



INDORE INSTITUTE OF LAW

(Affiliated to DAVV & BCI)

---Rank 1st PRIVATE LAW COLLEGE IN M.P., C.J. & RAJASTHAN BY---
INDIA TODAY – OUT LOOK – THE WEEK – THE KNOWLEDGE REVIEW

Gendalal Bam Parisar, Opp. IIM Rau, Pithampur Road (M.P.), 453331
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Annual Quality Assurance Report 2022-23

Criteria-1

Curricular Aspects

1.1 Curricular Planning and Implementation

1.1.1 The Institution ensures effective curriculum delivery through a well planned and documented process

Submitted to



The National Assessment And Accreditation Council



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Criteria 1 – Curricular Aspects

Key Indicator – 1.1 Curricular Planning and Implementation

1.1.1 The Institution ensures effective curriculum delivery through a well-planned and Documented process

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Prof. (Dr.) Manpreet Kaur Rajpal
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Director & Dean/Principal/H.O.D.



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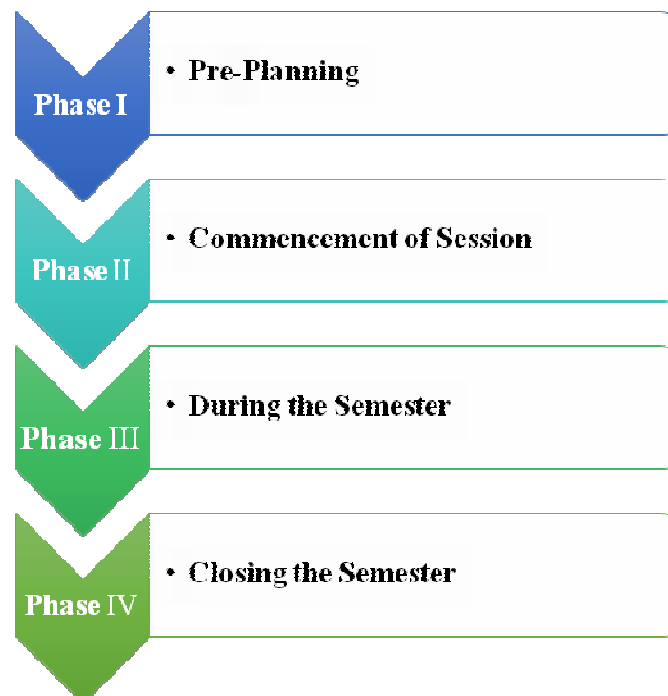
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1.1 Curricular Planning and Implementation

Indore Institute of Law is an **Affiliated Institute** of **Devi Ahilya University** and is abided by the syllabus provided by the university and is also bound to follow the academic session and exam schedules. Since the last 19 years i.e. from its beginning in 2003, Indore Institute of Law has created its own unique process for the delivering the Academic Curriculum for overall development of students not only academically but also by blending co-curricular activities. The Affiliating University follows stringent academic curriculum which at times is not in sync with the dynamic legal world and creates a gap between the academic and real world. To overcome this Institute has collaborated with its sister concern **Ledx**, which is an online learning platform and has an enriched academic syllabus which facilitates the students with the advanced certification programs. The online platform enables the students to keep honing their skills and improving their knowledge about the subjects like space laws, Maritime laws etc. on a regular basis The institute has a **well designed processto ensure effective Curriculum Delivery** through a well planned and documented process. The process is divided into **4 phases** as follows –



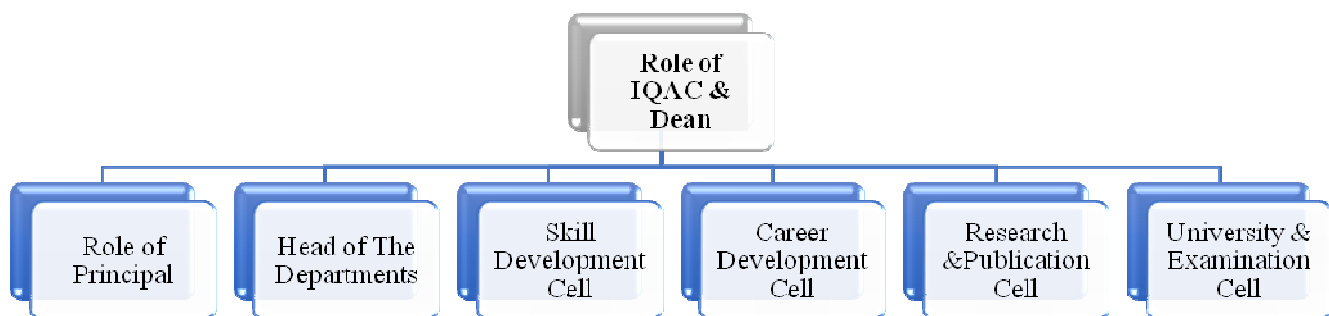
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Phase I

Pre Planning – An educational institute is like a well oiled machine which runs smoothly when all of its components work together and generates synergy by working simultaneously in synchronized manner. At Indore Institute of Law 4 courses (3 Undergraduate courses in Law namely **B.A.LL.B(H), B.B.A.LL.B,(H), LL.B.(H)** and 1 Post Graduate Course (**LL.M.**) are running under four **Head of Departments** over a long span of time via well designed and planned process in synergy to deliver a well planned academic session and co-curricular activities throughout every semester.

Academic Planner – **Indore Institute of Law** is a premier law institute having its own unique **Academic Planner** which is created every semester with a perfect mix of **Academic (Regular classroom teaching, special sessions, Lectures by Resource Person)** and **Co-Curricular activities (Capability Enhancement Programs, Training program of various law fields, certifications in various Short Term and Diploma Courses, Value Added Courses, Bridge Courses, various Competitions and Conferences for advocacy skills enhancement and research skills)**. The planner is designed in such a way that all the aspects of **teaching and active learning mechanism** are covered and paves the way for overall growth of the student. The Academic Planner acts as a road map for all stakeholders during the semester and in devising it following institutional bodies plays a pivotal role.

Phase I



Role of IQAC – Pre session working commences **2 months** prior to the Orientation process when **IQAC** invites **Dean, Principal, Academic Council** (Comprising of all the 4 Head of departments of **B.A.LL.B.(H), B.B.A.LL.B.(H), LL.B.(H) & LL.M** and representatives of Skill Development Cell (SDC), Career

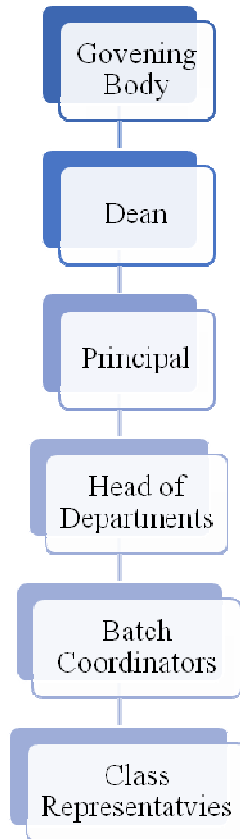

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Development cell (CDC), Research and Publication (R&P) cell University and Examination Cell (U&E) with other stake holders along with one representative of all the six clubs & Six Societies namely –

- **Go Green Club (Conserve to Preserve)**
- **SashaktAhilya (Protect, Nurture, Empower)**
- **NyayaSarthi, (Legal Aid Clinic)**
- **Aashayein (Let the hopes float)**
- **Rubaru**
- **Ignited Minds (Incubate, Intellect &Innovate)**
- **Cultural & Sports Society**
- **Disciplinary Society**
- **Online Society**
- **Moot Court Society**
- **Alumni Society**
- **Placement Society**

The **purpose of the meeting** is to discuss about the upcoming semester. IQAC welcome the members and discusses about the agenda of the meeting which is discussing about the **Academic Planner** of upcoming Semester & requires **Proposals** from all the stake holders to come up with their proposals to be provided for upcoming semester. It also discusses about the requirements of the upcoming semester on the basis of previous semester related to new recruitments, any LMS technology etc. IQAC again calls a meeting with all the above mentioned individuals and cells and collect their proposals. These proposals are then discussed by all the stakeholders and after general agreement an Academic Planner is designed. This planner is then forwarded to **Governing Body & Dean** along with tentative budget needed to fulfill the requirements and conducting of co- curricular activities. The **Governing Body & Dean** approves the planner and returns it to the **Principal** for its implementation.


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1. **Role of Principal** – The Principal after receiving the **approved Academic Planner** invites the **Academic Council** (Head of All Departments, Skill Development Cell Coordinator, Career Development Cell Coordinator, Research and Publication Cell Coordinator, University and Examination Cell Coordinator) and instructs all to start working related to their area of work as per the approved Academic Planner. It is done as under -

- ❖ The **Head of All Departments** start collecting **Subject Preferences** from the faculty members. The subject preferences are duly collected and submitted to the **Principal** who in consultation with the Dean allots the subject to the faculty member as per his experience, qualification and expertise. This follows informing the same to the faculty by **Head of department** and designing of **Session Plan** by the faculty. A session plan comprises of total number of lectures needed for completion of syllabus with a Blue Print of lecture and its content. It also mentions the pedagogy like class room teaching Board teaching, Via power point presentation), Guest Lecture, Visit, Resource Person, etc., adopted by the concerned faculty showcasing **Course Outcome & Program Specific Outcomes & Program Outcome**. The same is approved by the Principal & Dean and noted down by the faculty in Teachers


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Diary for actual implementation. The Principal reports to the **Dean and Governing Body** on a monthly basis related to **Academic Progress**.

- ❖ The **Skill Development Coordinators** start preparations related to co-curricular activities like Brochures, Circulars, and Posters related to the activities etc.
- ❖ The **Research and Publication** Cell starts preparing for the special sessions related to research and publication and also prepare guidelines for the submissions and presentations to be used throughout the semester to maintain uniformity while submitting articles in NyayaDishaa (Monthly News Letter) UdgamVigyati, Legal Voice of India, Anushandhan (Research Journals). It also organizes conferences and workshops related to IPR and entrepreneurship and promote and motivates students for innovation.
- ❖ The **University and Examination cell** start to prepare guidelines for the internal assessment via 2 midterm examinations (midterm 1 & midterm 2) and 2 presentations (Research paper and Grand viva) which are to be conducted during the course of the semester. The cell also starts to make preparations for internal marks related processes and gets it approved by the **Dean**.
- ❖ The **Career Development Cell** start working on internship for all the students and placements for the final year batches. It forms **Recruitment Aspiring Candidates (RAC)** which aims at grooming of students for final placement and circulate the forms for internship. The cell plans for Guest lectures, visits to courts, industries for practical exposure, Trainings, Capsule Courses, Skill& Capability Enhancement Programs.

1. **Role of Head of Department** – All **Head of departments** invites subject preferences from faculty of their respective course and allots the subject to the faculty. Once the subject is allotted to the faculty members they prepare a detailed **Session Plan** outlining the **Course Objective, Program Outcome, Program Specific Outcomes&Course Outcomes**. These session plans are then approved by the **Principal and Dean** and then noted by the faculty in Teacher's diary which is maintained by the faculty on a daily basis and record of lectures taken by the faculty is recorded. This helps in keeping in sync about the planned delivery and actual performance. Once the **Teacher's Diary** is filled it is again approve by the Principal and now this becomes functional where a faculty notes down all the details of the lecture taken that day. The **Head of Department** prepares regular time table comprising of regular lectures along with special sessions (to nurture the advocacy skills). The **Head of Departments** records the daily detail of lectures in an **Academic diary** which is duly checked, approved and signed by the


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Principal. Further the Head of Department gets this **Academic Diary** checked by the **Principal** for weekly lecture record of individual faculty taking lectures of a subject in a course and also records all the academic details related to internal marks, record of documents submitted in lieu of exams, time table of internal exam and presentation time table. Besides this the record of attendance registers is also maintained by the **Head of Department** and checked and approved by the **Principal & Dean**. Towards the end of the semester the **Head of Department** as per the directions of the **Principal & Dean** ends the semester by getting all the Batch Files, Teachers Diary, Attendance Registers, Academic diary closed for submission duly checked, signed by the principal and also prepares internal marks to be uploaded online on university site through office coordinator.

2. **Role of Skill Development Cell** – The **Skill Development Cell** is a dedicated body for planning of and conducting of co-curricular activities along with the academic schedule. The SDC is solely responsible for inviting proposals of activities to be conducted during the **semester** from every student society and club and then submit the proposal to IQAC for Academic Planning. The cell works with regard to all aspects of an activity is it inviting proposal of the activity, preparing program related circulars, brochures stating details and schedule of the activity, etc. SDC also organize certain diploma courses, short term courses and Training programs for enriching and upgrading their advocacy skills related to legal profession.
3. **Role of Research and Publication Cell (R&P)** – The Research and Publication Cell is responsible for promoting and inculcating Research skills in student which is a must for a lawyer. The cell prepares a road map to introduce the students to the field of research and guides them for growing ahead and sharpens their skills. The R & P cell is responsible for inviting research work for getting published into **The Legal Voice of India, UdgamVigyati, and Anushandhan** which are the **Research Journals** run by the institute and R&P cell. The cell also invites articles for the **NyayaDishaa** which is a **Monthly News Letter**. The institute is dedicated towards research promotion and creates an ecosystem of innovation and research by conducting various conferences and workshops on IPR, **Legal Research Methodology, Entrepreneurship Skills, Mooting Skills, Drafting Skills, Client Counseling Skills, and Arbitration Skills** etc.

4. **Role of University and Exam Cell (U&E)** – The University and Examination cell is responsible for performing all the tasks related to University and examination (Internal evaluation and University

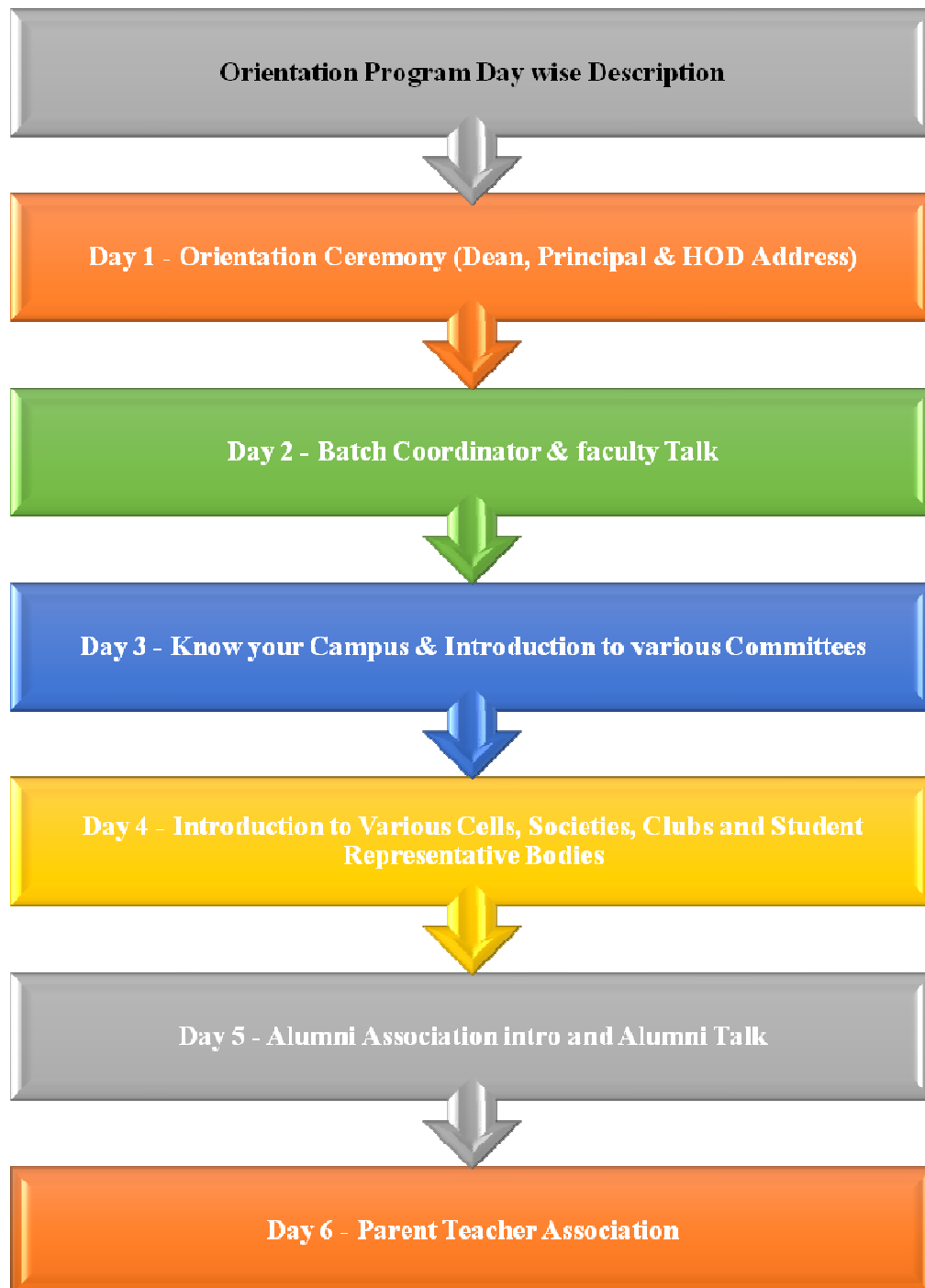
examination.). The U&E Cell prepares guidelines for both the **Internal Examination (Mid Term 1 & Mid Term 2)** and both the **Assignments and Presentations (Research Paper & Grand Viva)**. Besides this question paper collection for the examination from Head of Departments and getting copies collected and distributed for checking also is the work of U&E cell. Maintaining proper record of marks obtained by the students in **Internals, PUT and Practical & Viva** is the work of the U&E Cell only. Preparing internal marks and uploading them on university after receiving approval from the Principal is also the responsibility of the University and Examination Cell. Overall the University & Examination Cell is the one responsible for showing the performance of the students throughout the year.

5. **Role of Career Development Cell (CDC)** – The Career Development Cell is responsible for providing **Internships, Placements and various Career related opportunities** which helps in enhancing the students Career Progression. The cell works round the clock and conducts regular sessions relating to **Mock Interview, Group discussion, Professional Conduct, Organizational Ethics, Resume Building** etc. The cell is fully devoted towards procurement of employment opportunities with eminent recruiters in the field of law. It also provides opportunities for court visits, industry visits, certification course, tie-up with industry and building **Industry Institute Interface**. It invites eminent legal personalities and prominent lawyers for various sessions enhancing legal skills and etiquettes. The Cell is actively creating opportunities for Global Exposure and has sign **MOU** with **University of Russia, Singapore, Slovenia, Dubai, etc** for Student Training, Internship, Certificate Courses. CDC is also creating a strong Alumni Body which is helpful for creating opportunities for existing students.

Phase II

Commencement of Session – The Session commence with a **weeklong orientation program** which is a very necessary to make the **new students aware** about the **legacy and working of the institute**. The day wise description is as under –


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Day 1: The **Orientation** ceremony begins with **Principal's** address welcoming the new students and brief them about the institutional values. This is followed by administering of **Oath** by the **Students' Council** to the new students. The **Dean** enlightens about the **Mission, Vision and Goals of the institute**. This is followed by the address by **Head of Departments** who introduces the students to the

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Program opted by the students along with **Program Outcomes and Program Specific Outcomes and Course Outcomes**. HOD also introduces them to batch coordinator, faculty members teaching in the program, Academic Planner & the Prospective Activities and back office coordinator. This entire process goes thorough out the day. The day concludes with **Orientation Kit** distribution which comprises of college backpack containing a good quality notebook, an assortment of stationary like pen, pencil, rubber, scale, eraser etc. and college t-shirt, ID card, Badges, Student Manual and syllabus of the program and course joined.

Day 2: Batch coordinator and Faculty talk – The day begins with classroom introduction by the Batch coordinator who explains the students about course and gives a brief about the academic planner and evaluation process along with a detailed road map of the session. The Batch coordinator explains the **Attendance Policy (as per the norms 75% Attendance is Mandatory)** which is an important factor in academics. Further the batch coordinator enlightens about the **Internal Evaluation** process which comprises of **First Midterm Examination** and **Research Paper** making followed by **Second Midterm Exam** and **Grand Viva** which is a subject base project with questions from entire syllabus which automatically prepares a well drafted document which is helpful to the students while preparing for examination. The batch coordinator is responsible for maintaining the **academic record of a student** in a systematic manner on a monthly basis in the form of a **Batch File**. This batch file contains records related to the **Attendance** of the student, his/her **Academic Performance** in **Internal Evaluation, Crash Course, and Pre University Test**. The batch coordinator informs the students about the **special sessions** held to improve the **Advocacy Skills** like **Moot court, Drafting and Pleading and Research and Publication, Foreign Language** and sessions related to **Career Development**. The batch coordinator also tells about the **Code of Conduct** which is about student's behavior in class room, campus and related to college uniform which is to be followed without fail. Batch coordinator also explains Program Outcomes, Program Specific Outcomes, syllabus to be followed and also informs about The **Conduct Surveillance Committee**. The batch coordinator then introduces subject faculty and the subject teacher introduces students to the course outcome and briefs them about the subject.

Day 3: Know your campus and introduction to various committees – The day begins with a **tour of the entire campus** starting from Dean's Office, Principal's Office, Various Cell Office hostel, Moot court Hall, Cafeteria, library, Prayer Room, Reader's Room, Staff Room, Society Chamber, Conventional Knowledge Center, NAAC & IQAC office, Gurukul, NSS, Medical, Yoga,

Gymnasium, Sports Zone, Computer Lab and Common Rooms for girls and boys. Various administrative offices viz. accounts,

fees section, scholarship section, SDC, CDC, etc and after the campus visit, orientation of all the committees starts. The respective committees visit the classrooms and introduce themselves to the students regarding their working, composition, and their contact information. The committees are as under –




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- a. Anti Ragging Committee** – The committee is responsible for maintaining a **ragging free campus** which comprises of **faculty and students** and is on the lookout to prevent incidences of ragging if any. The committee works to maintain a **healthy and friendly atmosphere** among the students i.e. juniors and seniors and is authorized to report any untoward incidence and also suggest penal actions if students found guilty of ragging or in disciplinary acts mounting to ragging.
- b. Anti Sexual Harassment Committee** – The committee is responsible for keeping **campus free** from menace of **sexual harassment** instances **like eve teasing, inappropriate touch, and avoiding** any such circumstances. The committee is more devoted to prevent any such instances
- c. Conduct Surveillance Committee** – Conduct of the students in classroom is often disciplined but once they are out of classroom into the campus it becomes tough to maintain the discipline in terms of actions and behavior. The committee keeps a **close watch on ID cards, Uniform** and points out such instances where **mischievous activities** occur and point out the students responsible for it and forwards the names of such miscreants to the authorities for **correctional measures**.
- d. Anti ragging squad** – Anti ragging Squad is a combination of faculty and authorities which in **unison patrols** the campus and visits classrooms to aware students about the **menace of ragging** and provides them with information about contact information of the society members in case of any unfavorable situation or activity if any within the campus and in case of grave instances the committee informs the governing body and the Dean.
- e. Chhatra Suraksha committee** – The cell is exclusively devoted to **Empower Female Students** as the number of female students is approximately **50%** in the institute. Keeping this in mind the Chhatra Surkasha Committee is created incorporating local lady police officials along with other members. The committee provides self defense training to the female students and makes them self sufficient and strong The committees via conducting sessions makes the female students aware about **Good Touch Bad Touch** and spreads awareness about various privileges to female students.
- f. Hostel welfare Committee** – This committee looks after the issues arising in **hostel** related to **quality of food, amenities prevailing like hot water, Air conditioner, internet accessibility, hygiene, good, round the clock security, ambulance service, night security and dog squad, camera surveillance** etc. The committee comprises of faculty residing in hostel and few student representative ready to work. The Hostel Welfare committee is comprises of **One Core Committee & Five sub committees** namely:


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- **Core Committee:** it comprises of **2 seniors students, Warden and one member** from each subcommittee and **faculty in charge** who is responsible for monitoring of various sub committees and its working in maintaining proper functioning of various sub committees. It reports to the Dean on a fortnightly basis.
- **Medical Committee:** The committee provides the basic **medication facilities** to the needy ones. The committee maintains **medical kits at all the floors** of both **girls and boys hostel**. The committee provides **doctor on call** facility to an ill person also they provide full **medically equipped Ambulance** facility to the patient. The institute has a tie up with a hospital which conducts routine health checkups at regular intervals and provides medical assistance to the patients.
- **Transportation Committee:** The committee looks for the **frequent and proper transportation** of the hostel students outside the campus without any difficulty. **Buses** and **van** facility is provided to the hostel students on Sundays for day outing. The transportation committee also provides commutation facility while returning and coming to college from home town. Along with it **Bicycles** are provided to **hostellers** to go to nearby places.
- **Food Committee:** Food Committee supervises the **canteen food quality** on daily basis and prevents the food from getting wasted. The Committee prepares the food menu of all the meals after discussing with all the hosteller students and core committee. It also manages the **distribution of leftover food** in nearby localities among the needy and **creates compost** from the leftover food waste.
- **Hygiene Committee:** Hygiene Committee facilitates students by providing **clean and hygienic hostile environment**. The committee looks for the proper **cleaning of the hostelrooms, sanitization of washrooms, and proper disposal of thrash**. The committee periodically conducts the pests control in the premises.
- **Disciplinary Committee:** The committee maintains the **decorum** in both **girls and boys hostel**. The committee prevents the students from doing any misconduct and they can even conduct surprise checking of the hostel room with **hostel warden and faculty in-charge**. Anyone found guilty is punished accordingly and the details of the misconduct of the same are forwarded to the **parents** as well.

- g. Student Staff Welfare Committee** – The committee looks after the **smooth communication** between students and management. The issues may be related to academics or personal relating to **health, finances, behavior**, etc. In other words they act like a **bridge** between the two parties. The institute provides financial assistance to the employees by giving advance salary and providing interest free loans. They also look after the issues faced by the faculty members related to transportation and other problems if any and bring them to the attention of the management.
- h. Minority Welfare committee** – The committee looks after the **implementation and facilities** provided to the **minority students** as per the **government norms and college governing body's norms** if any. The committee also facilitates minority students in getting **scholarships and free ships** provided by the institution. It also looks after the problems faced by the students in availing **rebate, scholarship, special privileges** if any and provides a solution if any.
- i. Mental and Physical Welfare committee** – The institute runs a wellness committee which is responsible for looking after the **mental and physical health** of the students. The committee provides basic **medical treatment** like basic medication and first aid kit to the needy. It also provides **transportation** facility to the students in case of emergency or injury serious in nature. Mental health is a growing concern in today's fast paced life style. Committee provides adequate support via its sister concern **Indore Nursing College** which provides **Psychiatrist** to give counseling to the students to keep them **motivated and focused**. The committee promotes and conducts regular physical activity sessions like **Yoga, Zumba, Meditaion** etc.
- j. Internal Complaint Committee:** Indore Institute of Law is a coeducational institution providing **equal opportunities** to all the **male and female students**, studying together in a congenial atmosphere, however if there are any complaints involving some petty offences which include student creating trouble, creating ruckus, not following discipline despite warnings, etc. the committee looks into the matter and nature of offence and forwards the matter to Higher Authorities for further action.
- k. Students Grievance Redressal Committee:** The objective of the Grievance Redressal Committee is to develop a **responsive and accountable** attitude among all the stakeholders in order to maintain a **harmonious educational atmosphere** in the institute. The due process of Redressal initiates


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complaints and aims at providing resolution for the same amidst Student Council and the **Student Grievances & Redressal Cell**. In case of any ambiguity or intolerance on the part of the complainant, the committee accelerates the application to the higher authorities.

l. Schedule Caste, Schedule Tribe & Other Backward Class Welfare Cell: Institute is committed to its core values on respect of every individual irrespective of his **caste, sex, place of birth, religion,**

economic status or race in its premise and in pursuit of education and scholarship. Institute upholds the core values on human dignity enshrined in the guiding principles of the students of the constitution which prohibits the discrimination on the grounds of caste, sex, place of birth, religion and race. Indore Institute of Law is committed to diversity and to provide an environment free of discrimination of any kind. However to prevent the caste based discrimination, a committee is constituted to register the grievances of SC/ST/OBC students.

m. Scholarship Cell: The Scholarship Cell makes it sure that all the students admitted to the Institute have registered for their scholarships through the MP Government online portal or www.scholarships.gov.in. The Scholarship Cell conducts an **orientation program** on the different scholarships available to all the first semester students at the beginning of every academic year. The procedure for registering for scholarships is also demonstrated in the orientation session. Apart from the scholarships offered by the Department of Education, those scholarships offered by various Foundations, Commissions etc. (Ex-service men scholarships, State Forward Commission Scholarship etc.) are timely intimated to the students through notices and circulars and provide them with necessary assistance for applying to the scholarships.

