a Dissertation worth 80 marks and a Viva-presentation worth 20 marks (4 credits).

For the remaining 100 marks (4 credits), students will have the option to choose a project topic from those listed in the syllabus of the group opted, which will have an interdisciplinary approach. Out of these 100 marks, 50 marks (2 credits) will be allocated for the project and 50 marks (2 credits) for the viva-presentation.

The Dissertation will be evaluated by a team of teachers from the concerned group and an external expert nominated by the Head of the Department. Marks will be awarded after joint consultation by both evaluators.

Students failing in the Dissertation/Project and Viva Examination in the Fourth Semester will need to undergo the Dissertation and Viva again as necessary. The final approved dissertation must be submitted on a CD in addition to two hard copies. The same procedure applies in the case of failure in Choice based credits.

Note: All research projects, dissertations, and other research assignments must adhere to the circular of the University of Mumbai dated 15th June 2018, no. Exam. /Thesis/Uni/VCD/947 of 2018, and University Grants Commission (Promotion of Academic Integrity & Prevention of Plagiarism in Higher Educational Institutions) Regulation 2018.

Detailed Syllabus of LL.M.:

LL.M. FOUNDATION PAPER I — LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN INDIA (4 CREDITS)

OBJECTIVE

- Optimal utilization of knowledge of Jurisprudence towards society.
- To study the social problems of society and find their solution.
- To have a legally tenable approach towards social problems.

OUTCOME

- This course enables students:
 - o To raise legal and social awareness.
 - o To make suggestions to the law makers for enacting the law accordingly.



- o To make suggestions regarding Implementation of the laws through appropriate mechanism.

Module - I (1 Credit)

1. Law and Social Change:

- o Law as an instrument of social change.
- o Law as the product of traditions and culture. Criticism and evaluation in the light of colonization and the introduction of common law system and institutions in India and its impact on further development of law and legal institutions in India.

2. Religion and the Law:

- o Religion as a divisive factor. Secularism as a solution to the problem.
- o Reform of the law on secular lines: Problems. Freedom of religion and non-discrimination on the basis of religion.
- o Religious minorities and the law.

Module — II (1 Credit)

3. Language and the Law:

- Language as a divisive factor: Formation of linguistic states. Constitutional guarantees to linguistic minorities.
- Language policy and the Constitution, Official language; multi-language system.
- Non-discrimination on the ground of language.

4. Community and the law:

- o Caste as a divisive factor.
- o Non-discrimination on the ground of caste.
- o Acceptance of caste as a factor to undo past injustices. Protective discrimination; Scheduled Castes, Tribes and Backward Classes. Reservation; Statutory Commissions, Statutory provisions.

Module — III (1 Credit)

5. Women and the Law:

- Crimes against women.
- Gender injustice and its various forms. Women's Commission.
- Empowerment of women: Constitutional and other legal provisions.

6. Children and the Law:

- o Child labour.



- o Sexual exploitation.
- o Adoption and related problems. Children and education.

Module - IV (1 Credit)

7. Modernization and the Law:

- Modernization as a value: Constitutional perspectives reflected in the fundamental duties.
- Modernization of social institutions through law. Reform of family law.
- Agriculture. Industrial reform: Free enterprise v. State regulation—Agrarian reform—Industrialization of a state.

8. Alternative approaches to law:

- o Naxalite movement: causes and cure.

References:

- Agnes Flavia, Law and Gender Inequality: The Politics of Women's Rights in India (1999), Oxford.
- Duncan Derret, The State, Religion and Law in India (1999), Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- D.D. Basu, Shorter Constitution of India (1996), Prentice Hall of India (P) Ltd., New Delhi.
- H.M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India (1996), Tripathi.
- J.B. Kripalani, Gandhi: His Life and Thought, (1970) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India.
- Law Institute, Law and Social Change: Indo-American Reflections, Tripathi (1988).
- M.P. Jain, Outlines of Indian Legal History, (1993), Tripathi, Bombay.
- Mare Galanter (ed.), Law and Society in Modern India (1997) Oxford.
- Robert Lingat, The Classical Law of India (1998), Oxford.
- Manushi, A Journal About Women and Society.
- Sunil Deshta and Kiran Deshta, Law and Menace of Child Labour (2000) Armol Publications, Delhi.
- Savitri Gunasekhare, Children, Law and Justice (1997), Sage Indian.
- U. Baxi, The Crisis of the Indian Legal System (1982), Vikas, New Delhi.
- Baxi (ed.), Law and Poverty Critical Essays (1988). Tripathi, Bombay.

FOUNDATION PAPER II — INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW: NEW CHALLENGES (4



Credits)

OBJECTIVES

- To give an insight into Constitutional Law.
- To have an astute understanding of the comparative study of Constitutional Law.
- To provide rights and remedies under the Constitution.

OUTCOME

- This course enables students:
 - o To analyze the new challenges faced under Constitutional law.
 - o To implement the constitutional laws through measures available with the judiciary.
 - o To bring about Constitutional reforms.

Module — I (1 Credit)

1. Federalism:

- o Creation of new states Allocation and share of resources-distribution of grants in aid. The inter-state disputes on resources.
- o Centre's responsibility and internal disturbance within State. Directions of the Centre to the State under Article 356 and 365. Federal Comity: Relationship of trust and faith between Centre and State. Special status of certain States. Tribal Areas, Scheduled Areas.

2. Statehood:

- o Need for widening the definition in the wake of Liberalization.

Module — II (1 Credit)

3. Right to equality:

- Privatization and its impact on affirmative action.

4. Empowerment of Women.

5. Freedom of press and challenges of new scientific development:

- o Freedom of speech and right to broadcast and telecast. Right to strikes, hartal, and bandh.

Module — III (1 Credit)

6. Emerging regime of new rights and remedies:

- Fundamental Rights Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties.
- Compensation jurisprudence. Right to education.



- Commercialization of education and its impact. Brain drain by foreign education market.

7. Rights of minorities:

- o To establish and administer educational institutions and state control.
- o Secularism and religious fanaticism.

Module — IV (1 Credit) 8. Separation of powers:

- Stresses and strain Judicial Activism and judicial Restraint PIL: implementation.
- Judicial independence. Appointment, transfer, and removal of judges. Accountability: executive and judiciary. Tribunals.

9. Democratic process:

- o Nexus of politics with criminals and the business. Election commission: status.
- o Electoral Reforms. Coalition government, stability, durability, corrupt practice, Grass-root democracy.

References:

- Indian Constitutional Law: New Challenges (Paperback, Shyamlal Verma), India Publishing Company, 2018.
- Constitutional Law- New Challenges (English, Paperback, GP Tripathi), Publisher: Central Law Publications ISBN: 9789386456793, 9386456796, Edition: 2, 2018.
- Universal's Landmark Judgments Covering More than 100 Leading Cases of India, 12th Edition 2017 - Including Prescribed Cases for Supreme Court Advocate-On-Records Examination (English, Paperback, Universal's), Publisher: Universal Law Publishing, ISBN: 9788131252529, 8131252523, Edition: Twelfth Edition, 2017.

FOUNDATION PAPER III - JUDICIAL PROCESS (4 Credits)

OBJECTIVE

- To impart knowledge about the significance of law and justice in society.
- To educate students about judicial activism and encourage creativity.
- To provide guidelines to the legislature to adopt significant legislative changes.

OUTCOME

- This course enables students:
 - o To develop acquaintance with various theories of justice.
 - o To acquire the skill of judgment writing.
 - o To efficiently use various rules of interpretation of statutes in dealing with cases.



Module — I (1 Credit)

1. Nature of judicial process:

- o Judicial process as an instrument of social order. Judicial process and creativity in law — common law model. Legal Reasoning and growth of law — change and stability.
- o The tools and techniques of judicial creativity and precedent. Legal development and creativity through legal reasoning under statutory and codified systems.

Module — II (1 Credit)

2. Special Dimensions of Judicial Process in Constitutional Adjudications:

- Notions of judicial review. Role in constitutional adjudication — various theories of review.
- Tools and techniques in policy-making and creativity in constitutional adjudication. Varieties of judicial activism.
- Problems of accountability and judicial law-making.

Module — III (1 Credit) 3. Judicial Process in India:

- Indian debate on the role of judges and on the notion of judicial review.
- The independence of judiciary and the political nature of judicial process. Judicial activism and creativity of the Supreme Court — the tools and techniques of creativity.
- Judicial process in pursuit of constitutional goals and values, structural challenges, Institutional liability of courts.

Module — IV (1 Credit)

4. The Concept of Justice:

- The Concept of justice or Dharma in Indian thought. Dharma as the foundation of the legal order in Indian thought.
- The concept and various theories of justice in Western thought. Various theoretical bases of justice: the liberal contractual tradition, the liberal utilitarian tradition, and the liberal moral tradition.

5. Relation between Law and Justice:

- o Equivalence Theories — Justice as nothing more than the positive law of the stronger class.
- o Dependency theories — For its realization justice depends on law, but justice is not the same.
- o The independence of justice theories — means to end relationship of law and justice — The role of justice in the context of the Indian constitutional ordering.
- o Analysis of selected cases of the Supreme Court where the judicial process can be seen as influenced by theories of justice.



References:

- Bodenheimer, Jurisprudence — the Philosophy and Method of the Law (1997), Universal, Delhi.
- Cardozo, The Nature of Judicial Process (1995) Universal, New Delhi.
- Henry J. Abraham, The Judicial Process (1998), Oxford.
- Edward H. Levi, An introduction to Legal Reasoning (1970), University of Chicago.
- Julius Store, The Province and Function of Law. Part I, Chs. 1.8-16 (2000), Universal, New Delhi.
- J. Stone, Precedent and the Law: Dynamics of Common Law Growth (1985) Butterworth.
- Stone, Legal System and Lawyers' Reasonings (1999), Universal, Delhi.
- John Rawls, A Theory of Justice (2000), Universal, Delhi.
- Rajeev Dhavan, The Supreme Court of India — A SocioLegal Critique of its Juristic Techniques (1977), Tripathi, Bombay.
- U. W. Baxi, The Indian Supreme Court and Politics (1980), Eastern, Lucknow.
- Freidmann, Legal Theory (1960), Stevens, London.

