



SIDDHARTH COLLEGE OF LAW

FORT, MUMBAI - 400 023.

PROSPECTUS

LL.M., Degree Course (Two Years Course)
(UNAIDED)



Ms. Sandhya F. Dokhe
I/c. Principal

348, Anand Bhavan, 3rd Floor, Dr. D. N. Road, Fort,
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People's Education Society

Founder - Chairman

BHARAT RATNA Dr. B. R. AMBEDKAR

**M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc. (London), LL.D. (Columbia),
D.Litt. (Osmania), Bar-at-Law**

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PEOPLE'S EDUCATION SOCIETY'S

SIDDHARTH COLLEGE OF LAW

Fort, Mumbai - 400 023.

(Established in 1956)



BHARAT RATNA

DR. B. R. AMBEDKAR

M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc. (London), LL.D. (Columbia), D.LITT. (Osmania), Bar-at-Law

Ms. SANDHYA F. DOKHE

B.Sc., M.L.I.Sc., SET., LL.B.

I/c. PRINCIPAL

❖ **OFFICE** ❖

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Dr. D. N. Road, Fort, Mumbai - 400 023.

LL.M. PROSPECTUS

PEOPLE'S EDUCATION SOCIETY'S SIDDHARTH COLLEGE OF LAW

The People's Education Society took a momentous decision to start a college in the morning hours to those who are employed but desirous of acquiring knowledge and educational qualification under the scheme "learn while you earn."

During the space of 50 years there has been a rapid progress in legal Education. Laws have changed due to the social changes and legal education has also been changing coping up with the change in the legal education.

Siddharth College of Law has contributed tremendously in creating many legal luminaries of national repute. Some of the students and teachers of this college have become the Judges of High Courts and Supreme Court and there have been innumerable Advocates practicing at all levels of courts in India.

In pursuance of this vision of our great Founder Bharat Ratna Shri Babasaheb Ambedkar, the Siddharth College of Law endeavors to prepare and produce world class Graduates who will strengthen the Rule of Law as envisioned in 'The Constitution of India.' Our aim is to give quality education & prepare students to establish high standard in legal practice.

This College is dedicated to the mission of training minds who will uplift our constitutional values and rights.



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- ❖ Mode of Payment
- ❖ Transfer Certificate
- ❖ Migration Certificate
- ❖ Library
- ❖ Identity Card
- ❖ Discipline

Website : www.siddharthlawcollege.com

SIDDHARTH COLLEGE OF LAW

PEOPLE'S EDUCATION SOCIETY'S SIDDHARTH COLLEGE OF LAW

❖ AIMS & OBJECTIVES ❖

People's Education Society, which was founded on 8th July, 1945 by Bharat Ratna Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc. (London), LL.D. (Columbia), D.Litt. (Osmania), Bar-at-law. The Society runs the various academic institutions throughout India including Siddharth College of Law which was established in the year 1956 at Prime locality of city of Mumbai.

People's Education Society derives its inspiration from the teachings and ideals of Lord Buddha. It believes in the principles of social justice. It functions for establishing social justice. Its primary aim is to promote higher education among the poorer people in general and Buddhists, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes in particular. Its motto is "Knowledge and Love" for 'Knowledge' is power and 'Love' governs the whole universe. According to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar the object of the people's Education Society is not merely to give education but to give social democracy. This is what modern INDIA needs and this is what all well-wishers of India must promote. The society is inspired by five great ideals of the founder, The ideal of knowledge, the ideal of compassion, the ideal of democracy, the ideal of equality and the ideal of justice.

The Siddharth College of Law was established in June, 1956, with a view to spread legal education and impart knowledge, amongst the poor and the middle classes. The college is named after 'Siddharth' to commemorate the noble ideals and teachings of Lord Buddha and housed in Fort area at Anand Bhavan which is a convenient place for the earners and learners. Ever since the establishment of the College in 1956, awareness in the students community in respect of legal knowledge particularly about the rights enshrined and the duties cast in regard to the fulfillment of the obligation acts upon the college in regard to the shaping of the students career, it provides enough opportunities by undertaking extra curricular activities in various fields like Moot Court, Drafting, Pleading, Mock Trials, Legal Aid Seminars, Debates Elocution Competitions, Sports, etc. with a view to bring out hidden talents and have the best all round intellectual physical and moral development.

During the first academic year 1956-57, the college had a strength of 223 students, which has over the years increased to 1200. The College today occupies a unique position in the country in the field of legal education which serves the long felt need of the earners and learners.

The College has established a Legal Aid centre in 1979-80, with a view to provide to the door steps of those who need timely aid for redressing their grievances by means of advice in the Courts. By establishing the Legal Aid Centre, the College has taken a step forward in the direction of making study of law as a realistic study for the students who prepare themselves for meeting the challenges in the future life.

Rules of Admission :

1. There shall be Entrance Examination for all students seeking LL.M. admission in Siddharth College of Law. The minimum qualification for a candidate of general category making an application for admission to the LL.M degree course is a LL.B. degree of this University or a degree recognized as equivalent thereto. Candidates belonging to reserved category may make an application to the LL.M degree course with a pass class.

N. B. :

The students who have passed LL.B. degree from other than Mumbai University are required to obtain Provisional Statement of Eligibility Certificate from Eligibility Section, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Bhavan, Santacruz (E.),

Vidyanagari, Mumbai-400098. They are further required to pay the amount to Siddharth College of Law as a fee for procedural Document Verification as prescribed by this University from time to time for confirmation of the validity of their certificates of their previous University and confirmation of Eligibility to their LL.M. Course.

2. An application for admission to the LL.M degree course must be made in the prescribed form and be submitted to Siddharth College of Law within the prescribed time, immediately after the declaration of the results.
3. Admission forms for the LL.M. degree course shall be referred to the Admission Committee comprising of the Head of Siddharth college of law and the recognized Post-graduate teachers of the College to fix the criteria of admission.
4. The students selected for admission to LL.M. degree course shall register themselves with Siddharth college of law as the Post-graduate students.
5. Students will not be permitted to pursue the LL.M. degree course simultaneously with any other course of this or any other recognized University.
6. Admission of the students shall be made in accordance with the merits at the LL.M Entrance exam and marks secured at LL. B degree.
7. Admission to the LL.M. degree course shall be made for the entire academic year, i.e. for both the First and Second Semesters at the beginning of the academic year at one time.
8. A Candidate for being eligible for the Second Semester must have successfully kept terms for the First Semester, irrespective of the result of the First Semester Examination.
9. A candidate for being eligible for admission to the Third and Fourth Semester must have either passed in the First and Second Semesters or must have got exemption in atleast six papers of the First and Second Semesters. Student who remains absent or fail in the Third Semester Practical Examination is required to pay only examination fees to become eligible to appear for Practical Examination.
10. Unless students pass all the Theory papers and Practical paper of third Semester examinations and dissertation of the Fourth Semester, their final result shall not be declared.
11. Admission for the students of 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 non creamy-layer certificate along with their application form. Students applying for admission for other reservation will be admitted as per the College policy from time to time.
12. The LL.M. course shall consist of Foundation course of 4 papers and any one optional Group.
13. The First Semester shall be of two Foundation Papers and two Papers of an Optional Group. Each Paper shall be of 100 Marks. (4credits).

14. 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 (4credits).

15. The third semester shall be last two papers of optional group. Each paper shall be of 100 Marks. (4 credits each). In addition there shall be practical examination of 100 marks (Four Credits) as under :

1. Classroom Teaching & Seminar - 40 marks (20 marks each).
2. Choice of Practical Components comprising of 50 marks to the students from the following Component.
3. 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.

16. The Fourth Semester shall be of Dissertation of 80 marks and Viva-presentation of 20 marks (4 credits).

For the balance 100 marks the students would have choice to select the topic for project from the topics listed in the syllabus of the group opted which will have interdisciplinary approach. Out of 100marks (4credits), 50 marks (2 Credits) would be for project and 50 marks (2 credits) for viva presentation.

17.