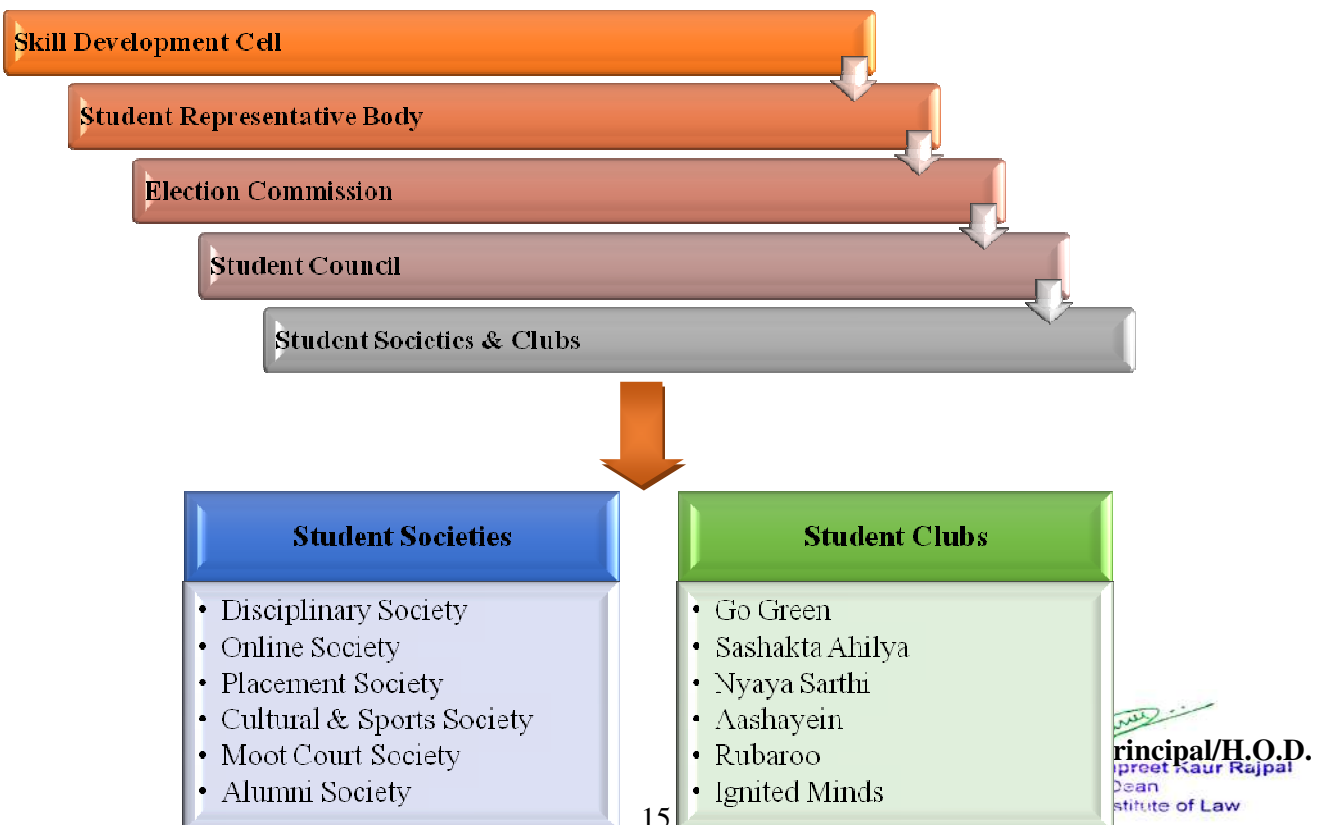
- Gather Information related to the process of application for different sponsored scholarship schemes of the **State Government, DAVV, UGC**, etc.
- Information to the students on deadlines for application and procedure for application
- Maintenance of **records of scholarships** applied by students in different categories
- Pursuing for scholarship release with Government and private organizations
- Regular reporting to the office and the Principal's Office
- Maintenance of relevant records

n. Institution Freeship Cell: Indore Institute of Law being a **self-financing institute**, gravely concerns the **financial atrocities faced by student's families**. To extend support, **Institutional**


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Freeship is provided in full fledge to the students who is in dire need. The HRD has a compliance policy, addressing the concern of Freeship which includes parameters, process and procedure of availing Institutional Freeship. Over **2000+** students got benefited with the same aid in the past 5 years.

Day 4: Introduction to Various Cells, Societies, Clubs and Student Representatives Bodies– The day is devoted to introduction of Student Council, Election Commission, Cells and Student Societies & Clubs working for the growth and betterment of the students. The Society and Club culture at Indore Institute of Law forms the backbone of academics as well as co curricular performance of the students. The club and society culture showcases the institute’s commitment towards inculcating moral and academic values in the students in order to provide moral legal professional and responsible citizens. The day begins with all the Six Societies, Six Clubs, Student Council and Election Commission & various cells along with ERP Cell, University and Exam Cell getting a time slot to introduce about themselves and their functions. The Skill Development Cell, Career Development Cell, Research and publication cell are the cells which work to develop various academic skills needed by a lawyer to make a successful career. The IT Cell discusses about the various aspects of IT related facilities provided to the students like ERP account creation, use of LMS viewing online attendance, online study material, format of reports sent home on a monthly basis along with the progress reports sent after the first and second internal evaluation and third report showcasing the result of pre university test and attendance of crash course conducted before the Pre university test. The six students clubs and six student societies and their purpose is as under –



- a. **Go Green Club** – The club works for the promotion and preservation of environment and inculcating these values in our students keeping in mind our motto of creating human legal professional and responsible citizen. The club organizes and participates in events like plantation, Swatch Bharat Abhiyan to promote awareness about the degrading environment and factors affecting environment and measures to protect it. The club promotes the use of bicycles for transportation of staff and students twice in a month. Club uses street play activities to make people aware about the harms due to degrading environment and future dangers posed by this. Go Green Club majorly monitors and properly collects all types of e-waste, solid, liquid and bio waste for proper disposal without affecting green and clean environment.
- b. **SashaktaAhilya – Gender Sensitization** – The most important issue in present era is **Gender Sensitization** which has gained momentum in present era with social movements like “Metoo” movement gaining approval worldwide against racism, work place harassment, rape, marital abuse etc. the club is devoted towards promoting gender equality within and outside the campus. It spreads awareness about it by doing community service and NSS work in the nearby rural areas of Rau, Rangwasa, Pigdambar, etc. The club promotes gender equality and makes the women aware about their rights and privileges. SashaktaAhilya club also focuses on defining and explaining what is good touch and what is bad touch among girls and women for their safety. The Club also visits nearby industrial area of Pithampur in association with sister concern **Ledx– Legal Learning Edutech Pvt Ltd**, the Legal education Partners periodically to spread awareness among women workers with regards to **equality, maternity benefit, equal wages, Good Touch Bad Touch** along with promotion of Constitutional Rights and Values.
- c. **NyayaSarthi**– The club is responsible for providing legal help to the under privileged and deprived classes with those who are unaware about their legal rights. The club members conduct Legal Aid Clinic in every **15 days** and workshops along with nukkadnataks to enlighten the habitat about the legal rights they have and also their privileges provided to them by the constitution of India.
- d. **Aashayein– Let the Hope Float** – The club work for the development of needy people who are deprived of even basic rights. As a part of **Social Responsibility** this club works for the betterment of vulnerable, Old Age People, Physically Challenged people, children living in orphanages, slums and

shelters where they are able to sustain through a tough life. Often the club members collect donations, money collected in campus in lieu of uniform defaults, fines and penalties levied. This money is used to provide these under privileged people with basic necessities of life in the form of medicines, stationary, woolen cloths, food etc. The club raised an amount of Rs. 2,00,000/- approx from Students, Alumnie& Other peoples for Prof. Dipti Mishra for her treatment for a terminal disease in a span of 2 days and donated to her for her treatment. In covid too the club played an important role

- e. **Rubaroo – Samvidhaan se Samvad** – Cell keeping students abreast with the latest legal developments in various fields of law especially in **Constitutional Law** Recent landmark judgments relating to fundamental rights are discussed and understood in a better way so that all can get benefits. The cell organizes guest lectures by renowned judges related to fundamental rights and organizes lectures by experts in judicial services for preparation of judiciary examinations like Civil Judge, Assistant District Prosecution Officer and Public Prosecutor etc.
- f. **Ignited Mind –Incubate, Intellect and Innovate** – The cell is devoted to promote innovation by the students which are useful for the society and also in career development. Institution has a tie-up with Ministry of Education for the creation of **Institution Innovation Council**. The Institute Innovation Council believes in nurturing students with ideas in the field of **IPR, various technical innovations, Entrepreneurship, Research Methodology**. The club regularly organizes various seminars, workshops and conferences etc for the benefit students.
- g. **Disciplinary Society** – The society comprises of **Faculty Coordinators** and all the **Class Representatives** from all the semesters. The society has a convener and co convener from the 4th and 5th year. Rest of the class representatives are the members. The society's fundamental function is to look after and maintain discipline in campus during the lectures. It looks after the compliance related to college uniform which is mandatory on **Mondays & Thursdays** (Black pants and white shirt, Black Blazer & Tie) and college T – shirt (black color) on **Saturday**. Besides this the society looks for maintaining discipline with respect to general etiquettes and mannerism of the students during and after the college hours. The society members are elected in a democratic manner via elections conducted by **Election commission**.

- h. Online Society** – The Society is responsible for promoting all the academic and co curricular events on digital platform in virtual mode. The society conducts regular events like research paper competition, essay competition, blogging competition etc. to promote and improve writing skills among the students. The society members are elected in a democratic manner via elections conducted by **Election commission**.
- i. Placement Society** – The Society plays a big role between Career Development Cell and Students. It is responsible for managing and procuring internships & placements for the students in the top tier law firms and companies. It also works for conducting training programs and various diploma and certification programs related to career development. The society members are elected in a democratic manner via elections conducted by **Election commission**.
- j. Cultural & Sports Society** – As the name suggests the society is responsible for conducting various sports and cultural events and activities in the college for the students. The society conducts sports fest like Vibrant which is an inter collegiate sport event various intra batch sports competition on a regular basis. The society also conducts cultural events like Garba, Tarditional Day etc. in the campus for the students. The society members are elected in a democratic manner via elections conducted by **Election commission**.
- k. Moot Court Society** – The Moot Court Society is the most important society as it is responsible for the conducting and organizing various moot court competitions which are a must for an aspiring lawyer. The society organizes and conducts various moot court competitions like Intra batch, Inter Batch, State level, and national and international level moot court competitions. It organizes the flag ship event **Smt. Nirmala Devi Bam Memorial International Moot Court Competition** which is an annual event and is patronized by Hon'ble Justice M. R, Shah, Judge, Supreme Court of India. It also organizes Fresher's Moot Court competition for the students of first semester to introduce them to the nuances of Mooting. The society also organizes guest lecturers related to moot court, drafting, pleading and Art of Advocacy. The society members are elected in a democratic manner via elections conducted by **Election commission**.

I. Alumni Society – The Alumni Society at Indore Institute of Law is a registered body under the government norms and boast of 18000+ alumni. The society is a reflection of initiatives taken by

Indore Institute of Law towards the growth and development of its students as not only a successful legal professional but also a good citizen. The society is responsible for conducting alumni lectures for the students to build an interface between the students and the society. The society facilitates the students even after the graduation and provides assistance if required by the student related to career. The society members are elected in a democratic manner via elections conducted by **Election commission**.

Day 5:- Alumni Association intro and Alumni Talk – An institute gets strengthened by its alumni who are torch bearers of its legacy. Indore Institute of Law is privileged to have a plethora of glorious alumni working in various walks of life. Indore Institute of Law is proud to boast of its base of 18000+ alumni. The Alumni Association is registered under The M. P. Society Registration Act, 1973. Be it legal field where we have good number of Judges as our alumni, or be it public servants like MP and MLA and ADPOs and on various reputed government positions. The fifth day is devoted to alumni association. The alumni interact with the new students and share their gained experience while studying at the institute. They also encourage students to grow academically and professionally and excel in the field of law.

Day 6:- Parent Teacher Association – The last day of orientation program is designated to the parent teacher interaction session. In this session all the parents, students and faculties interact with each other and create a bridge or a forum to discuss and overcome any barrier or problems during the upcoming academic session. The session facilitates parents and students knowing each other in a better way so that there is no hesitation and awkwardness in bringing problems to light. The interaction is followed by lunch and creation of Parent Teacher Association for further communication.

Phase III

During the Semester –

- **Ice Breaking Session** – Ice breaking is an activity which is conducted for the group of people who are not acquainted with each other or barely know about each other. After the completion of Orientation program, three days **Ice breaking Session** is

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conducted for the students. This session eases the interaction among the new students which helps them to interact freely and also helps in achieving a common purpose. The goal of the session is to bring the group together and work in harmony to achieve a common ambition. The Ice Breaking Sessions are divided in three days.

- On the **First Day** of Ice Breaking Session the students play various games and participate in fun activities in a combination of **Two Students** per team within the batch which help them in grasping valuable lessons of team spirit, team building and communication.
- On the **Second Day**, students interact with the other program students in a group of **Four Students** and participate in games and fun activities along with them. It mainly helps them in learning Management Skills, Team Building, Team Working, Communication Skills, Analytical Thinking, Leadership Skills, Presentation Skills, and Problem Solving Skills etc.
- And on the **Third Day Treasure Hunt** activity is organized in Indore city in which the students are divided into teams of **Eight Students** from different program and are given a list of clues and accordingly they have to find the items in the city, gather them and the team who collects all the objects in minimum amount of time is declared the winner. This helps in breaking the hesitancy among the students and on the other hand it helps in bringing the individuals closer and helps them in knowing about each other's strengths and weaknesses as well as they are acquainted with the **Indore City as Indore Institute of Law hosts students from around 12-15 states** so this treasure hunt activity gives them an opportunity to explore the Indore City as well.
- From **Day 4**, Regular lectures are conducted after the completion of 3 days of Ice Breaking Session on a regular basis and it is **compulsory** for the students to attend the lectures daily.

The Institute has designed a unique learning mechanism to provide effective and efficient education to students.


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The institute has devised its own **teaching pedagogy of delivering** the planned academic deliverables. It uses a unique approach of learning which is mentioned under –



- **Conventional & Blended Learning:** Institute promotes traditional class room teaching by conducting lectures regularly and faculty uses PPTs, case studies, and other ICTs to teach students effectively. Guest lectures and Resource Persons are invited regularly from industries to promote **Industry-Academia Interface** i.e., learning from industrial experts and to make students learn about the applicability of the law that is taught in the class. The institute majorly emphasizes on the use of ICT, informative videos, Documentaries under **Blended Learning** to make students techno-friendly.
- **Demonstrative Learning:** The institute facilitates the students to participate and attend in various competitions like Moot-Court, Client-Counseling, ADRs, and Trial-Advocacy etc as a part of **Demonstrative Learning**. To encourage demonstrative learning the institute majorly conducts competitions like- Smt. Nirmla Devi Bam Memorial International Moot Court Competition, Intra-Batch Moot Court Competition, Fresher's Moot Court Competition, Grand Intra Moot Court Competition, Intra batch client competitions, Conference on Alternative Dispute Resolution, International Commercial Arbitration Competition, Intra Batch Negotiation and Drafting Competition, Trial-Advocacy etc, throughout the semester.
- **Observational Learning** – Indore Institute of Law believes in learning by observation which is beneficial for the students in learning about the work culture prevailing in the professional world. In this learning various visits are conducted nationally and globally to prestigious institutions like – **International Court of Justice, Hague, International Criminal Court, Hague Supreme-Court, High-Court, Parliament of India, District Court, Sessions Court, Civil Court, Family Court, Small Causes Court, Judicial Magistrate First Class Court, Labour Court, Juvenile Justice Board, Railway Court, Arbitration Tribunal, National Green Tribunal(NGT), National Company Law Tribunal(NCLT), National Company Law Appellate Tribunal(NCLAT), Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT), Customs, Excise & Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT) , Industrial Tribunal, Debt Recovery Appellate Tribunal (DRAT), National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC), State Consumer Forum, National Human Rights Commission(NHRC), Madhya Pradesh Human Rights Commission(MPHRC), LokAdalat, Central Jail, District Magistrate Office, Police Station, Cyber Police Station, Women Police Station and International university visit at Amity University, Dubai, University of Middlesex etc.**


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- **Experiential Learning** – Institute encourage students by conducting **Seminars** through **Knowledge & Lawyer’s Conclave Series** on Constitution of India, Intellectual Property Rights, Indian Penal code, Indian Evidence Act, Criminal procedure Code, Civil Procedure Code, Online Dispute Resolution, Alternative Dispute Resolution, Cyber Law, Corporate Governance, Merger & Acquisition, Protection Of Women from Domestic Violence, Essential Commodities Act, Consumer Protection Act, Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, Securities & Exchange Act, Labour Laws, Muslim Law, Human rights and Humanitarian Laws, Supremacy of Constitution, Independence of Judiciary, etc. **Conferences** on Legal Aspects of Crypto Currency law, E-Commerce in Indian banking Centre, Dynamics of Geopolitics in Russia and Ukraine, Legal Aspects of Artificial Intelligence, Envisioning Busniuess:2030, Politics of Mandal, Kamandak& Hijab, etc. **Workshops** on Arbitration, Mediation, Conciliation, Right to Information & filing, IPR, etc. **Trainings** related to Interview, Personality Development, Group Discussion, Resume Making, Legal Professionalism, Public Speaking, Effective Communication, Self Defense, Drafting, Pleading, Mooting, Negotiation, etc relating to Current Legal Issues, Trending Legal Areas, Landmark Judgments, and Precedence by Supreme Court, Immerging Laws regularly under experiential learning to make students learn and understand about the law subjects.
- **Collaborative Learning** – Institute promotes **Collaborative Learning** and having MOUs & Tie-Ups with sister concern **LEDx** which provides more than **50+ Certificate Courses** to our students, **National Law Institute University, Bhopal & other National Law Universities**, and **Universities from Slovenia, Dubai, Singapore & Russia** for providing **Certification Courses**, Value Added Programs, Bridge Courses and Student Exchange Program which is again initiated for the benefit of students.
- **Learn By Fun** – Competitions like **LEX BONANZA**, Model United Nations, Debates, Quizzes, Poster-making, Drawing, Painting, Sports Competition, Online & Offline gaming (**VIBRANT Fest**), Blogging, etc has been organized regularly by the institute to assist the students to learn by fun. Fun learning is a major learning part incorporated by the institute to make students enjoy and learn the subject.

- **Active Self Learning Management System** – Self learning is a vital part of student life, to facilitate students, institute provides support of **MOODLE** app, ERP, Swayam, **Online Data Bases-** Infilbnet,

SCC, Westlaw, Hein Online, Jstor, Manupatra, NPTEL, NDLI, Lexis Nexis, Shodhganga, Virtual Library etc. **Online Journals like-** SAGE, Harvard Law review, Stanford law review, Yale Law Journal, New York University law reviews, Journal of Criminal Law & Criminology, Administrative law Review, **International Journal of Law and Legal Jurisprudence Studies**, and various other Indian and International Law journals. All these databases and websites facilitate the students to learn by self. Along with learning all these online resources provides eminent help to the scholars to do a fair and effective research which is again helpful for the students to make an authentic academic material.

- **Auxiliary Learning** – Institute strongly believes in Auxiliary Learning which is learning on students' part via guidance by teachers, **Alumni, seniors, mentors, peers etc. and promotes it through routinely Mentor Mentee interaction sessions, Alumni Mentorship sessions, Remedial Classes, Peer Scholar Program, Extra Classes** are conducting regularly. This learning helps the students to solve out the academic queries by consistent interactions. These sessions are helpful in increasing the learning and observing acumen of the student who starts to grasp things in situations and becomes proactive towards the situations faced by him.

- **Value Based Learning** – **At Indore Institute of Law Values are the backbone of its very establishment.** Our institute always adheres with the **Institutional Values, Vision & Mission** and promotes learning via it. To encourage value based learning, **Conventional Knowledge Centre** is created and equipped with Religious books, rare books, Manu-scripts, Biographies, Auto Biographies, motivational books to preserve, protect and promote the traditional knowledge among the students. The institute has also witnessed the visits from various religious scholars multiple times. Sessions such as- Yoga, Meditation, Zumba, Aerobics, mental wellness, Spiritual, vocational sessions, counseling held regularly for everyone. Various religious seers and renowned speakers have graced the institute with their visits and have delivered sermons to enlighten student about the ethical and professional aspect of education. This helps in getting an actual learning about the area of study.


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- **Leadership Learning** –There are numerous clubs, societies and cells at our establishment which conducts events throughout the semesters to promote learning by organizing and managing the events. The students actively participate in these activities and learn Multi-Tasking Skills, Managing Skills, Leadership Skills, Presentation Skills, Strategic Skills, Decision Making Skills, Problem Solving

Skills, Communication Skills, Time Management Skills, People Management Skills, Critical & Analytical thinking Skills, Team Working and many more important skills required to become a successful lawyer.
- **Star Learning** – Institute encourages students to learn through **Role Plays, Simulation Exercises, Audio Visual Documentaries on Legal Luminaries, Case Studies, Article Reviews, Case Commentaries**etc as a part of leaning process. Role plays and simulation exercises enables the student to overcome the stage fear and presentation fear this learning boost-up the confidence of the student which is further helpful in academic and professional growth of the scholar. Intra batch competitions helps the students in learning things in a very simple yet a very practical way.
- **Visual Learning** – Institute promotes theme based class rooms system that are created for the virtue of visual learning for a particular law subjects showing the History, Amendments, Applicability, Case Laws, Significant core areas, challenges, future aspects through the course of time. This learning creates a permanent picture in the minds of students of a particular subject.
- **Entrepreneurship Learning** – As a part of entrepreneurship learning, Societies and Clubs conducts various events which are wholly managed by the students and all things relating to accommodation, budget, transportation, registration, food etc is operated by the students only which gives practical learning with regard to managing things in real life and motivates the students to learn management skills.
- **Participatory learning** – To make students learn and participative, discussion sessions are conducted on regular intervals through **Samwad** sessions on **Constitutional**

rights, Intellectual Property Rights, Indian Penal Code, Indian Evidence Act, Civil Procedure Code, Criminal Procedure Code, Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code. etc which provides a participatory learning to the students where they can express their views and learn from other participants views.

- **Community Learning** – At Indore Institute of Law students regularly visit nearby Rural Areas, Orphanages, Old Age Homes, Slums, Industries, Schools etc. to provide Legal Aid, NSS camps, Spreading Awareness about social causes like child marriage, dowry, female education, Un-touchability, Cleanliness, Environment Preservation, Water Conservation, Pollution Controlling,

Medical Health Checkup, Eye Check Up, Computer Literacy Camp, awareness about voting, etc. where students interacts with the local community and share their ideas, experience, knowledge and thoughts with the local habitat. This provides the students with a unique opportunity to learn, observe and know about the local customs and behavioral pattern followed by the society. This helps students in improving their interaction with the local community and people and creates an amicable and emotional relation by using their dialect and becoming a part of the community.

Evaluation Process

- The students are assessed as Slow Learner, Advance Learner by their Previous Results, The Result Assessment and Test Conducted. Students are evaluated for their progress on a regular basis via mid terms and assignments. Students and Parents are updated monthly about the ward's progress by monthly mail. The first mid terms is scheduled after a months' time from the commencement of the session. The exact dates are already provided to the students via the academic planner. In the beginning of the session students are given topics of research paper which they have to make and get published and present it which is the second component of the internal evaluation. The midterm paper is designed by the faculty who designs the question paper incorporating questions which are **logical, hypothetical, and depicting real life situation and practical**, in nature.
- The **written exam** is conducted as per the time table and it is compulsory for the students to attend it. After the completion of midterm examination the research paper presentation begin which is evaluated by the faculty for its content, presentation style and students


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answering ability. These two components are integral part of evaluation process. After the completion of first evaluation process the copies are evaluated by the faculty and shown to the students & the marks are **uploaded** on **ERP** and a student can check marks **online**.

- The **result is forwarded** to the **parents** in the form of a **Progress Report** in hard copy displaying the marks obtained by the student in internal evaluation. The student having poor attendance is sent a **warning letter** which provides information about the **student's attendance** to the parents. The second internal evaluation is done in the form of Midterm III Exam and subject based project for individual subject. The **midterm** is conducted as per the timetable on dates given in the academic planner.

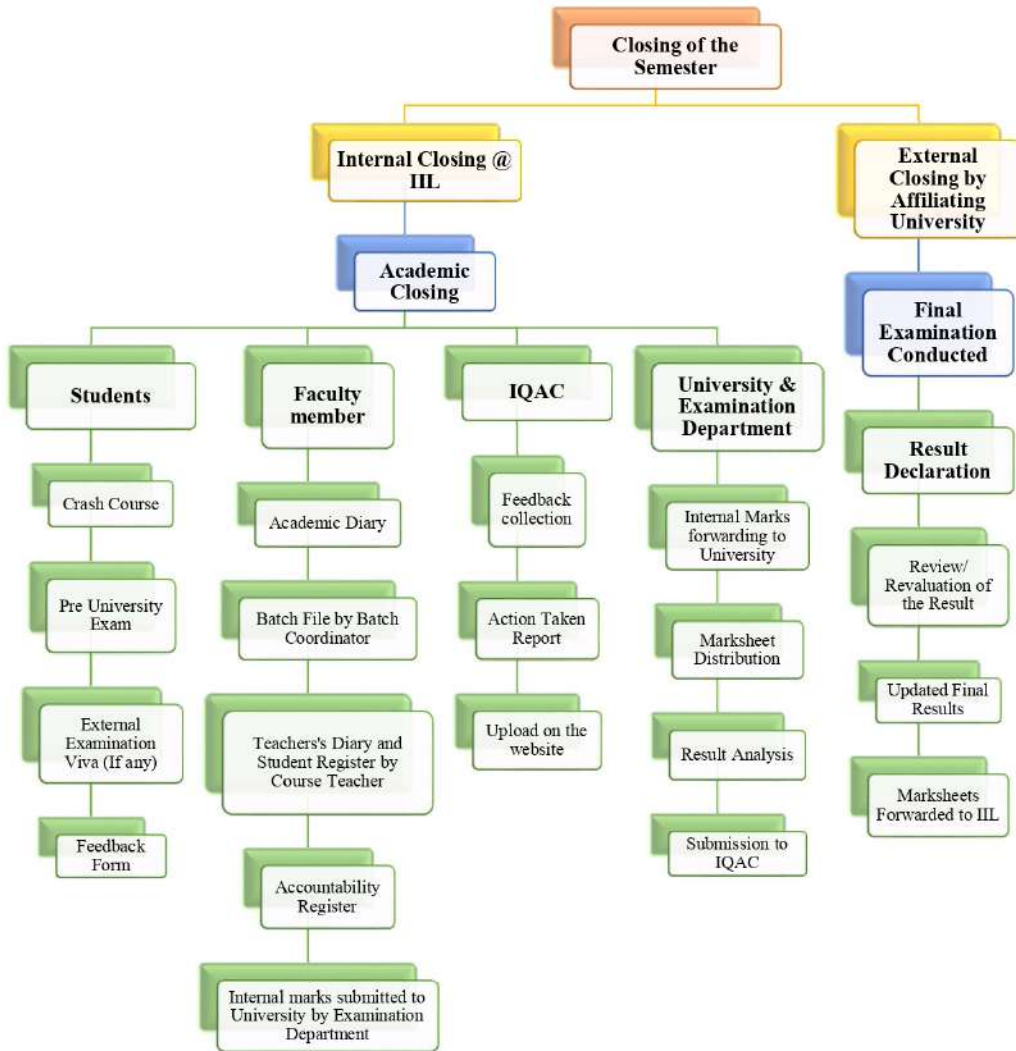
- The **grand viva** is conducted after the subject submits the subject based project. The copies are checked and displayed to the students and second progress report in hard copy is sent to parents for

information. After completion of course/syllabus institutes conducts a crash course for all the subjects in all the programs which is aimed at providing revision of the entire syllabus in a day.

- This is followed by **Pre University Test (PUT)** which is on the guideline of the main university examination which is conducted at the end of the semester by the Affiliating University. The Pre University Test gives the student a chance to get an insight into the pattern of question paper as per the university norms. The copies are shown to the students and the result is conveyed to the students in the form of **third progress report**. On the basis of this result the students failing in a subject are made to attend **Remedial classes** while students with low attendance are made to attend extra classes for attaining minimum attendance fulfilling the Examinations approval criterion.