FOUNDATION PAPER IV — LEGAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY (4 Credits)

OBJECTIVE

- To inculcate values of Research and Ethical Research in the domain of Legal studies.
- To motivate students to pursue research in the field of Law.
- To encourage students to undertake Socio-legal research projects.

OUTCOME

- This course enables students:
 - o To pursue further research either from India and abroad in the fields of Law.
 - o To use ICT techniques in pursuing research in Law.
 - o To develop an interdisciplinary approach to pursuing research in Law.

Module — I (1 Credit)

1. Objective of Legal Education:

- o Understanding the purpose and goals of legal education.

2. Methods of Teaching — Merits and demerits:



- o Exploring various teaching methods and evaluating their effectiveness.

3. Examination reforms:

- o Discussion on reforms needed in examination systems in legal education.

Module — II (1 Credit)

4. Clinical Legal Education — Legal aid, Legal Literacy, Legal survey, and Law reform:

- Understanding the practical aspects of legal education through clinical legal education programs.

Module — III (1 Credit)

5. Research Methods:

- Introduction to socio-legal research methods, including doctrinal and non-doctrinal approaches.
- Understanding induction and deduction in research methodology.

6. Identification of Research Problem and formulation of Hypothesis:

- o Steps involved in identifying research problems and formulating hypotheses.
- o Surveying available literature and other research materials.

Module — IV (1 Credit)

7. Preparation of the Research Design:

- Devising tools and techniques for data collection.
- Methods for collecting statutory and case materials, juristic literature, and historical and comparative research materials.
- Introduction to computerized legal research programs.
- Analysis and interpretation of collected data.

References:

- Erwin C. Surrency, B. Fieffand J. Crea, A Guide to Legal Research (1959).
- H.M. Hyman, Interviewing in Social Research (1965).
- Payne, The Art of Asking Questions (1965).
- High Brayal, Nigel Duncan, and Richard Crimes, Clinical legal Education: Active learning in your law school, (1998), Blackstone Press Limited, London.
- M.O. Price, H. Bitner, and Bysiewiez, Effective Legal Research, (1978).
- Morris L. Cohan, Legal Research in Nutshell, (1996), West Publishing Co.



- Havard Law Review Association, Uniform System of Citations.
- ILI Publication, Legal Research and Methodology.
- N.R. Madhava Menon, (ed) A handbook of Clinical Legal Education, (1998), Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
- Pauline V. Young, Scientific Social Survey and Research, (1962).
- S.K. Agrawal (Ed.), Legal Education in India (1973), Tripathi, Bombay.
- William J. Grade and Paul K. Hatt, Methods in Social Research, McGraw- Hill Book Company, London.

GROUP V — CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINAL ADMINISTRATION

OBJECTIVE

- To analyze the general principles of Criminal law.
- In-depth study of theories of punishment.
- To analyze judicial trends on the rights of the accused.

OUTCOME

- Expert knowledge in Criminal Jurisprudence.
- Help students to evaluate the criminal justice system.
- Deep understanding regarding the enforcing agencies of the criminal justice system.

PAPER I — CRIMINAL JURISPRUDENCE — (TOTAL 4 CREDITS)

OBJECTIVE

- Deliberation of students on various aspects of crime, criminal laws, and criminal justice.
- Acquainting students with the notion of "group liability" in a crime.
- Understanding notions of private defense and the constitution and functioning of the International Criminal Court.
- To inculcate amongst students the ability to evaluate critically the contemporary criminal justice system and Concept of Decriminalization.

OUTCOME

- Gain in-depth knowledge and the ability to practice in criminal law and understand the nature and various issues regarding criminal administration.
- Acquire research-oriented aptitude with regard to various topics under the criminal legal system in India.
- Deal sensitively with specific issues and challenges relating to the effective implementation of



laws under criminal jurisprudence.

Module-I (1 Credit)

1. Crime, Criminal Law, and Criminal Justice.
2. Administration of Criminal Justice — Meaning, Necessity, and Growth.
3. Doctrine of Mens Rea and Exceptions: Negligence.
4. Physical Element in Crime- Actus Reus. Stages in the Commission of Crime: Inchoate Crimes, Abetment, and Criminal Conspiracy.

Module-II (1 Credit)

5. Principle of Group Liability in Crime.
6. Fundamental Principles of Criminal Jurisprudence: Test of Criminality/Legality, Presumption of Innocence, Double Jeopardy, De Minimis Non Curat Lex, Mistake of Law and Mistake of Fact, Jus Necessitas, General Exceptions.
7. Right of Private Defense.

Module-III (1 Credit) 8. Theories and kinds of punishment.

9. Right to Protection of the accused.
10. Strict Liability.

Module-IV (1 Credit)

11. International Criminal Court.
12. Concept of Decriminalization.

Reference:

- Glanville Williams: Criminal Law (The general part)
- Jarome Hall: General Principles of Criminal Law
- Fitzgerald: Criminal Law and Punishment
- Moberly: Ethics of Punishment
- Ram Chandra Nigam: Criminal Law
- Tapas Kumar Banerjee: Background to Indian Criminal Law
- Law Commission of India, Forty Second Report Chapter 3 (1971)
- Criminal Procedure Code, 1973
- 14th and 41st Report of Indian Law Commission



PAPER II - PENAL LAWS — (TOTAL 4 CREDITS)

OBJECTIVES

- To have in-depth knowledge of Penal laws in India.
- To carry out a comparative study of Indian and International Penal laws.
- To gain legal awareness about Cybercrime and the Information Technology Act, 2000.

OUTCOME

- This course enables students to suggest reforms in the Penal laws in India.
- To suggest reforms in Juvenile law.

Module-I (1 Credit)

1. Offences under the Indian Penal Code:

- o Offences Against the State
- o Offences Relating to Elections
- o Offences Relating to Religion
- o Offences Affecting Public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency, and Morals
- o Reforms in the Indian Penal Code.

Module-II (1 Credit)

2. The Maharashtra Control of Organised Crime Act, 1999.

3. The Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002.

Module-III (1 Credit)

4. Cyber Crimes under the Information Technology Act.

Module-IV (1 Credit)

5. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000:

- Basic Concepts
- Determining Factors of Juvenile Delinquency
- Legislative Approaches - Indian Context
- Juvenile Delinquency
- Judicial Contribution
- Implementation Preventive Strategies.

**References:**

- The Indian Penal Code, 1860.
- Ratanlal & Dhirajlal — Law of Crimes.
- Smith & Hogen — Criminal Law.

PAPER III - CRIMINOLOGY – (TOTAL 4 Credits)**OBJECTIVE**

- To understand criminology as a science.
- To avail deep knowledge of various theories of criminology.
- To gain an in-depth study of victimology.

OUTCOME

- Students get the comparative study of ancient and modern criminology.
- The students acquire the ability to carry out a critical study of causes of crimes.
- The students gain the ability to study the socio-economic rehabilitation of criminals.

Module-I (1 Credit)

1. Concept of Crime. Criminal Law, Criminology as a Science:
 - o Development and Crime.
2. Criminology - From Ancient to Modern thought:
 - o Pre-classical – classical – Neo classical.
 - o Cartographic School, Socialist School.
 - o Dr. Lombrozo theory, Approach of Radical Criminologists.

Module-II (1 Credit)

3. Multiple Factor theory.
4. Causes of Crimes:
 - o Socio – Cultural.
 - o Physical.
 - o Economic.
 - o Psychological.
 - o Mass Media & Crime.



Module-III (1 Credit)

5. Privileged Class Deviance and Indian Legal order:

- Notion of Privileged Class Deviance.
- White Collar Crimes.
- Official Deviance.
- Police Deviance.

6. Professional Deviance of Lawyers, Teachers, Judges, Journalists, Doctors, Technocrats, etc.:

- o Unethical Practices at the Indian bar.
- o The Lentin Commission Report.
- o The Press Council on unprofessional and unethical Journalism.
- o Medical Malpractice.

Module-IV (1 Credit)

7. Response of Indian Legal Order:

- Vigilance Commission.
- Public Accounts Committee.
- Ombudsman.
- Commission of Enquiry.
- Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

References:

- A.S. Siddique - Criminology (1984) Eastern, Lucknow.
- Dr. Sethana - Society and the Criminal, Law Commission of India 42 Report Chap.3 (1971).
- Sutherland & Cressey - Principles of Criminology.
- Barnes & Teeters - New Horizons in Criminology.
- Dr. Suresh Mane - Crime, Criminal Law & Criminology, 2007.
- Tapaskumar Banerjee - Background to Indian Criminal Law (1990) R. Company & Co., Calcutta.
- Tapan - Crimes, Justice and Correction.

PAPER IV - COLLECTIVE VIOLENCE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM – (TOTAL 4 Credits)

OBJECTIVES



- To forward deliberations among the students regarding notions of force, coercion, and violence.
- Acquainting the students to understand the concept of Force Monopoly of modern laws.
- Acquainting students with the notions of Collective political violence and legal order.
- Acquainting students with the nature & scope of agrarian violence in 18th & 19th centuries in India.
- To inculcate among students the ability to evaluate critically the contemporary criminal justice system in India with specific reference to collective violence.

OUTCOME

- The program provides a great opportunity and gives in-depth knowledge to students who intend to pursue practice in criminal law.
- The program inculcates research-oriented aptitude in students with regard to various topics under the criminal law system in India.
- Sensitizing students specifically to issues and challenges relating to law and crime in the Global arena.

Module - I (1 Credit)

1. Introductory:

- o Notions of force, coercion, violence.
- o Distinctions: symbolic violence, institutionalized violence, structural violence.
- o Legal order as a coercive normative order.
- o Force-monopoly of modern law.
- o Freedom of speech and incitement to violence.
- o Collective political violence and legal order.
- o Notion of legal and extra-legal repression.

2. Approaches to Violence in India:

- o Religiously sanctioned structural violence: Caste and gender-based.
- o Ahimsa in Hindu, Jain, Buddhist, Christian, and Islamic traditions in India.
- o Gandhiji's approach to non-violence.
- o Discourse on political violence and terrorism during the colonial struggle.
- o Attitudes towards legal order as possessed of legitimate monopoly over violence during the colonial period.