(a) Passing Standards :

50% to 59% Second Class 60% and above First Class

- (b) No LL.M. student shall be allowed to appear for the examination unless he/she has attended 75% of the total number of lectures and seminars conducted in each Semester.
- (c) No Class will be awarded to the students in the First, Second and Third Semester examination.
- (d) The Class will be awarded on the basis of the total performance of the student in all the four Semesters. However, a student claiming exemption will be titled to pass class only.
- (e) To pass LL.M. examination, a student must obtain a minimum of 45 percent of the marks in each paper and 50 percent in aggregate in each of the Semester.
- (f) Dissertation shall be evaluated by a team of teacher of the concerned group and external expert nominated by the Head of the Department. The Marks shall be awarded after joint consultation by both the evaluators.
- (g) A student may be exempted at his choice from appearing in any of the papers, if he has secured at least 50% of the total marks in that paper.
- (h) Students failing in Dissertation/Project and Viva Examination in the Fourth Semester shall undergo again the Dissertation and Viva 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 failure in Choice based credits.
- (i) The medium of course is English only.

Note 1 : All research projects, dissertations & 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.

LL.M. SYLLABUS

LL.M. PROGRAMME-OBJECTIVES :

- To develop research skills 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 motivate students to pursue their career in teaching profession.

LL.M. PROGRAMME-OUTCOME :

- This programme enables students, To acquire specialized knowledge in the respective domains of Legal studies and practice.
- To pursue their further education across the globe.
- To become Legal luminaries, practitioners, officers and Judges.
- To join the noble profession of teaching in Law.

CURRICULUM SUMMARY :

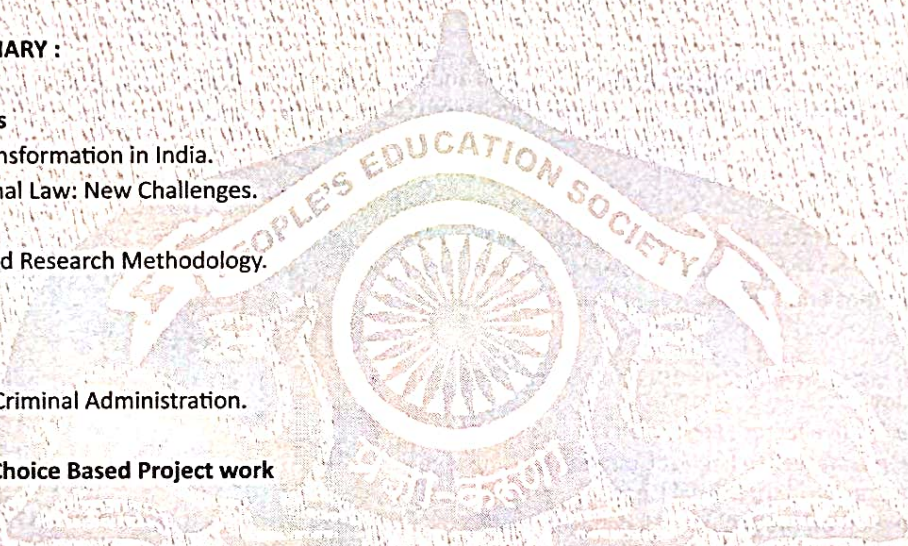
A. Foundation Papers

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

B. Optional Groups

1. Business Law.
2. Criminal Law and Criminal Administration.

C. Dissertation and Choice Based Project work



FOUNDATION PAPER I - LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN INDIA **(4 CREDITS)**

OBJECTIVES :

- Optimal utilization of knowledge or Jurisprudence towards the 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.
- To raise legal and social awareness.
- To make suggestions to the law makers for enacting the law accordingly.
- To make suggestions regarding Implementation of the laws through appropriate mechanism.

Module- I (1 Credit)

1. Law and Social Change :

Law as an instrument of social change.

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 :

Religion as a divisive factor. Secularism as a solution to the problem.

Reform of the law on secular lines: Problems. Freedom of religion and non-discrimination on the basis of religion. 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 :

Caste as a divisive factor.

Non-discrimination on the ground of caste.

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 :

Child labour.
Sexual exploitation.
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.
Agrarian reform -Industrialization of agriculture. Industrial reform: Free enterprise v. State regulation-
Industrialization v. environmental protection.
Reform of court processes.
Criminal law Plea bargaining, compounding and payment of compensation to victims.
Civil Law, (ADR) Confrontation v. consensus; mediation and Conciliation; Lokadalats.
Prison reforms.
Democratic decentralization and local self-government.

8. Alternative approaches to law :

Naxalite movement: causes and cure.

References :

- Agnes Flavia, Law and Gender Inequality: The Politics of Women's Rights: India (1999), Oxford.
- Duncan Derret, the State, Religion and Law in India (1999), Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- DD. Basu, Shorter Constitution of India (1996), Prentice Hall of India (P) Ltd., New Delhi.
- HM. 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.
- Marc 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.
- U. 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 of the Constitutional Law.
- To have an astute understanding about the comparative study of Constitutional Law.
- To provide rights and remedies under the Constitution.

OUTCOME :

This course enables students:

- To analyse the new challenges faced under Constitutional law.
- To implement the constitutional laws through measures available with the judiciary.
- To bring about Constitutional reforms.

Module- 1 (1 Credit)

1. Federalism :

Creation of new states.
Allocation and share of resources-distribution of grants in aid The inter-state disputes on resources.
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. "State": Need for widening the definition in the wake of Liberalization.

Module - II (1Credit)

3. Right to equality: privatization and its impact on affirmation action.

4. Empowerment of Women.

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

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 to establish and administer educational Institutions and state control.

8. Secularism and religious fanaticism.

Module-IV (1 Credit)

9. Separation of powers ; stresses and strain Judicial

Activism and judicial Restraint PIL.
Implementation.
Judicial independence.

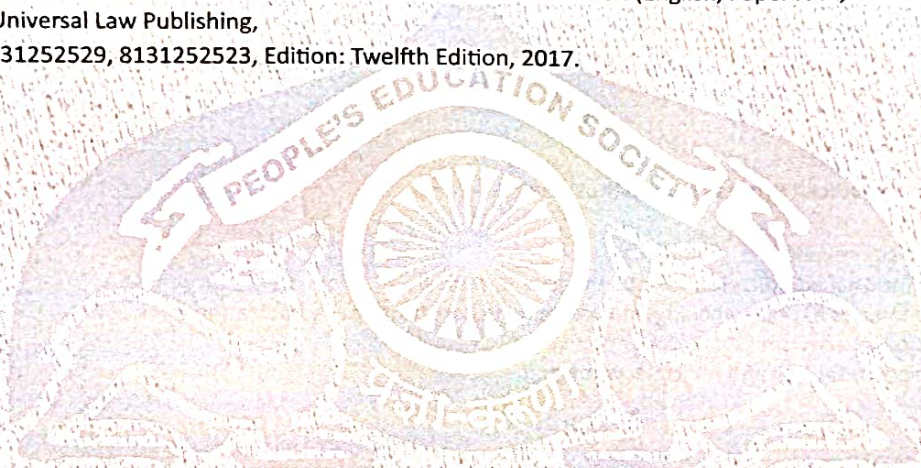
Appointment, transfer and removal of judges. Accountability:
Executive and judiciary.
Tribunals.

10. Democratic processes:

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

References:

- Indian Constitutional Law: New Challenges (Paperback, Shyam Lal 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)

OBJECTIVES :

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

OUTCOME :

This course enables students

- To develop acquaintance with various theories of justice.
- To acquire skill of judgment writing.
- To efficiently use of various rules of Interpretation of statutes in dealing with the cases.

Module-I (1 Credit)

1. Nature of judicial process :

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.

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 judicial review.

The 'independence' of judiciary and the political' nature of judicial process.

Judicial activism and creativity or the Supreme Court tools and techniques of creativity.

Judicial process in pursuit of constitutional goals and values - new dimensions of judicial activism and structural challenges.

Institutional liability of courts and judicial activism-Scope and limits.