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Phase IV Closing of Semester




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After completion of all the academic activities the session comes to a close with declaration of exam form submission schedule.

Two Phases of Closing of Semester:

- **Internal Closing by Indore Institute of Law**
- **External Closing by Affiliating University**

The closing is done in **two phases** first is **Internal Closing By Indore Institute of Law** i.e. closing of all the academic works on college's part before the commencement of exam.

The Internal Closing also focuses on closing of various academic records mentioned below:

- ❖ **Academic Diary** – It is an **encyclopedia** recording the entire details of the Academic process on daily basis comprising of lecture taken by the faculty as per the Time Table. This daily record is further added on a weekly basis to know about the exact status of weekly load in each semester. This also gives a clear idea about the syllabus status too. It also records the time tables of Mid Term1 & Mid Term 2 along with time tables of **Research Paper Presentation** and **Grand Viva Presentation** for every semester of every course. The **Academic Diary** also records internal marks obtained by the students in mid terms and presentations (**Research Paper & Grand Viva**). It further records the details about the exam records and marks obtained. **The Academic Diary** also records the feedback about the faculty too. Overall it is a dossier of entire academic activities taking place during the academic semester along with schedule of all the academic endeavors. The Academic Diary is duly managed by HOD.
- ❖ **Teacher's Diary** – It is a novel practice at Indore Institute of Law which is unique in its own way. It can be termed as a **Teacher's Ledger** in which he/she maintains the record of academic delivery. The pages are divided into two sections. In the first section the faculty records the well documented Session plan approved by the authorities lecture wise and on the second page fills the record of the lecture taken by the faculty on daily basis. The Teacher's Diary is maintained by every teacher and checked by the Principal on a periodic basis for actual deliverance and on its basis the deviation from session plan if any is noted. The **Teacher's diary** is closed at the completion of syllabus followed by Crash Course.

- ❖ **Batch File** – At Indore Institute of Law creating unique ways of keeping systematic record of **Academics** has become a trend. **Batch File** is a comprehensive document recording entire details of an entire semester

of a course. It contains monthly record of **Attendance, Report** of attendance sent to the parents via mail, **Syllabus Status Month Wise, Time Tables** of all the **Internal Evaluation Examinations** (Mid terms & Viva). It also keeps cumulative record of marks obtained in internal examination and presentations. The Batch File concludes with formats of Warning Letter sent to the parents of the students informing them about their wards attendance and academic performance, progress reports of internal evaluation and progress report of Crash Course and Pre University Test. A Batch File is institutes best resource to obtain a detailed update on a student at a glance.

- ❖ **Accountability Register** –Every faculty on daily basis enters **IN-TIME** along with name & signature in the Accountability Register which is a proof of his entering the institute. While leaving for home the faculty again enters the **OUT-TIME** and details of lectures taken during the day and details of any other activity (Academic/Co-curricular) done within the stipulated time. The Accountability Register is document which provides an insight into a faculty's activities during the day and gives a glimpse of his punctuality and efforts.

The Batch coordinator submits internal marks obtained by each student in each subject as per the evaluation criterion provided by the **Principal in accordance with the actual performance of the students as per the different criterion**. These marks are submitted to the **Dean** for final approval. The approved marks are forwarded to the Principal and further forwarded to University & Examination Department who get it uploaded on University Website. All the batch files are checked and closed by the **Respective Authority** and is sent to the record room. The handmade files are also checked, closed and submitted. The **Head of Department** of each course gets **Academic Diaries** of his faculty members checked and closed by the **Principal** along with all the **Attendance Registers** of those courses and programs. In the end the head of department gets the Academic diaries checked and **closed by the Principal**.

The academic diary contains the details of all the lectures conducted during the semester for all the programs on daily basis. The Academic Diary is a comprehensive document or record which contains


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the entire details of the academic process taking place during the semester. All the Closing Documents are duly signed and approved by **Dean.Pre Exam Closing** also includes the conduction of **Viva Voce** in courses where it is applicable. The University sends a letter comprising the name of the **external examiner** to conduct the final Viva Voce. Accordingly the students are informed and summoned to the

college on a particular date as per the External Examiner. The examiner conducts the viva of every student and evaluates them and awards marks as per his evaluation. The marks are recorded in a format designed by the **university** and is duly signed by the **external and internal examiner** and is sealed and sent to the **University** for submission.

The second is **External Closing by Affiliating University** The Affiliating University conducts the final examination and declares the result in the stipulated time. Post Result Declaration the Result Sheet and Mark Sheets are obtained from the University and are collected by the students from the University Cell of the institute.

In case a student fails to pass the examination or wishes to **re-evaluate** his/her answer sheet he/she applies to the **university directly** and post completion of the process if there is any change new result and mark sheet is issued by the university which is received by the institute and is collected by the student. Once all such cases are solved the final closing is done by updating the older records with the new ones and the entire closing process concludes.

Lastly, **The IQAC** collects the **feedback forms** obtained from all the **Stake Holders** and prepares an Action Taken Report of faculty (if any) and later uploads it on the institute Website.


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---Rank 1st PRIVATE LAW COLLEGE IN M.P., C.J. & RAJASTHAN BY---
INDIA TODAY – OUT LOOK – THE WEEK – THE KNOWLEDGE REVIEW

Gendalal Bam Parisar, Opp. IIM Rau, Pithampur Road (M.P.), 453331
Email ID- indoreinstituteoflaw@gmail.com, Website: www.indoreinstituteoflaw.org
Phone no:- 9977091777, 9977019777

18/08/2022

CIRCULAR

Dear All,

Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) invites all the following mentioned to discuss about the upcoming academic session on 19.08.2022 Friday at 11.00 AM. The meeting is called to discuss about the upcoming academic session and co-curricular activities along with the faculty requirement for the upcoming session. Members are expected to attend the meeting:-

- 1: Academic Council
2. Skill Development Cell
- 2:- Career Development Cell
- 3:- Research and Publication Cell
- 4:- University and Exam Cell
- 5:- One representative from each of the following clubs –
 - a) Go Green Club
 - b) Sakshat Ahilya
 - c) Nayay Sarthi
 - d) Aashaye
 - e) Rubroo
 - f) Ignited Minds
 - g) Placement Society
 - h) Online Society
 - i) Moot Court Society
 - j) Cultural & Sport Society
 - k) Alumni Society
 - l) Disciplinary Society
- 6:- One Member from Alumni Association
- 7:- One Member from Parents Association

By Order

Chairperson, IQAC

Manpreet
Dean/Principal/H.O.D.
Prof. (Dr.) Manpreet Kaur Rajpal
Dean
Indore Institute of Law

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INDORE INSTITUTE OF LAW



INDORE INSTITUTE OF LAW

(Affiliated to DAVV & BCI)

—Rank 1st PRIVATE LAW COLLEGE IN M.P., C.J. & RAJASTHAN BY—
INDIA TODAY – OUT LOOK – THE WEEK – THE KNOWLEDGE REVIEW

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Email ID- indoreinstituteoflaw@gmail.com, Website: www.indoreinstituteoflaw.org
Phone no:- 9977091777, 9977019777

MINUTES OF THE MEETING

Date: 19.08.22

Time: 11.00AM

Agenda: Regarding upcoming academic Session 2022-2023

Resolution/ Discussion:

One person from each cell R&D, CDC, SDC, Alumni Association, Parents Teacher Association, Examination cell and a member each from all the cells along with Head, IQAC, and Academic Council were present in the meeting. The agenda of the meeting was about the Academic Planner and the activities to be incorporated. It was concluded that members will bring their activity proposals for the upcoming academic session 2022 – 2023 in next meeting. Which is scheduled on 27th august 2022.

Attendees:

S.N.	Attendees	Signature
1	Director	
2.	Principal	
3.	IQAC Members	
4.	Academic Council (HOD)	
5.	Skill Development Cell	
6.	Career Development Cell	
7.	Research and Publication Cell	

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8.	University and Exam Cell	<i>[Signature]</i>
9.	Go Green Club	<i>[Signature]</i>
10.	Sakshat Ahilya Club	<i>[Signature]</i>
11.	Nayay Sarthi Club	<i>[Signature]</i>
12.	Aashay Club	<i>[Signature]</i>
13.	Rubroo Club	<i>[Signature]</i>
14.	Ignited Minds	<i>[Signature]</i>
15.	Online society	<i>[Signature]</i>
16.	Alumini Society	<i>[Signature]</i>
17.	Disciplinary Society	<i>[Signature]</i>
18.	Moot Court Society	<i>[Signature]</i>
19.	Cultural And Sports Society	<i>[Signature]</i>
20.	Placement Society	<i>[Signature]</i>
21.	Member from Parents Association	<i>[Signature]</i>
22.	Member from Alumni Association	<i>[Signature]</i>

Chairperson, IQAC

19/08/22

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[Signature]
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INDIA TODAY – OUT LOOK – THE WEEK – THE KNOWLEDGE REVIEW

Gendalal Bam Parisar, Opp. HM Rau, Pithampur Road (M.P.), 453331
Email ID- indoreinstituteoflaw@gmail.com, Website: www.indoreinstituteoflaw.org
Phone no:- 9977091777, 9977019777

CIRCULAR

Date: 19/08/2022

Dear All,

As discussed in the previous meeting, faculties and representatives of all clubs have to submit their activity proposal for the academic session. Below is the time and date of next meeting:

Date: 27/08/2022

Time: 11:00AM

Day: Saturday

By Order

Chairperson, IQAC


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Email ID- indoreinstituteoflaw@gmail.com, Website: www.indoreinstituteoflaw.org
Phone no:- 9977091777, 9977019777

MINUTES OF THE MEETING

Date : 27.08.2022

Time: 11.00AM

Agenda: Agenda: Submission of Activity List Academic & Co curricular.

Resolution/ Discussion:

All the members of the various cells brought their activity proposals and were discussed with the Head, IQAC and were then incorporated into making the planner to be approved by Governing Body.

S. N.	Attendees	Signature
1.	Director	
2.	Principal	
3.	IQAC Members	
4.	Academic Council (HOD)	
5.	Skill Development Cell	
6.	Career Development Cell	
7.	Research and Publication Cell	
8.	University and Exam Cell	
9.	Go Green Club	

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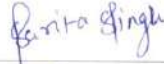





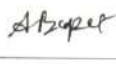



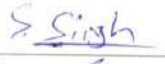

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10.	SakshatAhilya Club	
11.	NayaySarathi Club	
12.	Aashaye Club	
13.	Rubroo Club	
14.	Ignited Minds	
15.	Online society	
16.	Alumini Society	
17.	Disciplinary Society	
18.	Moot Court Society	
19.	Cultural And Sports Society	
20.	Placement Society	
21.	Member from Parents Association	
22.	Member from Alumni Association	

By Order

Chairperson, IQAC

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Phone no:- 9977091777, 9977019777

09.09.2022

CIRCULAR

Dear All,

This is to inform you all that we are organizing One Week Orientation Program from 19th– 23rd, September 2022 for the first year batches of following courses under law program

- B.A-LL.B (Hons)
- B.B.A-LL.B (Hons)
- LL.B(Hons)
- LL.M

By Order

Chairperson, IQAC

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ACADEMIC PLANNER

2022-23


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Academic Planner

		• Seminar On Gender Justice	• Certificate course on IPR		• Sport Carnival		At Pithampur
January 2023	• Lectures • Project Submission And Presentation	• Seminar On Gender Justice	• Certificate course on IPR	-	• Shri Gendal Bam Memorial Debate Competition	• Fresher's Moot Court Competition	-
February 2023	• Crash course • Pre University Test	• Seminar On Legal Drafting	• Certificate Course On Media Law	• Legal Writing	-	-	• NSS Camp
March 2023	• Revision classes	• Seminar on IPR	• Certificate Course On Medic al Law	• Drafting and Pleading	-	-	• Alumni Meet
April 2023	• University Exam	-	-	-	-	-	-
May 2023	• New session opening Lectures	• Seminar On Consumer Protection	• Certificate Course on Insurance	• Legal etiquettes	-	• Intra batch Moot Court Competition	• Legal Aid Camp at Village

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Academic Planner

		• Seminar On Domestic Violence	• Certificate Course on Space Law				Rang wasa
June 2023	• Lectures • Mid term I • research paper Presentation	• Seminar On Domestic Violence	• Certificate Course on Space Law	-	• Intra college Basketball Competition	• Client Counseling Competition	• Health Check up Camp at Pigdambar
July 2023	• Lectures	• Seminar on IPR	• Certificate Course on Cyber Law	-	• Inter college debate completion	•	• Legal Aid Camp At Pithampur
August 2023	• University Exam	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Academic Planner

Month	CCE	Seminars / Conferences	Value Added And Bridge Course	Capability Enhancement Program	Cultural And Sports Activity	Demonstrative/ Participative And Experiential Learning	Extension And Outreach Activates
September 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orientation week Lectures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seminar On Gender Sensitization 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ganesh festival 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Program At Sonvay Village
October 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lectures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seminar On Gender Justice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Certificate Course On Labor Law 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Judgment Writing 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bail Drafting Competition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blood Donation Camp at Rangwasa
November 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lectures Mid Term I Research Paper Presentation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seminar On Legal Expertise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Certificate Course On Human Rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Judgment writing Parliamentary Debate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nukkad Natak 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moot court competition Client counseling Society election 	-
December 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lectures Midterm II Grand viva 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seminar On Consume 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Certificate Course 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trial Advocacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talent Hunt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trail Advocacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal Aid Camp


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SAMPLE OF SUBJECT PREFERENCE


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B.B.A.LL.B. (Hons.) VI Semester

Academic session -2023 - 24

S.No.	Name of Faculty	Subject					
		Security Analysis & Portfolio Mgt.	International Business Environ.	Intellectual Property Law	Gender Justice	Law of Crimes-II	Interpretation of statutes & Principles of Legi.
1	Asst. Prof.Kusum Joshi	X	X	X	✓	X	X
2	Dr. Reva Mishra	X	X	X	X	X	X
3	Asst. Prof. Jaidev Mahendra	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X
4	Asst. Prof. Ambarish Bapat						
5	Dr. Manish Phalke	✓	X	X	X	X	X
6	Dr. Archana Kadam	X	X	X	X	X	X
7	Asst. Prof.Shital Sikarwar	X	X	X	X	X	X
8	Asst. Prof.Madhuri Modi	X	X	X	X	X	X
10	Dr. Kavita Dive	-	✓	-	-	-	-
11	Dr.Shikha Dube	-	-	-	✓	✓	-
12	Asst. Prof.Naveen Dave	X	X	✓	X	✓	X
13	Asst. Prof.Ami Agrwal	✓	✓	X	X	X	X
15	Asst. Prof. Aakrati Shukla	X	X	✓	✓	X	X
16	Asst. Prof. Vishva Jeet Bhookar	X	X	✓	✓	X	X
17	Asst. Prof. Deep Shah (21/03)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓
18	Dr. K.N. Mishra	X	X	X	X	X	X
19	Asst. Prof. Shalini Menon	X	X	✓	X	X	✓
20	Asst. Prof. Amaresh Patel	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓
21	Asst. Prof. Chetan Prakash	X	X	✓ (P)	✓	X	X
22	Mr. Deepak Anjana	X	X	X	✓	X	✓
23	Mr. Amit Kumar	X	X	✓	✓	X	X
24	Ms. Chinmayee Das	X	X	X	X	✓ (P)	✓
25	Mr. Aditya Awasthi	X	X	✓	X	X	✓
26	Mrs. Morika Patni	X	X	X	✓	X	X

Manu
21/03/23

Prof. (Dr.) Manpreet Kaur Rajpal
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S.No.	Name of Faculty	Subject					
		Security Analysis & Portfolio Mgt.	International Business Environ.	Intellectual Property Law	Gender Justice	Law of Crimes-II	Interpretation of statutes & Principles of Legi.
27	Mr. Shubhank Khare	X	X	X	X	X	X
28	Mrs. Ishita Rana	X	X	X	X	X	X
29	Ms. Harmeet Kaur	X	X	X	✓	✓ (P)	X
30							
31							
32							

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3/6/23
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B.B.A.L.L.B. (Hons.) VIII Semester

Academic session -2023 - 24

S.No.	Name of Faculty	Subject				
		Law of Evidence	Health Law	Penology And Victimology	Law on Corporate Finance	ADR
1	Asst. Prof. Kusum Joshi	X	X	X	X	✓
2	Dr. Reva Mishra	X	X	X	X	X
3	Asst. Prof. Jaidev Mahendra	✓	✓	✓	X	X
4	Asst. Prof. Ambarish Bapat	←	←	←	←	←
5	Dr. Manish Phalke	X	X	X	X	X
6	Dr. Archana Kadam	X	X	X	X	X
7	Asst. Prof. Shital Sikarwar	X	X	X	X	X
8	Asst. Prof. Madhuri Modi	X	X	X	X	X
10	Dr. Kavita Dive	X	X	X	X	X
11	Dr. Shikha Dube	✓	—	✓	—	—
12	Asst. Prof. Naveen Dave	✓	X	✓	X	✓
13	Asst. Prof. Ami Agrwal	X	X	X	X	X
15	Asst. Prof. Aakrati Shukla	✓	X	X	X	✓
16	Asst. Prof. Vishva Jeet Bhookar	✓	X	✓	X	X
17	Asst. Prof. Deep Shah (24/04/2023)	X	X	X	✓	X
18	Dr. K.N. Mishra	X	X	X	X	X
19	Asst. Prof. Shalini Menon	X	X	✓	X	✓
20	Asst. Prof. Amaresh Patel	X	✓	✓	X	✓
21	Asst. Prof. Chetan Prakash	X	✓	X	X	✓
23	Mr. Deepak Anjana	X	X	✓	X	✓
24	Mr. Amit Kumar	X	✓	X	X	✓
25	Ms. Chinmayee Das	✓	X	✓	X	X
26	Mr. Aditya Awasthi	—	✓	✓	X	X
27	Mrs. Monika Patni	X	X	✓	X	X

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31/03/23

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S.No.	Name of Faculty	Subject				
		Law of Evidence	Health Law	Penology And Victimology	Law on Corporate Finance	ADR
28	Mr. Shubhank Khare	X	X	X	X	X
29	Mrs. Ishita Rana	X	X	X	X	X
30	Ms. Harmeet Kaur	✓✓(P)	✓	✓	X	X
31						
32						
33						
34						

Manpreet Kaur Rajpal
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B.A.LL.B. (Hons.) VI Semester

Academic session -2023 - 24

S.No.	Name of Faculty	Subject					
		Political Sci.- VI.	Hindi - III	Intellectu al Property	Interpretat ion of Sta.	Gender Justice	Law of Crimes - II
1	Asst. Prof.Kusum Joshi	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗
2	Dr. Reva Mishra	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
3	Asst. Prof. Jaidev Mahendra	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓
4	Asst. Prof. Ambarish Bapat	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
5	Dr. Manish Phalke	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
	Dr. Archana Kadam	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
7	Asst. Prof.Shital Sikarwar	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
8	Asst. Prof.Madhuri Modi	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
10	Dr. Kavita Dive	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
11	Dr.Shikha Dube	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓
12	Asst. Prof.Naveen Dave	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓
13	Asst. Prof.Ami Agrwal	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
15	Asst. Prof. Aakrati Shukla	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗
16	Asst. Prof. Vishva Jeet Bhookar	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗
17	Asst. Prof. Deep Shah (24/04)	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗
18	Dr. K.N. Mishra	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
19	Asst. Prof. Shalini Menon	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
20	Asst. Prof. Amaresh Patel	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
21	Asst. Prof. Chetan Prakash	✗	✗	✓ (P)	✗	✓	✗
22	Mr. Deepak Anjana	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗
23	Mr. Amit Kumar	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗
24	Ms. Chinmayee Das	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓ (P)
25	Mr. Aditya Awasthi	—	—	✓	—	—	—
26	Mrs. Monika Patni	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗
27	Mr. Shubhank Khare						

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3/10/23

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S.No.	Name of Faculty	Subject					
		Political Sci.- VI	Hindi - III	Intellectu al Property	Interpretat ion of Sta.	Gender Justice	Law of Crimes - II
28	Mrs. Ishita Rana	X	X	X	X	X	X
29	Ms. Harmeet Kaur	X	X	X	X	✓	✓ (P)
30	Dr. Falhat Khor	✓	✓	f	f	✓	✓
31							
32			X				

Manu
3/10/23
Director & Dean, Academics

INDORE INSTITUTE OF LAW

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B.A.LL.B. (Hons.) VIII Semester

Academic session -2023 - 24

S.No.	Name of Faculty	Subject				
		Law of Evidence	Health Law	Penology And Victimology	Law on Corporate Finance	ADR
1	Asst. Prof. Kusum Joshi	X	X	X	X	X
2	Dr. Reva Mishra	X	X	X	X	X
3	Asst. Prof. Jaidev Mahendra	✓	✓	✓	X	X
4	Asst. Prof. Ambarish Bapat	X	X	X	X	X
	Dr. Manish Phalke	X	X	X	X	X
6	Dr. Archana Kadam	X	X	X	X	X
7	Asst. Prof. Shital Sikarwar	X	X	X	X	X
8	Asst. Prof. Madhuri Modi	X	X	X	X	X
10	Dr. Kavita Dive	X	X	X	X	X
11	Dr. Shikha Dube	✓	—	✓	—	—
12	Asst. Prof. Naveen Dave	✓	X	✓	X	✓
13	Asst. Prof. Ami Agrwal	X	X	X	X	X
15	Asst. Prof. Aakrati Shukla	✓	X	X	X	✓
16	Asst. Prof. Vishva Jeet Bhookar	✓	X	✓	X	X
17	Asst. Prof. Deep Shah (24/04/2022)	X	X	X	✓	X
18	Dr. K.N. Mishra	X	X	X	X	X
19	Asst. Prof. Shalini Menon	X	✓	✓	X	✓ (P)
20	Asst. Prof. Amaresh Patel	X	✓	✓	X	✓
21	Asst. Prof. Chetan Prakash	X	✓	X	X	✓
23	Mr. Deepak Anjana	X	X	✓	X	✓
24	Mr. Amit Kumar		✓	X	X	✓
25	Ms. Chinmayee Das	✓ (P)	X	X	X	X
26	Mr. Aditya Awasthi	—	✓	X	X	X
27	Mrs. Monika Patni	X	X	X	X	X

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31/3/23

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S.No.	Name of Faculty	Subject				
		Law of Evidence	Health Law	Penology And Victimolo	Law on Corporate Finance	ADR
28	Mr. Shubhank Khare	X	X	X	X	X
29	Mrs. Ishita Rana	X	X	X	X	X
30	Ms. Harmeet Kaur	X	✓	X	X	X
31	Dr. Fahat Khan.	✓	X	✓	X	X
32						
33						
34						

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31/03/23
Director & Dean, Academics

SAMPLE OF SUBJECT ALLOTMENT


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SUBJECT ALLOTMENT- 2022-23 (Update)

B.B.A.LL.B. (Hons.)

B.B.A.LL.B. (Hons.) with Global & Transnational Studies

Semester-I

OPENING DATE- 1st October, 2022

BATCH COORDINATOR – Dr. Manish Phalke & Dr. Kavita Dive

English-I-	Asst. Prof. Shital Sikarwar
Financial Accounting	Dr. Manish Phalke
Organizational Behavior	Dr. Kavita Dive
Law of Contract-I	Asst. Prof. Jaidev Mahendra
Law of Torts	Asst. Prof. Deep Shah
Business Communication	Dr. Krishna N. Mishra

B.B.A.LL.B. (Hons.)

B.B.A.LL.B. (Hons.) with Global & Transnational Studies

Semester-III

OPENING DATE- 5th Jan, 2023

BATCH COORDINATOR – Dr. K.N. Mishra & Asst. Prof. Aditya Awasthi

Advanced Accounting	Asst. Prof. Ami Agrawal
Legal Language	Dr. Rupali Rathore
Constitutional Law-II	Asst. Prof. Aditya Awasthi
Family Law (Hindu Law)	Asst. Prof. Aakriti Shukla
Human Rights Law	Asst. Prof. Jaidev Mahendra
Business Statistics	Asst. Prof. Ambarish Bapat

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INDORE INSTITUTE OF LAW
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SUBJECT ALLOTMENT- 2022-23 Update

B.A.LL.B. (Hons.)

Semester-IX

OPENING DATE- 1st October, 2022

BATCH COORDINATOR – Asst. Prof. Madhuri Modi & Asst. Prof. Chetan Prakash

Principle of Taxation law	Asst. Prof. Aakriti Shukla
Local Self Government including Pan.	Asst. Prof. Chetan Prakash
Media and Law	Asst. Prof. Aditya Awasthi
Insurance Law	Asst. Prof. Jaidev Mahendra
Moot Court Exercise and Internship	Moot Court Society

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15/10/22
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INDORE INSTITUTE OF LAW
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SUBJECT ALLOTMENT- 2022-23 Update

B.A.LL.B. (Hons.)

Semester-V

OPENING DATE- 1st October, 2022

BATCH COORDINATOR – Asst. Prof. Deepak Anjana & Asst. Prof. Shalini Menon

Pol. Science	Dr. Yogita Menon
Language –II (Hindi)	Dr. Archana Kadam
Environmental Law	Asst. Prof. Shalini Menon
Labour & Industrial Law	Asst. Prof. Deepak Anjana
Law of Crimes-I (Penal Code)	Asst. Prof. Rahul Tiwari
Jurisprudence	Asst. Prof. Visha Jeet Bhookar

B.A.LL.B. (Hons.)

Semester-VII

OPENING DATE- 1st October, 2022

BATCH COORDINATOR –Dr. Yogita Menon & Asst. Prof. Vishva Jeet Bhookar

Property Law	Asst. Prof. Rahul Tiwari
Company Law	Asst. Prof. Deep Shah
Land Law Including Tenure and Tenancy Sy.	Asst. Prof. Krutika Pandey
Banking Law	Asst. Prof. Vishva Jeet Bhookar
Professional Ethics	Asst. Prof. Shalini Menon

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SUBJECT ALLOTMENT- 2022-23 Update
B.A.LL.B. (Hons.)

Semester-I

OPENING DATE- 1st October, 2022

BATCH COORDINATOR – Asst. Prof. Shital Sikarwar & Asst. Prof. Amit Kumar

English-I	Asst. Prof. Shital Sikarwar
Pol. Science	Asst. Prof. Madhuri Modi
History	Asst. Prof. Shital Sikarwar
Law of Contract	Asst. Prof. Amit Kumar
Law of Torts	Asst. Prof. Vishva Jeet Bhookar
Economics	Asst. Prof. Ambarish Bapat

B.A.LL.B. (Hons.)

Semester-III

OPENING DATE- 5th Jan, 2023

BATCH COORDINATOR – Dr. Reva Mishra & Dr. Rupali Rathore

Pol. Science	Dr. Yogita Menon
Language –III (English)	Dr. Rupali Rathore
Economics	Asst. Prof. Ishita Rana
Family Law	Asst. Prof. Harmeet Kaur
Human Rights	Asst. Prof. Amit Kumar
Constitutional Law	Asst. Prof. Deepak Anjana

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B.A.LL.B. (Hons.) / B.B.A.LL.B. (Hons.)
Semester-IX

OPENING DATE- 1st October, 2022

BATCH COORDINATOR – Asst. Prof. Jaidev Mahendra

Principle of Taxation Law <i>UN/MT</i>	Asst. Prof. Aakriti Shukla <i>AS</i>
Local Self Government Including Pan. Ad.	Asst. Prof. Chetan Prakash
Media and Law <i>UN/MT-II</i>	Asst. Prof. Aditya Awasthi
Insurance Law	Asst. Prof. Jaidev Mahendra
Moot Court Exercise and Internship	Moot Court Society

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B.B.A.LL.B. (Hons.)