Module - II (1 Credit)

3. Agrarian Violence and Repression:

- The nature and scope of agrarian violence in the 18th-19th Centuries in India.
- Colonial legal order as a causative factor of collective political (agrarian) violence.
- The Telangana struggle and the legal order.
- The Report of the Indian Human Rights Commission on Arwal Massacre.

Module - III (1 Credit)

4. Violence against the Weaker Sections:

- Notion of Atrocities.
- Incidence of Atrocities.
- Uses of Criminal Law to combat Atrocities or contain the aftermath of Atrocities.
- Violence Against Women and Children.

Module - IV (1 Credit)

5. Caste/Communal Violence:

- Incidence and courses of communal violence.
- Findings of various commissions of inquiry.
- The role of police and para-military systems in dealing with communal violence.
- Operation of the criminal justice system - trial in relation to communal violence.

References:

- A.R. Desai, (ed) - Peasant Struggles in India (1979).
- A.R. Desai - Agrarian Struggles in India: after Independence (1986).
- A.R. Desai - Violation of Democratic Rights in India (1986).
- D.A. Dhangare - Peasant Movement in India: 1920-1950 (1983).
- G. Shah - Ethnic Minorities and Nation Building: Indian Experience (1984).
- Mark Juergensmeyer - The Logic of Religious Violence: The Case of Punjab Contributions to Indian Sociology (1988).
- K.S. Shukla - Sociology of Deviant Behavior, in 3rd ICSSR Survey of Sociology and Special Anthropology 1969-1979 (1986).
- Ranjit Guha - Elementary Aspects of Peasant Insurgency in Colonial India (1983).



- Ranjit Guha (ed) Subaltern Studies Vol. 1-6 (1983-1988).
- Rajni Kothari - State Against Democracy (1987).
- T. Honderich - Violence for Equality (1980).
- U. Baxi - Dissent, Development and Violence in R, Meagher (ed) Law and Social Change: Indo-American Reflections (1988).
- U. Baxi - (ed) Law and Poverty: Critical Essays (1988).

PAPER V - PENOLOGY: TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS (4 Credits)

OBJECTIVE

- To forward deliberation among the students on definitions pertaining to penology, various theories of punishment.
- Acquainting the students with the issues relating to capital punishment.
- Acquainting students with the notions and approaches of sentencing.
- Acquainting students with the nature of offenders.
- To inculcate among students the ability to evaluate critically the contemporary criminal justice system in India with specific reference to imprisonment.

OUTCOME

- Gain in-depth knowledge, pursue practice in criminal law, and also assist them to understand the nature and theories of punishment.
- Acquire research-oriented aptitude with regard to various topics under the criminal legal system in India.
- Deal sensitively with specific issues and challenges relating to the effective implementation of laws and criminal jurisprudence.

Module - I (1 Credit)

1. Introductory:
 - o Definition of Penology.
2. Theories of Punishment:
 - o Retribution.
 - o Utilitarian prevention: Deterrence.
 - o Utilitarian: Intimidation.
 - o Behavioural prevention: Incapacitation.
 - o Behavioural prevention: Rehabilitation - Expiation.



o Classical Hindu and Islamic Approaches.

Module - II (1 Credit)

2. The Problems of Capital Punishment:

- Constitutionality of Capital Punishment.
- Judicial Attitudes Towards Capital Punishment in India – An inquiry through statute law.
- Law Reform Proposals.

Module - III (1 Credit)

3. Approaches to Sentencing:

- Alternatives to Imprisonment.
- Probation.
- Corrective labor.
- Fines.
- Collective fines.
- Juvenile Institutions.
- Rehabilitative Programs.

4. Sentencing:

- o Principal types of sentences in the Penal Code and special laws.
- o Sentencing in white-collar crime.
- o Pre-sentence hearing.
- o Sentencing for habitual offenders.
- o Summary punishment.
- o Plea-bargaining.

Module - IV (1 Credit)

5. Imprisonment:

- The State of India's jails today.
- Prison Reforms in India.
- The disciplinary regime of Indian prisons.
- Classification of prisoners.



- Rights of prisoners and duties of custodial staff.
- Deviance by custodial staff.
- Open prisons.
- Judicial surveillance – basis – development reforms.

References:

- Law Commission of India, Forty-Second Report Ch.3 (1971).
- Responsibility and Punishment (1975).
- Siddique A.S.- Criminology (1984) Eastern, Lucknow.
- S. Chhabbra - The Quantum of Punishment in Criminal Law (1970).
- S.K. Shukla - Sociology of Deviant Behavior in 3 ICSSR Survey of Sociology and Social Anthropology 1969-1979 (1986).
- Tapas Kumar Banerjee - Background to Indian Criminal Law (1990), R. Campray & Co., Calcutta.

PAPER VI - FORENSIC SCIENCE AND SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION OF CRIME (4 Credits)

OBJECTIVE

- To gain an in-depth analysis of forensic science and the criminal justice system.
- To study the modern scientific methods of crime control.
- To study the problems related to International crime.

OUTCOME This course enables students:

- To understand the role of forensic science in the criminal justice system.
- To carry out research in the field of forensic science and law.
- To gain exposure to forensic science and criminal law from across the globe.

Module – I (1 Credit)

1. Forensic Science – An Integral component of the Criminal Justice system – Scope

2. Development of Forensic Science in India

Module – II (1 Credit)

3. An Introduction to:

- Forensic Laboratories
- Forensic Biology



- Forensic Toxicology
- Forensic Anthropology
- Forensic Ballistics
- Forensic Documents
- Forensic Medicine

Module – III (1 Credit)

4. Modern Scientific Methods of Crime Control and Prevention:

- Electrical Traps to catch thieves, burglars
- Truth Telling Drugs
- Lie Detector
- Atomat Breathalyzer
- Traffipax Camera
- Magnetic Gun
- Night Vision Binoculars
- Portable Bomb Sniffer
- Detection of Note Forgery by use of ultra-violet rays

Module - IV (1 Credit)

5. Inter-state crimes and Criminals:

- The problem of International Crime
- International Co-operation
- International Criminal Police Organisation (Interpol)

References:

- R. Deb. - Criminology, Criminal and Investigation.
- Soderman And O'Connell - Modern Criminal Investigation
- Dr. J. P. Modi - A Text Book of Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology.
- Nigel Morland - Science in Crime Detection.
- The Indian Police Journal
- International Criminal Police Review Journal



Semester – IV (Four credits)

The Fourth Semester shall consist of:

- Dissertation of 80 marks and Viva-voce of 20 marks (4 credits).
- For the remaining 100 marks, students have the option to choose a project topic from the topics listed in the syllabus of the group opted, which will have an interdisciplinary approach. Out of these 100 marks (4 credits), 50 marks (2 Credits) would be allocated for the project and 50 marks (2 credits) for Viva-voce.

Topics for Choice Based Credits:

1. Law of defamation & Freedom of speech
2. Study of Criminal behavior vis-à-vis increasing criminality
3. Tackling Collective Violence vis-à-vis Innovative Policing Techniques
4. Ethical Issues & Medical Profession
5. Cyber Crimes & Remedies
6. Juvenile Justice System in India & Juvenile Psychology
7. Corruption Laws & Elections in India
8. White Collar Criminality & Corporate Crimes

References:

- Dr. Sethna: Society & The Criminal.
- Dr. J P Modi: A Textbook of Medical Jurisprudence & Toxicology
- Moberly: Ethics of Punishment
- S K Shukla: Sociology of Deviant Behaviour.
- U. Baxi: Dissent, Development & Violence

GROUP-II BUSINESS LAW

PAPER I – FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF LAW OF CONTRACT AND ALLIED LAWS [4 Credits]

OBJECTIVE:

- Enhance the student 's knowledge regarding the foundation theory of contract.
- Analyze and study Fundamental Principles in the formulation of Contract Law.
- Analyze the principle of International Contracts.
- Analyze Law relating to Electronic Contracts.



OUTCOME:

- Acquire special knowledge in the field of Contract Law with special emphasis on Contracts National and International.
- Develop drafting skills in the field of augmentation.
- Practice in the field of insurance sector and banking sector.

Module – I (1 Credit)

- Nature, Object, and Multi-Dimensional Scope.
- o Foundation Theories of Law of Contract: Individualism, Freedom of Contract, Sanctity of Contract, Encroachment on Freedom of Contract.

Module – II (1 Credit)

- Legislative Intervention.
- Socio-economic Factors.
- Limitations on Sanctity of Contract.
- Conceptual Analysis: Contract Essentials of Contract.
- Specific Contracts.
- Standard-form contract, Exemption Clauses, Protective Measures.
- Quasi-Contract: Doctrine of Unjust Enrichment, Law of Restitution.
- Doctrine of Frustration: Grounds and Effects of Frustration.
- Breach of Contract and Remedies.
- U.N. Convention on Sales.

Module – III Alternative Disputes Resolution (1 Credit)

- Historical background of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.
- Distinction between the Arbitration Act, 1940, and the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.
- Definition and Meaning of Arbitration.
- Arbitration Agreement and Arbitration Clause in Agreement.
- Alternative Disputes Resolution (ADR) Process.

Module – IV (1 Credit)

- Composition of the Arbitral Tribunal Number / Appointment of Arbitrators.
- Disqualification / Removal of Arbitrators.



- Termination of Authority of Arbitrator.
- Jurisdiction of Arbitral Tribunal.
- Conduct of Arbitral Proceedings Making of Arbitral Award.
- Finality and Enforcement of Arbitral Awards, Recourse against Arbitral Award.
- Other Internationally Accepted modes of Alternative Disputes Resolution (ADR).
- Commercial Arbitration, Conciliation.

References:

- Anson – Law of Contract
- Cheshire, Fifoot and Furmston-Law of Contract
- Chitty's Mercantile Contracts
- Dutt – Indian Contract Act
- Dr. Meena Rao – Fundamental Concepts in Law of Contract
- Dr. Avtar Singh – Law of Contract
- United Nations Convention on Sales by the United Nations Commission.
- Bansal A.K. — Law of International Commercial Arbitration.
- Justice Bachawat's Law of Arbitration and Conciliation.
- O. P. Malhotra - Arbitration and Conciliation Act
- Rao P. C. and William Sheffield - Alternative Disputes Resolution— What it is and How it works.