Module-IV (1 Credit)

4. The Concept of Justice:

The Concept of justice or Dharma in Indian thought Dharma as the foundation of 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. Relations between Law and Justice:

Equivalence Theories -Justice as nothing more than the positive law of the stronger class.

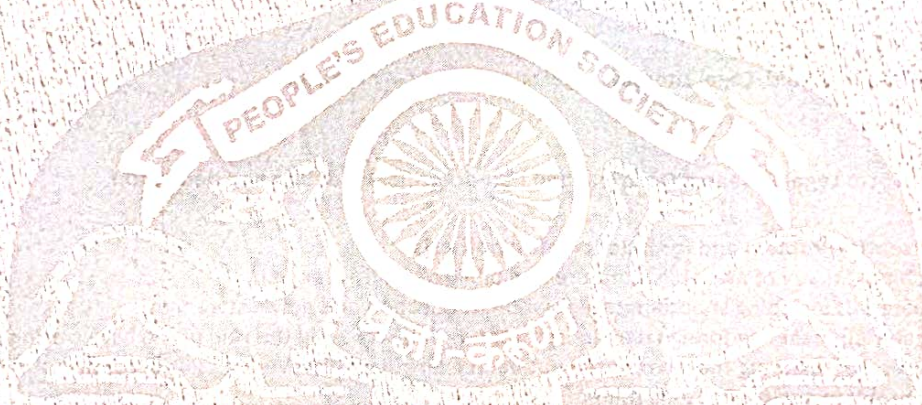
Dependency theories -for its realization justice depend on law, but justice is not the same as law.

The independence of justice theories - means to end relationship of law and justice - the relationship in the Context of the Indian constitutional ordering.

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 Stone, 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.
- J. Stone, Legal System and Lawyers' Reasoning's (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. Baxi, The Indian Supreme Court and Politics (1980), Eastern, Lucknow. W. Freidmann, Legal Theory (1960), Stevens, London.



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

OBJECTIVES :

- 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

- To pursue further research either from India and Abroad in the fields of Law.
- To use of ICT techniques in pursuing research in Law.
- To develop Interdisciplinary approach of pursuing research in Law.

Module- I (1 Credit)

1. Objective of Legal Education.
2. Methods of Teaching-Merits and demerits.
3. Examination reforms.

Module-II (1 Credit)

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

Module - III (1 Credit)

5. Research Methods: Socio Legal Research Doctrinal and non-doctrinal Induction and deduction.

6. Identification of Research Problem and formulation of Hypothesis:

Research problem Survey of available literature and bibliographical research.

Legislative materials including subordinate legislation notification and policy statements.

Decisional materials including foreign decisions; methods of discovering the rule of the case tracing the history.

Important cases and ensuring that these have not been over-ruled; discovering judicial conflict in the area pertaining to the research problem and the reasons thereof.

Juristic writings a survey of juristic literature relevant to select problems in India and foreign periodicals.

Compilation of list of reports or special studies conducted relevant to the problem.

Module- IV (1 Credit)

7. Preparation of the Research Design:

Devising tools and techniques for collection of data:

Methodology.

Methods for the collection of statutory and case materials and juristic literature.

Use of historical and comparative research materials Use of observational studies.

Use of questionnaires/interview Use of case studies.

Sampling procedures-design of sample, types of sampling to be adopted.

Use of scaling techniques.

Computerized Research- A study of legal research programmes such as Lexis and West law coding etc. Classification and tabulation of data use of cards for data collection- Rules for tabulation, Explanation of tabulated data.

Analysis of data.

References :

- Erwin C. Surrency, B. Fieff and J. Crea, A Guide to Legal Research (1959).
- HM. Hyman, Interviewing in Social Research (1965).
- Payne, The Art of Asking Questions (1965).
- High Brayal, Nigel Dunne and Richard Cnmes, Clinical legal Education Active learning in your law school, (1998) Blackstone Press Limited, London.
- MO. Price, H Bitner and Bysiewicz, Effective Legal Research, (1978).
- Morris L. Cohan, Legal Research in Nutshell, (1996), West Publishing Co. Harvard Law Review Association, Uniform System of Citations. ILI Publication, Legal Research and Methodology.
- N.R. Madhava Menon, (cd) A handbook of Clinical Legal Education, (1998) Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
- Pauline V. Young, Scientific Social Survey and Research, (1962).
- SK. Agrawal (Ed), Legal Education in India (1975), Tripathi, Bombay.
- William J. Grade and Paul K. Hat, Methods in Social Research, McGraw Hill Book Company, London.



OPTIONAL GROUPS
GROUP-I BUSINESS LAW
PAPER I- FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF LAW OF CONTRACT
AND ALLIED LAWS (4 Credits)

OBJECTIVES :

- To enhance the student's knowledge regarding the foundation theory of contract.
- To analyse and study Fundamental Principles in form Contract Law.
- To analyse the principle of international Contracts.
- To analyse Law relating to Electronic Contracts.

OUTCOME :

This course enables students to

- 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.
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.
UN. 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 : Fundamental Principles of Law of Contract:

- Anson-Law of Contract.
- Cheshire, Fifoot and Furmston-Law of Contract Cheshire and Fifoot- Cases on Law of Contract.
- Chitty's Mercantile Contracts (1St Indian Reprint)-2001.
- Dutt - Indian Contract Act.
- Dr. Meena Rao - Fundamental Concepts in Law of Contract Dr. Meena Rao - Consent in Law of Contract.
- Law of Contract Dr. Avtar Singh.
- The Law of Contracts: An Outline (2nd Ed.)- Dr. Nilima Chandiramani.
- Pollock & Mulla - Indian Contract Act and Specific Relief Act Schelsinger-Formation of Contract.
- Sale of Goods and Partnership (For UN. Convention on Sales):
- Dr. Nilima Chandiramani:
United Nations Convention on Sales by the United Nations Commission.

Alternative Disputes Resolution (ADR):

- Bansal A.K.- Law of International Commercial Arbitration. Justice.
- Bachawat's Law of Arbitration and Conciliation.
- Kwatra G.K.-The Arbitration and Conciliation Law of India with case Law on UNCITRAL Model Law on Arbitration.
- Law of Arbitration and Conciliation-Dr. Avtar Singh.
- 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 ORGANISATION (4 Credits)

OBJECTIVES :

- To introduce students towards the development of international trade laws.
- World Trade Organization-Establishment, Scope, Functions, Secretariat Decision making.
- Assist students and enable them to understand perspectives of General Agreement on Trade in Service.
- Anti-Dumping laws and Counterfeiting.
- Dispute Settlement Mechanisms.

OUTCOME :

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- Understand the development and growth of international trade laws.
- Highlight the functions effectiveness of world trade organization.
- Enable the students to understand the limitations of international legislative mechanisms on international trade laws.
- Assist them in drawing research projects and for forwarding suggestions on appropriate implementation on international trade laws.

Module -I (1 Credit)

1. World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement:

Introduction to World Trade Organisation.
Bretton Woods Conference.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

World Trade Organisation (WTO) - Establishment, Functions, Structure, Secretariat, Status, Decision making, Withdrawal, etc.

Module II (1 Credit)

2. Trade in Goods:

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) Rules.
Most Favoured Nation (MEN).
National Treatment QR stariff 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 Phyto-sanitary norms.