B.B.A.LL.B. (Hons.) with Global & Transnational Studies

Semester-V

OPENING DATE- 1st October, 2022

BATCH COORDINATOR – Asst. Prof. Ambarish Bapat & Asst. Prof. Krutika Pandey

Marketing Management	Dr. Reva Mishra
Human Resource Mgt.	Asst. Prof. Ishita Rana
Environment Law	Asst. Prof. Krutika Pandey
Labour & Industrial Law	Asst. Prof. Aditya Awasthi
Law of Crimes –I (Penal Code)	Asst. Prof. Amit Kumar
Jurisprudence	Asst. Prof. Amaresh Patel

B.B.A.LL.B. (Hons.)
Semester-VII

OPENING DATE- 1st October, 2022

BATCH COORDINATOR – Asst. Prof. Aakriti Shukla & Asst. Prof. Rahul Tiwari

Property law	Asst. Prof. Rahul Tiwari
Company Law	Asst. Prof. Deep Shah
Land Laws Including tenure and Tenancy Sy.	Asst. Prof. Krutika Pandey
Banking Law	Asst. Prof. Jaidev Mahendra
Professional Ethics	Asst. Prof. Amaresh Patel

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SAMPLE OF SESSION PLAN


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SESSION PLAN
B.B.A.LL.B. (Hons) III Sem
Human Rights
Asst. Prof. Jaidev Mahendra

Total -45 Lectures

Course Objective-

- The main object of this subject is to aware the students about Human Rights.
- Students able to understand the difference between Fundamental Rights and Human Rights.
- Teacher will provide different research and project topics to the students so that they can write a good research paper on Human Rights Law.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students will be able to understand the historical growth of the idea of human rights
- Students will be able to analyse and evaluate concepts and ideas regarding Human Rights.
- It demonstrate an awareness of the international context of human rights

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Session Plan

Asst. Prof. Jaidev Mahendra
Session plan – Human Rights
B.B.A.LL.B. III Sem

Lecture no	Unit	Topic	Coverage	Methodology (Tools)	Outside class work	Resource Person	References
Lecture 1	Unit I	Historical Development and concept of Human Right	I World War, II World War	PPT/Notes/ Case LAws	NA	NA	S.K. Awasthi & R.P. Kataria on HR, B.C Nirmal on HR, HRs Reports, PDF Material
Lecture 2		Historical Development and concept of Human Right	Post World War Development	PPT/Notes/ Case LAws	NA	NA	S.K. Awasthi & R.P. Kataria on HR, B.C Nirmal on HR, HRs Reports, PDF Material
Lecture 3		Development and concept of Human Right	Human Rights? and definition	PPT/Notes/ Case LAws	NA	NA	S.K. Awasthi & R.P. Kataria on HR, B.C Nirmal on HR, HRs Reports, PDF Material
Lecture 4		Human Rights In India	Ancient concept	PPT/Notes/ Case LAws	NA	NA	S.K. Awasthi & R.P. Kataria on HR, B.C Nirmal on HR, HRs Reports, PDF Material
Lecture 5		Human Rights In	Medieval Concept	PPT/Notes/	NA	NA	S.K. Awasthi & R.P.

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		India		Case LAws			Kataria on HR, B.C Nirmal on HR, HRs Reports, PDF Material
Lecture 6		Human Rights In India	Modern Concept of Rights	PPT/Notes/ Case LAws	NA	NA	S.K. Awasthi & R.P. Kataria on HR, B.C Nirmal on HR, HRs Reports, PDF Material
Lecture 7		Human Right in Western tradition		PPT/Notes/ Case LAws	NA	NA	S.K. Awasthi & R.P. Kataria on HR, B.C Nirmal on HR, HRs Reports, PDF Material
Lecture 8		Concept of natural law and natural rights	Describe about Natural Law, Natural rights, Its importance	PPT/Notes/ Case LAws	NA	NA	S.K. Awasthi & R.P. Kataria on HR, B.C Nirmal on HR, HRs Reports, PDF Material
Lecture 9		Human Right in legal tradition: International Law and National Law	HR under International Law and National Law	PPT/Notes/ Case LAws	NA	NA	S.K. Awasthi & R.P. Kataria on HR, B.C Nirmal on HR, HRs Reports, PDF Material
Lecture 10		UN and Human Rights	How UN form, Its working	PPT/Notes/ Case LAws	NA	NA	S.K. Awasthi & R.P. Kataria on HR, B.C Nirmal on HR, HRs Reports, PDF Material
Lecture 11		UDHR	Declaration of UDHR. Its Articles	PPT/Notes/ Case LAws	NA	NA	S.K. Awasthi & R.P. Kataria on HR, B.C Nirmal on HR, HRs Reports, PDF Material
Lecture 12		UDHR	Articles	PPT/Notes/ Case LAws	NA	NA	S.K. Awasthi & R.P. Kataria on HR, B.C Nirmal on HR, HRs Reports, PDF Material
Lecture 13		UDHR	Articles	PPT/Notes/	NA	NA	S.K. Awasthi & R.P.

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				Case LAws			Kataria on HR, B.C Nirmal on HR, HRs Reports, PDF Material
Lecture 14		Covenant on political and Civil Rights	ICCPR and its Articles	PPT/Notes/ Case LAws	NA	NA	S.K. Awasthi & R.P. Kataria on HR, B.C Nirmal on HR, HRs Reports, PDF Material
Lecture 15		Covenant on political and Civil Rights	ICCPR and its Articles	PPT/Notes/ Case LAws	NA	NA	S.K. Awasthi & R.P. Kataria on HR, B.C Nirmal on HR, HRs Reports, PDF Material
Lecture 16		Covenant on political and Civil Rights	ICCPR and its Articles	PPT/Notes/ Case LAws	NA	NA	S.K. Awasthi & R.P. Kataria on HR, B.C Nirmal on HR, HRs Reports, PDF Material
Lecture 17	UNIT 2	Conventions	ICESCR and its Articles	PPT/Notes/ Case LAws	NA	NA	S.K. Awasthi & R.P. Kataria on HR, B.C Nirmal on HR, HRs Reports, PDF Material Resources
Lecture 18			ICESCR and its Articles	PPT/Notes/ Case LAws	NA	NA	S.K. Awasthi & R.P. Kataria on HR, B.C Nirmal on HR, HRs Reports, PDF Material
Lecture 19			ICESCR and its Articles	PPT/Notes/ Case LAws	NA	NA	S.K. Awasthi & R.P. Kataria on HR, B.C Nirmal on HR, HRs Reports, PDF Material
Lecture 20		Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination	Conventions and its Articles	PPT/Notes/ Case LAws	NA	NA	S.K. Awasthi & R.P. Kataria on HR, B.C Nirmal on HR, HRs Reports, PDF Material

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		against women						
Lecture 21			Conventions and its Articles	PPT/Notes/Case LAws	NA	NA	S.K. Awasthi & R.P. Kataria on HR, B.C Nirmal on HR, HRs Reports, PDF Material	
Lecture 22			Conventions and its Articles	PPT/Notes/Case LAws	NA	NA	S.K. Awasthi & R.P. Kataria on HR, B.C Nirmal on HR, HRs Reports, PDF Material	
Lecture 23		Convention on the rights of the child	Conventions and its Articles	PPT/Notes/Case LAws	NA	NA	S.K. Awasthi & R.P. Kataria on HR, B.C Nirmal on HR, HRs Reports, PDF Material	
Lecture 24			Conventions and its Articles	PPT/Notes/Case LAws	NA	NA	S.K. Awasthi & R.P. Kataria on HR, B.C Nirmal on HR, HRs Reports, PDF Material	
Lecture 25			Conventions and its Articles	PPT/Notes/Case LAws	NA	NA	S.K. Awasthi & R.P. Kataria on HR, B.C Nirmal on HR, HRs Reports, PDF Material	
Lecture 26	UNIT 3	Impact and Implementation of International Human Rights Norms in India	HR in India, and Procedure Importance	PPT/Notes/Case LAws	NA	NA	S.K. Awasthi & R.P. Kataria on HR, B.C Nirmal on HR, HRs Reports, PDF Material	

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Lecture 27			HR in India, and Procedure Importance	PPT/Notes/Case LAws	NA	NA	S.K. Awasthi & R.P. Kataria on HR, B.C Nirmal on HR, HRs Reports, PDF Material
Lecture 28			HR in India, and Procedure Importance	PPT/Notes/Case LAws	NA	NA	S.K. Awasthi & R.P. Kataria on HR, B.C Nirmal on HR, HRs Reports, PDF Material
Lecture 29		Human rights norms reflected in fundamental rights in the constitution	FR and Human Rights	PPT/Notes/Case LAws	NA	NA	S.K. Awasthi & R.P. Kataria on HR, B.C Nirmal on HR, HRs Reports, PDF Material
Lecture 30			FR and Human Rights	PPT/Notes/Case LAws	NA	NA	S.K. Awasthi & R.P. Kataria on HR, B.C Nirmal on HR, HRs Reports, PDF Material
Lecture 31		Directive principles: legislative and administrative implementation of international human rights norms through judicial process	DPSP and Human Rights	PPT/Notes/Case LAws	NA	NA	S.K. Awasthi & R.P. Kataria on HR, B.C Nirmal on HR, HRs Reports, PDF Material
Lecture 32			DPSP and Human Rights	PPT/Notes/Case LAws	NA	NA	S.K. Awasthi & R.P. Kataria on HR, B.C Nirmal on HR, HRs Reports, PDF Material


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Lecture 33	UNIT 4	Disadvantaged Groups	Women, Prisoner and Child	PPT/Notes/Case LAws	NA	NA	S.K. Awasthi & R.P. Kataria on HR, B.C Nirmal on HR, HRs Reports, PDF Material
Lecture 34			Dalits and Aid Victims	PPT/Notes/Case LAws	NA	NA	S.K. Awasthi & R.P. Kataria on HR, B.C Nirmal on HR, HRs Reports, PDF Material
Lecture 35			Minorities	PPT/Notes/Case LAws	NA	NA	S.K. Awasthi & R.P. Kataria on HR, B.C Nirmal on HR, HRs Reports, PDF Material
Lecture 36		Enforcement of HR in India	Acts and procedure for HR in India	PPT/Notes/Case LAws	NA	NA	S.K. Awasthi & R.P. Kataria on HR, B.C Nirmal on HR, HRs Reports, PDF Material
Lecture 37			Acts and procedure for HR in India	PPT/Notes/Case LAws	NA	NA	S.K. Awasthi & R.P. Kataria on HR, B.C Nirmal on HR, HRs Reports, PDF Material
Lecture 38	UNIT 5	Remedies	Role of Courts/ SC	PPT/Notes/Case LAws	NA	NA	S.K. Awasthi & R.P. Kataria on HR, B.C Nirmal on HR, HRs Reports, PDF Material
Lecture 39			Role of Courts/ HC	PPT/Notes/Case LAws	NA	NA	S.K. Awasthi & R.P. Kataria on HR, B.C Nirmal on HR, HRs Reports, PDF Material
Lecture 40		Statutory commissions	NHRC/SHRC	PPT/Notes/Case LAws	NA	NA	S.K. Awasthi & R.P. Kataria on HR, B.C Nirmal on HR, HRs Reports, PDF Material

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Lecture 41			Women Commission	PPT/Notes/Case LAws	NA	NA	S.K. Awasthi & R.P. Kataria on HR, B.C Nirmal on HR, HRs Reports, PDF Material
Lecture 42			Minority Commission	PPT/Notes/Case LAws	NA	NA	S.K. Awasthi & R.P. Kataria on HR, B.C Nirmal on HR, HRs Reports, PDF Material
Lecture 43			Backward Class	PPT/Notes/Case LAws	NA	NA	S.K. Awasthi & R.P. Kataria on HR, B.C Nirmal on HR, HRs Reports, PDF Material
Lecture 44		MISC	Different types of Reports	PPT/Notes/Case LAws	NA	NA	S.K. Awasthi & R.P. Kataria on HR, B.C Nirmal on HR, HRs Reports, PDF Material
Lecture 45		MISc	Statutory commissions	PPT/Notes/Case LAws	NA	NA	S.K. Awasthi & R.P. Kataria on HR, B.C Nirmal on HR, HRs Reports, PDF Material

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B.B.A.L.L.B. (Hons.) SEMESTER - III
Constitutional Law-II
Session Plan
2022-23

Subject Faculty: Mr. Aditya Awasthi

Objective of the Course:

The main objective constitutional law II is to discuss about various theories, principles, and application of the law in India. The course offers a critical analysis of constitutional law's development and the impact that it has on some of the most important political issues of our time, with a focus on fundamental rights, guiding principles of state policy, and the federal government's distribution of powers under the Constitution. Understanding that constitutional developments are not inescapable but contingent, the course aims to comprehend what constitutional options were available to constitutional decision-makers, what choices were made and why, which choices were discarded, with what effect, and how these choices impacted the distribution of power: who benefits, who is empowered, and who is disempowered by the specific formulation of constitutional text and doctrine.

Learning Outcomes:

The Constitution contains the fundamental law of the land. It is the source of all powers of, and limitations on, the three organs of the State, viz. the executive, legislature and judiciary. No action of the State would be valid unless it is permissible under the Constitution. Therefore, it is imperative to have a clear understanding of the nature and working of the Constitution. This course is designed to orient the students towards said understanding and develop an analytical approach through case laws.

Total no of lectures	Total Unit	Topics under the unit	Contents in the topic.	Methodology (Tools)	Evaluation (Discrepancy between lecture and Content)	Outside class work	Resource Person	References Books, Articles, online resources etc.
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				mentioned in session plan.)				
1.	Unit I	Administration of Frinze Area	Introduction	PPT/Cases/Notes/ Lecture		NA	NA	VN Shukla Constitution of India.
2.			Administration of Union territories	PPT/Cases/Notes/ Lecture		NA	NA	
3.			Administration of Union territories	PPT/Cases/Notes/ Lecture		NA	NA	
4.			The Panchayat	PPT/Cases/Notes/ Lecture		NA	NA	
5.			Panchayat Administration	PPT/Cases/Notes/ Lecture		NA	NA	
6.			Panchayat Administration	PPT/Cases/Notes/ Lecture		NA	NA	
7.			The Municipalities	PPT/Cases/Notes/ Lecture		NA	NA	
8.			Municipalities Administration	PPT/Cases/Notes/ Lecture		NA	NA	
9.			Municipalities Administration	PPT/Cases/Notes/ Lecture		NA	NA	
10.			The Schedule Areas	PPT/Cases/Notes/ Lecture		NA	NA	
11.			Administration of the Schedule Areas	PPT/Cases/Notes/ Lecture		NA	NA	
12.			Tribal Areas	PPT/Cases/Notes/ Lecture		NA	NA	

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13.			Administration of Tribal Areas	PPT/Cases/Notes/ Lecture		NA	NA	
14.	Unit 2	Legislative and Administrative Relations	Relation Between the Union and the State	PPT/Cases/Notes/ Lecture		NA	NA	VN Shukla Constitution of India.
15.			Relation between the Union and the State	PPT/Cases/Notes/ Lecture		NA	NA	JN Pandey Constitution law
16.			Distribution of the Legislative Power	PPT/Cases/Notes/ Lecture		NA	NA	
17.			Distribution of the legislative Power between Union and State	PPT/Cases/Notes/ Lecture		NA	NA	
18.			Distribution of Power between State and Municipal body	PPT/Cases/Notes/ Lecture		NA	NA	
19.			Distribution of Power between Rural govt	PPT/Cases/Notes/ Lecture		NA	NA	
20.			Administrative Relations between all Government	PPT/Cases/Notes/ Lecture		NA	NA	
21.			Administrative Relations between all Government	PPT/Cases/Notes/ Lecture		NA	NA	
22.			Disputes relating to Water	PPT/Cases/Notes/ Lecture		NA	NA	
23.			Freedom of Trade commerce and intercourse within the territory of India	PPT/Cases/Notes/ Lecture		NA	NA	
24.			Freedom of Trade commerce and intercourse within the territory of India	PPT/Cases/Notes/ Lecture		NA	NA	
25.			Unit 3	Finance and Service	Introduction about Finance provision	PPT/Cases/Notes/ Lecture		NA

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								Constitution law
26.			Finance Provisions relating to property, contracts	PPT/Cases/Notes/ Lecture		NA	NA	JN Pandey Constitution law
27.			Rights, liabilities, obligation and suit	PPT/Cases/Notes/ Lecture		NA	NA	
28.			Rights, liabilities, obligation and suit	PPT/Cases/Notes/ Lecture		NA	NA	
29.			Public Service commission	PPT/Cases/Notes/ Lecture		NA	NA	
30.			PSC and other service under the Union and the State	PPT/Cases/Notes/ Lecture		NA	NA	
31.			PSC and other service under the Union and the State	PPT/Cases/Notes/ Lecture		NA	NA	
32.	Unit 4	Tribunals and Special other Matter	Introduction about Tribunals	PPT/Cases/Notes/ Lecture		NA	NA	VN Shukla Constitution of India.
33.			Tribunals	PPT/Cases/Notes/ Lecture		NA	NA	JN Pandey Constitution law
34.			Elections	PPT/Cases/Notes/ Lecture		NA	NA	
35.			Election Procedure	PPT/Cases/Notes/ Lecture		NA	NA	
36.			Special provisions relating to certain classes	PPT/Cases/Notes/ Lecture		NA	NA	
37.			Special provisions relating to certain classes	PPT/Cases/Notes/ Lecture		NA	NA	
38.			Official language	PPT/Cases/Notes/ Lecture		NA	NA	
39.			Official Language	PPT/Cases/Notes/ Lecture		NA	NA	

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40.	Unit 5	Emergency Provisions and Amendment	Emergency provisions	PPT/Cases/Notes/ Lecture		NA	NA	VN Shukla Constitution of India.
41.			Proclamation of emergency	PPT/Cases/Notes/ Lecture		NA	NA	JN Pandey Constitution law
42.			Proclamation of emergency	PPT/Cases/Notes/ Lecture		NA	NA	
43.			Effect of emergency	PPT/Cases/Notes/ Lecture		NA	NA	
44.			Effect of emergency	PPT/Cases/Notes/ Lecture		NA	NA	
45.			Financial Emergency	PPT/Cases/Notes/ Lecture		NA	NA	
46.			Financial emergency amendment in the constitution	PPT/Cases/Notes/ Lecture		NA	NA	

Total Lectures = 46
Total Unit = 05

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TEACHER'S DIARY

Name of Faculty AMI AGRAWAL

Academic Session 2020-21

Semester	Subject	No. of Lectures Allotted	Opening Date	Closing Date	Page No.
B.B.A. LL.B (Hons) I st Sem	Business Statistics	50			01
B.B.A. LL.B (Hons) III rd Sem	Financial Accounting	50			04
B.B.A (Global) III rd Sem	Operations management	45			07
B.A. LL.B (Hons) IX th Sem	Principle of Taxation Law	50			10

H.O.D.

Name of Faculty AMI AGRAWAL

Academic Session 2021-22

Semester	Subject	No. of Lectures Allotted	Opening Date	Closing Date	Page No.
LL.B (Hons.) IV th Sem	Taxation	50			20
B.B.A. LL.B (Hons) III rd Sem	SAPM	50			11
BBA V th Sem	IFS	50			30
BBA III rd Sem	OM	50			40
BBA LLB (H) I st Sem	PPM	45			51
BBA LLB (H) III rd Sem	Accounting	50			61
BBA LLB (H) I st Sem	Accounting	50			72

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Session Plan : Subject SAEM Sem VI Sem BBALRB (40-5)

Lecture No.	Unit	Topic	Coverage	Methodology (Tools)	Outside Class Work/Field Work / Visits	Resource Person	References
31	3	Security Analysis	Efficient market hypothesis	PPT + Hotel (Books) Practical	NA	NA	Investment management - Vik Bhatta
32	4	Investment Environment	Basis of Stock market				4
33	4	4	NSE, BSE				4
34	4	4	SEBI - Powers & functions				4
35	4	4	Stock valuation				4
36	4	4	Stock valuation				4

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Faculty Performance Record : Weekly Lecture Alloted

Date	Lecture No.	Time	Topic Covered	Evaluation	Total No. of Students	Remarks
18/4/22	31	9:15 to 10:05	valuation of Nifty 50	Done	7	SS
19/4/22	32	9:15 to 10:05	valuation of Nifty 50	Done	14	SS
19/4/22	33	2:05 to 2:55	Introduction to Derivatives	Done	14	SS
20/4/22	34	2:05 to 2:55	Forward v/s Future Contract	Done	16	SS
24/4/22	35	9:15 to 10:05	Introduction & types of options	Done	18	SS
23/9/22	36	9:15 to 10:05	Risk & Reward in Call options	Done	10	SS

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10	Record of Approval's during the Semester (Prior to Exam & Projects)
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13	Record of Assessment of Mid Terms, Project Presentations & PUT
14	Academic Record of Semester (Post Exam & Projects)
15	Record of Academic Toppers during the Session
16	Summary of Students Feedback Forms
17	Record of Memo Issued
18	Faculty Assessment Sheet
19	Closing Statement of Semester
20	Semester Closing Record of Documents forwarded to Library
21	Semester Closing Record of Documents forwarded to Record Room
N	Notes



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Academic Session 2022-23 Faculty Segregation

Stream BALLB/BBALLB

Date 10/4/2023

S.No.	B.A.LL.B. (Hons.)	B.B.A.LL.B.(Hons.)	LL.B. (Hons.)	LL.M.	B.B.A. (Plain)
1	J.P. Chetan Prakash	Dr. Manish Patel	Kusum Jadhav	Shikha	Dr. Manish
2	AP. Deepak Anjani	Ambavish	Shikha Dubey	Monica	
3	AP Chinmayee	Lakshmi Rana	Monica	Harmat	
4	AP. Amit Kumar	Jaidev M.	Naveen Singh		
5	AP. Shalini	Aditya A.	Harmat		
6	AP Sheetal Singh	Dr. Archana			
7	AP. Madhuri Modi	Arni Agrawal			
8	AP. Deep Shah	Aakriti Shukla			
9	AP Anvesh Patel	Dr. Kavita			
10	Dr. Ravi Mishra	Dr. N.V. Mishra			
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Academic Session 2022-23

Subject Allotment

Stream BBA/LLB

Date _____

.....VI..... Sem

.....VI..... Sem

Commencement Date : 13 APR 23

Commencement Date : 13 APR 23

Batch Coordinators :-
1. Ami A.
2. Saidev M.

Subject	Faculty Name
<u>IRE</u>	<u>Prof. Ishita R.</u>
<u>Under Restric</u>	<u>Chetan P.</u>
<u>SNPM</u>	<u>Ami A.</u>
<u>CPL</u>	<u>Navind</u>
<u>IPR</u>	<u>Dr. P. Shab</u>
<u>IOS</u>	<u>Rishabh</u>

Batch Coordinators :-
1. Prof. Aditya A
2. Aakhi S.

Subject	Faculty Name
<u>LAW OF EV.</u>	<u>Prof. Saidev M.</u>
<u>Property</u>	<u>Dr. Shikha D.</u>
<u>LAW ON COP.</u>	<u>Prof. Deep Shah</u>
<u>AOR</u>	<u>Prof. Chetan P.</u>
<u>Health Law</u>	<u>Prof. Aditya A.</u>

.....V..... Sem

.....V..... Sem

Commencement Date : _____

Batch Coordinators :-
1. _____
2. _____

Subject	Faculty Name
<u>Ad Arc</u>	<u>Prof. Ami A</u>
<u>Statistics</u>	<u>Ami A</u>
<u>Health Law</u>	<u>Aakhi S.</u>
<u>Consti D</u>	<u>Aditya A</u>
<u>Language</u>	<u>Chimmaraj</u>
<u>IT &</u>	<u>Saidev M.</u>

Commencement Date : _____

Batch Coordinators :-
1. Dr. Manish P.
2. Dr. Kavita D.

Subject	Faculty Name
<u>Financial Acc</u>	<u>Dr. Manish P.</u>
<u>O.D</u>	<u>Dr. Kavita D.</u>
<u>Bus Communi</u>	<u>Dr. K. M. Mishra</u>
<u>Taxat</u>	<u>Prof. Deep Shah</u>
<u>English</u>	<u>Prof. Shikha S.</u>
<u>Contract</u>	<u>Prof. Saidev M.</u>

..... Sem

..... Sem

Commencement Date : _____

Batch Coordinators :-
1. _____
2. _____

Subject	Faculty Name

Commencement Date : _____

Batch Coordinators :-
1. _____
2. _____

Subject	Faculty Name

TOR

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Academic Session 20 21
Stream B.A LL B

Pre Semester Record

Date

Semester	Subjects	Name of the Faculty	Session Plan Made & Approved	Entry of Session Plan in Teachers Diary	Student Register Allotted	Mentor Register Allotted
Date						
I Sem	Financial Ac	B. Manish P	✓	✓	✓	
Batch Coordinator	OLD	Dr. Shikha D.	✓	✓	✓	
1. Dr. Manish P	Bus Com.	Dr. H. N. Mishra	✓	✓	✓	
Dr. Shikha D.	English	Prof. Shikha S.	✓	✓	✓	
2.	Toll	Prof. Deep Shah	✓	✓	✓	
.....	Contract	Dr. Jaidev M.	✓	✓	✓	
Date						
II Sem	Ad. Acc	Prof. Anil A	✓	✓	✓	
Batch Coordinator	Statistics	Dr. Anil A	✓	✓	✓	
1.	Health Law	Dr. Aakshi S	✓	✓	✓	
.....	Consti	Dr. Aditya A	✓	✓	✓	
2.	Contract	Dr. Chinnappa	✓	✓	✓	
.....	HR	Dr. Jaidev M.	✓	✓	✓	
Date						
III Sem	TBE	Prof. Ishita R	✓	✓	✓	
Batch Coordinator	BAPM	Dr. Anil A.	✓	✓	✓	
1. Anil A.	Landlord Tenant	Dr. Chinnappa	✓	✓	✓	
.....	CJPC	Dr. Navin D	✓	✓	✓	
2. Prof. Jaidev M.	IOS	Dr. Anil A.	✓	✓	✓	
Dr. Manish P.						
Date						
IV Sem	Law of QV.	Prof. Jaidev M	✓	✓	✓	
Batch Coordinator	Penday	Dr. Shikha D.	✓	✓	✓	
1. Anil A.	Law on Cont.P.	Prof. Deep Shah	✓	✓	✓	
.....	ADR	Dr. Chinnappa	✓	✓	✓	
2.	Health Law	Dr. Aditya A	✓	✓	✓	
.....						

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B.B.A.LL.B. (Hons.) / P.A.LL.B. (Hons.)

Academic Session- 2022-23

Room No.	Time/Sem./ Batch Coordinator	9.15 AM to 10:00 AM	10:00AM to 10:45AM	10:45 AM to 11:30AM	11:30 AM to 12:15AM	12:15AM to 01.00 PM	01:00 PM to 01:45PM	1-45 PM to 2.30PM	2.30 PM to 3.00 PM
06	B.B.A.LL.B (Hons.) VI Assit. Prof. Ami Agrawal & Assit. Prof. Jaidev Mahendra	International Business Environment (Assit. Prof. Ishita Rana)	Gender Justice & Feminist Jurisprudence (Assit. Prof. Chetan Prakash)	Security Analysis and Portfolio Management (Assit. Prof. Ami Agrawal)	Lunch	Law of crime II (Cr. P. C.) (Assit. Prof. Naveen Dave)	Intellectual Property Law (Assit. Prof. Deep Shah)	Interpretation of Statutes (Assit. Reva Gupta)	Library
07	B.B.A.LL.B (Hons.) VIII Assit. Prof. Akkrati Shukla & Assit. Prof. Aditya Awasthi	Law of Evidence (Assit. Prof. Jaidev Mahendra)	Penology & Victimology (Dr. Shikha Dubey)	Law on Corporate finance (Assit. Prof. Deep Shah)	Alternate Dispute Resolution (Assit. Prof. Chetan Prakash)	Health Law (Assit. Prof. Aditya Awasthi)			
05	B.A.LL.B (Hons.) VI Assit. Prof. Shalini Menon & Assit. Prof. Chinmayee Das	Political Science VI (Assit. Prof. Sheetal Sikarwar)	Law of Crime II (Cr.P.C) (Assit. Prof. Naveen Dave)	Language III (Dr. Archana Kadam)	Intellectual Property Law (Assit. Prof. Akkrati Shukla)	Interpretation of Statutes & Principles of Legislation (Assit. Prof. Shalini Menon)	Gender Justice & Feminist Jurisprudence (Assit. Prof. Sonali Bhatnagar)		
03	B.A.LL.B (Hons.) VIII Assit. Prof. Chetan Prakash & Assit. Prof. Harmeet Kaur	Alternate Dispute Resolution (Assit. Prof. Shalini Menon)	Law on Corporate Finance (Assit. Prof. Deep Shah)	Health Law (Assit. Prof. Chetan Prakash)	Law of Evidence (Assit. Prof. Harmeet Kaur)	Penology & Victimology (Assit. Prof. Reva Gupta)			

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Date 13/04/23

Academic Session _____

Daily Reporting Sheet

Stream BBA/LLB

I Semester

Total Students.....

S.No.	Name of Faculty	Subjects	Topic Covered	Lecture Time	No. of Students	PPT Submission	Signature
1	Pool-Jaiswal M.	Contract	Revision	9:15	0	-	Jaiswal
2	Dr. Mamish P.	Form Act	Revision	10:00	04	-	
3	Amarajit Pate	Research	Research Paper		56	-	
4	Dr. Mamish P.	Form Act	Revision	12:15	04	-	
5	Dr. Mamish P.	Form Act	Revision	1:00	04	-	
6							

III Semester

Total Students.....