PAPER II—GLOBAL TRADE UNDER WORLD TRADE ORGANISATION (4 Credits)

OBJECTIVE:

- Introduce students to the development of international trade laws.
- Explore the establishment, scope, functions, and decision-making of the World Trade Organization (WTO).
- Enable understanding of various perspectives of the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS).
- Cover topics such as Anti-Dumping laws and Counterfeiting.
- Familiarize students with Dispute Settlement Mechanisms.

OUTCOME:

- Understand the development and growth of international trade laws.



- Highlight the functions and effectiveness of the World Trade Organization.
- Understand the limitations of international legislative mechanisms on international trade laws.
- Assist in drawing research projects and forwarding suggestions for appropriate implementation of international trade laws.

Module – I (1 Credit)

- Introduction to World Trade Organization.
- Bretton Woods Conference.
- General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).
- World Trade Organisation (WTO)—Establishment, Scope, Functions, Structure, Secretariat, Decision-making, Withdrawal, etc.

Module – II (1 Credit)

- General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) Rules.
- Most Favoured Nation (MFN).
- National Treatment QRs, tariff bindings.
- Textile and Clothing Investment Measures.
- Anti-dumping, Safeguard, and Countervailing Measures.
- Customs valuation, pre-shipment inspection.
- Rules of origin, import licensing Agreement on Agriculture.
- Sanitary and Phytosanitary norms.

Module – III (1 Credit)

- General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) Agreement.
- Financial Services.
- Maritime Transport.
- Professional services.

Module – IV (1 Credit)

- Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property (TRIPS).
 - o Patents, Copyright, Industrial Designs, Trademarks, Geographical Indications, Integrated Circuits, Undisclosed Information.
- Dispute Settlement Process.



References:

- GATT Agreements – World Trade Center Publication.
- Trade, Development, and WTO (Handbook) – IMF Publication.
- Bernard Hoekman, Aaditya Mattoo, and Philip English.
- WTO and Globalization – Nilima Chandiramani.
- WTO in the New Millennium – MVIRDC World Trade Centre – Arun Goyal.

PAPER III - CORPORATE LAW (4 Credits)

OBJECTIVE:

- Engage students in deliberations on the incorporation of companies, familiarizing them with the concept of corporate personality, registration procedures, and the incorporation process.
- Emphasize the importance of Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association.
- Cover specific sections related to the management of companies.
- Discuss provisions for the protection of investors and creditors.
- Address provisions for the prevention of oppression and mismanagement of companies.

OUTCOME:

Understand the need for company registration, the registration process, and the advantages of company incorporation.

- Highlight important features in the memorandum of association and articles of association.
- Comprehend provisions governing corporate finance, the roles of promoters, directors, and their accountability and liability.
- Understand limitations in laws relating to the winding up of companies.

Module – I (1 Credit)

1. Formation of Company:

- o Concept of Corporate Personality.
- o Registration and Incorporation.
- o Memorandum of Association.
- o Articles of Association
- o Types of Companies.



2. Organization and Management:

- o Managerial Personnel.
- o Meetings.
- o Corporate Governance.
- o Legal Regulation of Multi-nationals.
- o Collaboration Agreements.
- o Amalgamation of Companies.

Module – II (1 Credit)

3. Corporate Finance:

- Meaning, importance, and scope.
- Capital requirements.
- Prospectus.
- Share Capital, Shareholders, Allotment of Shares.

4. Audit, Accounts and Dividends:

- o Auditors.
- o Audit of Accounts.
- o Dividends.

5. Securities, Borrowing, Debentures:

- o Nature and issue of Debentures.
- o Mortgages and Charges.
- o Transfer and Transmission of Securities.
- o Dematerialization of Securities.

Module – III (1 Credit)

6. Protection of Investors and Creditors:

- Need for Protection.
- Rights of Creditors and Investors.
- Rights of Shareholders and Members.
- Majority Powers and Minority Rights.



7. Administrative Regulation on Corporate Finance:

- o Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI).
- o Central Government Control.
- o Control by Registrar of Companies.
- o Control by Company Law Board.

Module – IV (1 Credit)

8. Prevention of Oppression and Mismanagement:

- Oppression.
- Mismanagement.
- Preventive Measures.
- Powers of Company Law Board.
- Powers of Central Government.

9. Winding Up:

- o Types of Winding up.
- o Winding up by Court.
- o Voluntary Winding up.
- o Process of Winding up.

References:

- Company Law – Dr. Avtar Singh.
- Gower – The Principles of Modern Company Law.
- Mayson, French & Ryan – Company Law.
- Ramaiya A. - Guide to the Companies Act.
- Taxmann's Corporate Laws.
- Taxmann's Company Law and Practice.

PAPER IV – LAW RELATING TO CUSTOMS AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE (4 Credits)

OBJECTIVES:

- Enable students to understand the laws concerning customs and foreign exchange.
- Expand knowledge regarding tariffs, custom duties, foreign exchange, and currency.



- Introduce new concepts under the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA).
- Discuss the functions of customs officers.
- Cover specific provisions related to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in India.
- Address issues and challenges concerning foreign trade and the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

OUTCOME:

- Understand customs regulations in India effectively.
- Identify shortcomings in customs regulations.
- Promote consumer education regarding the export and import of goods and services.
- Assist students in developing research topics related to customs and foreign exchange laws.

Module – I (1 Credit)

1. Law Relating to Customs:

- o Customs duties and charging.
- o Interpretation rules of customs law.
- o Prohibition on importation and exportation of goods.
- o Chargeability and levy of customs duty.

Module – II (1 Credit)

2. Exemption, Refund, and Clearance:

- Exemption and refund of customs duties.
- Clearance procedures for imported and exported goods.
- Warehousing regulations.
- Powers of customs officers.
- Adjudicatory proceedings, appeals, and criminal prosecution.

Module – III (1 Credit)

3. Law Relating to Foreign Exchange:

- Historical background to Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA) and Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA).
- Foreign exchange and currency.
- Noteworthy features of FEMA.



Module – IV (1 Credit)

4. New Concepts under FEMA:

- Resident, Capital Account Transactions, Current Account Transactions.
- Export, Person, Service, Transfer.
- Export of goods and services, adjudication, appeals, and penalties.
- Foreign Direct Investment in India.
- Foreign Trade, Development & Regulation Act, 1992.

References:

- A Guide to Customs Act – Nilima Chandiramani.
- Customs Law, Practice and Procedure – T.P. Mukerjee.
- Foreign Exchange Management Act – Dilip Sheth.
- Foreign Exchange Management Manual – Taxmann.

PAPER V – LAW OF INSURANCE (4 Credits)

OBJECTIVE:

- Understand the growth and development of insurance laws globally.
- Study the nationalization of insurance in India.
- Analyze legislations relating to insurance companies in India.
- Examine the characteristics, functions, and types of insurance.
- Discuss specific provisions regarding regulatory mechanisms in the insurance sector.
- Address issues and challenges with recent developments in the insurance sector.

OUTCOME:

- Awareness of insurance regulations in India.
- Understanding and evaluation of the shortcomings of insurance regulations.
- Promotion of consumer education in the insurance sector.
- Assistance in developing research topics on insurance laws and conducting research for reforms.

Module – I (1 Credit)

1. Introduction to Insurance:

- o Nature of risk and insurance.



- o Principles and practices of risk management.
- o Importance and need for insurance.
- o Future trends in insurance.
- o Types of insurance policies.
- o Law of contract, proposal, consideration.
- o Re-insurance and double insurance.

2. General Principles of Insurance Law:

- o Utmost good faith.
- o Insurable interest.
- o Commencement, attachment, and duration of risk.
- o Principle of indemnity.
- o Proximate cause.
- o Subrogation.
- o Assignment and nomination.

Module – II (1 Credit)

3. Indian Insurance Law – General:

- Nationalization, privatization, and globalization of the insurance sector.
- Principles of general insurance.
- The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 2000.

4. Life and Personal Accident Insurance:

- o Nature, principles, and scope of life insurance.
- o Events insured against life insurance.
- o Factors affecting risk.
- o Mediclaim, sickness insurance, personal accidents.

Module – III (1 Credit)

5. Marine Insurance:

- Nature, principles, and scope of marine insurance.
- Marine insurance policy – conditions and warranties.



- Seaworthiness, perils of the sea, and other insured perils.
- Hull and cargo insurance.

6. Property Insurance:

- o Fire insurance.
- o Risks insurance.
- o Policies covering risks of explosion, earthquake, flood.
- o Policies covering accidental loss, damage to property, construction risks.
- o Burglary, theft, civil commotion, strikes, other endorsements.

Module – IV (1 Credit)

7. Insurance Against Accidents and Third-Party Risks:

- Accident policies.
- Assessment of compensation and liability.
- Contributory negligence.
- Insurance against third-party risks under statute.

8. Insurance Against Third-Party Risks under Statute:

- o Relevant provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.
- o Claims tribunal: constitution, functions, procedures, powers, and awards.
- o Liability insurance: contractual and legal liabilities, public liability insurance.

References:

- Brijnandan Singh – Law of Insurance (1997)
- Birds, Modern Insurance Law (1997)
- The Insurance Act – 1938
- K.S.N. Murthy and Dr. K.V.S. Sarma – Modern Law of Insurance
- The Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956
- Hardy Ivamy - Marine Insurance
- Mitra B.C. – Law of Marine Insurance (1997)
- M.N. Srinivasan – Insurance Law



PAPER VI – BANKING LAWS (4 Credits)

OBJECTIVE:

- Understand the need for banking systems and banking in India.
- Study the nationalization of banks.
- Analyze legislations relating to banking companies in India.
- Examine the characteristics and functions of central banks in India.
- Discuss specific provisions relating to the Negotiable Instrument Act.
- Address issues, challenges, and recent developments in the banking sector.

OUTCOME:

- Awareness of banking regulations in India.
- Understanding and evaluation of the shortcomings of banking regulations.
- Promotion of consumer education in the banking sector.
- Assistance in developing research topics in banking laws and conducting research for providing assistance with reforms in banking legislations.

Module – I (1 Credit)

1. Introduction to Banking:

- o Nature and development of banking.
- o History of banking in India and elsewhere – indigenous banking, evolution of banking in India, different kinds of banks and their functions.
- o Multi-functional banks – growth and legal issues.