Module III (1 Credit)

3. Trade in Services:

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

Module-IV (1 Credit)

4. Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property (TRIPS):

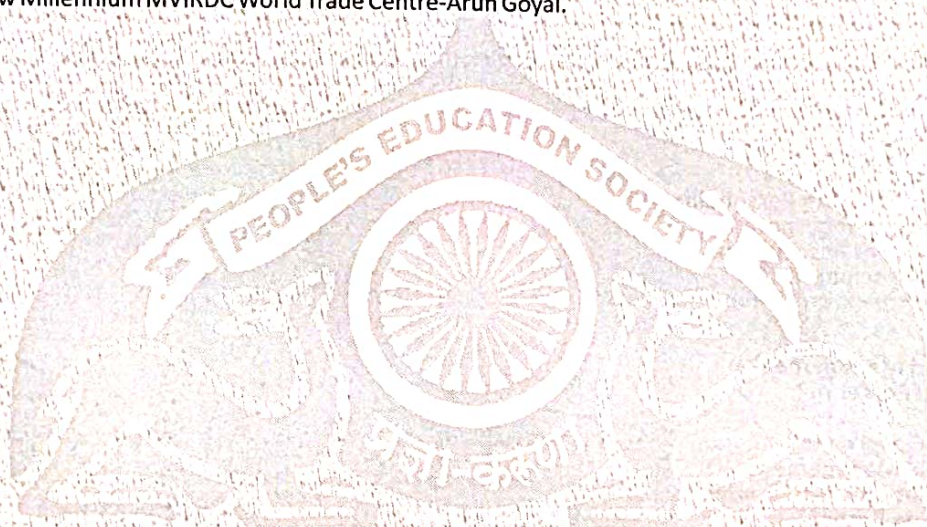
Patents.

Copyright.
Industrial Designs.
Trademarks.
Geographical Indications.
Integrated Circuits.
Undisclosed Information.

5. Dispute Settlement Process.

References :

- GATT Agreements-World Trade Centre Publication.
- Trade, Development and WTO (Hand book)- IMF Publication.
- Bernard Hockman, Aaditya Mattoo and Philip English.
- WTO and Globalisation- Nilima Chandiramani.
- WTO in the New Millennium MVIRDC World Trade Centre-Arun Goyal.



PAPER III - CORPORATE LAW (4 Credits)

OBJECTIVES :

- Forward deliberations to the students regarding incorporation of companies acquainting them to understand the concept of corporate personality, procedure for registration and incorporation of Companies.
- Relevance of Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association.
- Specific Sections relating to Management of Companies.
- Provisions regarding Protection of Investors and Creditors.
- Provisions regarding Prevention of Mismanagement of Companies.

OUTCOME :

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- Understand of the need for registration of Company, procedure for registration and advantages on incorporation of Companies.
- Highlight important features in the memorandum of association and articles of association.
- Understand provisions governing corporate finance, Role of Promoters, Directors in the Company and their accountability and liability.
- Understand the limitations in laws relating to winding up of Companies.

Module-I (1 Credit)

1. Formation of Company :

Concept of Corporate Personality.
Registration and Incorporation.
Memorandum of Association.
Articles of Association.
Kinds of Companies.

2. Organization and Management :

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

Module-II (1 Credit)

3. Corporate Finance:

Meaning, importance and scope of Corporate Finance.
Capital requirements.
Prospectus.
Share Capital, Kinds of Shares, Shareholders, allotment of Shares.

4. Audit, Accounts and Dividends:

Auditors.
Audit of Accounts.
Dividends.

5. Securities, Borrowing, Debentures:

Debentures-Nature, issue, Classes.
Mortgages and Charges.
Transfer and transmission of securities.

Dematerialization of securities.

Module- III (1 Credit)

6. Protection of Investors and Creditors:

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

7. Administrative Regulation on Corporate Finance:

Security Exchange Board of India-(SEBI).
Central Government Control.
Control by Registrar of Companies.
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:

Winding up and Dissolution of Company.
Types of Winding up.
Winding up by Court.
Voluntary Winding up.
Process of Winding up.
Winding up of Defunct Companies, Sick undertakings, Unregistered Companies and Foreign Companies.

References:

- Company Law- Dr. Avtar Singh.
- Companies Act and Laws relating to SEBI, depositories, Industrial Financing.
- Gower- The Principles of Modern Company Law.
- Mayson, French & Ryan -Company Law.
- Madon - Management of Corporations.
- Mazumdar DL. - Towards a Philosophy of the Modern Corporation.
- Palmer Company Law.
- Pennington -Formation of Companies.
- Ramaiya A, Guide to the Companies Act.
- Sen S.C.-The New Frontiers of Company Law
- Sethna - Indian Company Law
- Taxmann's Corporate Laws
- Taxmann's Company Law and Practice.



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

OBJECTIVES :

- To ensure and enable students to understand the laws relating to customs and foreign exchange.
- Expanding knowledge with regard to tariffs, custom duties, Foreign Exchange and Currency.
- New Concepts under (FEMA), Foreign Exchange Management Act.
- Functions of Customs Officers.
- Specific Provisions relating to Foreign Direct Investment in India.
- Issues and Challenges with regard to Foreign Trade, Development and Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

OUTCOME :

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to understand:

- Customs regulations in India in an effective manner.
- The shortcomings of Customs regulations.
- And promote consumer education to students with regard to Export and Import of Goods and Services.
- And assist students in developing research topics with reference to Customs and Foreign Exchange laws and conduct research for providing assistance with reference to reforms under FEMA.

Module - I (1 Credit)

1 Law Relating to Customs:

Custom of charging customs duties.
Rules relating to interpretation of customs law.
Prohibition on Importation and Exportation of Goods.
Changeability and Levy of Customs duty.

Module -II (1 Credit)

Exemption from Customs Duties.
Refund of Customs duty.
Clearance of imported Goods and Export Goods.
Warehousing of Goods.
Powers of Customs Officers.
Adjudicatory Proceedings.
Appeals.
Criminal Prosecution.

Module -III (1 Credit)

2 Law Relating to Foreign Exchange:

Historical background to foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA) and Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA).
Foreign exchange and currency.
Foreign exchange management and noteworthy features of Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA).

Module - IV (1 Credit)

New Concepts under Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA).

- Resident.
- Capital Account Transactions.
- Current Account Transactions.
- Export.

- Person.
- Service.
- Transfer.

Export of Goods and Services.

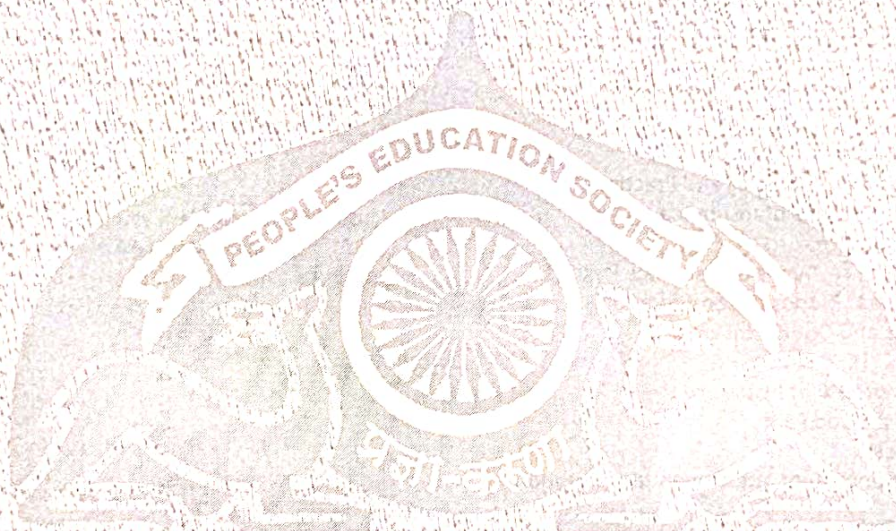
Adjudication, Appeals and Penalties.

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)

OBJECTIVES :

- To enable students to understand the growth, development of insurance laws globally.
- Nationalization of Insurance in India.
- Legislations relating to Insurance Companies in India.
- Characteristics and Functions of insurance Companies, Types of Insurance.
- Specific Provisions relating to regulatory mechanisms for regulating the insurance sector.
- Issues and Challenges with recent Developments in Insurance Sector.

OUTCOME :

On successful completion of this course:

- Students will be aware of insurance regulations in India.
- Students will be able to understand and evaluate the shortcomings of insurance regulations.
- Students will be able to further and promote consumer education to students in the insurance sector.
- Students will be able to assist in developing research topics on insurance laws and conduct research for providing Assistance in reforms regarding insurance legislations.