S.No.	Name of Faculty	Subjects	Topic Covered	Lecture Time	No. of Students	PPT Submission	Signature
1	Ami Agrawal	Adv Act	Injection	9:15	18	✓	
2	Jaiswal Mahesh	H.R.	H.R & Constitution	10:00	20	✓	Jaiswal
3	Aditya Anandhi	Constitution	Financial Emergency	10:45	24	✓	Aditya
4	Aakshi K. Shukla	Minor Law	Coparcenary	12:15	24	✓	
5	Chiranjeev Das	Legal Lay.	Judgement (Revision)	1:00	24	✓	Chiranjeev
6							

VI Semester

Total Students.....

S.No.	Name of Faculty	Subjects	Topic Covered	Lecture Time	No. of Students	PPT Submission	Signature
1	Dr. Kavita	ZBE	Introduction	9:15	12	✓	Kavita
2	Deepak Anjana	ZOS	Introduction	10:00	12	✓	Deepak
3	Ami Agrawal		Introduction	10:45	12	-	
4	Nandini Datta	CRP	Introduction	12:15	12	-	Nandini
5	Chetan Prakash	Consumer Law	Introduction	1:00	12	✓	Chetan
6	Dr. Kavita	ZBE	Charact	1:45	13	✓	

VIII Semester

Total Students.....

S.No.	Name of Faculty	Subjects	Topic Covered	Lecture Time	No. of Students	PPT Submission	Signature
1	Chetan Prakash	DR	Intro	9:15	18	-	Chetan
2	Aditya Anandhi	Health Law	Introduction	10:00	18	-	Aditya
3	Dr. Shikha Dube	Pena & Victim	Introduction	10:45	18	-	Shikha
4	Jaiswal Mahesh	Evidence	Introduction	12:15	18	-	Jaiswal
5	Jaiswal						
6							

Manu
13/04/23

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Academic Session 2021-23
 Stream B.A.LL.B
 Week No. 17
 Date 17/12/23

Weekly Record of Academics
 Weekly Record of Lectures

Semester	Subjects	Name of the Faculty	Monday Date:- 26	Tuesday Date:- 27	Wedne sday Date:- 28	Thurs day Date:- 29	Friday Date:- 30	Satur day Date:- 1/12	Total No. of Lecture	Teachers Dairy Status	Students Register Status	Batch File Status
VIII..... Sem Batch Coordinator 1. Prof. Akshita	Evolution	Prof. Jyoti Mishra	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	05			
	Health Law	Prof. Akshita	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	05			
	Penology	Dr. Shikha Deb	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	05			
	Child Law	Prof. Chandra P	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	05			
	Con. Formall	Prof. Deepshikha	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	2			
A..... 2. Prof. Akshita												
Shikha												

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Academic Session 2023
 Stream BBA/LLB


Date / /

Record of Syllabus Status

Semester	Subjects	Faculty	Total Lect. allotted	Total Units	Month												Total Lecture Taken
					Feb		March		April		May		June		Lect. Taken	Unit Status	
					Lect. Taken	Unit Status	Lect. Taken	Unit Status	Lect. Taken	Unit Status	Lect. Taken	Unit Status	Lect. Taken	Unit Status			
I st Sem Batch Coordinator 1. Dr. K. M. Mishra 2. Prof. Jaisankar	Mindful Law	Prof. Anil K. S.	48	V	15	II	16	II	42	V	43	V	20	II	20	II	
	Legal Computer	Prof. Chinnayya B.	40	V	11	II	12	II	32	V	38	-	14	II	14	II	
	Advocacy	Prof. Anil A.	50	V	12	II	10	II	31	V	40	II	23	II	23	II	
	Constitutional Law	Prof. Aditya	48	V	15	II	12	II	27	V	46	-	23	II	23	II	
	Human R.	Prof. Jaisankar	48	V	16	II	12	II	37	V	47	-	23	II	23	II	
	Bus. Statistics	Prof. Anil A.	45	V	20	I	20	II	32	V	40	-	05	II	05	II	
	Int. Business	Dr. Navita D.	50	V	12	I	13	II	20	IV							
	Comp.	Prof. Navendra	75	VI	15	II	18	II	23	II							
	Security A.	Prof. Anil A.	54	V	20	II	13	II	20	II							
	I.P.R.	Prof. D.R.P.S.	45	V	4	I	13	II	20	II							
2.	General Engl.	Prof. Chaitan P.	50	IV	12	I	9	II	9	II							
	T.O.S.	Prof. Deepa R.	45	V	13	II	15	II	12	II							

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Academic Session 2023
 Stream B.A.L.L.B

Record of Approval's during the Semester (Prior to Exam & Projects)

Semester	Subject	Faculty	Mid Term - I Faculty Sign.	Project - I Faculty Sign.	Mid Term - II Faculty Sign.	Project - II Faculty Sign.	Crash Course Faculty Sign.	PUT Faculty Sign.
III Sem	HR	Prof. Chetum P.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Batch Coordinator	Lawson Lamb	Prof. Deep Singh	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
1. Prof. Anshu A.	Health Law	Prof. Anshu A.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2. Prof. Saidev M.	Law of Evi	Prof. Saidev M.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Property	Dr. Shikha D.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
DATE								
H.O.D. / DEAN / DIRECTOR Sign.								

Semester	Subject	Faculty	Mid Term - I Faculty Sign.	Project - I Faculty Sign.	Mid Term - II Faculty Sign.	Project - II Faculty Sign.	Crash Course Faculty Sign.	PUT Faculty Sign.
III Sem	Interpersonal B.	Dr. Kavita DIVE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Batch Coordinator	Michael J.	Prof. Chetum P.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
1. Prof. Saidev M.	S.A.P.M	Prof. Anshu A.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2. Prof. Anshu A.	Local Time	Prof. Anshu A.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	T.P.L.	Prof. Saidev M.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	T.O.S	Prof. Saidev M.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
DATE								
H.O.D. / DEAN / DIRECTOR Sign.								




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Academic Session _____ I - MID TERM TIME TABLE

Stream BRALPB

.....VIII..... Semester

Date 26/5/23

ROOM NO.	DATE	TIME	SUBJECT	FACULTY NAME
	29/05/23	10 A.M - 12 P.M	AOR	Prof. Chhanna P.
		3:00 - 5:00	Law of Tort	Prof. D.L.P. Shah
	30/5/23	10:00 - 12:00	Health Law	Prof. Aditya A.
		1:00 - 3:00	Law of Ev.	Prof. A. Sajid M.
	31/5/23	10:00 - 12:00	Penalty	Dr. Shikha D.
		1:00 - 3:00		

.....VI..... Semester

ROOM NO.	DATE	TIME	SUBJECT	FACULTY NAME
	29/5/23	10:00 - 12:00	I.B.E.	M. Navin D.
		1:00 - 3:00	Legal Chemistry	Asst. P. Anurag Navin D.
	30/5/23	10:00 - 12:00	SAPM	Prof. Anurag
		1:00 - 3:00	I.P.R.	Asst. Prof. Deep Shah
	31/5/23	10:00 - 12:00	Intellectual P.	Prof. Chhanna P.
		1:00 - 3:00	I.O.S.	Prof. Dhanraj A.

..... Semester

ROOM NO.	DATE	TIME	SUBJECT	FACULTY NAME

..... Semester

ROOM NO.	DATE	TIME	SUBJECT	FACULTY NAME

..... Semester

ROOM NO.	DATE	TIME	SUBJECT	FACULTY NAME

H.O.D. / DEAN / DIRECTOR SIGN.

H.O.D. / DEAN / DIRECTOR

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Academic Session 2023

CRASH COURSE - TIME TABLE

Stream BBA/LLB

..... Semester

Date 27/5/23

ROOM NO.	DATE	TIME	SUBJECT	FACULTY NAME
	29/5/23	9:30 - 3:00	Hindu Law	Prof. Akkadi S
	30/5/23	"	Legal Comp.	Prof. Chhannayee D.
	31/5/23	"	Advance AIC	Prof. Ami A.
	1/06/23	"	Constitutional	Prof. Aditya A.
	2/06/23	"	Element R.	Prof. Sajdevi M.
	3/06/23	"	Bus. Statutory	Prof. Ami A.

..... Semester

ROOM NO.	DATE	TIME	SUBJECT	FACULTY NAME

..... Semester

ROOM NO.	DATE	TIME	SUBJECT	FACULTY NAME

..... Semester

ROOM NO.	DATE	TIME	SUBJECT	FACULTY NAME

..... Semester

ROOM NO.	DATE	TIME	SUBJECT	FACULTY NAME

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Academic Session 21-23

Pre University Test Time Table

Date 27/5/23

Stream BBA/LLB

III Semester

NAME

ROOM NO.	DATE	TIME	SUBJECT
	5/06/23	10:00-1:00	Legal Language
	06/06/23	"	History
	7/06/23	"	Hindu Law
	8/06/23	"	Economics
	9/06/23	"	Constitution Law-II
	10/06/23	"	Political Science

NAME

ROOM NO.	DATE	TIME	SUBJECT

NAME

ROOM NO.	DATE	TIME	SUBJECT

NAME

ROOM NO.	DATE	TIME	SUBJECT

NAME

ROOM NO.	DATE	TIME	SUBJECT

NAME

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Academic Session 2022-23

Stream BBALLR Record of Documents Submitted to H.O.D. / DEAN / DIRECTOR for University and Exam Department Date _____

Semester	Subjects	Name of the Faculty	Mid Term - I Question Paper Folder & Time Table	Mid Term - II Question Paper Folder & Time Table	I - Project Time Table	II - Project Time Table	Crash Course Time Table	PUT Question Paper Folder & Time Table
Date	<u>BAAC</u>							
<u>VII</u> Sem	<u>Admic</u>	<u>Prof. Anjia</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Batch Coordinator	<u>Prof. Statistics</u>	<u>Prof. Anjia</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1. <u>Ishtika Khan</u>	<u>Prof. Tejdev M.</u>	<u>HR</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2. <u>Dr. K. N. S.</u>	<u>Prof. Anujya</u>	<u>Constitution</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Prof. Chetanshu Kesal</u>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Prof. Anujya Shrivastava</u>	<u>Practicals</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



Semester	Subjects	Name of the Faculty	Mid Term - I Question Paper Folder & Time Table	Mid Term - II Question Paper Folder & Time Table	I - Project Time Table	II - Project Time Table	Crash Course Time Table	PUT Question Paper Folder & Time Table
Date								
<u>VII</u> Sem	<u>BAACM</u>	<u>Prof. Anjia</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Batch Coordinator	<u>Unorden J.</u>	<u>Prof. Chitara P.</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1. <u>Anjia</u>	<u>IRE</u>	<u>Pr. Anujya D.</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<u>ZAS</u>	<u>Prof. Dipankar A.</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2. _____	<u>AI CIP C</u>	<u>Prof. Navin D.</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<u>IPR</u>	<u>Prof. Dr. P. S. J.</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



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20

Director & Dean/Principal/H.O.D.
Prof. (Dr.) Manpreet Kaur Rajpal
Dean
Indore Institute of Law

H.O.D. / DEAN / DIRECTOR



INDORE INSTITUTE OF LAW
(Affiliated to DAV and Bar Council of India, New Delhi)
(ISO 9001-2008 Certified)

Academic Session 22-23

Stream B BALL B

Record of Assessment of Mid Terms, Project Presentations & PUT

Semester	Subjects	Name of the Faculty	Mid Term - I			Project Presentation - I			Mid Term - II			Project Presentation - II			PUT	
			Answer Sheet Checked & Approved	Answer Sheet Submitted to Staff Room	Project Checked & Approved	Project Disclosed to Students	Project Submitted to Staff Room	Answer Sheet Checked & Approved	Answer Sheet Submitted to Staff Room	Project Checked & Approved	Project Disclosed to Students	Project Submitted to Staff Room	Answer Sheet Checked & Approved	Answer Sheet Submitted to Staff Room	Answer Sheet Disclosed to Students	Answer Sheet Submitted to Staff Room
III Sem	Ad. AIC	Prof. Anni A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Batch Coordinator	Prof. Anni A	Prof. Anni A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
1.	Prof. Anni A	Prof. Anni A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.	Prof. Anni A	Prof. Anni A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Date																
H.O.D. / DEAN / DIRECTOR Sign.																
III Sem	SAPM	Prof. Anni A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Batch Coordinator	Prof. Anni A	Prof. Anni A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
1.	Prof. Anni A	Prof. Anni A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.	Prof. Anni A	Prof. Anni A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Date																
H.O.D. / DEAN / DIRECTOR Sign.																



Handwritten signature and date: 21/11/22

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Academic Session 22-23

Stream BBALLB

Academic Record of Semester (Post Exam & Projects)

Date _____

Semester	Subjects	Name of the Faculty	Midterm-I Status	PPT-I Status	Progress Report (Hard Copy)	Midterm-II Status	PPT-II Status	Progress Report (Hard Copy)	Crash Course Status	PUT Status	Progress Report (Hard Copy)	Internal Marks Issued	External Viva Status
III Sem Batch Coordinator	Ad. Accessories	Prof. Anni A	Date: 18/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass
	Bas. Statistics	Prof. Anni A	Date: 18/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass
	Hindu Law	Prof. Anshu S.	Date: 18/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass
2.	Legal Language	Prof. Chinmay Y.R.	Date: 18/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass
	Hindu Law	Prof. Jyoti M.	Date: 18/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass
	Const. Law	Prof. Aditya A.	Date: 18/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass
H.O.D. / DEAN / DIRECTOR Sign.													
VI Sem Batch Coordinator	I.B.C	Prof. Shikha R.	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass
	Language Test	Chitambar P.	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass
	S.A.P.M	Anni A	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass
2. Prof. Sushila M.	Law of crime	Manoj D	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass
	J.P.R	Deep Shah	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass
	J.O.S	Deep Shah	Date: 21/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass	Date: 24/11/22 Status: Pass
H.O.D. / DEAN / DIRECTOR Sign.													

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Academic Session 2022-23

Stream BBA LLB

Record of Academic Toppers during the Session

Date _____

Semester	Subjects	Name of the Faculty	Mid Term - I Name of Toppers				Project Submission & Presentation - I Name of Best Scorers				Certificate Issued	
			I	II	III	IV (If Any)	I	II	III	IV (If Any)		
I Sem Batch Coordinator 1. Shikha	Contract	Jai Lal Maheshwari	Aayushi Jain	Pragati Agarwal	Smeeksha Purohit	-	Kamisha Nitigambhar	Rishi Khatri	-	-	✓	
			2. Shikha Maheshwari	Pragati Agarwal	Kamisha Purohit	-	Pratiksha Muskan	Alfa	-	-	✓	
DATE												
H.O.D. / DEAN / DIRECTOR Sign.												
	III Sem Batch Coordinator 1. Akshay	Constitutional Aditya Anandhi	Kapila Sangeeta Lakshmi	Deevy Kapila	Abhishek Bansal	-	Kimaya Devraj	Somya Verma	-	-	✓	
2. Shikha Maheshwari	Deevy Kapila			Abhishek Bansal	-	Kimaya Devraj	Somya Verma	-	-	✓		
DATE												
H.O.D. / DEAN / DIRECTOR Sign.												

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SAMPLE OF MENTOR & MENTEE FILE REGISTER


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INDORE INSTITUTE OF LAW

(Mentor System)



Name of the Student: Mantasha

Mentoring Description

Date	Mentoring Description
04/12/18	She want to participate in many programmes, guided her way through.
05/01/19	Short internship related query.
13/03/19	Discussion as how to be confident during examination & viva.
02/03/19	Discussion about career goals
18/04/20	Guidance for slow writing Problems.
25/06/21	Meet up as motivator & discussed about career goals.
21/06/21	Meet up with syllabus discussion.
01/07/22	Discussion as improvement of result & better performance
5/3/22	Student was guided for better career opportunities

1. Student's Name: Mantasha
 2. Father's Name: Mr. Abdul Quader Idreesi
 3. Mother's Name: Mrs. Nagendra Begum
 4. Permanent Address: 24-13, Samik Kumbh, Namda nagar, GATEWAY PARK (C/13)
 5. Local Address: Dame
 6. Mobile No. 9336416348
 7. E-mail: abdul.quaderidreesi@gmail.com
 8. Category: General OBC SC ST Minority
 9. Blood Group: B+
 10. Family Occupation: Service/Business/Other BUSINESS
 11. Monthly Income:
 12. Guardian's Name: Occupation:
 13. Dept./ Institute of Working:
 14. Interest of Students: Class & Singing
 15. 1. Cultural
 16. 2. Literature
 17. 3. Other Painting, Mock Court, Regd Skit Competition
 18. Future Plan: Judiciary
 19. 1. Business/Service:
 20. 2. Future study Plan:

Results:

School Name	Class Name	Roll No.	Marks
<u>Air Force School</u>	<u>10th</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>89.21</u>
<u>Air Force School</u>	<u>12th</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>62.31</u>
<u>Course Name</u>	<u>Enrolment No</u>	<u>DL1801498</u>	
<u>BALL3</u>	<u>1st Sem.</u>	<u>80440165</u>	<u>60.83%</u>
	<u>2nd Sem.</u>	<u>80440165</u>	<u>68%</u>
	<u>3rd Sem.</u>	<u>80440165</u>	<u>61.7%</u>
	<u>4th Sem.</u>	<u>80440165</u>	<u>78.6%</u>
	<u>5th Sem.</u>	<u>80440165</u>	<u>77.8%</u>
	<u>6th Sem.</u>	<u>80440165</u>	<u>78%</u>
	<u>7th Sem.</u>	<u>80440165</u>	<u>58.3%</u>
	<u>8th Sem.</u>	<u>.....</u>	
	<u>9th Sem.</u>	<u>.....</u>	
	<u>10th Sem.</u>	<u>.....</u>	

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(Mentor System)



Student's Name: Mithi Jain
 Father's Name: Mr. Sachin Jain
 Mother's Name: Ms. Sushil Jain
 Permanent Address: A-98, opp. of Club House, Salicab, G.H., Indore.
 Local Address: _____

Mobile No. 7898381306
 E-mail: SKJain51976@gmail.com
 Category: General OBC SC ST Minority
 Blood Group: A+
 Family Occupation: Service/Business/Other

Monthly Income: _____
 Guardian's Name: _____
 Relation: _____
 Occupation: _____

Dept./ Institute of Working: _____
 Interest of Students:
 1. Cultural Dancing Singing
 2. Literature Extempore, Debating, Poem Writing
 3. Other Law & Skills Related Competitions

Future Plan:
 1. Business /Service: Teaching
 2. Future study Plan: _____

Results:

School Name	Class Name	Roll No.	Marks
Pooja Girls School Indore	10th	1224374	-
_____	12th	171078	371
Course Name	_____	DL1801502	_____
BALLB	1st Sem.	80440188	58.17%
_____	2nd Sem.	-11-	61.67%
_____	3rd Sem.	-11-	55.33%
_____	4th Sem.	-4-	73%
_____	5th Sem.	-4-	73.33%
_____	6th Sem.	-4-	72%
_____	7th Sem.	-11-	62.0%
_____	8th Sem.	_____	_____
_____	9th Sem.	_____	_____
_____	10th Sem.	_____	_____

Date	Mentoring Description
07/03/19	short internship related query
4/8/19	guided for communication skills
5/2/20	guided for internship as well as induction programme
17/5/20	Helped with Research Paper Publication
12/12/20	Meet up for some personal problems
5/2/21	guidance of future studies such as post graduation.
6/1/21	Meet up for general attendance
22/11/21	Meet up for work in concentration and focus on studies
19/5/22	Discussion on practical aspects of Law - participation in various Competitions

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SAMPLE OF CODE OF CONDUCT


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**STUDENT
MANUAL**



INDORE INSTITUTE OF LAW SM

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Leader of Law Education for last 16 years

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Director & Dean/Principal/H.O.D.
 Prof. (Dr.) Manpreet Kaur Rajpal
 Dean
 Indore Institute of Law



time of admission in first year. From second year they can purchase it from Library.

- The formal attire that is navy blue trousers, plain blue full sleeves shirt, a navy blue tie and a navy blue blazer, white socks and non patterned black shoes is the dress code for Mondays and Thursdays.
- On Saturday the dress code is maroon college t-shirt which they will get at the time of admission in first year. From second year they can purchase it from Library.

CODE OF CONDUCT

- Use of Mobiles and Tablets is prohibited during the lectures. In case the students are found using devices in the class, the device will be confiscated and the student can be suspended from the college.
- Use of abusive language and faulty body language, misconduct with seniors and the faculties are ground s for disciplinary actions
- The students are supposed to report at the college before the first lectures begins i.e. 9.00AM.
- The canteen premises are to be used only during lunch.
- The students, except the inmates, are not supposed to move to the girls hostel. Resident of the hostel are not to remain in the hostel premises during the lecture without permission of the warden.
- On grounds of any medical emergency, the students are supposed to inform the concerned faculty or the batch coordinator.

The students are to deposit the required documents in the college within the prescribed deadline.

- Any queries related to the college fee and bus fee are to be put up with the concerned members of the staff, details of the same are mentioned in the manual.
- All students availing bus facility from the college have to carry the bus card each day. The bus staff shall check the bus card and only then the students shall be permitted to board the bus. The bus card shall be provided only after the bus fee has been paid.
- The bus fee has to be paid in the month of June yearly for 1st July to 30th June. In case of discontinuation kindly intimate and take permission from concerned authorities by writing an application else it will be considered that the bus facility is being continuously availed.

- All students availing food facility should carry food pass daily with them. The fee of food facility shall be paid in the month of June yearly for 1st July to 30th June. In case of discontinuation, kindly intimate and take permission from concerned authorities by writing an application else it will be considered that the food facility is being continuously availed.
- The students are not supposed to bring visitors to the college without prior permission from the batch coordinator or academic coordinator. The students are not supposed to leave the college premises before 2.30Pm. Exceptions are to be entertained by the batch coordinators.



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1. The Syllabus Link of the Programs are mentioned below.

➤ **B.A.LL.B. (Hons.)-**

<https://www.dauniv.ac.in/public/frontassets/syllabus/Revised-B.A.LL.B.-Hons.-Sem.-I-2021-22.pdf>

➤ **B.B.A.LL.B (Hons.)-**

<https://www.dauniv.ac.in/public/frontassets/syllabus/Revised-B.B.A.LL.B.-Hons.-Sem.-I-2021-22.pdf>

➤ **LL.B (Hons.)-**

<https://www.dauniv.ac.in/public/frontassets/syllabus/Revised-LL.B.-Hons.-Sem.-I-2021-22.pdf>

➤ **LL.M-**

http://www.slw.dauniv.ac.in/cv/SYLLABUS_OF_LL.M._-Latest.pdf

Note:- The Full Syllabus Copy is already provided in 1.2.1.

SAMPLE OF TIME TABLE


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1st & only Law College in India with NAAC Grade A+

B.B.A.LL.B. (Hons.) / B.A.LL.B. (Hons.)

Academic Session- 2022-23

Room No.	Time/Sem./Batch Coordinator	9.15 AM to 10:00 AM	10:00 AM to 10:45 AM	10:45 AM to 11:30 AM	11:30 AM to 12:15 AM	12.15AM to 01.00 PM	01.00 PM to 01:45PM	1-45 PM to 2.30PM	2.30 PM to 3.00 PM
06	B.B.A.LL.B (Hons.) VI Assit. Prof. Ami Agrawal & Assit. Prof. Jaidev Mahendra	International Business Environment (Assit. Prof. Ishita Rana)	Gender Justice & Feminist Jurisprudence (Assit. Prof. Chetan Prakash)	Security Analysis Portfolio Management (Assit. Prof. Ami Agrawal)	11:30 AM to 12:15 AM Lunch	Law of crime II (Cr. P. C.) (Assit. Prof. Naveen Dave)	Intellectual Property Law (Assit. Prof. Deep Shah)	Interpretation of Statutes (Assit. Reva Gupta)	
07	B.B.A.LL.B (Hons.) VIII Assit. Prof. Akkrati Shukla & Assit. Prof. Aditya Awasthi	Law of Evidence (Assit. Prof. Jaidev Mahendra)	Penology & Victimology (Dr. Shikha Dubey)	Law on Corporate finance (Assit. Prof. Deep Shah)		Alternate Dispute Resolution (Assit. Prof. Chetan Prakash)	Health Law (Assit. Prof. Aditya Awasthi)		
05	B.A.LL.B (Hons.) VI Assit. Prof. Shalini Menon & Assit Prof. Chinmayee Das	Political Science VI (Assit. Prof. Sheetal Sikarwar)	Law of Crime II (Cr.P.C) (Assit. Prof. Naveen Dave)	Language III (Dr. Archana Kadam)		Intellectual Property Law (Assit. Prof. Akkrati Shukla)	Interpretation of Statutes & Principles of Legislation (Assit. Prof. Shalini Menon)	Gender Justice & Feminist Jurisprudence (Assit. Prof. Sonali Bhatnagar)	
03	B.A.LL.B (Hons.) VIII Assit. Prof. Chetan Prakash & Assit. Prof. Harmeet Kaur	Alternate Dispute Resolution (Assit. Prof. Shalini Menon)	Law on Corporate Finance (Assit. Prof. Deep Shah)	Health Law (Assit. Prof. Chetan Prakash)		Law of Evidence (Assit. Prof. Harmeet Kaur)	Penology & Victimology (Assit. Prof. Reva Gupta)		

Manu
11/01/23

Director & Dean, Academics

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SAMPLE OF BATCH FILE


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Semester Record Folder

B.B.A.LL.B. (Hons.)