2. Law Relating to Banking Companies in India:

- o Government and agency controls on management, accounts, and audit.
- o Lending and credit policy.
- o Reconstruction, reorganization, suspension, and winding up.
- o Contract between banker and customer: rights and duties.

Module – II (1 Credit)

3. Social Control over Banking:

- Nationalization and evaluation.
- Protection of depositors.



- Priority lending and promotion of underprivileged classes.

4. The Central Bank:

- o Evolution, characteristics, and functions.
- o Economic and social objectives.
- o Reserve Bank of India as the central bank, organizational structure, functions, regulation of monetary mechanism, credit control, exchange control.

Module – III (1 Credit)

5. Relationship of Banker and Customer:

- Legal character and contract.
- Banker's lien, protection of bankers, customers.
- Nature and type of accounts, special classes of customers, banking duty to customers, consumer protection.

6. Negotiable Instruments:

- o Meaning, kinds, transfer, negotiations, holder and holder in due course, presentment, payment, liabilities of parties.

Module – IV (1 Credit)

7. Lending by Banks:

- Good lending principles, lending to poor masses, securities for advances, kinds, merits, and demerits, repayment of loans, default and recovery, debt recovery tribunal.

8. Recent Trends of Banking System in India:

- o New technology, information technology, automation and legal aspects, automatic teller machine, internet usage, smart cards, credit cards.

References:

- Banking Law and Practice in India - M.L. Tannan
- Banking Theory and Practice - K.C. Shekar
- Banking Reforms in India - K. Subrahmanyam
- Law of Negotiable Instruments - Nilima Chandiramani
- The Law of Banking and Bankers - L.C. Goyle
- Negotiable Instruments Act - Bhashyam and Adiga
- Paget's Law of Banking - M. Hapgood (ed)
- Review of current Banking theory and Practice – Basu



- A Report of Working Group on Customer Services in Banks - R.K. Talwar

Semester IV (4 credits)

The fourth semester comprises:

1. Dissertation: This component carries 80 marks and includes the submission of a comprehensive research paper. Additionally, there will be a viva-voce session worth 20 marks, making up the 4 credits allocated to this segment.
2. Project Topic Selection: For the remaining 100 marks (4 credits), students can choose a project topic from the interdisciplinary list provided. The project will be worth 50 marks (2 credits), and there will be a viva-voce assessment worth 50 marks (2 credits) for this component.

Topics for Choice-Based Credits:

1. Understanding and Assessment of Industrial Psychology
2. CSR and Human Rights Education
3. Right to Information Under Mercantile Legislations – Constitutional Perspective
4. Securities Laws and Criminal Jurisprudence
5. Growth and Development of ADR Under Environmental Legislations
6. Property Laws and Rights of Consumers
7. WTO and Indian Politics
8. Information Technology and e-commerce – Emerging Legal Issues and Concerns
9. Corporate Law and Accounting Standards

References:

- Cyber and E-Commerce Laws, Diwan and Kapoor, Bharat Publishers
- Consumer, Consumerism and Consumer Protection – Indian Context, Dr. K.N.Bhatt, Prof. Suresh Mishra, and Sapna Chadah, 2015
- Law and Practice of Alternative Dispute Resolution In India - A Detailed Analysis, Anirban Chakraborty, 2016
- Indian Constitutional Law; Dr. Durga Das Basu, revised by S.R. Roy and SP.Gupta. 3rd edition, 2011.
- International Law and Human Rights, S K Kapoor, 2016
- Information Technology Law and Practice, Vakul Sharma, 2014
- The Political Economy of the World Trading System, Amitabh Kundu, Michel M Kostecki, 3rd edition, 2009



- Right to Information Law in India, N.V. Paranjape, 2014
- Role of Environmental Green Tribunal in Protection of Environment, M. J. Khandare, 2016
- SEBI Manual

MODE OF REFUND

Refund of Fees and Non-Retention of Original Certificates

1. Introduction:

The Commission has notified University Grants Commission (Grievance Redressal) Regulations, 2012, on the redressal of multifarious grievances of students. However, given the sheer volume of complaints regarding non-refund of fees and retention of original certificates by Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs), the Commission felt the need to issue elaborate instructions to curb such malpractices. Therefore, the Commission has decided to issue appropriate instructions in the form of this Notification to all universities and other HEIs under the purview of the UGC.

2. Objective:

The objective is to prohibit coercive and profiteering institutional practices in matters related to the refund of fees in case of withdrawal from the programme and retention of original certificates at the time of and/or after admission. In exercise of powers conferred by Section 12 (d) read with Section 120) of the UGC Act, 1956, the UGC issues this Notification for the adoption of standard operating procedures in matters related to the refund of fees in the event of a student's withdrawal from the program and non-retention of certificates at the time of admission.

3. Application and Enforcement:

3.1. The instructions contained in this Notification shall supersede its earlier Public Notice dated 23.04.2007 and its Notification dated 16th December 2016. It shall be applicable to Undergraduate, Postgraduate, and Research Programs run by universities included under Section 2 (f) of UGC Act, together with all colleges under their affiliating domain and institutions declared as deemed to be universities under Section 3 of the UGC Act.

3.2. The provisions contained in this Notification shall come into force with immediate effect and shall have regulatory force on extant as well as future grievances over issues and matters covered herein.

Specific provisions for Mandatory compliance by HEIS:

The Commission lays down specific provisions and consequent mandatory compliance on the issues related to:



4.1 Refund of Fees:

4.1.1 No HEI shall make it mandatory for applicants to purchase the institutional prospectus at any time during the course of the programme of study. Purchasing the prospectus shall be the personal choice of the applicant, and he/she shall have the right to decide against it if he/she wishes to access the information from the institutional website. As laid down in the Right to Information Act, 2005, and reiterated in the UGC Guidelines on Students' Entitlement, all HEIs shall disclose on their website and prospectus information regarding the status of the institution, its affiliation, accreditation status, physical assets and amenities, course-wise sanctioned intake of students, various types of fees payable for different programmes, total fees payable for an entire programme, last date of admission, details of faculty, members of governing bodies and minutes of the meetings of bodies like Academic/Executive Council, sources of income, the financial situation, and any other information about its functioning necessary for an applicant to make a fully informed choice.

4.1.2 HEIs shall charge fees in advance only for the semester/year in which a student is to engage in academic activities. Collecting advance fees for the entire programme of study or for more than one semester/year in which a student is enrolled is strictly prohibited. Refer to Table-1 for Fee Deduction on cancellation of admission.

PERIOD AND PERCENTAGE OF DEDUCTION CHARGES	Deduction Charges
Prior to commencement of academic term and instruction of the Course	Rs. 500/- Lumpsum
Up to 20 days after commencement of the academic term of the course	20% of the total amount of fees
From 21st day up to 50 days after commencement of the academic term of the course	30% of the total amount of fees
From 51st day up to 80 days after commencement of academic term of the course or September 1st, whichever is earlier	50% of the total amount of fees
After September 1st	60% of the total amount of fees
After 30th September	100% of the total amount of fees

Note: The total amount considered for the refund of fees from the commencement of the academic term of the courses includes the following:



1. All the fee items chargeable for one year as per relevant University Circular for different Faculties (excluding the courses for which the total amount is fixed by other competent authorities).

2. The Fee charged towards group Insurance and all fee components to be paid as university share (including Vice-chancellor fund, University fee for sports and cultural activities, E-charge, disaster management fund, exam, fee, and Enrolment fee) are non-refundable if payment is made by the college prior to the date of cancellation.

3. Fee collected for Identity card and Library card, admission form and prospectus, enrolment, and any other course-specific fee are not refundable after the commencement of the academic term.

4. All refundable deposits (Caution Money and Library etc.) shall be fully refunded at the time of cancellation.

4.1.3 Fees shall be refunded by all HEIs to an eligible student within fifteen days from the date of receiving a written application from him/her in this regard.

4.2 Verification and Non-retention of Students' Academic and Personal Certificates

4.2.1 No HEI shall insist upon a student to submit the original academic and personal certificates, like, mark-sheets, school leaving certificates and other such documents, at the time of submitting admission form, but the submission of self-attested copies thereof shall be mandatory.

4.2.2 HEIs shall physically verify the originals at the time of admission of the student in his/her presence and return them immediately after satisfying themselves about their authenticity, keeping the attested copies for their record.

4.2.3 The self-attested certificates of students shall be held valid and authentic by institution concerned and/or the affiliating university for all purposes and administrative requirements and should there be a need for physical verification at any time during the course of the programme of study, such verification shall be undertaken and the original certificates thus used for verification shall be returned immediately to the student concerned.

4.2.4 Taking the certificates into institutional custody under any circumstance or pretext is strictly prohibited.

4.2.5 In case of any suspicion over the authenticity or genuineness of a certificate, reference may be made to university or the Board which issued the certificate to the student and the admission be subjected to the authentication, but original certificate shall not be retained by the HEI under any circumstance.

4.3 Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM)

4.3.1 All HEIs shall mandatorily have a "Grievance Redressal Mechanism" (GRM) as mandated by UGC (Grievance Redressal) Regulations, 2012, as amended from time to time, to address and effectively resolve complaints, representations and grievances related to any of the issues mentioned in this Notification.



4.3.2 The GRM shall be available on HEI website.

4.3.3 HEIs shall ensure that all grievances received are addressed as deemed fit within 30 days.

ATTENDANCE

- Attendance at all lectures/ practical/ tutorials/ tests/ assignments/ examinations is compulsory for all subjects. A student, who is not regular in attendance or fails to carry out his/her work to the satisfaction of the Principal, is liable to cancellation of his/her terms.
- The student who does not have the minimum required attendance of 75% of actual lectures/practical/tutorials/tests/assignments conducted in each term or do not show satisfactory progress in terminal/preliminary examinations will not be sent for College/University examinations.
- Periodical tests/seminars are compulsory for the students of all classes.
- A student who remains absent for the periodical test/examination due to his/her illness shall be required to submit the medical certificate, along with the application endorsed by parent.
- A student who remains absent for three consecutive days is required to submit a leave application duly signed by his/her parent/guardian.
- Students who are not permitted for the University Examination will not be re-admitted to the college.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES ABOUT EXAMINATIONS

- Be on time. A candidate who is late by more than 30 minutes shall not be admitted to the examination hall.
- No candidate shall be permitted to leave until half an hour is over after the question papers have been distributed.
- Enter on the title page the class, subject, section, and seat number.
- Write on both sides of the page, unless instructed. Rough work should be written on the left-hand side or on a separate supplement. Answer each question on a new page and number it.
- No pages shall be torn off from the answer-book given to the candidate.
- Nothing shall be written on the question paper.
- Exchange of written materials, stencils, mathematical instruments, etc., is strictly prohibited.
- Apply to the supervisor in case anything is needed but do not leave the seat on any account. At any time, do not leave the examination hall during the last ten minutes.