Module - I (1 Credit)

1. Introduction:

The nature of risk and insurance.
Risk management Principles and Practices.
Need and importance of Insurance.
Future of Insurance.
Kinds of Insurance, Types of Insurance Policies.
Law of Contract, Proposal, Consideration.
Re-insurance and Double Insurance.

2. General Principles of Law of Insurance :

Need for utmost Good Faith.
Insurable interest.
The risk -Commencement, attachment and duration.
Indemnity.
The law of proximate cause.
Subrogation.
Assignment and nomination.

3. Indian Insurance Law - General :

Nationalization, Privatization and Globalization of Insurance Sector.
Principles of General Insurance.
The Insurance Regulatory Development Authority Act 2000.

Module - II (1 Credit)

4. Insurance pertaining to Life and Personal Accidents /Hospitalization:

Life Insurance.
Nature, Principles and Scope.
Events insured against life insurance contract.
Factors affecting risk.
Mediclaime, Sickness insurance, Personal Accidents.

5. Marine Insurance :

Marine Insurance Nature, Principles and Scope.
Marine Insurance Policy-Conditions and Warranties.
Seaworthiness.
Perils of the Sea and other Insured Perils in Marine Policies.
Full and Cargo Insurance.

Module - III (1 Credit)

6. Property Insurance :

Fire Insurance.
Risks Insurance.
Policies covering risk of explosion, earthquake, and flood.
Policies covering accidental loss, damage to property, Construction risks.
Burglary, Theft, Civil Commotion and Strikes, other Endorsements.

Module-IV (1 Credit)

7. Insurance Against Accidents arising under Tort, Contract and Statute:

Accident Policies.
Assessment of compensation and Liability.
Contributory Negligence.
The Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act 1963.
Compulsory Insurance.
Professional Negligence Insurance.

8. Insurance against Third Party Risks under Statute:

Relevant Provisions of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.
Claims Tribunal: constitution, functions, procedures, powers and award.
Liability Insurance: Contractual and Legal Liabilities Public.
Liability Insurance.

References:

- Brijnandan Singh- Law of Insurance - (1997).
- Banerjee, Law of Insurance (1994).
- Birds, Modern Insurance Law- (1997).
- Chalmers Marine Insurance Act 1906.
- ER. Hardy Ivamy - Principles of Insurance (1979).
- Gow Colinvax - Law of Insurance (1977).
- The Insurance Act 1938.
- John Hanson and Christopals Henly-All Risks Property Insurance (1999).
- K.SN. 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)

OBJECTIVES :

- To enable students to understand the need for banking Systems and banking in India.
- Nationalization of Banks.
- Legislations relating to banking Companies in India.
- Characteristics and Functions of Central Banks in India.
- Specific Provisions relating to Negotiable Instrument ACT.
- Issues, Challenges and recent Developments in Banking Sector.

OUTCOME :

On successful completion of this course:

- Students will be aware of banking regulations in India in an effective manner.
- Students will be able to understand and evaluate the shortcomings of banking regulations.
- Students will be able to promote consumer education to students.
- Students will be able to assist in developing research topics in banking laws and conduct research for providing assistance with reforms in banking legislations.

Module- I (1 Credit)

1. Introduction:

Nature and Development of banking.
History of Banking in India and elsewhere-indigenous banking-evolution of banking in India-different kinds of banks and their functions.
Multi-functional banks -growth and legal issues.

2 Law Relating to Banking Companies in India:

Controls by government and its agencies on management, on accounts and audit.
Lending.
Credit policy.
Reconstruction and reorganization.
Suspension and winding up.
Contract between banker and customer: their rights and duties.

Module-II (1 Credit)

3. Social Controls over Banking :

Nationalization.
Evaluation: private ownership, nationalization and Disinvestment.
Protection of depositors.
Priority lending.
Promotions of under privileged classes.

4. The Central Bank :

Evolution of Central Bank.
Characteristics and functions.
Economic and social objectives.
The Central Bank and the State.
The Reserve Bank of India as the Central Bank, as banker's bank.
Organizational structure.
Functions of the RBI.
Regulation of monetary mechanism of the economy.
Credit control.

Exchange control - Monopoly of currency issue.
Bank rate, policy formulation.
Control of RBI over non-banking companies, Financial Companies, Non-financial companies.

Module-III (1 Credit)

5. Relationship of Banker and Customer:

Legal character.
Contract between banker and customer.
Banker's lien.
Protection of bankers, customers.
Nature and type of accounts.
Special classes of customer's lunatics, minor, partnership, corporations, local authorities.
Banking duty to customers.
Consumer protection: banking as a service.

6. Negotiable Instruments:

Meaning and kinds of instruments.
Transfer and negotiations.
Holder and holder in due course.
Presentment and payment.
Liabilities of parties.

Module - IV (1 Credit)

7. Lending by Banks :

Good lending principles.
Lending to poor masses.
Securities for advances.
Kinds: their merits and demerits.
Repayment of loans: rate of interest, protection against penalty.
Default and recovery.
Debt Recovery Tribunal.

8. Recent Trends of Banking System in India:

New technology.
Information technology.
Automation and legal aspects.
Automatic Teller Machine and use of internet.
Smart card.
Credit cards.

References :

- Banking Law and Practice in India -ML. Tannan
- Banking Theory and Practice - K.C. Shekar Banking
- Theory and Practice-Varshney.
- Banking Reforms in India - K. Subrahmanyam.
- Law of Negotiable Instruments Nilima Chandiramani.
- Law of Negotiable Instruments - Dr. P.W. Rege.
- 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- RK. Talwar.



Semester-IV (4 credits)

The Fourth Semester shall be of

- Dissertation of 80 marks and Viva-voce of 20 marks (4 credits).
- For the balance 100 marks, the students would have the choice to select the topic for their project from the topics listed in the syllabus of the group opted, which will have interdisciplinary approach. Out of 100 marks (4 credits), 50 marks (2 Credits) would be for the project and 50 marks (2 credits) for Viva-voce.

Topics for Choice based Credits

- I. Understanding and Assessment of Industrial Psychology.
- II. CSR and Human Rights Education.
- III. Right to Information Under Mercantile Legislation - Constitutional Perspective.
- IV. Securities Laws and Criminal Jurisprudence.
- V. Growth and Development of A D R Under Environmental Legislations.
- VI. Property Laws and Rights of Consumers.
- VII. WTO and Indian Politics.
- VIII. Information Technology and e-commerce-Emerging Legal Issues and Concern.
- IX. Corporate Law and Accounting Standards.

References:

- Cyber and E-Commerce Laws, Diwan and Kapoo, 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.



GROUP II - CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINAL ADMINISTRATION

OBJECTIVES :

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

OUTCOME :

- Expert knowledge in Criminal Jurisprudence.
- Help the 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)

OBJECTIVES :

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

OUTCOME :

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- Gain in-depth knowledge and gain the ability to criminal law and also assist them to understand the nature and various issues regarding criminal administration.
- Acquire research oriented aptitude with regard to various topics under criminal legal system in India.
- Deal sensitively with specific issues and challenges relating 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.
 - Physical Element in Crime- Actus Reus.
- 4. Stages in 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 Minimus Non Curat Lex.

Mistake of Law and Mistake of Fact.

Jus Necessitas.

7. General Exceptions.

8. Right of Private Defense

Module III (1 Credit)

9. Theories and kinds of punishment

10. Right to Protection of the accused

11. Strict Liability

Module-IV (1 Credit)

12. International Criminal Court

13. Concept of Decriminalisation

References :-

- Glanville Williams : Criminal Law (The general part) .
- Jarome Hall : General Principles of Criminal Law .
- Fitz Gerald : Criminal Law and punishment .
- Moberly : Ethics of Punishment .
- Ram Chandra Nigam : Criminal Law .
- Tapas Kumar Banerjee : Back ground to Indian Criminal Law Commission of India, Forty Second 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 Cyber Crime and 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 Indian Penal Code:

Offences against the State
Offences Relating to Elections.
Offences Relating to Religion.
Offences Affecting the Public Health, Safety, Convenience. Decency and Morals.
Reforms in I.P.C.