I Year I Semester
Academic Session 2022-23



closed

Manpreet Kaur Rajpal
20/7/23

Batch Coordinators: -

Dr. Manish Pahlke

Asst. Prof. Chinmayee Das

- Contact no. : 8109206212

- Contact no. : 9337291787

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STUDENT RECORD

Prof. (Dr.) Manpreet Kaur Rajpal
Dean
Indore Institute of Law

INDORE INSTITUTE OF LAW						
(Affiliated to DAVV & BCI)						
ADMISSION SESSION 2022-23						
LIST OF CANDIDATES						
BBALLB (Hons.) 1st Year 1 Semester						
S. NO	Student	Father's Name	Date of Birth	Student Mobile	Student Email ID	E Pravesh ID
1	Aarchi Joshi	Prakash Joshi	2004-06-23	8839083513	aarchijoshi51@gmail.com	1220742742340
2	Aastha Jaiswal	Gopal Jaiswal	2003-06-16	8573903660	aastha1416@gmail.com	Pending Epravesh
3	Aayushi Jain	Mr. Mahendra Kumar Ja	2004-12-12	8103754326	aayushij529@gmail.com	1220489268575
4	Alfez Mehar Mehar	Late Siddique Mehar	2003-10-16	8816977777	alfez.meher786@gmail.com	1220765967504
5	Aman Shrivastava	Raj Kumar Shrivastava	2004-03-13	6260236403	shrivastavaaman586@gmail.com	Pending Epravesh
6	Amish Agrawal	Shravan Agrawal	2003-04-18	8878200766	amishagrawal1089@gmail.com	1220753081914
7	Aniket Kashyap	Chhote Lal Kashyap	2003-11-05	8565903660	aniketkashyapspeed@gmail.com	Pending Epravesh
8	Anshul Patidar	Hukumchand Patidar	2004-05-04	6268226916	anshulpatidar4504@gmail.com	1220781132249
9	Anuraj Lega	Om Prakash Lega	2004-09-30	9303536885	anurajjat212@gmail.com	1220743593398
10	Anushka Mahant	Shailendra Mahant	2003-11-07	8965910095	mahantanushka@gmail.com	Pending Epravesh
11	Aparna Kumari	Shankar Oraon	2001-11-15	9508391153	aparnabhagat212@gmail.com	1220754396498
12	Ayushi Sariwal	Ramakant Sariwal	2004-11-19	9109859651	ayushisariwal@gmail.com	Pending Epravesh
13	Bhumi Patel	Sachin Patel	2005-04-29	6265555861	bhumipatel2921@gmail.com	1220733700535
14	Drishti Shukla	Atul K Shukla	2004-08-06	9407413284	sdrishti.atul@gmail.com	1220610026848


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S. NO	Student	Father's Name	Date of Birth	Student Mobile	Student Email ID	E Pravesh ID
15	Geetika Tomar	Shailendra Singh Tomar	2003-03-01	7477290730	geetika01tomar@gmail.com	1220754105027
16	Kanishka Jaiswal	Sanjay Jaiswal	2004-03-29	9571759536	kjaiswal2903@gmail.com	1220755288382
17	Kanishka Maheshwar	Satya Narayan Chechani	2004-03-28	7425993736	kanishkachechan@gmail.com	1220735749017
18	Kanishka Sharma	Mahendra Sharma	2004-11-08	9111611126	kanishka75664@gmail.com	1220633096363
19	Krishna Dixit	Vijay Dixit	2004-02-29	8770586086	krishnadixit2904@gmail.com	1220729679707
20	Lakshaya Mishra	Sushil Mishra	2004-08-19	6232427703	lakshyamishra.lm19@gmail.com	Pending Epravesh
21	Muskan Gothi	Mr. Prakash Chandra Go	2003-08-26	8319520768	gothimuskan26@gmail.com	1220665541606
22	Muskan Sharma	Naveen Sharma	2004-04-01	7389562051	muskansharma.26honeybee@g	1220775267804
23	Nandini Trivedi	Vineet Trivedi	2004-04-09	9399433435	nandini69trivedi@gmail.com	1220738644940
24	Nityanshri Garg	Rajiv Garg	2004-10-25	8458819470	gargnityanshri@gmail.com	1220763166668
25	Pragati Agrawal	Mr. Vinod Kumar Agra	2004-07-02	7024336545	iampragati02@gmail.com	1220737723799
26	Pranjal Ved	Mahesh Ved	2001-12-10	9414226057	pranjalved014@gmail.com	Pending Epravesh
27	Prathvi Singh Gurjar	Gulab Singh Gurjar	2004-11-20	7447041475	prathvigurjar860@gmail.com	1220624571664
28	Riddhi Khatri	Ratan Khatri	2004-11-09	6263948448	riddhikh04@gmail.com	1220739017422
29	Ritika Yadav	Roopsingh Yadav	2004-11-04	7987929584	ritika.sky2727@gmail.com	1220753738758
30	Rosleen Pathak	Rajendra Prasad Pathak	2003-11-10	9691491720	pathakrosleen@gmail.com	1220639069286
31	Ruchi Mali	Subhash Mali	2004-02-11	7489241112	ruchimalakar41@gmail.com	1220740140803


Director & Dean/Principal/H.O.D.
 Prof. (Dr.) Manpreet Kaur Rajpal
 Dean
 Indore Institute of Law

S. NO	Student	Father's Name	Date of Birth	Student Mobile	Student Email ID	E Pravesh ID
32	Shashank Shekhar	Rinku Prasad Maurya	2002-07-27	6306960065	shashankshekhar8756@gmail	1220743603321
33	Shivani Singh Chauhan	Shivbahadur Singh Chauhan	2003-05-01	7974700896	shivanisinh3351@gmail.com	1220750462332
34	Shreya Pandey	Sanjay Kumar Pandey	2004-06-11	6299545589	sp3157675@gmail.com	1220629012215
35	Shreyansh Jain	Sanjay Jain	2003-10-26	7389606389	sj896262@gmail.com	1220775106233
36	Shruti Sarva	Sudhanshu Sarva	2004-07-19	9571295591	sarvashruti17@gmail.com	1220740457888
37	Shubhi Khare	Neeraj Khare	2003-07-13	9993384685	shubhikh13@gmail.com	1220765466525
38	Tirlok Thakur	Surpal Singh Thakur	2003-10-26	9301981760	thakurtriloksingh670@gmail.com	1220737985058
39	Yuvraj Khatri	Yuvraj Khatri	2004-06-03	9766989979	yuvrajkhatri44@gmail.com	1220768728040
40	Zaid Sheikh	Shakiruddin Sheikh	2004-09-13	9425450353	sheikhzaid1309@gmail.com	1220737579434
					Director & Dean, Academics	

Manu
07/09/23

Manu
Director & Dean/Principal/H.O.D.
Prof. (Dr.) Manpreet Kaur Rajpal
Dean
Indore Institute of Law

INDORE INSTITUTE OF LAW

(Affiliated to DAVV & BCI)

***CUMULATIVE SEMESTER
RECORD***

Prof. (Dr.) Manpreet Kaur Rajpal
Dean
Indore Institute of Law

INDORE INSTITUTE OF LAW

(Affiliated to DAVV & BCI)

***CUMULATIVE
ATTENDANCE SHEET***

Prof. (Dr.) Manpreet Kaur Rajpal
Dean
Indore Institute of Law

INDORE INSTITUTE OF LAW
(Affiliated to D.A.V.V. & BC)
Cumulative Attendance Sheets- Sep to May, -2022-23
Academic Session - 2022-23
B.B.A.LL.B. (Hons.)- 1st Year I Semester

S. No.	Name of Students	Business Communication : Total Lecture=25 75% = 18 60%= 15 15%=3.75			English : Total Lecture=24 75% = 18 60%= 14.4 15%=3.6			Financial Accounting : Total Lecture=70 75% = 52.5 60%= 42 15%=10.5			Law of Contract : Total Lecture=98 75% = 73.5 60%= 58.8 15%=14.7			Law of Tort : Total Lecture=69 75% = 51.75 60%= 41.4 15%=10.35			Organizational Behaviour : Total Lecture=62 75% = 46.5 60%= 37.2 15%=9.3			Event Attendance=0 Total of 75%=0 65%=0 15%=0	Total Lecture=348 75% = 261 65%= 208.2 15%=52.2	Over All Total
		Actual Attendance	Extra Attendance	Total	Actual Attendance	Extra Attendance	Total	Actual Attendance	Extra Attendance	Total	Actual Attendance	Extra Attendance	Total	Actual Attendance	Extra Attendance	Total	Actual Attendance	Extra Attendance	Total			
1	Aarchi Joshi	9	0	9	4	5	9	22	10	32	21	5	26	12	10	22	24	10	34		132	37.931
2	Aayushi jain	16	10	26	21	10	31	50	10	60	66	10	76	41	10	51	51	10	61		305	87.6437
3	Alfez mehar	12	5	17	21	5	26	44	5	49	40	10	50	33	5	38	37	5	42		222	63.7931
4	AMAN SHRIVASTAVA	15	10	25	7	10	17	49	10	59	47	10	57	35	10	45	35	10	45		248	71.2644
5	Amish Agrawal	14	10	24	11	10	21	49	10	59	46	10	56	41	10	51	36	10	46		257	73.8506
6	Aniket kashyap	0	5	5	0	5	5	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	6		20	5.74713
7	Anshul Patidar	15	10	25	15	10	25	64	10	74	68	10	78	48	10	58	50	10	60		320	91.954
8	Anuraj lega jat	16	10	26	21	10	31	37	10	47	42	10	52	39	10	49	38	5	43		248	71.2644
9	Anushka mahant	6	10	16	0	5	5	12	5	17	17	10	27	14	5	19	12	10	22		106	30.4598
10	Aparna Kumari	22	10	32	24	10	34	64	10	74	76	10	86	50	10	60	53	10	63		349	100.287
11	Ayushi Sariwal	9	5	14	0	10	10	15	5	20	24	10	34	16	5	21	20	5	25		124	35.6322

Manu
21/11/23

Manu
Director & Dean/Principal/H.O.D.
Prof. (Dr.) Manpreet Kaur Rajpal
Dean
Indore Institute of Law

S. No.	Name of Students	Business Communication ; Total Lecture=25 75% = 18 60%= 15 15%=3.75			English : Total. Lecture=24 75% = 18 60%= 14.4 15%=3.6			Financial Accounting ; Total Lecture=70 75% = 52.5 60%= 42 15%=10.5			Law of Contract : Total Lecture=98 75% = 73.5 60%= 58.8 15%=14.7			Law of Tort : Total Lecture=69 75% = 51.75 60%= 41.4 15%=10.35			Organizational Behaviour : Total Lecture=62 75% = 46.5 60%= 37.2 15%=9.3			Event Attendance=0 Total of 75%=0 65%=0 15%=0	Total Lecture=348 75% = 261 65%= 208.2 15%=52.2	Over All Total
		Actual Attendance	Extra Attendance	Total	Actual Attendance	Extra Attendance	Total	Actual Attendance	Extra Attendance	Total	Actual Attendance	Extra Attendance	Total	Actual Attendance	Extra Attendance	Total	Actual Attendance	Extra Attendance	Total			
12	Bhumi patel	14	10	24	14	10	24	49	10	59	52	10	62	46	10	56	43	10	53		278	79.8851
13	Drishiti Shukla	14	10	24	20	10	30	45	10	55	54	10	64	43	10	53	44	10	54		280	80.4598
14	Geetika Tomar	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	5	8		14	4.02299
15	Kanishka Jaiswal	0	10	10	0	5	5	0	10	10	0	10	10	0	10	10	0	10	10		55	15.8046
16	Kanishka Maheshwari	11	10	21	16	10	26	46	10	56	52	10	62	42	10	52	43	10	53		270	77.5862
17	Kanishka Sharma	15	10	25	4	5	9	30	10	40	32	10	42	27	5	32	29	10	39		187	53.7356
18	Krishna Dixit	13	10	23	17	10	27	33	10	43	39	10	49	38	10	48	27	10	37		227	65.2299
19	Lakshaya mishra	7	10	17	15	10	25	34	10	44	35	10	45	38	10	48	32	10	42		221	63.5057
20	Meharsh Patidar	3	10	13	3	10	13	19	5	24	18	10	28	20	0	20	12	10	22		120	34.4828
21	Muskan gothi	16	10	26	16	10	26	55	10	65	69	10	79	49	10	59	48	10	58		313	89.9425
22	Muskan sharma	6	10	16	16	10	26	46	10	56	46	10	56	37	10	47	44	10	54		255	73.2759
23	Nandini Trivedi	9	10	19	8	10	18	30	10	40	34	10	44	26	10	36	26	10	36		193	55.4598
24	Nityanshri garg	16	10	26	11	10	21	47	10	57	55	10	65	37	10	47	42	10	52		268	77.0115
25	Pragati agrawal	21	10	31	24	10	34	61	10	71	79	10	89	57	10	67	54	10	64		356	102.299

Manu
3/7/23

Manu
Director & Dean/Principal/H.O.D.
Prof. (Dr.) Manpreet Kaur Rajpal
Dean
Indore Institute of Law

S. No.	Name of Students	Business Communication ; Total Lecture=25 75% = 18 60%= 15 15%=3.75			English : Tot... Lecture=24 75% = 18 60%= 14.4 15%=3.6			Financial Accounting ;Total Lecture=70 75% = 52.5 60%= 42 15%=10.5			Law of Contract : Total Lecture=98 75% = 73.5 60%= 58.8 15%=14.7			Law of Tort : Total Lecture=69 75% = 51.75 60%= 41.4 15%=10.35			Organizational Behaviour : Total Lecture=62 75% = 46.5 60%= 37.2 15%=9.3			Event Attendance=0 Total of 75%=0 65%=0 15%=0	Total Lecture=348 75% = 261 65%= 208.2 15%=52.2	Over All Total
		Actual Attendance	Extra Attendance	Total	Actual Attendance	Extra Attendance	Total	Actual Attendance	Extra Attendance	Total	Actual Attendance	Extra Attendance	Total	Actual Attendance	Extra Attendance	Total	Actual Attendance	Extra Attendance	Total			
26	Pranjal ved	21	10	31	0	10	10	37	10	47	50	10	60	34	10	44	28	10	38		230	66.092
27	Prathvi Gurjar	0	0	0	5	0	5	2	0	2	4	0	4	5	0	5	11	5	16		32	9.1954
28	Riddhi khatri	17	10	27	6	10	16	36	10	46	40	10	50	36	10	46	27	10	37		222	63.7931
29	Rosleen Pathak	19	10	29	16	10	26	50	10	60	58	10	68	51	10	61	43	10	53		297	85.3448
30	Ruchi Mali	7	0	7	14	5	19	33	5	38	43	10	53	32	5	37	33	10	43		197	56.6092
31	SAMIKSHA PORWAL	8	0	8	3	5	8	33	10	43	38	10	48	18	10	28	20	10	30		165	47.4138
32	Shashank Shekhar	1	0	1	14	0	14	19	0	19	18	0	18	19	0	19	17	5	22		93	26.7241
33	Shivani Singh Chauhan	0	5	5	1	10	11	4	5	9	7	5	12	6	5	11	11	10	21		69	19.8276
34	Shreya pandey	11	0	11	9	0	9	37	0	37	53	0	53	41	5	46	34	5	39		195	56.0345
35	Shreyansh Jain	13	10	23	18	10	28	39	10	49	48	10	58	39	10	49	39	10	49		256	73.5632
36	Shruti Sarva	9	10	19	13	10	23	46	10	56	45	10	55	37	10	47	38	10	48		248	71.2644
37	Shubhi Khare	0	0	0	4	0	4	6	0	6	7	0	7	11	0	11	13	5	18		46	13.2184
38	Trilok Singh Thakur	5	0	5	9	5	14	32	5	37	35	5	40	24	5	29	32	10	42		167	47.9885
39	Yuvraj khatri	2	5	7	5	5	10	11	0	11	11	10	21	18	0	18	16	10	26		93	26.7241

Manu
5/7/23

Manu
Director & Dean/Principal/H.O.D.
Prof. (Dr.) Manpreet Kaur Rajpal
Dean
Indore Institute of Law

S. No.	Name of Students	Business Communication ; Total Lecture=25 75% = 18 60%= 15 15%=3.75			English : Total Lecture=24 75% = 18 60%= 14.4 15%=3.6			Financial Accounting :Total Lecture=70 75% = 52.5 60%= 42 15%=10.5			Law of Contract : Total Lecture=98 75% = 73.5 60%= 58.8 15%=14.7			Law : Tort : Total Lecture=69 75% = 51.75 60%= 41.4 15%=10.35			Organizational Behaviour : Total Lecture=62 75% = 46.5 60%= 37.2 15%=9.3			Event Attendance=0 Total of 75%=0 65%=0 15%=0	Total Lecture=348 75% = 261 65%= 208.2 15%=52.2	Over All Total
		Actual Attendance	Extra Attendance	Total	Actual Attendance	Extra Attendance	Total	Actual Attendance	Extra Attendance	Total	Actual Attendance	Extra Attendance	Total	Actual Attendance	Extra Attendance	Total	Actual Attendance	Extra Attendance	Total			
40	Zaid Sheikh	10	10	20	15	10	25	46	10	56	42	10	52	40	10	50	31	10	41	244	70.1149	

Faculty Coordinator



Director & Dean (Academics)


Director & Dean/Principal/H.O.D.
 Prof. (Dr.) Manpreet Kaur Rajpal
 Dean
 Indore Institute of Law

INDORE INSTITUTE OF LAW

(Affiliated to DAVV & BCI)

***CUMULATIVE EVENT
ATTENDANCE SHEET***

Prof. (Dr.) Manpreet Kaur Rajpal
Dean
Indore Institute of Law

INDORE INSTITUTE OF LAW

(Affiliated to D.A.V.V. & BCI)

1st & only Law College of India with NAAC A+ Grade

Cumulative Event Attendance Sheet

B.B.A.LL.B. (Hons.) I Year I Semester

Academic Session-2022-23

S. No.	Name of Students	Gendalal Ji Bam Memorial Competition - Republic Day	Induction - Exordium- 2k23			Seminar on Constitutional Law	Freshers Moot Court Competition	Smt. Nirmala Devi Bam Memorial International Moot Court Competition			Indore Institute of Law - Got Talent	Total
			Talent Hunt	Sports Carnival	Fashion Fiesta			5/19/2023	5/20/2023	5/21/2023		
			26/01/2023	24/2023	2/5/2023			2/6/2023	4/4/2023	4/10/2023		
1	Aarchi Joshi	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	0
2	Aayushi jain	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	9
3	Alfez mehar	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	8
4	AMAN SHRIVASTAVA	P	A	A	P	A	P	A	A	P	P	5
5	Amish Agrawal	P	P	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	2
6	Aniket kashyap	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	0
7	Anshul Patidar	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	8
8	Anuraj lega jat	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	9
9	Anushka mahant	A	A	A	A	P	P	P	A	A	A	3
10	Aparna Kumari	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	8
11	Ayushi Sariwal	P	P	P	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	3
12	Bhumi patel	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	8

Manu
5/7/23

Manu
Director & Dean/Principal/H.O.D.
Prof. (Dr.) Manpreet Kaur Rajpal
Dean
Indore Institute of Law

		Gendal Ji Bam Memorial	Induction Exordium- 2k23			Seminar on Constitution	Freshers Meet	Smt. Nirmala Devi Bam Memorial			Indore Institute	Total
			A	P	P			A	P	P		
13	Drishiti Shukla	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	9
14	Geetika Tomar	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	0
15	Kanishka Maheshwari	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	8
16	Kanishka Sharma	A	A	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	5
17	Krishna Dixit	A	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	8
18	Lakshaya mishra	P	A	A	P	A	A	P	A	P	P	5
19	Meharsh Patidar	A	P	A	A	A	A	P	A	P	P	4
20	Muskan gothi	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	8
21	Muskan sharma	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	8
22	Nandini Trivedi	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	9
23	Nityanshri garg	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	8
24	Pragati agrawal	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	8
25	Pranjal ved	A	P	P	A	P	A	P	A	A	P	5
26	Prathvi Gurjar	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	0
27	Riddhi khatri	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	8
28	Rosleen Pathak	A	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	8
29	Ruchi Mali	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	8
30	SAMIKSHA PORWAL	A	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	8
31	Shashank Shekhar	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	8
32	Shivani Singh Chauhan	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	5
33	Shreya pandey	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	5

Manu
05/07/23

		Gendal Ji Bam Memorial	Induction Exordium- 2k23			Seminar on Constitution	Freshers Meet	Smt. Nirmala Devi Bam Memorial			Indore Institute	Total
			A	P	P			A	P	P		
34	Shreyansh Jain	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	8
35	Shruti Sarva	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	9
36	Shubhi Khare	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	0
37	Trilok Singh Thakur	P	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	1
38	Yuvraj khatri	P	P	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	2
39	Zaid Sheikh	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	8
40												0

Faculty Coordinator

Manu
05/07/23

Director & Dean, Academics

Manu
Director & Dean/Principal/H.O.D.
Prof. (Dr.) Manpreet Kaur Rajpal
Dean
Indore Institute of Law

INDORE INSTITUTE OF LAW

(Affiliated to DAVV & BCI)

CUMULATIVE PUT MARKS

Prof. (Dr.) Manpreet Kaur Rajpal
Dean
Indore Institute of Law

INDORE INSTITUTE OF LAW

(Affiliated to D.A.V.V. & B.C.I.)

Academic Session- 2022 - 23

Pre - University Exam

Time Table

BALLB – I Semester			
Time	Date	Subject	Faculty Name
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	24/4/2023	English	Prof. Sheetal Sikarwar
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	26/4/2023	Economics	Prof. Ishita Rana
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	28/4/2023	Law of Contract	Prof. Amit Kumar
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	1/5/2023	Law of Tort	Prof. Vishwajeet Bhookar
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	3/5/2023	Pol Science	Prof. Madhuri Modi
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	6/5/2023	History	Prof. Shital Sikarwar
BBALLB – I Semester			
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	24/4/2023	English	Asst.Prof. Sheetal
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	26/4/2023	Org. Behavior	Dr. Kavita Dive
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	28/4/2023	Law of Contract	Prof. Jaidev Mahendra
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	1/5/2023	Law of Torts	Prof. Deep Shah
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	3/5/2023	Financial Accounting	Dr. Manish Phalke
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	6/5/2023	Business Communication	Dr. K.N.Mishra
LLB (Hon.) I Semester			
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	24/4/2023	English	Asst.Prof. Sheetal
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	26/4/2023	Labor Law -I	Prof. Chetan Prakash
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	28/4/2023	Constitution Law - I	Prof. Shubhank Khare
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	1/5/2023	Family Law – I	Prof. Kusum Joshi
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	3/5/2023	Law of Contract-I	Prof. Naveen Dave
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	6/5/2023	Gender Justice	Prof. Monica Patni
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	8/5/2023	Women & Criminal law	Dr. Shikha Dubey

MOJHA
31/03/23
Director & Dean Academics

Prof. (Dr.) Manpreet Kaur Rajpal
Dean
Indore Institute of Law

INDORE INSTITUTE OF LAW

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***CUMULATIVE CRASH COURSE
ATTENDANCE SHEET***

Prof. (Dr.) Manpreet Kaur Rajpal
Dean
Indore Institute of Law

INDORE INSTITUTE OF LAW

(Affiliated to D.A.V.V. & B.C.U.)

Academic Session- 2022 - 23

Crash Course

Time Table

BALLB – I Semester			
Time	Date	Subject	Faculty Name
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	17/4/2023	Economics	Prof. Ishita Rana
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	18/4/2023	English	Prof. Sheetal Sikarwar
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	19/4/2023	Law of Contract	Prof. Amit Kumar
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	20/4/2023	Law of Tort	Prof. Vishwajeet Brooker
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	21/4/2023	Pol Science	Prof. Madhuri Modi
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	22/4/2023	History	Prof. Sheetal Sikarwar
BBALLB – I Semester			
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	17/4/2023	English	Asst.Prof. Sheetal
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	18/4/2023	Org. Behavior	Dr. Kavita Dive
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	19/4/2023	Law of Contract	Prof. Jaidev Mahendra
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	20/4/2023	Law of Torts	Prof. Deep Shah
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	21/4/2023	Financial Accounting	Dr. Manish Phalke
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	22/4/2023	Business Communication	Dr. K.N.Mishra
LLB (Hon.) I Semester			
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	17/4/2023	Women & Criminal law	Dr. Shikha Dubey
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	18/4/2023	Labor Law -I	Prof. Chetan Prakash
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	19/4/2023	Constitution Law - I	Prof. Shubhank Khare
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	20/4/2023	Family Law – I	Prof. Kusum Joshi
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	21/4/2023	Law of Contract-I	Prof. Naveen Dave
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	22/4/2023	Gender Justice	Prof. Monica Patri
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	23/4/2023	English	Asst.Prof. Sheetal

Manpreet
31/03/23
Director & Dean Academics

Prof. (Dr.) Manpreet Kaur Rajpal
Dean
Indore Institute of Law

INDORE INSTITUTE OF LAW

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CUMULATIVE MID - TERM

Prof. (Dr.) Manpreet Kaur Rajpal
Dean
Indore Institute of Law

INDORE INSTITUTE OF LAW

Academic Session: 2022 - 23

Mid Term I

Time Table

BALLB - I Semester

Time	Date	Subject	Faculty Name
9:30 AM to 11:30 AM	1/11/2022	English	Prof. Saba Khan
12:30 PM to 2:30 PM	1/11/2022	Economics	Prof. Ambarish Bapa
9:30 AM to 11:30 AM	2/11/2022	Law of Contract	Prof. Amit Kumar
12:30 PM to 2:30 PM	2/11/2022	Law of Tort	Prof. Vishwajeet Bhookar
9:30 AM to 11:30 AM	3/11/2022	Pol Science	Prof. Madhuri Modi
12:30 PM to 2:30 PM	3/11/2022	History	Prof. Sheetal Sikarwar

BBA LLB - I Semester

Time	Date	Subject	Faculty Name
9:30 AM to 11:30 AM	1/11/2022	English	Asst.Prof. Saba
12:30 PM to 2:30 PM	1/11/2022	Org. Behavior	Dr. Kavita Dive
9:30 AM to 11:30 AM	2/11/2022	Financial Accounting	Dr. Manish Phalke
12:30 PM to 2:30 PM	2/11/2022	Business Communication	Dr. K.N.Mishra
9:30 AM to 11:30 AM	3/11/2022	Law of Torts	Prof. Deep Shah
12:30 PM to 2:30 PM	3/11/2022	Law of Contract	Prof. Jaidev Mahendra

Manpreet

Dr. Manpreet Kaur Rajpal

Director & Dean Academic

INDORE INSTITUTE OF LAW

(Affiliated to DAVV & BCI)

***CUMULATIVE PROJECT
PRESENTATION (PPT)***

Prof. (Dr.) Manpreet Kaur Rajpal
Dean
Indore Institute of Law

INDORE INSTITUTE OF LAW

(Affiliated to D.A.V.V. & B.C.I.)

Academic Session- 2022 - 23

Research Paper Presentation

Time Table

BALLB - I Semester			
Time	Date	Subject	Faculty Name
9:30 AM to 3:00 PM	9/1/2023	English	Prof. Sheetal Sikarwar
9:30 AM to 3:00 PM	9/1/2023	Economics	Prof. Ambarish Bapa
9:30 AM to 3:00 PM	10/1/2023	English	Prof. Sheetal Sikarwar
9:30 AM to 3:00 PM	10/1/2023	Economics	Prof. Ambarish Bapat
9:30 AM to 3:00 PM	11/1/2023	Pol Science	Prof. Madhuri Modi
9:30 AM to 3:00 PM	11/1/2023	History	Prof. Sheetal Sikarwar
9:30 AM to 3:00 PM	12/1/2023	Pol Science	Prof. Madhuri Modi
9:30 AM to 3:00 PM	12/1/2023	History	Prof. Sheetal Sikarwar
9:30 AM to 3:00 PM	13/1/2023	Contract	Prof. Amit Kumar
9:30 AM to 3:00 PM	13/1/2023	Law of Torts	Prof. Vishwajeet Bhooakar
9:30 AM to 3:00 PM	14/1/2023	Contract	Prof. Amit Kumar
9:30 AM to 3:00 PM	14/1/2023	Law of Torts	Prof. Vishwajeet Bhooakar
BBALB - I			
Time	Date	Subject	Faculty Name
9:30 AM to 3:00 PM	9/1/2023	Org. Behavior	Dr. Kavita Dive
9:30 AM to 3:00 PM	9/1/2023	Financial Accounting	Dr. Manish Phalke
9:30 AM to 3:00 PM	10/1/2023	Org. Behavior	Dr. Kavita Dive
9:30 AM to 3:00 PM	10/1/2023	Financial Accounting	Dr. Manish Phalke
9:30 AM to 3:00 PM	11/1/2023	Business Communication	Dr. K.N.Mishra
9:30 AM to 3:00 PM	11/1/2023	Law of Torts	Prof. Deep Shah
9:30 AM to 3:00 PM	12/1/2023	Business Communication	Dr. K.N.Mishra
9:30 AM to 3:00 PM	12/1/2023	Law of Torts	Prof. Deep Shah
9:30 AM to 3:00 PM	13/1/2023	Law of Contract	Prof. Jaidev
9:30 AM to 3:00 PM	13/1/2023	English	Prof. Sheetal Sikarwar
9:30 AM to 3:00 PM	14/1/2023	Law of Contract	Prof. Jaidev
9:30 AM to 3:00 PM	14/1/2023	English	Prof. Sheetal Sikarwar

Manpreet
Dr. Manpreet Kaur Rajpal
 Director & Dean Academic

Prof. (Dr.) Manpreet Kaur Rajpal
 Dean
 Indore Institute of Law

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***MONTHLY SEMESTER
RECORD***

Prof. (Dr.) Manpreet Kaur Rajpal
Dean
Indore Institute of Law

INDORE INSTITUTE OF LAW

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APRIL

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Syllabus Status

INDORE INSTITUTE OF LAW

(Affiliated to D.A.V.V. & BCI)
Monthly Status of Syllabus
Academic Session 2022-23

B.B.A.LL.B (Hons.) & Global and Transnational Studies - I Semester

Month April-23

Date 1/5/23

S. No.	Name of Faculty	Subject	Total Lecture Allotted in Session	Status of Syllabus			Lecture Needed	Lecture Taken
				Unit Completed	Unit in Progress	Unit Remaining		
1	Asst. Prof. Shital Sikarwar	English -I	40	Syllabus Completed			—	40
2	Dr. Manish Phalke	Financial Accounting	55	Syllabus Completed			—	70
3	Dr. Kavita Dive	Organizational Behavior	50	All Done			—	72
4	Dr. K. N. Mishra	Business Communication	42	all done			—	42
5	Asst. Prof. Jaidev Mahendra	Law of Contract-I	62	All			—	101
6	Asst. Prof. Deep Shah	Law of Tort	65	All			—	86
	Moot Court							

Manu
1/5/23
Director & Dean, Academics

Manu
Director & Dean/Principal/H.O.D.
Prof. (Dr.) Manpreet Kaur Rajpal
Dean
Indore Institute of Law

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Monthly Attendance Sheet

INDORE INSTITUTE OF LAW

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Attendance Sheet Cumulative

Academic Session - 2022-23

B.B.A.LL.B. (Hons.) & Global - I Year I Semester

April ,2023

S.No.	Student Name	Business Communica tion : Total Lecture = 5 75% Of Total= 3.75	English : Total = 0 75% Of Total= 0	Financial Accounting : Total = 6 75% Of Total= 4.5	Law of Contract : Total Lecture = 14 75% Of Total= 10.5	Law of Tort : Total = 0 75% Of Total= 0	Organizati onal Behaviour : Total = 7 75% Of Total= 5.25	Event Attanda nce - Total = 0 75% Of Total= 0	Total- Total Lecture = 32 75% Of Total= 24
1	Aarchi Joshi	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	3
2	Aayushi jain	3	0	2	4	0	5	0	14
3	Alfez mehar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	AMAN SHRIVASTAVA	1	0	4	5	0	2	0	12
5	Amish Agrawal	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
6	Aniket kashyap	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Anshul Patidar	1	0	5	2	0	2	0	10
8	Anuraj lega jat	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
9	Anushka mahant	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
10	Aparna Kumari	5	0	3	8	0	5	0	21
11	Ayushi Sariwal	2	0	3	2	0	3	0	10
12	Bhumi patel	1	0	3	5	0	3	0	12
13	Drishti Shukla	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	3
14	Geetika Tomar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Kanishka Jaiswal	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
16	Kanishka Maheshwari	6	0	6	12	0	7	0	31
17	Kanishka Sharma	2	0	1	3	0	4	0	10
18	Krishna Dixit	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	4
19	Lakshaya mishra	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	4

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S.No.	Student Name	Business Communica tion : Total Lecture = 5 75% Of Total= 3.75	English : Total = 0 75% Of Total= 0	Financial Accounting : Total = 6 75% Of Total= 4.5	Law of Contract : Total Lecture = 14 75% Of Total= 10.5	Law of Tort : Total = 0 75% Of Total= 0	Organizati onal Behaviour : Total = 7 75% Of Total= 5.25	Event Attanda nce - Total = 0 75% Of Total= 0	Total- Total Lecture = 32 75% Of Total= 24
20	Meharsh Patidar	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
21	Muskan gothi	4	0	3	5	0	2	0	14
22	Muskan sharma	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	5
23	Nandini Trivedi	1	0	1	3	0	2	0	7
24	Nityanshri garg	6	0	6	12	0	6	0	30
25	Pragati agrawal	6	0	5	13	0	7	0	31
26	Pranjal ved	2	0	5	11	0	4	0	22
27	Prathvi Gurjar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Riddhi khatri	2	0	2	4	0	2	0	10
29	Rosleen Pathak	2	0	3	6	0	3	0	14
30	Ruchi Mali	2	0	3	2	0	3	0	10
31	SAMIKSHA PORWAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Shashank Shekhar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Shivani Singh Chauhan	1	0	2	3	0	2	0	8
34	Shreya pandey	2	0	3	4	0	3	0	12
35	Shreyansh Jain	1	0	2	6	0	2	0	11
36	Shruti Sarva	5	0	6	10	0	6	0	27
37	Shubhi Khare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	Trilok Singh Thakur	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
39	Yuvraj khatri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	Zaid Sheikh	1	0	4	5	0	3	0	13


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Mail

Compose

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Inbox 423 1-50 of 7052

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Important

Chats

Drafts 87

Less

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Categories

Manage labels

Create new label

To: aarchijoshi, B.B.A.L.L.B.(Hons.) | Semester Monthly Progress Report - April -2023 12:20 PM
Mail Format Stu...