- A candidate is liable to disciplinary action for the use of unfair means, e.g., if he/she:
 - a. Keeps with him/her any book, notes, or any other written material.
 - b. Speaks to or communicates, in any other way, with another candidate.
 - c. Disobeys any instructions issued by the senior or junior supervisor or is guilty of rude or disobedient behaviour.
- Any use of unfair means during the examination is liable to severe penalties as per the rules.

Ten minutes before the close, a warning bell will be rung, after which no candidate will be permitted to leave the hall. At the second bell, all must stop writing and be ready to hand over answer booklets to the supervisor.

RULES OF CODE OF CONDUCT

- Students are prohibited from doing anything inside or outside the college that will interfere with college administration or affect its public image. No outside influence, political or otherwise, should be brought into the college, directly or indirectly.
- Courtesy and respect must be the key aspects of students' behavior. Disrespect and disobedience may result in disciplinary action, including suspension or even expulsion.
- When the teacher enters the classrooms, students must rise and remain standing until they are directed to sit down. When the attendance roll is called, each student must rise and give their presentee.
- Students are expected to greet all visitors and members of the staff with respect. They should always remember that the college is judged by their conduct. Any major breach of discipline and courtesy, as well as disrespect for the members of the college staff, will be treated as serious, and responsible students for such misbehaviour will be summarily dismissed.
- Scribbling on the walls and desks etc. should be avoided. If any student is found scribbling on the walls or desks, disciplinary action shall be taken against him/her.
- All students are responsible to the college authorities for their behaviour both in and outside the college, both individually and collectively. Any reported or observed objectionable conduct outside the college on the part of the students shall render them liable for disciplinary action.
- Congregating on the road in front of the college or at the entrance of the college creates a bad impression on passersby and therefore, is to be avoided.
- Students are not expected to sit on the steps of the staircase or on the steps of the portico of the college.
- Students have to park their vehicles at the parking shed only. Movement of vehicles in the college campus shall be at a moderate speed only.



- Throwing about waste paper, defacing the walls, and committing nuisance on the college grounds are punishable offenses.
- Students must not join any club or society or make any engagement that would interfere with the academic schedule without the prior permission of the principal.
- Students are not allowed to play in any team against the official team of the college.
- Students must not organize or attend any meeting within the college or collect money for any purpose from students and outsiders or circulate among the students any notice or petition of any kind or paste it on the college notice board without the written permission of the principal.
- The college is not responsible for goods, valuables, or money lost in college premises. It is advisable not to bring valuables to the college.
- No books (other than textbooks, reference books, or library books), magazines, etc., may be brought to the college.
- All students should be particular about the cleanliness of the college. They should use the baskets and bins specially provided for this purpose.
- Habitual idleness, late coming, wilful disobedience, or misconduct, whether individually or collectively, will be seriously dealt with.
- Students suffering from diseases declared infectious by a Registered Medical Practitioner, which require quarantine or segregation, will not be permitted to attend the college without being certified as cured by the same.
- Any student who is persistently insubordinate or repeatedly or wilfully mischievous, or who is guilty of malpractice in connection with examinations, or has committed an act of serious indiscipline and/or misbehaviour, or who, in the opinion of the Principal, has an unwholesome influence on his fellow students, may be suspended from the college for a specified period or even expelled from the college.

Mobile Phone Policy

Bringing mobile phones within the campus is strictly prohibited as per the university norms. If any student is found with a mobile phone, the device shall be forfeited, and strict action shall be taken against the student.



Dress Code

Students are required to adhere to a formal dress code. As per the Bar Council of India Rules, the dress code for legal professionals in pupillage is as follows:

For all students: White or black trousers, white shirt, black tie, black coat, black shoes, and black socks. If students encounter difficulty in obtaining the entire formal dress for any reason, they must wear a white trouser, full-sleeve shirt (to be tucked in), and covered shoes.

Optional for girl students: Black printed saree with a white full-sleeve blouse and covered black shoes, or Lawyer's Suit with black covered shoes. The organization or advocate under whom the internee is placed should follow a suitable dress code.

Ragging is Prohibited

The Government of Maharashtra has classified ragging as a cognizable offense. Any individual reported to be involved in any form of ragging will face severe consequences. Therefore, students are strongly advised to refrain from indulging in any form of ragging.

GENERAL RULES OF ATTENDANCE

1. Ordinances 0.119 and 0.120:

o Ordinance 0.119, explained in circular no. UG/235/98 dated 03/07/1998, stipulates that to be granted terms, students must maintain a minimum attendance of 75% in theory, practical, and tutorials (if applicable), separately. This attendance requirement is based on the total number of lectures, practical sessions, and tutorials conducted during the term.

2. Ordinance 0.125:

o According to Ordinance 0.125, undergraduate students must fulfill the prescribed course of study to the satisfaction of the Principal or Head of the institution to retain their term at the college or recognized institution. The completion of the course of study determines the eligibility of students to continue in their respective class or category.

3. Procedure for Absence due to Illness or Other Reasons:

o Students who fail to meet the minimum attendance requirement due to bona fide illness or any other valid reason recognized by the Principal must submit a written application for leave of absence. This application should be submitted prior to or within two days from the commencement of the leave period.

o All applications for leave, along with any medical certificates if applicable, should be addressed to the principal directly and not to any individual teacher.



General Rules Pertaining to Attendance

Leave of Absence for Participation in Extracurricular Activities:

1. Students seeking leave of absence from lectures, practicals, or tutorials to participate in sports, cultural events, or any other activities representing the college must submit their application. This application should be countersigned by the respective teacher.

Decision-making on Grant of Terms:

2. All decisions regarding the grant of terms will be made by an Attendance Committee established by the college for this purpose. This committee will be duly constituted and authorized to assess attendance records and make decisions accordingly.

CALENDAR OF THE TERMS

Term	Duration	Examinations
First Term	July to November	First Half Exam
BREAK	(Diwali & Christmas Vacation)	—
Second Term	January to May	Second Half Exam

Procedure For Investigation In Case Of Malpractices

- The candidate may be served a show cause notice and made aware of the charges/allegations reported against him to prepare his/her defense at the time of his/her appearance before the Unfair Means Inquiry Committee and informing his/her thereby, of the proposed action to be taken in his/her case with a request to replay to the show cause notice as to why the action proposed under it should not be taken against him/her.
- The replay received by the Committee from the candidate when he/she appears before it will be considered by the Committee, and the final recommendation in the matter will be made.
- The punishment finally awarded can be equal to or less than what is mentioned in the show cause notice, but not more than what is mentioned therein.
- The College Unfair Means Inquiry Committee is a recommendatory body. The Principal has to exercise his/her power.
- The broad categories of unfair means resorted by students at the University/College/Institution examinations and the quantum of punishment for each category thereof:



Sr. No.	Nature of Malpractice	Quantum of Punishment
1.	Possession of copying material.	Annulment of the performance of the student at the University or College or Institution examination in full. (Note: This quantum of punishment shall apply also to the following categories of malpractices at Sr. No. (2) to Sr. (12) thereat.)
2.	Actual copying from copying material	Expulsion of the students from University or College or Institution examination for one additional examination.
3.	Possession of another student's answer book	Expulsion of the student from University or College or Institution examination for two additional examinations (Both the students).
4.	Possession of another student's answer book + actual evidence or copying therefrom	Expulsion of the student from University or College or Institution examination for two additional examinations (Both the students).
5.	Mutual/Mass copying.	Expulsion of the student from University or College or Institution examination for two additional examinations.
6.	1. Smuggling-out or smuggling-in of answer book as copying material.	Expulsion of the student from University or College or Institution examination for two additional examinations.
	2. Smuggling-in of written answer based on the question papers set at the examinations.	Expulsion of the student from University or College or Institution examination for two additional examinations.
	3. Smuggling-in of written answer book and forging signature of the Jr. Supervisor thereon.	Expulsion of the student from University or College or Institution examination for four additional examinations.
7.	Attempt to forge the signature of the Jr. Supervisor on the answer book or supplement.	Expulsion of the student from University or College or Institution examination for four additional examinations.



8.	Interfering with or counterfeiting of University / College / Institution seal or answer books or office stationery used in the examinations twice used thereat.	Expulsion Institution of the student from University or College examination for one additional examination.
9.	Answer book, main or supplement written outside the examination hall or any other insertation in the answer book.	Expulsion Institution of the student from University or College or examination for four additional examinations.
10.	Insertation of currency notes to bribe or attempting to bribe any of the person/s connected examinations.	Expulsion of the student from University or College or Institution examination for four additional examinations. Note: This money Chancellor's Fund. shall be credited to the Vice-
11.	Using with obscene the language conduct / violence threat at the examination centre by a student at the University / College / Institution examination Supervisor / Chief to Jr./Sr. Conductor Examiners.	Expulsion of the student from University or College or Institution examination for four additional examinations.
12.	b) Impersonation at the University College / Institution student at S.S.C./ H.S.C./any other examinations.	Expulsion of the student from University or College Institution examination for five additional examinations.
	b) Impersonation at the University College / Institution student at S.S.C./ H.S.C./any other examinations.	Expulsion of the student from University or College Institution examination for five additional examinations.
13.	Revealing identity in any form in the answer written or in any other part of the answer book by the student at the University or college or institution examination	Annulment of the performance of the student at the University / College / Institution examination in full.
14.	Found on the having writing on palms body or on the clothes while in examination	Annulment of the performance of the student at the University / College / Institution examination in full.