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 Information Technology Act

Module-IV (1 Credit)

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

The 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)

OBJECTIVES :

- To understand criminology as a science.
- To avail deep knowledge of various theories of criminology.
- To gain 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:

1.2. Development and Crime

2 Criminology- From Ancient to Modern thought:

- Pre-classical - classical - Neo classical.
- Cartographic School.
- Socialist School.
- Dr. Lombroso Theory.
- Approach of Radical Criminologists.

Module-II (1 Credit)

3 Multiple Factor theory.

4 Causes of Crimes

- Socio Cultural.
- Physical.
- Economic.
- Psychological.
- 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, Journalist Doctors, Technocrats, etc.:

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

Module-IV (1 Credit)

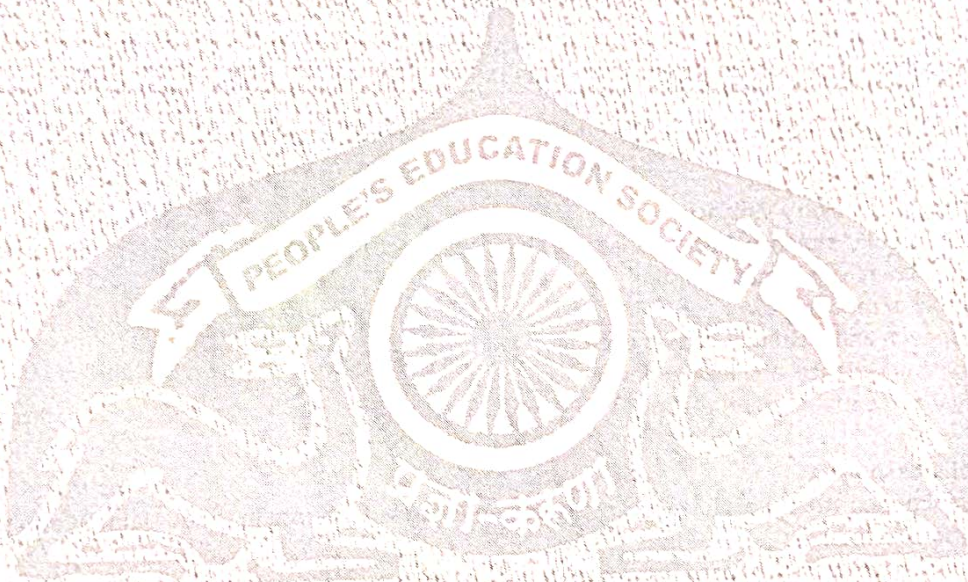
7. Response of Indian Legal Order:

- Vigilance Commission.
- Public Accounts Committee.

Ombud sman.
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.
- Barness & Teeters- New Horizons in Criminology.
- Dr. Suresh Mane - Crime, Criminal Law & Criminology. 2007.
- Tapaskumar Banerjee - Background to Indian Criminal Law (1990)
- R. Campray & 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 evaluate critically the contemporary criminal justice system in India with specific reference to collective violence.

OUTCOME :

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- The program provides 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 criminal law system in India.
- Sensitizing students specifically issues and challenges relating to law and crime in Global arena.

Module- I (1 Credit)

1. Introductory:

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

2. Approaches to Violence in India:

Religiously sanctioned structural violence: Caste and gender based. Ahimsa in Hindu, Jain, Buddhist, Christian and Islamic traditions in India.
Gandhiji's approach to non-violence.
Discourse on political violence and terrorism during colonial Struggle.
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 18-19th 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 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 enquiry.

The role of police and para-military systems in dealing with communal violence.

Operation of criminal justice system- trial in relation to Communal violence.

NOTE: Choice of further areas will have to be made by the teacher and taught

References

- AR. Desai, (ed) - Peasant Struggles in India, (1979).
- AR. Desai - Agrarian struggles in India: after Independence 1986).
- AR. Desai, Violation of Democratic Rights in India (1986).
- D.A. Dhangare - Peasant Movement in India: 1920-1950 (1983).
- GShah-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 Behaviour," in 3 ICSSR Survey of Sociology and Special Anthropology 1969-1979 (1986).
- Ranjit Guha- Element any 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. Hondenich - 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)

OBJECTIVES :

- 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 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 :

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- 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 criminal legal system in India.
- Deal sensitively with specific issues and challenges relating to effective implementation of laws and criminal jurisprudence.

Module-I (1 Credit)

1. Introductory:

Definition of Penology.

2. Theories of Punishment:

Theories of Punishment.

Retribution.

Utilitarian prevention: Deterrence.

Utilitarian: Intimidation.

Behavioural prevention: Incapacitation.

Behavioural prevention: Rehabilitation- Expiation.

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 the statute law.

Law Reform Proposals.

Module-III (1 Credit)

3. Approaches to Sentencing:

Alternatives to Imprisonment.

Probation.

Corrective labour.

Fines.

Collective fines.

Juvenile Institutions.

Rehabilitative Programmes.

4. Sentencing:

Principal types of sentences in the Penal Code and special laws.
Sentencing in white collar crime.
Pre-sentence hearing.
Sentencing for habitual offender.
Summary punishment.
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 prisoner 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. Chhabra - The Quantum of Punishment in Criminal Law (1970).
- SK. Shukla - "Sociology of Deviant Behaviour" 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)

OBJECTIVES :

- To gain an in-depth analysis of forensic science and 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 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 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 Breatha.
lyser Tratlipax.
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 be of:

- Dissertation of 80 marks and Viva-voce of 20 marks (4 credits).

- For the balance 100 marks, the students would have the choice to select the Topic for their project from the topics listed in the syllabus of the group opted,

This will have interdisciplinary approach. Out of 100 marks (4 credits), 50 Marks (2 Credits) would be for the project and 50 marks (2 credits) for Viva-voce.

Topics for Choice Based Credits

Law of defamation & Freedom of speech.

Study of Criminal behaviour vis-à-vis increasing criminality.

Tackling Collective Violence vis-à-vis Innovative Policing Techniques.

Ethical Issues & Medical Profession.

Cyber Crimes & Remedies.

Juvenile Justice System in India & Juvenile Psychology.

Corruption Laws & Elections in India.

White Collar Criminality & Corporate Crimes.

References :

- Dr. Sethna: Society & The Criminal.
- Dr. JP Modi: A Text book of Medical Jurisprudence & Toxicology.
- Moberly: Ethics of Punishment.
- SK Shukla: Sociology of Deviant Behaviour.
- U. Baxi: Dissent, Development & Violence.

The Fourth Semester shall be of:

- Dissertation of 80 marks and Viva-voce of 20 marks (4 credits).
- For the balance 100 marks, the students would have the choice to select the Topic for their project from the topics listed in the syllabus of the group opted, this will have interdisciplinary approach. Out of 100 marks (4 credits), 50 marks (2 Credits) would be for the project and 50 marks (2 credits) for Viva-Voce.

Components of Choice Based Credit System:

1. Environment & Constitutional Perspectives.
2. Environment Protection & Role of Media.
3. Global Warming & Environment Protection.
4. Environmental Legislation & Corporate Social Responsibility.
5. Environmental Pollution & Civil Liability.
6. Environmental Legislations & Intellectual Property Rights.
7. Criminal Jurisprudence & Environment Safeguards.
8. Environment Protection & Disaster Management.

References :-

- Leelakrishnan P, The Environmental Law in India (1999)
- D.D. Basu, Human Rights in Indian Constitutional Law, (1994).
- Department of Science and Technology, Government of India, Report of the Committee for Recommending Legislative Measures and Administrative Machinery for Ensuring Environmental Protection (1980) (Tiwari Committee Report)
- Environment Law Journals and Reports.
- Intellectual Property (1999 edition) by W. R. Comish (Sweet & Maxwell)
- Indian Law Institute, Environment Protection Act: An Agenda for Implementation (1987)
- Indian Journal of Public Administration, Special Number on Environment and Administration, July-September 1988, Vol.XXXV, No.3.
- Kailash Thakur, Environmental Protection Law and Policy in India (1997),
- Deep & Deep publications, New Delhi.