To: aayushij529, B.B.A.L.L.B.(Hons.) | Semester Monthly Progress Report - April -2023 12:20 PM
Mail Format Stu...

To: alfez.meher, B.B.A.L.L.B.(Hons.) | Semester Monthly Progress Report - April -2023 12:20 PM
Mail Format Stu...

To: shrivastava, B.B.A.L.L.B.(Hons.) | Semester Monthly Progress Report - April -2023 12:20 PM
Mail Format Stu...

To: amishagrawa, B.B.A.L.L.B.(Hons.) | Semester Monthly Progress Report - April -2023 12:20 PM
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To: anshulpatid, B.B.A.L.L.B.(Hons.) | Semester Monthly Progress Report - April -2023 12:20 PM
Mail Format Stu...

Manu
0565123

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Gmail

Search: insert

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- Compose
- Inbox 423
- Starred
- Snoozed
- Important
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- Spam
- Trash
- Categories
- Manage labels
- Create new label

1-60 of 7052

To: anurajst212	B.B.A.LL.B.(Hons.) Semester Monthly Progress Report - April -2023 Mail Format Stu...	
To: mahantanush	B.B.A.LL.B.(Hons.) Semester Monthly Progress Report - April -2023 Mail Format Stu...	12:20 PM
To: apamabhaga	B.B.A.LL.B.(Hons.) Semester Monthly Progress Report - April -2023 Mail Format Stu...	12:20 PM
To: ayushisariw	B.B.A.LL.B.(Hons.) Semester Monthly Progress Report - April -2023 Mail Format Stu...	12:20 PM
To: bhumpatel2	B.B.A.LL.B.(Hons.) Semester Monthly Progress Report - April -2023 Mail Format Stu...	12:20 PM
To: sdrishti.at	B.B.A.LL.B.(Hons.) Semester Monthly Progress Report - April -2023 Mail Format Stu...	12:20 PM

Manu...

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Gmail interface showing search results for 'insent'. The search filters include 'Any time', 'Has attachment', 'To', and 'Is unread'. The results list five emails, all from 'B.B.A.L.L.B.(Hons.) | Semester Monthly Progress Report - April -2023', with a subject line 'Mail Formet Stu...'. The recipients are: geetika01to, kanishkache. 2, kanishka756, krishnadixi, and meharshding. All emails are dated 12:20 PM. A blue scribble is present in the lower right area of the email list.

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Compose

Any time Has attachment To Is unread Advanced search

Inbox 423 1-50 of 7,052

Starred

Snoozed

Important

Chats

Drafts 87

Less

Sent

Scheduled

All Mail

Spam

Trash

Categories

Manage labels

Create new label

To: gothimuskan. B.B.A.L.L.B.(Hons.) | Semester Monthly Progress Report - April -2023 12:20 PM
Mail Format Stu...

To: muskansherm. B.B.A.L.L.B.(Hons.) | Semester Monthly Progress Report - April -2023 12:20 PM
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To: nandini69tr. B.B.A.L.L.B.(Hons.) | Semester Monthly Progress Report - April -2023 12:20 PM
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To: gargnityans. B.B.A.L.L.B.(Hons.) | Semester Monthly Progress Report - April -2023 12:20 PM
Mail Format Stu...

To: iampragati02 B.B.A.L.L.B.(Hons.) | Semester Monthly Progress Report - April -2023 12:19 PM
Mail Format Stu...

To: pranjalved0. B.B.A.L.L.B.(Hons.) | Semester Monthly Progress Report - April -2023 12:19 PM
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Gmail × ☰ ? ⚙️ ☰ 1

Compose

Inbox 423 1-50 of 2052

To:	Subject:	Time:
prathvigurj	B.B.A.L.L.B.(Hons.) I Semester Monthly Progress Report - April -2023 Mail Formet Stu...	12:19 PM
riddhikh04	B.B.A.L.L.B.(Hons.) I Semester Monthly Progress Report - April -2023 Mail Formet Stu...	12:19 PM
pathakrosle	B.B.A.L.L.B.(Hons.) I Semester Monthly Progress Report - April -2023 Mail Formet Stu...	12:19 PM
ruchimalake	B.B.A.L.L.B.(Hons.) I Semester Monthly Progress Report - April -2023 Mail Formet Stu...	12:19 PM
shashanksh	B.B.A.L.L.B.(Hons.) I Semester Monthly Progress Report - April -2023 Mail Formet Stu...	12:19 PM
shivanising	B.B.A.L.L.B.(Hons.) I Semester Monthly Progress Report - April -2023 Mail Formet Stu...	12:19 PM

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Gmail interface showing a list of emails. The search bar contains 'insent'. The list includes several emails from 'B.B.A.L.L.B.(Hons.) I Semester Monthly Progress Report - April -2023' with a 'Mail Format Stu...' attachment. A green signature is visible over the email to 'yuvrajkhatri'.

Folder	Count	To	Subject	Time
Inbox	423	sp3157675	B.B.A.L.L.B.(Hons.) I Semester Monthly Progress Report - April -2023	12:19 PM
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Drafts	67			
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Create new label		yuvrajkhatri.	B.B.A.L.L.B.(Hons.) I Semester Monthly Progress Report - April -2023	12:19 PM

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Gmail interface showing search results for 'insent'. The interface includes a left sidebar with folders like Compose, Inbox (423), Starred, Snoozed, Important, Chats, Drafts (87), Less, Sent, Scheduled, All Mail, Spam, Trash, Categories, Manage labels, and Create new label. The search bar contains 'insent'. Filter buttons include 'Any time', 'Has attachment', 'To', and 'Is unread'. The search results list five emails, all with the subject 'B.B.A.LL.B.(Hons.) I Semester Monthly Progress Report - April -2023' and the sender 'Mail Format Stu...'. The emails are dated 12:19 PM. A green handwritten signature is visible over the first email entry.

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FORMATS

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PROGRESS REPORT
(HARD COPY)

Prof. (Dr.) Manpreet Kaur Rajpal
Dean
Indore Institute of Law

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Ph.: 99770 91777, 99770 19777, 94254 00720, Website:- www.indoreinstituteoflaw.org



Dear Parents,

Greetings from INDORE INSTITUTE OF LAW! The Progress report of your ward is Forwarded to you with a request for necessary action.

Name : _____ B.B.A.LL.B. (Hons) 1 Sem - A

S. No	Subjects	Attendance %	Mid Term 1 (25.00)	Presentation (25.00)	Mid Term 2 (25.00)	Grand Viva (25.00)
1	Business Communication					
2	English					
3	Financial Accounting					
4	Law of Contract					
5	Law of Tort					
6	Organizational Behaviour					

Attendance Remark : Unsatisfactory (Satisfactory-75% & above / Unsatisfactory - Less then 75%)

Conduct Remark : Satisfactory / Unsatisfactory

Students must maintain minimum 75% attendance. Student can maintain their attendance by attending Regular classes, Remedial classes and Extra classes of the concern subject else the Institute will debar the students from appearing in the final University examination and will not allow the student to participate in any of the activity of the Institute.

For any query regarding the performance of your ward you may contact to the Batch Coordinator between 11:00 A.M. to 03:00 P.M. within 3 days of receiving this letter.

Batch Coordinator :

Name	Mobile No.
Dr. Manish Phalke	9827048285
Dr. Kavita Dive	9993586364

Best Wishes

Director & Dean, Academics / Principal

IOS 9001 : 2008 Certified

Run by : Icon Education Society

City Office :- Orbit Mall, 4th Floor, A.B. Road Indore (M.P) 452001

Associate Institute :

INDORE NURSING COLLEGE
(Affiliated to DAVV and Indian Nursing Council, New Delhi)
www.indorenursingcollege.com

IdylliC Institute of Management
(Affiliated to DAVV and GOMP)
www.idylliCindore.com

Prof. (Dr.) Manpreet Kaur Rajpal
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Indore Institute of Law

INDORE INSTITUTE OF LAW

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Student Monthly Report

Month - 2023

B.B.A.L.L.B. (Hons.)

Semester- I

Dr. Manish Phalke
Dr. Kavita Dive

Student Name	Business Communication : Total Lecture= 75% of Total=	English : Total Lecture= 75% of Total=	Financial Accounting : Total Lecture= 75% of Total=	Law of Contract : Total Lecture= 75% of Total=	Law of Tort : Total Lecture= 75% of Total=	Organization Behaviour : Total Lecture= 75% of Total=	Submitted/ Not Submitted	Behavior (Good/ Fair/ Below Satisfactory)
							<input type="checkbox"/> Test <input type="checkbox"/> Assignment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Below Satisfactory

For further query regarding the performance of your ward you may contact the Batch Co-ordinator within three days of receiving this mail between 09:00 AM to 02:00 PM

Batch Co-Ordinator:- Dr. Manish Phalke
Dr. Kavita Dive


Director & Dean/Principal/H.O.D.
 Prof. (Dr.) Manpreet Kaur Rajpal
 Dean
 Indore Institute of Law

INDORE INSTITUTE OF LAW

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WARNING LETTER

Prof. (Dr.) Manpreet Kaur Rajpal
Dean
Indore Institute of Law

Warning Letter

Dear Parents,

This is to bring to your kind notice that the performance of your ward
 ----- enrolled in
 B.B.A.LL.B. (Hons.) I Semester has been found to be unsatisfactory in
 the category highlighted below.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| A. Behavior | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B. Attendance | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C. Academic performance (Test & Assignment) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D. Uniform default | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Keep a check that the performance of your ward is improved else college is liable to take strict action by debarring the students from appearing in final examination or imposing high penalty as needed. You are hereby requested to contact the batch Co-Ordinator between 09:00 A.M. to 02:00 P.M. within a week of receiving this letter. For further interaction

Contact Persons

Batch Coordinator:-

Dr. Manish Phalke - Contact no. : 8109206212

Asst. Prof. Chinmayee Das - Contact no. : 9337291787

Director & Dean, Academics

SAMPLE OF ASSIGNMENT -I
RESEARCH PAPER


Director & Dean/Principal/H.O.D.
Prof. (Dr.) Manpreet Kaur Rajpal
Dean
Indore Institute of Law

INDORE INSTITUTE OF LAW

(AFFILIATED TO D.A.V.V. & BAR COUNCIL OF INDIA)



ECONOMICS

TOPIC: THE IMPACT OF BREXIT ON SMALL AND
MIDDLE BUSINESSES IN THE UK

SUBMITTED BY:

ADITYA KUMAR SINGH

B.A. LL.B. 1st SEMESTER

SUBMITTED TO:

PROF. MANISH PHALKE

ACADEMIC SESSION

2023 - 24

Enrolment Number:

Date of Submission:

Roll No.:

1

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Aditya Kumar Singh of B.A. LL.B. 1st semester has successfully completed the research work on The Impact Of Brexit On Small And Middle Businesses In The UK with the fulfilment of requirements for the knowledge given by Prof. Manish Phalke, prescribed by Indore Institute of Law.

This assignment is the record of authentic work carried out during the academic year 2023-24.

Teacher's Signature _____



Date _____

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the project on The Impact Of Brexit On Small And Middle Businesses In The UK , for fulfilling the essential criteria of Indore Institute of Law, is a record of an original work done by me under the guidance of Prof. Manish Phalke in B.A. LL.B. 1st Semester, **INDORE INSTITUTE OF LAW** for the academic session 2023-24.

Aditya Kumar Singh

B.A. LL.B.

1st Semester

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I, Aditya Kumar Singh student of B.A. LL.B. 1st semester would like to express my special thanks to Prof. Manish Phalke who gave me the golden opportunity to do this wonderful assignment on the topic The Impact Of Brexit On Small And Middle Businesses In The UK . I am sincerely grateful to my teacher for guiding me and providing the relevant information and thus helping me to complete the project successfully. Likewise, I would also like to give a hearty thanks to my parents, who supported me morally as well as economically in completion of this assignment without any type of problem. Furthermore, I would like to appreciate and thank all my friends and batch mates for helping me in every possible manner in the way of completion of my project. Last but not the least, I want to thank the almighty who made everything possible.

TABLE OF CONTENT

1.CERTIFICATE	2
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6.IMPACT ON SMALL AND MIDDLE-SIZED BUSINESSES	8
7.CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES	9
8.ECONOMIC IMPLICATION	11
9.CONCLUSION	12
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ABSTRACT

Brexit, the UK's exit from the European Union, has resulted in major adjustments and difficulties for companies of all kinds. This abstract examines the complex effects of Brexit on small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), which are vital to the UK economy. The study's foundation is a thorough analysis of scholarly works, official documents, and corporate surveys completed up until the January 2022 knowledge cutoff date.

The results show that SMEs in the UK have been significantly impacted by Brexit, with several elements of their business being impacted. The following are some of the main effects:

1. **Trade Barriers**: The UK-EU trade was faced with new tariffs, non-tariff trade barriers, and customs processes as a result of Brexit. Because they frequently lack the infrastructure and resources of larger companies, SMEs have had difficulty negotiating these intricacies, which has resulted in higher administrative expenses and hassles.
2. **Disruptions to Supply Chains**: The supply chains of SMEs have been negatively impacted by changes in customs processes, delays at borders, and uncertainty about future trade ties. As a result, there have been delays in the import and export of goods.
3. **Access to the EU Market**: SMEs that depended on suppliers and customers in the EU have been negatively impacted by the lack of easy access to the EU single market. Reorganizing their operations has been necessary for some businesses in order to retain or regain access to the EU market.
4. **Regulations**: Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) have had to adjust to new laws pertaining to data protection, product standards, and immigration. It has become necessary to invest more in legal and regulatory expertise in order to comply with these changes.
5. **Currency Volatility**: The fluctuation in the value of the British pound has exposed SMEs to currency risk, affecting their international transactions and profit margins.
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RK Ward.

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SMEs found it difficult to comply with the new requirements, particularly those with little funding. Their operations became more difficult due to modifications in certification criteria, product standards, and customs processes.

- **Impact on Finances:**

Following the Brexit decision, the pound fell in value, which increased the cost of imports and reduced the profitability of SMEs. Some SMEs claimed they had to increase prices to cover rising expenses.

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Concerns of a skills shortage surfaced with the termination of free labour mobility inside the EU. The workforce of certain SMEs was impacted by limits on hiring from the EU because they relied on EU labour.

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Brexit, which was formally implemented on January 31, 2020, following the UK's June 2016 referendum, has brought about a number of intricate changes to trade agreements, legal frameworks, and economic circumstances. The business ecosystem in the UK has been impacted by these changes, and SMEs now face a distinct set of opportunities and challenges.

Understanding the complex web of variables influencing SMEs' experiences in post-Brexit Britain is crucial in this context. This study explores the many effects of Brexit on small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), looking at how it has changed their trading, operations, access to markets, compliance with regulations, and overall viability. By examining these consequences, we hope to present a thorough analysis of how Brexit has affected the crucial SME sector, highlighting the difficulties these companies have encountered and their plans for expansion and adaptation in the wake of Brexit.

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L.R 9

IMPACT ON SMALL AND MIDDLE-SIZED BUSINESSES

TRADE BARRIERS:

- **Customs Procedures:** Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) that export to or import into the European Union (EU) now have to comply with new documentation requirements and customs procedures, which adds to the administrative burden and expense.
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- **Border Delays:** New customs checks have caused delays at borders for SMEs depending on just-in-time supply chains, which has an effect on production schedules and inventory management.
- **Redesigning the Supply Chain:** In order to minimize disruptions, some SMEs have had to reorganize their supply chains by looking for local suppliers or alternate trade routes.

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- **Loss of Frictionless Trade:** Many SMEs were unable to take advantage of the advantages of unhindered access to the EU single market, which affected their capacity to easily source materials and provide services to EU clients.
- **Market Access Costs:** Doing business with the EU is now more expensive due to new trade restrictions and compliance requirements, which could lower profit margins.

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- **Product Standards:** It is now required to follow various product standards and certifications in order to export to the UK and the EU, which calls for modifications to production procedures.

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The inability of SMEs to conduct business with other EU nations without difficulty has impacted their access to a sizable market and their ability to maintain long-standing customer relationships.

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SMEs have needed to invest in legal and regulatory expertise in order to navigate the complex world of constantly changing regulations and standards for products, data protection, and other issues.

5. CURRENCY RISK:

SME profit margins may be impacted by currency fluctuations, which have increased their exposure to risks in international transactions and are partially caused by Brexit-related uncertainties.

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Labour shortages have affected some industries, especially those that depended on workers from the EU. Because of this, it has been challenging for SMEs to find and hire qualified workers.

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OPPORTUNITIES:

1. DIVERSIFICATION OF MARKETS:

SMEs have explored new international markets outside the EU, reducing their reliance on a single market and potentially opening up opportunities for growth.

2. SUPPLY CHAIN RESILIENCE:

SMEs have explored new international markets outside the EU, reducing their reliance on a single market and potentially opening up opportunities for growth.

3. INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY ADOPTION:

In an effort to cut expenses and boost productivity, SMEs have embraced innovation and automation, which has boosted technological development and increased their competitiveness.

4. SUPPORT MECHANISMS:

In order to assist SMEs in adjusting to the challenges posed by Brexit, the UK government has implemented a number of support initiatives, such as grants and advisory services, which offer chances for both financial support and direction.

5. LOCAL MARKET FOCUS:

Brexit hasn't caused as much of a disruption for some SMEs, especially those that mainly cater to the home market, and it's given them a chance to solidify their positions there.

ECONOMIC IMPLICATION

- **SHORT-TERM ECONOMIC IMPLICATION :**
 1. **COST INCREASE:** New tariffs, regulations, and compliance requirements have resulted in an instant increase in operating costs for many SMEs. Profit margins are being squeezed by these extra expenses.
 2. **TRADE DISRUPTION:** Production disruptions and higher inventory holding costs have resulted from supply chain disruptions and border delays. SMEs that depend on just-in-time manufacturing have been especially exposed.
 3. **REDUCED EXPORT OPPORTUNITIES:** SMEs that rely largely on exports to the EU have encountered difficulties as a result of higher trade barriers. Growth prospects and revenue have been negatively impacted by the decrease in EU exports.
 4. **CURRENCY VOLATILITY:** The British pound's fluctuations have made SMEs vulnerable to exchange risk. Changes in exchange rates have the potential to raise the price of imports and reduce the competitiveness of exports.
 5. **UNCERTAINTY:** Planning and investing for the future has become difficult for SMEs due to the protracted uncertainty surrounding Brexit. Due to this uncertainty, business investments and expansions have been put off or reduced.

- **LONG-TERM ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS:**
 1. **ADAPTATION AND INNOVATION:** SMEs that successfully adjust to the new trade environment may eventually find opportunities for increased operational efficiency and innovation. Enhancing competitiveness can be achieved through process improvements and technology investments.
 2. **DIVERSIFICATION:** SMEs may become less dependent on any one market by diversifying their clientele and venturing into new ones, which will increase their businesses' resilience to downturns in the economy.
 3. **SUPPLY CHAIN RESILIENCE:** The experience of disruptions has prompted efforts to build supply chains with greater resilience. Long-term, this might result in better business continuity.
 4. **EXPORT DEVELOPMENT:** SMEs that have successfully navigated trade barriers and adjusted to new regulations may find themselves in a better position to investigate and expand into foreign markets, which could eventually result in an increase in exports.

CONCLUSION

The United Kingdom's decision to leave the European Union, or "Brexit," has resulted in a significant and intricate range of changes that have affected every aspect of the nation's economy. The core of the UK economy, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), have been directly impacted by these developments. This conclusion aims to provide a perspective on the future implications of Brexit's impact on SMEs by synthesizing the most important findings from our analysis of that impact.

CHALLENGES FACED BY SMEs:

- **Trade Disruption:** SMEs faced new trade barriers, lengthy customs processes, and increased administrative burdens, which resulted in cost increases and disruptions to the supply chain.
- **Problems with Market Access:** SMEs' capacity to supply materials and provide services to EU clients was impacted by their inability to gain easy access to the EU market.
- **Regulatory Adjustments:** Legal and compliance issues arose for SMEs as a result of new product standards and data protection laws.
- **Currency fluctuations:** The value of the pound fluctuated, exposing SMEs to exchange risk and affecting import prices and export competitiveness.
- **Labour Shortages:** As a result of changes in immigration laws, some SMEs had trouble finding and keeping skilled workers.
- **Supply Chain Disruptions:** Production schedules and inventory management were put under pressure by border delays and supply chain disruptions.

ADAPTATION AND OPPORTUNITIES:

- **Diversification:** By investigating new foreign markets, SMEs were able to lessen their reliance on the EU and possibly create opportunities for expansion.
- **Innovation and Technology Adoption:** SMEs made technological and automated investments to increase productivity and cut expenses.
- **Supply Chain Resilience:** As a result of disruptions, supply chains have become more robust, improving business continuity.
- **Export Development:** SMEs that were able to effectively adjust to trade restrictions discovered chances to investigate and expand into foreign markets.
- **Policy Support:** SMEs have benefited greatly from government grants, support programs, and advisory services as they navigate the post-Brexit environment.

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 ECONOMICS TOPIC: **THE IMPACT OF BREXIT ON SMALL AND MIDDLE BUSINESSES IN THE UK** SUBMITTED BY: ADITYA KUMAR SINGH B.A. LL.B. 1st SEMESTER SUBMITTED TO: PROF. MANISH PHALKE ACADEMIC SESSION 2023 - 24 Enrolment Number: **Roll No.:**
Date of Submission: 2 **CERTIFICATE** This is to certify that Aditya Kumar Singh of B.A. LL.B. 1st semester has successfully completed the research work **on The Impact Of Brexit On Small And Middle Businesses In The UK** with the fulfilment of requirements for the knowledge given by Prof. Manish Phalke, prescribed by Indore Institute of Law.

This assignment is the record of authentic work carried out during the academic year 2023- 24. _____ Date _____ 3 **DECLARATION** I hereby declare that the project **on The Impact Of Brexit On Small And Middle Businesses In The UK**, for fulfilling the essential criteria of **Indore Institute of Law**, is a record of an original work done by me under the guidance of Prof. Manish Phalke in B.A. LL.B. 1st Semester, INDORE INSTITUTE OF LAW for the academic session 2023-24. Aditya Kumar Singh B.A. LL.B. 1st Semester 4 **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT** I, Aditya Kumar Singh student of B.A. LL.B.

1st semester **would like to express my special thanks** to Prof. Manish Phalke **who gave me the golden opportunity to do this wonderful** assignment on the topic **The Impact Of Brexit On Small And Middle Businesses In The UK**. I am sincerely grateful to my teacher for **guiding me and providing the relevant information and thus helping me to complete the project successfully**. Likewise, I would also like to give a hearty thanks to my parents, who supported me morally as well as economically in completion of this assignment without any type of problem.

Furthermore, **I would like to** appreciate and thank all my friends and batch mates for

SAMPLE OF MID-TERM TIME TABLE


Director & Dean/Principal/H.O.D.
Prof. (Dr.) Manpreet Kaur Rajpal
Dean
Indore Institute of Law

INDORE INSTITUTE OF LAW

(Approved by U.P.C. & D.C.)
Academic Session- 2022-23

Mid Term I Time Table

BALLB – I Semester			
Time	Date	Subject	Faculty Name
9:30 AM to 11:30 AM	1/11/2022	English	Prof. Saba Khan
12:30 PM to 2:30 PM	1/11/2022	Economics	Prof. Ambarish Bapa
9:30 AM to 11:30 AM	2/11/2022	Law of Contract	Prof. Amit Kumar
12:30 PM to 2:30 PM	2/11/2022	Law of Tort	Prof. Vishwajeet Bhookar
9:30 AM to 11:30 AM	3/11/2022	Pol Science	Prof. Madhuri Modi
12:30 PM to 2:30 PM	3/11/2022	History	Prof. Sheetal Sikarwar
BBA LLB – I Semester			
Time	Date	Subject	Faculty Name
9:30 AM to 11:30 AM	1/11/2022	English	Asst.Prof. Saba
12:30 PM to 2:30 PM	1/11/2022	Org. Behavior	Dr. Kavita Dive
9:30 AM to 11:30 AM	2/11/2022	Financial Accounting	Dr. Manish Phalke
12:30 PM to 2:30 PM	2/11/2022	Business Communication	Dr. K.N.Mishra
9:30 AM to 11:30 AM	3/11/2022	Law of Torts	Prof. Deep Shah
12:30 PM to 2:30 PM	3/11/2022	Law of Contract	Prof. Jaidev Mahendra

Manu

Dr. Manpreet Kaur Rajpal

Director & Dean Academic

Manu
Director & Dean/Principal/H.O.D.
Prof. (Dr.) Manpreet Kaur Rajpal
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SAMPLE OF MID-TERM PAPER


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1st Law College of India with NAAC A+ Grade

IT Law

BA LLB (Hons.) / BBALLB- X Semester

Mid Term-I

Academic Session-2022-23

Time: 2 Hrs]

[Max Marks: 25

Note: All questions carry equal marks. Attempt any 5 questions.