15.	All other malpractices not covered in the aforesaid categories.	Annulment of the performance of the student at the University College and severe / Institution examination in full punishment
16.	If on previous occasion a disciplinary action was taken against a student for malpractice used at the examination, in this event he / she shall be dealt with severely enhanced punishment can be imposed on such student. This enhanced punishment may extend to double the punishment provided for the offence, when committed at the second or subsequent examination	
17.	Practical / dissertation / project report examination - Student involved in malpractices at the practical / dissertation / project report examinations shall be dealt with as per the punishment provided for the theory examination.	
18.	The competent authority, in addition to the above-mentioned punishments may impose a fine on the student declared guilty.	
19.	Note: The term "Annulment of performance in full" includes performance of the student at the theory as well as annual practical examination, but does not include performance at term work, project work with its term work, oral practical and dissertation examinations unless malpractice used thereat.	

LIBRARY

General Information: -

The college boasts a well-equipped library with a collection of more than 5000+ books. The Library and Reading Halls remain open from 8:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. to cater to the needs of the students. In addition to books, the library holds important Periodicals such as All India Reporter, Indian Bar Review, All Maharashtra Law Reporter, Supreme Court Cases, and Law Teller.

For research purposes, the library provides access to legal databases like AIR Infotech and Digi Law for Judgement Search/Bare Acts. A Library Committee has been formed to ensure the smooth conduct of library management, including budgeting and the purchase of books.

To encourage a culture of reading and academic excellence, the college has instituted the 'Best Reader Award' for students who demonstrate exceptional commitment to reading and research.

Library Rules & Regulations

1. The entry will be restricted to Identity card holders only
2. B.A., LL.B. (5 Yrs.) & LL.B. (3 Yrs.) Students can Issue : 1 Book for 7 days



3. LL.M. Students can Issue : 2 Books for 14 days each
4. Library Timings:
Reading Room: 8:00 am to 6:00 pm (Monday-Saturday)
Issue/Return: 9:00 am to 5:00 pm (Monday-Saturday)
5. Bags/Hand bags should be kept in Baggage Area in the library.
6. Mobile phones are strictly prohibited in the library.
7. Books will be issued subject to availability.
8. If the book due date falls on a holiday for the library, the next working day will be taken as the due date.
9. In case of late return of books, student will have to pay a fine of Rs. 2/- per day.
10. The borrower will be responsible for any loss or non-return of any books issued against his/her identity card.
11. Reference books, Newspaper and Magazines/Journals should not be taken out of the library.
12. Absence from the institute will not be allowed as an excuse for the delay in the return of books.
13. Any kind of damage of library materials (marking, underlying and clipping of books) is absolutely forbidden. Readers shall be held responsible for any damage done to the book belonging to the library and shall be required to replace it or pay the value of the book.
14. Under special circumstances, the librarian may refuse the issue of books or recall the books already issued from any member without assigning any reason thereof.
15. Ex-students or External Members will be permitted to use library on payment of a library fee of Rs. 1000/- and Deposit 500/- annually. They will be allowed to use all library facilities. (Loan Period: 2 Books / 7 days each).
16. The Library is to be used for the purpose of academic study and research and for the consultation of subject and other related material. Everyone on in the library shall respect the rights of other users.
17. Anyone using the library shall identify himself on request from any member of the library staff. Silence must be strictly observed both by the users and the library staff in the reading and reference zones of the library.
18. Users are not permitted to consume food in the library and reading room.
19. No one shall reserve a working place in the library by leaving library material or personal property on a reading table.
20. Every user must return the books/journals in its original place after its use has been served.
21. The library is not responsible for any loss of any personal property brought into the library.



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Digital Library

- Library subscribes to Judgments, databases like All Indian Reporter, Digi Law, Manupatra.
- It has also digitized legal drafts, Previous Year Question Papers.

SCHOLARSHIPS / FREESHIP

Maharashtra State Scholarships

The Government of Maharashtra offers a wide range of scholarships to students who are domiciled in the state. These scholarships are designed to provide financial assistance to meritorious as well as economically disadvantaged students from diverse social backgrounds. They play a significant role in promoting inclusive education by ensuring equal opportunities for students belonging to Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), VJNT, Other Backward Classes (OBC), Economically Backward Classes (EBC), and other disadvantaged groups.

Application Process

Students are required to apply for these scholarships through the respective government departments by following the prescribed procedure. The application process is generally conducted online through the official portal, although specific guidelines may vary depending on the scheme. It is important for applicants to carefully follow the instructions and complete the application within the stipulated deadline to successfully avail the benefits of these scholarships.

Group Insurance Scheme

We insure all our students with an appropriate Insurance Company under a group insurance scheme, which covers the risks of accidents on college premises.



Legal Aid Centre

The college has established a Legal Aid Centre since the commencement of its operations. Free legal advice is provided to all needy individuals who visit the college seeking legal assistance. Additionally, legal aid camps are organized for the benefit of residents in the locality. The college also runs a legal aid clinic every Saturday. Moreover, students have the opportunity to become para-legal volunteers and represent the college at District Legal Aid Services.

Career Options

Career Options for Law Graduates

Advocate - Litigation (Court Cases)

Practicing as a lawyer in various courts is a primary option for law graduates. Lawyers can showcase their skills and assist litigants in courts, tribunals, and quasi-judicial authorities. With experience and expertise, lawyers can specialize in various areas of practice.

Advocate - non-litigation

Instead of practicing in courts, an advocate can engage in chamber practice, which includes drafting agreements, title reports for financial institutions, and other legal documents.

Government Pleader/Public Prosecutor

Law graduates who have practiced as advocates for seven years are eligible to be appointed as Government Pleaders or Public Prosecutors in District Courts and High Courts. This position is for a limited term as prescribed by the government in the appointment order. Additionally, law graduates who have practiced for five years can appear for the written examination for Assistant Public Prosecutor - Group A posts, conducted by the MPSC. The appointed person can work in this position until retirement.

Judicial Service

The Civil Judge Junior Division & Judicial Magistrate First Class Examination is conducted by the MPSC. Law graduates who have passed their exams without ATKT (in the first attempt) or have practiced as advocates for three years are eligible to appear for the written examination. Appointments are subject to the results of the examination and interview.

Teaching Profession

The establishment of numerous law colleges and a shortage of qualified law graduates has created many job opportunities in the teaching profession. Law graduates who have passed the LL.M. examination with a minimum of 55% marks and have qualified the NET/SET examination are eligible to be appointed as Assistant Professors in Law (full-time faculty). Due to the shortage of qualified professors, law graduates with a minimum of 55% marks in their LL.M. examination can be appointed as Assistant Professors on a contractual basis. Practicing advocates with the same qualifications can work as part-time lecturers in law.s.



Service as Law Officer

Practicing lawyers can secure positions as Law Managers in various banking institutions. Additionally, there are numerous employment opportunities in municipal councils, municipal corporations, and government bodies such as CIDCO, MSRTC, and MSEDCL as Legal Advisors or Law Officers.

Civil Services

The Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) conducts a nationwide examination for recruitment to various civil service positions in the government, such as Indian Administrative Services (IAS), Indian Foreign Services (IFS), and Indian Police Services (IPS). Similarly, the Maharashtra Public Service Commission (MPSC) conducts state-wide examinations for recruitment to various civil service positions in the state. The legal knowledge and experience gained by law graduates make it relatively easier to prepare for these examination



COMMITTEE For A.Y. 2026- 2027

Sr. No.	COMMITTEE
1.	Academic Audit Committee
2.	Admission Committee
3.	Anti-Ragging Committee
4.	Attendance Monitoring Committee & Discipline Committee
5.	Avishkar Committee
6.	Celebration Of National Day Committee
7.	Centre For Career Guidance, Placement and Counselling
8.	College Development Committee
9.	Competitive exam Committee
10.	Convocation Committee & Alumni Committee
11.	Cultural Committee
12.	Debate Society
13.	DLLE
14.	Exam Committee Result Committee
15.	Excursion Committee
16.	Green Club
17.	Students Grievance Redressal Committee
18.	Gymkhana Committee (Sports Club)
19.	Health Centre Advisory/ Health Centre Committee
20.	Internal Complaint Committee (Prevention of Sexual Harassment and Redressal Committee)
21.	Internal Quality Assurance Committee
22.	Legal Aid Committee
23.	Library Committee
24.	Magazine Committee
25.	Moot Court Committee
26.	NSS
27.	Prospectus Committee
28.	Publicity Committee
29.	Scholarship Committee



30.	Skill Development Committee
31.	St/Sc Cell
32.	Student Council and Student's Welfare Committee
33.	Time Table Committee
34.	Unfair Means Enquiry and Exam Grievance Redressal Committee
35.	Website Development Committee
36.	Women Development Committee
37.	Research Club
38.	Electro Literacy Club
39.	Purchase Committee

**Academic Calendar 2026-2027**

Month	Date	Title of the Event	Committee
June 2026	02/06/2026	Meeting of the Staff for Planning of Academic Year 2026-2027	IQAC
	05/06/2026	World Environment Day	NSS, Green Club
	19/06/2026	International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict	WDC
	21/06/2026	International Day of Yoga & World Music Day	Health Centre Advisory Committee
	As per University Notification	Declaration of Results	Examination Committee
July 2026	01/07/2026	Commencement of Lectures (Sem III, V, VII, IX)	Academic
	17/07/2026	World Day for International Justice	National Day & Legal Aid Committee
	18/07/2026	BCT Day (Completion of 17 Years)	National Day Committee
August 2026	01/08/2026	Staff Meeting	IQAC
	15/08/2026	Independence Day	National Day Committee
	18/08/2026 to 22/08/2026	Internal Exams (Tentative)	Academic
	26/08/2026	Women's Equality Day	WDC
September 2026	05/09/2026	Teacher's Day	Skill Development Committee
	14/09/2026	Hindi Bhasha Diwas	National Day Committee
	26/09/2026	World Environmental Health Day	Green Club
October 2026	01/10/2026	Library Orientation & Staff Meeting	Library Committee, IQAC
	05/10/2026	Induction Programme	Teaching Staff & Student Council