❖ HOURS OF THE LECTURES :

Evening Lectures : 4.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.

❖ ATTENDANCE AND SATISFACTORY PROGRESS :

Each student must keep the minimum attendance prescribed by the University of Mumbai.

Each student must give undertaking stating that he/she will attend the classes as mentioned above i.e. 75% of attendance is compulsory. If not, his/her admission will be cancelled.

0.119 The following shall, be the minimum attendance necessary for keeping terms.

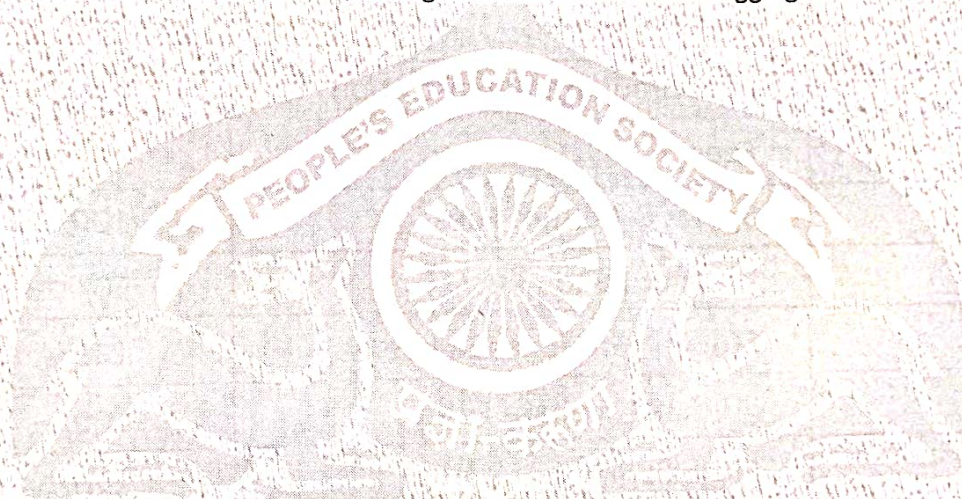
0.125 To keep a term at a College or recognised Institution an under graduate must complete to the satisfaction of the Principal or the Head of the Institution the course of study at the College or Institution prescribed for such terms for the class to which such undergraduate belongs.

A student who fails to fulfil the above conditions he/she shall not be allowed for the University Examination.

❖ ANTI-RAGGING AFFIDAVITS BY THE STUDENT :

No student is allowed to commit any anti-social activities including ragging in the college premises.

Each student at the time of admission, must give the affidavit for anti-ragging activities.





PEOPLE'S EDUCATION SOCIETY'S

SIDDHARTH COLLEGE OF LAW

POST GRADUATE DEPARTMENT OF LAW

❖ FEES STRUCTURE FOR 1 ST YEAR OF LL.M. ❖

Sr. No.	Head of Fees	LL. M.
1	Tuition Fees	46000/-
2	Library Fees	1000/-
3	Gymkhana Fees	500/-
4	Post Graduation registration Fees	850/-
5	Sports & Culture Fees	100/-
6	Disaster Fund	50/-
7	Student Group Insurance	130/-
8	Students Welfare Fund	100/-
9	Eligibility Fees	320/-
10	E-Charges	50/-
11	Caution Money	250/-
12	Library Deposit	300/-
13	Identity / Lib. Card Fees	150/-
14	Adm. Process Fees	200/-
	TOTAL INR	50000 /-

NOTE :

For the Foreign Students taking admission will be charged the tuition fee five times the tuition fees shown above.

❖ **MODE OF PAYMENT AND TIME OF PAYMENT :**

Mode of Payment

The College receives the payments only in online. The consolidated fees are to be paid by the student at the time of seeking admission.

Facility in the mode of payment in the fees may be granted by the Principal in deserving cases on application made in writing by him.

❖ **Time of Payment :**

Working Days : 10.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

❖ **EXTRA CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES :**

The College conducts intra-curricular and extracurricular activities during academic year under the guidance of the constituted committees. Moot Courts, Legal Aid and Advice, Legal Aid Service Counter, Socio-legal surveys, Para-legal Courses, Lok Nyalayas, Education and debating Competitions, Sports and Festival day, Seminars, Conferences, Special Lecturers, Court Attendance, Picnics and Cultural Programmes are the special features of the College activities.

II) UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS :

The University law Examination is held twice a year by the University. The students entitled to appear, should submit the prescribed application duly filled in to the College Office for the verification and should pay the prescribed fees.

As Ex-student reappearing for any law University Examination, ought to fill up the Ex-student form and should pay the prescribed Ex-student fees.

❖ **TRANSFER CERTIFICATE :**

Students coming from other Colleges affiliated to the Mumbai University are only admitted provisionally pending receipt of Transfer Certificate from their previous College.

Application in the prescribed form should be submitted along with the required certificates for admission. The admission will not be final without the production of the Transfer Certificate and will be deemed as cancelled. If failed to produce the Transfer Certificate before the end of the term in which they seek admission. Students are required to pay the Transfer Certificate fee direct to their previous Colleges and arrange to get the said certificates. Application forms for TC will be sent to the respective Colleges. The responsibility of getting the said Certificate lies with the student.

❖ **MIGRATION CERTIFICATES :**

Students from other Universities seeking admission to any of the classes of the College, should apply for the Migration Certificate to the last College / University attended by them. They should submit 1) Migration Certificate. 2) The Marks Statements and 3) The Passing Certificate or Degree Certificates to the College Office. The College will submit these certificates to the Registrar, the University of Mumbai to confirm their admissions.

Government of India Post-Metric Scholarship to Backward Class Students

The scheme of Grant of Government of India Scholarships to the Backward Class students (S.C/S.T/D.T/N.T/ V.J.N.T/OBC and S.Ts outside Specified Area in Vidarbha) for post-S.S.C. courses is implemented by the Director of Social Welfare, M.S., Poona. All the

❖ WORKING HOURS OF LIBRARY : 10.00 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Entry in the Library is subject to the production of the College Identity Card. The use of this Library is exclusively for Law students of this College.

❖ LENDING SECTION :

The Lending section of the Library consists of all books and text books recommended and prescribed by the University of Mumbai and also other good books on the subjects.

The lending facility is extended only, to the regular students on payment of the Deposit of Rs. 300/-

1. The Law books and Text-Books are very costly. It is possible only on a fine of Rs. 1/- per day thereafter.
2. The Deposits paid by the Students must be collected by the students within a year of their ceasing to be a student on the Roll of the College Identity Card.
3. The refund of the Library deposit will be claimed on the production of the original receipts.

❖ REFERENCE SECTION :

The books for the reference are issued to the regular students. The reference section consists of the Text Books, good standard books, Question Papers, General Dictionaries, Law Lexicon, Legal Dictionaries, Other Reference Books and the Reports.

The books for the reference are issued to the regular students against the Identity Card which are to be returned on the same day 10 minutes before the Library is closed. All demands should be claimed at the respective counters.

❖ EX-STUDENTS :

The Ex-Students appearing for the various University Law Examination are required to make the application in writing for permission to the Principal, for special facilities.

The Ex-Students are extended the Library Reading facilities on their becoming members of the Library on payment of fees of Rs. 1,000/- for every appearance of law Examination.

❖ SPECIAL FACILITIES :

If the student demand, the Reading Room is also kept open up to 10.00 p.m. for the students at the time of the University Law Examinations.

The Special facility for reading the books issued against the identity card during the night time is also extended to the students appearing for various University Law Examination with Prior permission of the Librarian.

❖ GENERAL RULES :

1. The use of the Library is exclusively for the Law students of this College.
2. The entry in the Library is subject to the production of the College Identity Card.
3. Silence is required in the Library.
4. Any conversation in the Library is not permitted.
5. Smoking in the Library is strictly prohibited.
6. The Identity card is not transferable and must be produced when ever demanded.
7. In the event of its loss, the student must intimate to the Principal immediately in writing.
8. Marking, underlining in the books and tearing away the pages of the books and question papers, is strictly prohibited.