	10/10/2026	Fresher's Programme	Cultural Committee
	11/10/2026	International Day of the Girl Child	WDC
	15/10/2026	Vachak Prerana Din	Library Committee
	15/10/2026	Last Instructional Day (Sem III, V, VII, IX)	Academic
	31/10/2026	Semester-End Staff Meeting	IQAC
November 2026	Tentative	Mid-Semester External Examination	Academic
	09/11/2026	Legal Services Day	Legal Aid Committee
	25/11/2026	International Day for Elimination of Violence Against Women	WDC
	26/11/2026	Constitution Day & Youth Parliament	Moot Court Committee
December 2026	01/12/2026 to 06/12/2026	Internal Exams (Sem I, Tentative)	Academic
	10/12/2026	Human Rights Day	Anti-Ragging Committee
	11/12/2026 to 17/12/2026	NSS Residential Camp	NSS
	18/12/2026 to 20/12/2026	Sports Week	Sports Committee
January 2027	12/01/2027	National Youth Day	National Day Committee
	14/01/2027	Makar Sankranti	Cultural Committee
	15/01/2027 to 17/01/2027	Shastrarth National Moot Court Competition	Moot Court Society
	25/01/2027	National Voters Day	NSS
	26/01/2027	Republic Day	National Day Committee



February 2027	04/02/2027 to 07/02/2027	Memorial Lecture Series	IQAC
	Tentative	Internal Exams (Tentative)	Academic
	18/02/2027	Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Jayanti	Cultural Committee
	21/02/2027 to 28/02/2027	Study Tour	Excursion Committee
	27/02/2027	Marathi Bhasha Diwas	National Day Committee
March 2027	01/03/2027	Staff Meeting	IQAC
	08/03/2027	International Women's Day	WDC
April 2027	08/04/2027 & 09/04/2027	Annual Fest (AAGAAZ 4.0)	Cultural Committee
	20/04/2027	Annual Day	Cultural Committee
	25/04/2027	Farewell	Cultural Committee
	30/04/2027	Last Instructional Day (Sem II)	Academic
May 2027	Tentative	End-Semester External Examination	Academic
	01/05/2027	Maharashtra Day	National Day Committee
	02/05/2027	Staff Meeting	IQAC
	07/05/2027	Late Janardan Bhagat Saheb Death Anniversary	National Day Committee

Note: This is a tentative academic calendar. Dates and schedules are subject to change as per university guidelines.



BHAGUBAI CHANGU THAKUR COLLEGE OF LAW, NEW PANVEL

Academic Activities



Posteris Juris Foundation Course on
Legal reasoning and Visual Interpretation



Seminar On Drug Abuse and
Illicit Trafficking



ANNUAL DAY 2025-26



Celebration of National Librarian's Day



Research Paper Writing Workshop



Students Achievement at National Debate



BHAGUBAI CHANGU THAKUR COLLEGE OF LAW, NEW PANVEL



**Forensic Science From Clues to Convictions
Discover Forensics**



Panvel District Court Visit



Research Paper Presentation Competition



Moot Court Workshop



Khandewshwar Police Station Visit



Sahaja Yoga Meditation Workshop



Orientation Program for newly admitted B.A. LL.B. and LL.B. students A.Y. 2025-26



Special Guest Lecture on Real Estate Regulation and Development Act, 2016 (RERA)



Hon'ble Shri Ramsheth Thakur Intra-Collegiate Moot Court Competition



Seminar on Cyber Awareness and Drug Abuse and Women Safety Awareness Campaign



Educational Visit to Government Forensic Science Laboratory, Mumbai



Degree Distribution Ceremony B.A.LL. B, LL. B 2023-24 and LL.M 2022-23



Intra-Parliamentary Debate Competition 2025-26



POSH Training Session and Gender Sensitisation Programme



Seven Days Residential NSS Camp A.Y. 2025-26



Raising Day Programme at Police Station



Walk for Freedom (Free Human Trafficking)



Riya Shukla 1st year LLB Wins 2nd Rank in "My Dream Budget 2026" National Essay



BHAGUBAI CHANGU THAKUR COLLEGE OF LAW, NEW PANVEL



Seminar cum Webinar on Decoding GST and Taxpayers Grievance Redressal Mechanisms



Cultural Workshop



Rakshabandhan Celebration with Leprosy Brothers and Donation of Stationary for Adivasi Ashramshala at Shantivan, Nere



79TH INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION



Celebration of Savitribai Phule Jayanti 2026



BHAGUBAI CHANGU THAKUR COLLEGE OF LAW, NEW PANVEL

LATE SHRI JANARDHAN BHAGAT MEMORIAL LECTURE SERIES

DAY 1



DAY 2



DAY 3





DAY 4



Educational Study Tour to Chandigarh, Amritsar, Kullu, Manali





BHAGUBAI CHANGU THAKUR COLLEGE OF LAW, NEW PANVEL

Educational Study Tour to Chandigarh, Amritsar, Kullu, Manali & Kasol





BHAGUBAI CHANGU THAKUR COLLEGE OF LAW, NEW PANVEL

Academic & Student Achievements



Riya Shukla 1st year LLB Wins 2nd Rank in "My Dream Budget 2026" National Essay



Dipti Gaikwad B A LL. B 2nd Year Wins 2nd rank in Indian constitution Festival- Essay writing



Dipti Gaikwad B A LL. B 2nd Year Wins 2nd rank in elocution competition – VES College of Law, Chembur



Alegria – Cricket Competition



Dipti Gaikwad B A LLB 2nd year Wins 2nd rank in Indian Constitution - Essay writing Competition By University of Mumbai



BHAGUBAI CHANGU THAKUR COLLEGE OF LAW, NEW PANVEL

Academic & Student Achievements



Parliamentary Debate Competition



**Zonals 2nd rank
Dipti Gaikwad Elocution (English)**



**Zonals Group Dance
3rd rank**



**National Debate Competition
1st Prize**



BHAGUBAI CHANGU THAKUR COLLEGE OF LAW, NEW PANVEL

Women Development Cell



Celebration of Savitribai Phule Jayanti 2026



International Women's Day



Swabhiman Women Empowerment Program



Swabhiman Women Empowerment Program



Swabhiman Women Empowerment Program



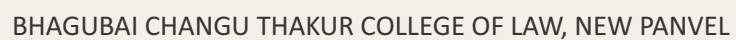
Swabhiman Women Empowerment Program



BHAGUBAI CHANGU THAKUR COLLEGE OF LAW, NEW PANVEL

NSS







BHAGUBAI CHANGU THAKUR COLLEGE OF LAW, NEW PANVEL

Sports Smash 2025-26





BHAGUBAI CHANGU THAKUR COLLEGE OF LAW, NEW PANVEL

Shastrarth 2.0 (2026) Moot Court and Judgement Writing Competition





BHAGUBAI CHANGU THAKUR COLLEGE OF LAW, NEW PANVEL

PROSPECTUS COMMITTEE



Dr. Sanavi Abhishek Deshmukh
I/C Principal



Asst. Prof. Dhanashri Yogesh Kadam
B.A. LL. B. Coordinator



Asst. Prof. Fasihur Rahman
Professor In-Charge



Karveer Tapanmohan Vilas
Student Coordinator



Aarya Upendra Kanade
Student Coordinator



Institutions Run by Janardan Bhagat Shikshan Prasarak Sanstha, Panvel

Colleges

1. Changu Kana Thakur Arts, Commerce and Science College, New Panvel (Autonomous), Dist.-Raigad
2. Bhagubai Changu Thakur College of Law, New Panvel, Dist.-Raigad
3. Ramsheth Thakur College of Commerce and Science, Kharghar, Tal.-Panvel, Dist.-Raigad

Professional Institute

1. Institute of Industrial Safety, New Panvel, Dist.-Raigad

Junior Colleges

1. Changu Kana Thakur Vidyalaya (Higher Secondary), New Panvel, Dist.-Raigad
2. Tukaram Narayan Gharat Junior College, Gavhan-Kopar, Tal.-Panvel, Dist.-Raigad
3. Ramsheth Thakur College of Commerce and Science, Kharghar, Navi Mumbai (Junior Section)

Schools

1. Moru Narayan Mhatre Vidyalaya, Gavhan-Kopar, Tal.-Panvel, Dist.-Raigad
2. Changu Kana Thakur Vidyalaya (English Medium - Pre-Primary), New Panvel, Dist.-Raigad
3. Changu Kana Thakur Vidyalaya (English Medium - Primary), New Panvel, Dist.-Raigad
4. Changu Kana Thakur Vidyalaya (English Medium - Secondary), New Panvel, Dist.-Raigad
5. Changu Kana Thakur Vidyalaya (Marathi Medium - Pre-Primary), New Panvel, Dist.-Raigad
6. Changu Kana Thakur Vidyalaya (Marathi Medium - Primary), New Panvel, Dist.-Raigad
7. Changu Kana Thakur Vidyalaya (Marathi Medium - Secondary), New Panvel, Dist.-Raigad
8. New English School, Owepeth - Kharghar, Tal.-Panvel, Dist.-Raigad
9. Ramsheth Thakur Public School, Kharghar, Tal.-Panvel, Dist.-Raigad
10. Smt. Bhagubai Thakur Vidyalaya, Dronagiri, Tal.-Uran, Dist.-Raigad



JANARDAN BHAGAT SHIKSHAN PRASARAK SANSTHA'S

BHAGUBAI CHANGU THAKUR COLLEGE OF LAW, NEW PANVEL



Affiliated To University of Mumbai & Approved By Bar Council of India



Accredited with B+ Grade by NAAC (2.69 CGPA on 4 Point Scale)



ISO CERTIFIED 9001: 2015 and 14001:2015



**3 & 5
YEARS**

LAW COURSE



**2
YEARS**

LL.M. COURSE

JUSTICE
KNOWLEDGE
INTEGRITY

WHY CHOOSE US?



ACADEMIC EXCELLENCE
Experienced Faculty &
Student-Centric Learning



PRACTICAL EXPOSURE
Moot Courts, ADR Centre,
Legal Aid & Internships



COMPREHENSIVE LIBRARY
Extensive Collection of
Law Books, Journals &
Digital Resources



OVERALL DEVELOPMENT
Seminars, Workshops,
Conferences & Co-curricular
Activities



The good lawyer knows the law;
the great lawyer understands the judge;
but the wise lawyer knows the client.

— Anonymous

GET IN TOUCH



Plot No.04, Sector-11,
Khanda Colony, New Panvel (W),
Raigad, Maharashtra, Pin-410206.



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