❖ IDENTITY CARD :

A student on admission has to keep with him an Identity Card bearing his Name, Roll No., Class, Division, Signature and photograph, duly signed by the Principal. The Identity Card has to be produced on demand on the premises of the college. No student is eligible for using the Library Books or for participating in the College sports and activities of the association unless the student produces the authorised Identity Card of the College.

In the event of its loss, the holder of this card must intimate to the Principal in writing immediately. On making the application to the Principal, the duplicate Identity Card will be issued to the regular student on the payment of Rs. 100/-

❖ LOCAL AND LONG JOURNEY RAILWAY JOURNEY CONCESSION :

Eligible students are entitled to get long journey concessions for railway travel or S. T. Travel only during the vacations to their native places as per college record and as per the Railway Rules or S. T. Rules.

❖ AIR JOURNEY CONCESSIONS :

The Air Journey concessions to eligible students is available only to and from hometown during the vacations only as per the rules.

❖ REFUND OF DEPOSITS :

1. Caution money will be refunded only when a student leaves the College permanently provided he or she makes an application in writing 2 years of his / her last appearance or passing.
2. Library deposits will be refunded at the end of the academic year on making application and subject to clearance certificate from the Librarian.
3. Payment of refund is made on submission of the said form. Original receipt are required to be produced while receiving payments. No duplicate receipt, for the payment of refund will be issued.
4. Payment will not be made during first six days & last six days of every month.

❖ REFUND OF FEES ❖

0.2859 : REFUND OF TUITION, DEVELOPMENT AND ALL OTHER FEES AFTER CANCELLATION OF ADMISSIONS :

The candidates who have taken admission in aided and unaided courses conducted by affiliated Colleges, and in recognized Institutions may request for refund of fees after applying in writing for cancellation of their admission to the course. The refund of fees as applicable shall be made on or before the 30th day after the date of cancellation. The percentage of fee for the course shall be refunded to the candidate after deducting charges as follows :

PERIOD & PERCENTAGE OF DEDUCTION CHARGES

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
	Prior to commencement of academic term and instruction of the course.	Upto 20 days after the commencement of academic term of the course.	From 21st days upto 50 days after commencement of the academic term of the course.
Education Charges	Rs. 400/- Lumpsum	20% of the total amount of fees.	30% of the total amount of fees.

	(iv)	(v)	(vi)
	From 51st day upto 80 days after the commencement of academic term of the course of August 31st whichever is earlier.	From September 1st to September 30th.	After September 30th.
Education Charges	50% of the total amount of fees.	60% of the total amount of fees.	100% of the total amount of fees.

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

- All the fee items for one year (excluding tuition fee for the second term) mentioned in the revised fee structure faculties vide University circular No. CONCOL / FEE / 190 of 2003 and in case of courses under other faculties, the total amount is as fixed by other competent authorities of Government of Maharashtra.
- The Fee component out of all fee in the column number ii, iii and iv (i.e. From commencement of academic term up to August 31st) includes the following items in the deduction charges :
Tuition fee (**of the first term only**), Development Fund,
- In addition to the above, for the period of September 1st to 30th (column number v) the following items are also included :
Group insurance Fee collected for Identity Card and Library Card , Admission Form and Prospectus, Enrollment and any other course specific fee **are not refundable** after the commencement of the academic term.

❖ DISCIPLINE :

1. Every student shall attend the College lectures and Practicals regularly and shall see that his/her presence is marked in the roll book at the time of roll call.
2. He/She shall always conduct himself/herself in discipline and orderly manner.
3. Every student shall as far as possible, participate in extra curricular activities of the college.
4. Every student shall observe the norms of decency and shall always endeavour to maintain high moral standards.
5. He/she shall do nothing where the prestige of the College, Institution will be lowered down in the estimation of others.
6. Any act on the part of the student which will tend to affect the college/institution adversely shall be treated as an act of gross, indiscipline and he/she shall render himself/herself liable for disciplinary action by the College. Any action that may be taken by the Principal against the defaulter in that behalf shall be final and the same shall not be called in question on any ground whatsoever.
7. Only those students who shall attend the lectures and Practicals regularly and having good moral character would be eligible to vote and to contest the election for the class representative.
8. Every student shall also abide by the rules and regulations that may be amended, altered or modified from time to time hereafter.
9. No Society or Association of the students will be started without the prior permission of the Principal.



INDIA'S BEST COLLEGES THE INDIA TODAY - NIELSEN SURVEY TOP 25 LAW

RANKING ON THEMES

Overall Rank		Name of the Colleges	Reputation	Quality of Academic Input	Student Care	Infrastructure	Job Prospectus	Perceptual Rank	Factual Rank	Overall Score
2014	2013									
1	2	National Law School of India University (NLSIU) Bangalore	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	100
2	1	National Academy of Legal Studies & Research Univ. (Hydrabad)	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	97.78
3	1	Faculty of Law, University of Delhi, Delhi	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	96.26
4	1	Symbiosis Society's Law College, Pune	4	4	4	4	4	4	12	77.81
5	5	National Law Institute University (NLIU) Bhopal	5	5	6	5	5	5	7	75.39
6	10	Faculty of Law, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	71.23
7	9	I.L.S. Law College, Pune	6	6	5	6	6	6	14	68.99
8	6	Gujarat National Law University, Gandhinagar	12	11	11	10	10	11	5	66.18
9	11	Faculty of Law, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	8	7	8	8	8	8	16	63.13
10	8	National Law Institute University, Jodhpur	13	13	13	13	12	13	9	62.19
11	12	Amity Law School, Delhi	10	10	10	11	11	10	13	61.40
12	13	Christ College of Law, Bangalore	15	15	15	15	15	15	9	60.36
13	-	School of Law & Legal Studies, Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha Univ. Delhi	17	17	17	18	20	17	6	57.40
14	-	Bharati Vidyapeeth's New Law College, Pune	23	23	22	24	24	24	4	57.21
15	18	Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law, (RGNUL), Patiala	23	23	23	23	22	23	11	51.89
16	15	Army Institute of Law, (AIL), Mohali	20	19	20	20	18	20	15	48.90
17	14	Government Law College, Mumbai	9	9	9	9	9	9	20	47.98
18	25	Department of Law, University of Kolkata, Kolkata	16	16	16	16	16	16	17	46.12
19	21	University College of Law Osmania University, Hyderabad	19	19	18	19	17	19	18	42.61
20	-	Institute of Law Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra	18	17	18	17	19	18	19	42.55
21	20	Faculty of Law, Jamia, Millia, Islamia, Delhi	11	12	11	12	13	12	21	41.54
22	22	Faculty of Law, ICFAI University, (ICFAI Law School), Dehradun	14	14	14	14	14	14	21	39.69
23	24	Bangalore Institute of Legal Studies, Bangalore	25	25	25	25	25	25	23	26.05
24	-	SIDDHARTH COLLEGE OF LAW, MUMBAI	21	21	21	21	21	21	24	24.48
25	-	BR Ambedkar Law College, Hyderabad	22	22	23	22	23	22	25	20.01

National rankings are derived from a combination of perceptual and factual scores.
Colleges that did not provide factual information were not ranked.

**LAW COLLEGES ARE ACTIVELY PROMOTING
EXTRA CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES SUCH AS INTERNSHIPS,
MOOT COURT CONTESTS, JOURNAL WRITING AND FIELD WORK.**



'Coming as I do from the lowest order of the Hindu Society, I know what is the value of education. The Problem of raising the lower order is deemed to be economic. This is a great mistake. The problem of raising the lower order in India is not to feed them, to clothe them and to make them serve the higher classes as the ancient ideal of this country. The problem of the lower order is to remove from them that inferiority complex which has stunted their growth and made them slaves to others to create in them the consciousness of the significance of their lives for themselves and for the country, of which they have been cruelly robbed by the existing social order. Nothing can achieve this purpose except the spread of higher education. This is in opinion the panacea of our social troubles'

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

People's Education Society's
Siddharth College of Law