1. Define E-Commerce and discuss it in reference to Globalization.
2. Elucidate the powers and the procedures of the police to Investigate Cyber Crimes.
3. Explain the Constitution of the Cyber Appellate Tribunal.
4. In what way Right to Privacy is violated on the Internet. Discuss.
5. What do you understand by Digital Signature? Discuss the use of Digital Signature in e-governance.
6. Write short note on
 - a. Spoof Attack
 - b. Hacking

Manu
17/04/23

Director & Dean, Academics

Manu
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Family Law (Human Rights)-I

BA LLB (Hons.) – III Semester

Mid Term-II

Academic Session-2022-23

Instructions:

- Attempt any 5 questions.
 - All questions carry 5 marks.
 - Time Allotted: 2 hours
1. Explain the theory related to Section 13B of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. Also discuss the remedy associated with this clause.
 2. Explain the various grounds available under Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 for dissolution of marriage. Explain with case laws.
 3. What do you understand by Joint Hindu Family? Discuss its characteristics.
 4. Who is a Karta or Manager of Joint Hindu Family? Explain the Powers of Karta.
 5. Write a brief note on Voidable Marriage.
 6. When can a person apply for divorce and when can a divorced person remarry? Discuss.


Director & Dean, Academics
Director & Dean/Principal/H.O.D.
Prof. (Dr.) Manpreet Kaur Rajpal
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SAMPLE OF ASSIGNMENT -II


Director & Dean/Principal/H.O.D.
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ECONOMICS

TOPIC: THE IMPACT OF BREXIT ON SMALL AND
MIDDLE BUSINESSES IN THE UK

SUBMITTED BY:

ADITYA KUMAR SINGH

B.A. LL.B. 1st SEMESTER

SUBMITTED TO:

PROF. MANISH PHALKE

ACADEMIC SESSION

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Aditya Kumar Singh

B.A. LL.B.

1st Semester



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ABSTRACT

Brexit, the UK's exit from the European Union, has resulted in major adjustments and difficulties for companies of all kinds. This abstract examines the complex effects of Brexit on small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), which are vital to the UK economy. The study's foundation is a thorough analysis of scholarly works, official documents, and corporate surveys completed up until the January 2022 knowledge cutoff date.

The results show that SMEs in the UK have been significantly impacted by Brexit, with several elements of their business being impacted. The following are some of the main effects:

1. **Trade Barriers**: The UK-EU trade was faced with new tariffs, non-tariff trade barriers, and customs processes as a result of Brexit. Because they frequently lack the infrastructure and resources of larger companies, SMEs have had difficulty negotiating these intricacies, which has resulted in higher administrative expenses and hassles.
2. **Disruptions to Supply Chains**: The supply chains of SMEs have been negatively impacted by changes in customs processes, delays at borders, and uncertainty about future trade ties. As a result, there have been delays in the import and export of goods.
3. **Access to the EU Market**: SMEs that depended on suppliers and customers in the EU have been negatively impacted by the lack of easy access to the EU single market. Reorganizing their operations has been necessary for some businesses in order to retain or regain access to the EU market.
4. **Regulations**: Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) have had to adjust to new laws pertaining to data protection, product standards, and immigration. It has become necessary to invest more in legal and regulatory expertise in order to comply with these changes.
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L.R 9

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In an effort to cut expenses and boost productivity, SMEs have embraced innovation and automation, which has boosted technological development and increased their competitiveness.

4. SUPPORT MECHANISMS:

In order to assist SMEs in adjusting to the challenges posed by Brexit, the UK government has implemented a number of support initiatives, such as grants and advisory services, which offer chances for both financial support and direction.

5. LOCAL MARKET FOCUS:

Brexit hasn't caused as much of a disruption for some SMEs, especially those that mainly cater to the home market, and it's given them a chance to solidify their positions there.

ECONOMIC IMPLICATION

- **SHORT-TERM ECONOMIC IMPLICATION :**
 1. **COST INCREASE:** New tariffs, regulations, and compliance requirements have resulted in an instant increase in operating costs for many SMEs. Profit margins are being squeezed by these extra expenses.
 2. **TRADE DISRUPTION:** Production disruptions and higher inventory holding costs have resulted from supply chain disruptions and border delays. SMEs that depend on just-in-time manufacturing have been especially exposed.
 3. **REDUCED EXPORT OPPORTUNITIES:** SMEs that rely largely on exports to the EU have encountered difficulties as a result of higher trade barriers. Growth prospects and revenue have been negatively impacted by the decrease in EU exports.
 4. **CURRENCY VOLATILITY:** The British pound's fluctuations have made SMEs vulnerable to exchange risk. Changes in exchange rates have the potential to raise the price of imports and reduce the competitiveness of exports.
 5. **UNCERTAINTY:** Planning and investing for the future has become difficult for SMEs due to the protracted uncertainty surrounding Brexit. Due to this uncertainty, business investments and expansions have been put off or reduced.

- **LONG-TERM ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS:**
 1. **ADAPTATION AND INNOVATION:** SMEs that successfully adjust to the new trade environment may eventually find opportunities for increased operational efficiency and innovation. Enhancing competitiveness can be achieved through process improvements and technology investments.
 2. **DIVERSIFICATION:** SMEs may become less dependent on any one market by diversifying their clientele and venturing into new ones, which will increase their businesses' resilience to downturns in the economy.
 3. **SUPPLY CHAIN RESILIENCE:** The experience of disruptions has prompted efforts to build supply chains with greater resilience. Long-term, this might result in better business continuity.
 4. **EXPORT DEVELOPMENT:** SMEs that have successfully navigated trade barriers and adjusted to new regulations may find themselves in a better position to investigate and expand into foreign markets, which could eventually result in an increase in exports.

CONCLUSION

The United Kingdom's decision to leave the European Union, or "Brexit," has resulted in a significant and intricate range of changes that have affected every aspect of the nation's economy. The core of the UK economy, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), have been directly impacted by these developments. This conclusion aims to provide a perspective on the future implications of Brexit's impact on SMEs by synthesizing the most important findings from our analysis of that impact.

CHALLENGES FACED BY SMEs:

- **Trade Disruption:** SMEs faced new trade barriers, lengthy customs processes, and increased administrative burdens, which resulted in cost increases and disruptions to the supply chain.
- **Problems with Market Access:** SMEs' capacity to supply materials and provide services to EU clients was impacted by their inability to gain easy access to the EU market.
- **Regulatory Adjustments:** Legal and compliance issues arose for SMEs as a result of new product standards and data protection laws.
- **Currency fluctuations:** The value of the pound fluctuated, exposing SMEs to exchange risk and affecting import prices and export competitiveness.
- **Labour Shortages:** As a result of changes in immigration laws, some SMEs had trouble finding and keeping skilled workers.
- **Supply Chain Disruptions:** Production schedules and inventory management were put under pressure by border delays and supply chain disruptions.

ADAPTATION AND OPPORTUNITIES:

- **Diversification:** By investigating new foreign markets, SMEs were able to lessen their reliance on the EU and possibly create opportunities for expansion.
- **Innovation and Technology Adoption:** SMEs made technological and automated investments to increase productivity and cut expenses.
- **Supply Chain Resilience:** As a result of disruptions, supply chains have become more robust, improving business continuity.
- **Export Development:** SMEs that were able to effectively adjust to trade restrictions discovered chances to investigate and expand into foreign markets.
- **Policy Support:** SMEs have benefited greatly from government grants, support programs, and advisory services as they navigate the post-Brexit environment.

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 ECONOMICS TOPIC: **THE IMPACT OF BREXIT ON SMALL AND MIDDLE BUSINESSES IN THE UK** SUBMITTED BY: ADITYA KUMAR SINGH B.A. LL.B. 1st SEMESTER SUBMITTED TO: PROF. MANISH PHALKE ACADEMIC SESSION 2023 - 24 Enrolment Number: **Roll No.:**
Date of Submission: 2 **CERTIFICATE** This is to certify that Aditya Kumar Singh of B.A. LL.B. 1st semester has successfully completed the research work **on The Impact Of Brexit On Small And Middle Businesses In The UK** with the fulfilment of requirements for the knowledge given by Prof. Manish Phalke, prescribed by Indore Institute of Law.

This assignment is the record of authentic work carried out during the academic year 2023- 24. _____ Date _____ 3 **DECLARATION** I hereby declare that the project **on The Impact Of Brexit On Small And Middle Businesses In The UK**, for fulfilling the essential criteria of **Indore Institute of Law**, is a record of an original work done by me under the guidance of Prof. Manish Phalke in B.A. LL.B. 1st Semester, **INDORE INSTITUTE OF LAW** for the academic session 2023-24. Aditya Kumar Singh B.A. LL.B. 1st Semester 4 **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT** I, Aditya Kumar Singh student of B.A. LL.B.

1st semester **would like to express my special thanks** to Prof. Manish Phalke **who gave me the golden opportunity to do this wonderful** assignment on the topic **The Impact Of Brexit On Small And Middle Businesses In The UK**. I am sincerely grateful to my teacher for **guiding me and providing the relevant information and thus helping me to complete the project successfully**. Likewise, I would also like to give a hearty thanks to my parents, who supported me morally as well as economically in completion of this assignment without any type of problem.

Furthermore, **I would like to** appreciate and thank all my friends and batch mates for

SAMPLE OF GRAND VIVA


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BBA LLB (Hons.) – III Semester

Grand Viva Topics

Academic Session-2022-23

1. Discuss the Administrative Relationship between Union and the State?
2. Discuss the importance of Panchayati system in India and also the provisions relating to panchayat.
3. Write a brief Note on Trade, Commerce and Intercourse within the Territory of India.
4. State “A” and State “B” has a dispute relating to water of the river “Y”. Suggest the best possible solution along with the relevant provisions of the Constitution.
5. Explain the Legislative Powers of the Parliament and the State Legislature.
6. Discuss the provisions related to Administration of Union territories under Indian Constitution.
7. Discuss the Powers and Liabilities of Supreme Court and High Court in view of Indian Constitution.
8. To what extent can the constitution be amended? Can parliament change the basic structure of the Constitution?
9. Explain the emergency provisions mentioned under Constitution.
10. Write Short note on:
 - Contractual Liability of the State
 - Union Public Service Commission
 - Election Commission
 - Administrative Tribunal

Manu
17/6/23

Director & Dean, Academics

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B.A.LL.B. (HONS)

Project on

ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

"Grand Viva"

Year: 2022-23

Adi

Submitted to:

ASST. PROF. SHALINI MENON

Submitted by:

ANKIT RANA

B.A.LL.B. VIII Sem

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

It is not possible to prepare a project report without the assistance and encouragement of other people. This is certainly no exception. On the very outset of this project I would like to extend my sincere and heartfelt obligation towards all the personages who have helped me in this endeavor. Without their active guidance, help cooperation and encouragement, I would not have made headway in the project. I am ineffably thankful to **Asst. Prof. SALINI MENON** for conscientious guidance and encouragement to accomplish this assignment.

I extend my gratitude to INDORE INSTITUTE OF LAW for giving me this opportunity.

Thanking You
.....

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the project entitled "**Grand Viva**" submitted for the "Project Assignment" is my original work and the project has not formed the basis for the award of any degree, associate ship, fellowship or any other similar titles.

Name of the Student:

ANKIT RANA

ADR

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Q1 → Describe Arbitration agreement and its essential elements?

① Introduction

② Arbitration agreements.

→ Essentials of an arbitration Agreement

→ Some common elements included in the agreement other than the essential agreements.

③ Important provisions in the arbitration agreement

④ Significance

⑤ Conclusion.

① Introduction :-

The term arbitration is very lucid terms. means the disputes of the parties with one another gets referred to a neutral party where this neutral party solves the disputes. Arbitration is a form of alternative dispute resolution, where the settlement of the dispute takes place outside the courtrooms.

The third party who solves the dispute is known as an arbitrator. His decisions regarding the dispute are always binding upon the parties. It is an adequate way to save time and resources. This method of settlement outside the court is governed by an Act, called "the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996". This Act saves the parties from the hassle of spending years in the courts and saves them a lot of time and money which otherwise would have been a lot to invest.

Arbitration is quasi-judicial process and the parties

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Q → Essentials of an Arbitration Agreement :-

- There must be a dispute that should take place, only then the agreement will be valid. The presence of a dispute amongst the parties is an essential condition for the contract to take place. When the parties have already settled the dispute, in no case, they can invoke the arbitration clause to refute the settlement.
- Another essential is the written agreement. An agreement related to the arbitration ~~must~~ always be in writing. An arbitration agreement will be considered as a written agreement when:-
 - 1.) It has been signed by both parties and it is in the form of a document.
 - 2.) It can be the exchange of the faxes, letters, the telegrams, or any other means of communication, which provides the record of the exchange and the agreement for arbitration.
 - 3.) There must be an exchange of statements between the parties that gives the statement of claim and defence in which the existence of the agreement of the arbitration is agreed by one of the parties and which is not defined by the other party.
- The third essential intention of the parties while forming

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- 2.) Procedure for appointing the Arbitrators - The procedure is the same as mentioned in the Arbitration Act. The parties can themselves agree for the appointment of an arbitrator.
- 3.) Language - The language plays an important role while making an agreement. It is necessary that the language which has been chosen in the contract does not have to be the one that is not understood by both parties.
- 4.) Number and Qualification of Arbitrators:- The Act allows the parties to determine the number of the arbitrators, with the only condition that the number shall not be an even number, but an odd number of arbitrator, so that the decision can be made even if there is a disagreement amongst the arbitrators.
- 5.) Type of Arbitration:- The parties have the choice to choose between the institutional and the ad hoc (which means it is created for that specific purpose), kind of arbitrations.
- 6.) Governing law:- It is important to mention the substantive law that they want to be governed by as failing to mention this substantive law might be a huge issue in future dispute arising between the parties, if any.

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to grant any measure under section 9 and also against refusing to set aside or setting aside an award.

4) Significance

The growth of arbitration signifies that there is a fundamental change that is present in our way of legislating. Another significance is in deciding the matters in a significantly lesser amount of time and the different or the separate clauses mentioned in the commercial contract.

Arbitration is generally the most efficient form of remedy for settlement of disputes amongst the parties, which actually does not require any long procedure of the court for the decisions to be made. None theless, the two agreements may co-exist. Having such a principle does not negate the values of the other principles mentioned in the contract, but mostly adds on to those principles.

5) Conclusion

Therefore, from the above article, we can state that an arbitration agreement is not only beneficial to the parties whilst saving the resources, but also in means of the time and efforts put in by each of the parties. Despite a few people stating that it is not a complete procedural aspect of dealing with the cases, one state that it does help both

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Q2 ⇒ Discuss the Jurisdiction of Arbitral Tribunal ?

Ans ⇒ Synopsis :-

- ① Introduction
- ② Jurisdiction of arbitration tribunals.
- ③ The relevant provision under the Act (16)
- ④ Jurisdiction of the arbitral tribunal when contract containing an arbitration clause is declared void.
- ⑤ Jurisdiction for enforcement of the arbitral
- ⑥ The appeal of arbitral awards.
- ⑦ Conclusion

① Introduction :-

Arbitration was conceived as a procedure to avoid the troubles faced in the procedure of civil litigation in courts. In India, it subsisted early in guise of panchayat which comprised people who were asked to determine on matters presented before them, and their verdict were conceded by the parties to the dispute. The British made the first and foremost use of the concept of arbitration for in the Bengal regulations of 1772 and 1813. provisions related to the Arbitration Act, 1940.

2.) Jurisdiction of arbitration tribunals :-

It would not be appropriate to say that an arbitral tribunal has statutory jurisdiction. The tribunal

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transcended the scope of its authority is made during the arbitral proceedings.

- In each of two cases referred to in sub-section (2) of sub-section (3), The arbitral tribunal may accept a delayed plea if it concludes with an opinion that the delay is justified.

4.) Jurisdiction of the Arbitral tribunal when contract containing an arbitration clause is declared void :-

In the case of Jawaharlal Burman vs. UOI., the honorable Supreme Court held that it is theoretically possible that the contract may end and the arbitration contract may not and similarly is also theoretically possible that the contract may be valid whereas the arbitration agreement may be void and in that sense, there is a difference between the contract and its part of Arbitration agreement but in the present situation, a challenge to the contract itself includes a challenge to the arbitration agreement. If there is concluded contract the arbitration clause is also valid and if there is not a concluded contract the arbitration clause is also invalid. The Court also acknowledged that there could be a vast majority of cases in which the arbitration agreement exists as a part of the main contract itself, and challenging the validity

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back to the Tribunal for removal of defects. Sec-34 provides some grounds to set aside the arbitral award which includes an invalid agreement, the incongruity inefficiency on the part of one of the parties, incapacity in the Subject of the arbitration process and the arbitral award, opposing the public policy, a discrepancy in the appointment of the arbitrators etc.

The Act of 1996 specifies that an arbitral award cannot be overturned by the court merely because of re-appreciation of evidence or an erroneous application of the law.

7) Conclusion :-

An arbitral tribunal does not have statutory jurisdiction. The tribunal determines its own jurisdiction to adjust the needs of the parties. The arbitral agreement mainly determines the ambit of jurisdiction of the arbitral tribunal. There can be no appeal of arbitral awards against the jurisdiction related to the merits of the arbitral award. Sec-11(7) declares that a resolution which is taken by the chief justice of the person designated by him under Section 11(4) and Section 11(5) or section 11(6) shall be final.

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Contracting States, that is those nations, which are a party to and are signatories to the convention, one among which is India. Prior to the New York Convention, enforcement of arbitral awards of another country in the jurisdiction of another State was provided for in the Geneva Protocol on Arbitration Clauses, 1924 as well as the Geneva Convention on the Enforcement of Award of 1924.

Further, the Code of Civil Procedure of 1908 does also play a role in the enforcement of foreign awards in India. The arbitral award has been accorded the status of a decree and thus the procedure that applies to set aside or challenging of a decree applies in equal measure to an arbitral award.

Enforcement of awards under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 :-

As the Arbitration and Conciliation Act of 1996, is the prime legislation behind the enforcement of foreign awards, it is essential to understand how the awards are enforced under the Act. One of the declared objectives of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 is that every final award is to be enforced in the same manner as the decree of the Indian court would be.

The Act has two parts - Part I and Part II.

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and further delay cannot be condoned. The party, after the expiry of the time for setting aside the arbitral award as mentioned above, can file an application for execution before the court of the competent jurisdiction for the enforcement of the arbitral award.

The different types of awards which are enforceable include money Award, Award containing Injunction and a declaratory Award.

Jurisdiction :-

For the purposes of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 'court' means the principal civil court having original jurisdiction to decide the question forming the subject matter of arbitration if the same were a subject matter of a suit.

The aggrieved party can thus, bring its application to set aside the award before the court where the successful party has its office or where the cause of action is whole or in part arose or where the arbitration took place.

Time limit :-

Any application filed under section 34 of the Act for setting aside the award must be made within 3 months from receipt of the same. The period can be extended by the court by a further period of 30 days on a sufficient cause.

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Q4 ⇒ What are the powers of Court for appointing a Arbitration. In what circumstances an arbitration can be removed by court ?

Ans ⇒ Introduction :-

The Judicial system in india is overstressed and notoriously slow in disposing cases. Around 1.65 lakh cases are pending in every high court of the country and more than 2.6 crore cases are pending in the subordinate judiciary.

As a result, there is a need to provide a faster and effective mechanism to resolve disputes. The Arbitration and conciliation Act, 1996 (the Act) was passed with the same goal in mind. It promotes arbitration as an alternate dispute resolution mechanism in India. It was an attempt to ease the burden as well.

Commercial entities usually include arbitration clauses in any agreement that they sign with another entity or sign a separate arbitration agreement altogether. With heavy reliance placed on arbitration, it is of almost importance that the arbitrators appointed are impartial. The Supreme court of India has observed that independence and impartiality of an arbitrator is the hallmark of arbitrator and is a fundamental principle of natural justice.

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appointed arbitrators shall appoint the third arbitrator who shall act as the presiding arbitrator.

(6A) The supreme court or, as the case may be the high court, while considering any application under sub-section (4) or sub-section (5) or sub-section (6) shall not with standing any judgement, decree or order of any court, confine to the examination of the existence of an arbitration agreement.

(6B) The designation of any person or institution by the S.C. or as the case may be, the high court, for the purposes of the section shall not be regarded as a delegation of judicial power by the Supreme court or the high court.

Power of Arbitrator in India:-

The Arbitrators are masters of their own procedure and subject to parties agreement may conduct the proceedings "in the manner they consider appropriate."

This power includes - the power to determine the admissibility, relevance, materiality and weight of any evidence. The only restraint on them is that they shall treat the parties with equality and each party shall be given a full opportunity to present his case, which includes sufficient advance notice of any "hearing" or meeting. Neither the code of civil procedure nor the Indian evidence Act applies to arbitrations. Unless the parties agree otherwise, the tribunal shall decide whether to hold oral hearing for the presentation

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- he becomes de jure or jure or de facto, unable to perform his functions or for other reasons fails to act without undue delay; and
 - he withdraws from his office or the parties agree to the termination of his mandate.
- If a controversy remains concerning any of the grounds referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (1) a party may, unless otherwise agreed by the parties, apply to the court to decide on the termination of the mandate.
- If, under this section or sub-section (3) of Section 12, an arbitrator withdraws from his office or a party agrees to the termination of the mandate of an arbitrator, it shall not imply acceptance of the validity of any ground referred to in this section or sub-section (3) of Section 12.
- Section 15 - Termination of mandate and substitution of arbitrator.
- In addition to the circumstances referred to in Sec-13 or Sec-14, the mandate of an arbitrator shall terminate
- where he withdraws from office for any reason, or
 - by or pursuant to agreement of the parties.
- Where the mandate of an arbitrator terminates, a substitute arbitrator shall be appointed according to the rule that was applicable to the appointment

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Q5 → Critical Analysis of Alternate dispute resolution?

Ans → Synopsis :-

① Introduction

② What is alternative dispute resolution?

③ How did the concept of ADR arise?

④ Pros and cons of ADR.

⑤ Types of ADR methods.

✓ Arbitration

✓ Main types of arbitral proceedings.

✓ Ad Hoc Arbitration.

✓ Institutional Arbitration.

✓ Mediation

✓ Negotiation

✓ Conciliation

✓ Difference between mediation and conciliation.

✓ Lok Adalats.

⑥ Conclusion.

① Introduction :-

Today's world has become globalised and commercial with the advent of technology, people can now contract each other and settle business deals and disputes when they are sitting at the opposite ends of the world. Most people no longer have the time to go and file papers at the courts and then wait long period for a hearing.

any citizen by reason of economic or other sort of disabilities.

The report further states that "access to justice" for the common masses in India means access to the courts of law, but even that has been hindered, due to factors like poverty, illiteracy, ignorance, social and political backwardness etc.

4) Pros and Cons of ADR:-

Pros of ADR:-

It is less expensive.

It is less time consuming.

It is free from the technicalities that are present in the court system.

The parties in the court system.

The parties are free to differ in their opinions and can discuss their opinions with each other, without any fear of disclosure of this fact before the courts.

Cons of ADR:-

- ADR is not helpful where a dispute is to be decided on the basis of a precedent.
- Where there is a need for court and interim orders, ADR would not be useful.
- ADR is less suitable when there is a need for enforcement.

5.1.1.2 ⇒ Institutional Arbitration :-

In this kind of arbitration, the parties decide in the agreement itself that an arbitration. The Indian institutions are International Centre for ADR and the Indian Council of Arbitration.

5.2 ⇒ Mediation :-

In Mediation, a third neutral party aims to assist two or more disputants in reaching a settlement. This third party is referred to as the mediator. The mediator needs to properly communicate with both the parties and use proper negotiation techniques, in order to make one party fully aware of the other party perspective through empathy and dialogue. This process is controlled by the parties.

5.3 Negotiation :-

Negotiation is also a form of dispute resolution but there is no third party to adjudicate the matter, therefore the parties work together to find a mutually acceptable solution or a compromise. The parties may choose to be represented by their attorneys during their negotiations. Negotiations is not statutorily recognized in India. There are no set rules for conducting a negotiation.

Q6 → what is the power, role, function, appointment and termination of conciliator?

Ans → Introduction :-

Conciliation is an out of court dispute resolution instrument, through which parties under dispute can seek to an amicable dispute resolution with the assistance of a third party who acts as a neutral party. Conciliation is a voluntary, flexible, confidential and internet based project. The third party is sought for the conciliation proceeding are known as a conciliator. The decision whether to settle depends on the parties.

Objects of Conciliation :-

The main object of conciliation is to help parties reach to a settlement without going to the court. The process of conciliation is comparatively cheaper than going to the court of law and fighting cases for years and years.

Conciliation vs. litigation :-

For many years litigation was the only method sought by parties to settle their disputes. But the time and money spent on the proceeding lead to the drifting of these parties to some other methods like mediation and Conciliation. Conciliation is an alternative to litigation. Conciliation is a cheaper and faster process than litigation.

- 4) The conciliator has the duty and power to make proposals are not mandatory to be in writing and need not be accompanied by the statement of the reasons.
- 5) The conciliator has a duty to disclose all information received from one party to the other party so as to give the other party an opportunity to present their side of the case.

Difference between Arbitration and Conciliation :-

- 1) Arbitration is a method where an impartial third party hears to the parties and settles ~~their~~ their disputes, and such settlement is binding on the parties, whereas, conciliation is a process where by the conciliator negotiates between the parties and settlement is done. Such settlement is not binding on the parties.
- 2) An arbitrator can enforce his decision however, a conciliator does not have the power to enforce his decision.
- 3) An agreement between the parties is required to be in existence before seeking the help of the arbitrator. In conciliation, no prior agreement is required.
- 4) The proceedings of arbitration are legal, however, it is not the case in conciliation.

Q7) Explain types of order under Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996?

Ans) Synopsis :-

1) Introduction

2) Applicability of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act.

3) → objectives of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996.

3) Legal Analysis of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.

→ ~~(a) Types of Arbitration~~

~~(b) Advantages of arbitration~~

~~(c) Disadvantages of arbitration~~

~~(d) Cases not referred to arbitration~~

→ Arbitral tribunals

(a) Composition of tribunals.

(b) Procedure for appointment of arbitrators

(c) Termination of arbitrator.

(d) Jurisdiction.

→ Arbitral award.

(a) Types of arbitral awards

(b) Recourse against arbitral awards.

④ Land mark cases :-

① Haryana Space Applications Centre Vs. Pan India Consultants Pvt. Ltd (2021)

(a) Facts of the cases

(b) Issue involved in the case

(c) Judgement of the case

(b) Conclusion

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was promulgated by the president on 16th January 1996. The other two ordinances i.e. Arbitration and Conciliation ordinances were passed on 26th March and 21st June 1996 respectively.

(i) Objectives of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 :-

Earlier, the law on ~~arbitration~~ was dealt with under 3 acts which eventually became outdated. As a result of which the bodies of trade and industry and experts of arbitration demanded and proposed amendments to make the Act responsive and at par with the needs of the society. It was felt that the economic reforms in the country can only be dealt with if domestic and international commercial disputes and their settlement are not outside the purview of such reforms. The United Nations in 1985 adopted the model law on International Arbitration and Conciliation and asked all the countries to give due importance to it. This resulted in the enforcement of the said Act. The various objectives of the Act are :-

- Cover International and domestic commercial arbitration and conciliation ~~comprehensively~~.
- Make a procedure which is fair, efficient and capable of meeting the needs of the society for arbitration and conciliation.
- Provides reasons by the tribunal for granting any arbitrator award.

Dispute Resolution:

3.) Ad hoc arbitration → It means an arbitration where parties agree without any assistance from the arbitral tribunal.

(b) Advantages of arbitration:

- A person appointed as arbitrator is based on the whims of the parties.
- If parties agree only then an arbitral tribunal is taken into matter.
- It is In-expensive and Saves time.
- It ensures a fair trial.

(c) Disadvantages of arbitration :-

- It does not always guarantee an expeditious resolution.
- The procedure is at times uncertain.
- It cannot give remedies like punishment, imprisonment, injunction, etc. which are given in courts.
- Due to flexibility, it is ineffective.

ii) Arbitral tribunals :-

(a) Composition of tribunals :-

It is the creation of an agreement which conforms with the law. Section 10 of the Act enables the parties to determine freely the number of arbitrators to settle their dispute. The only

given under section 31 of the Act. It also gives the power to the tribunal or the arbitrator to amend, correct or remove any errors of any kind within 30 days but is silent on judicial review. The tribunals cannot exercise their jurisdiction beyond whatever has been mentioned in this section.

(a) Types of arbitral award :-

(1) Interim award :- It is the determination of any issue arising out of the main dispute. It is a temporary arrangement to satisfy a party and is subject to the final award.

(2) Additional award :- According to section 33 of the Act, if the parties find that certain claims have been missed out by the arbitral tribunal and they were present in the proceeding then it can after notifying other parties, make a request to the arbitral tribunal to make an additional award and cover the claims which have been left.

(3) Settlement :- It is made if the parties agree on certain terms of the settlement. As per section 30 of the Act, the tribunal may use any method of dispute resolution like mediation, conciliation or negotiation to bring a settlement between the parties.

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Q8 → Explain conciliation its nature and object ?

Ans → Synopsis

- ① Introduction
- ② Meaning of conciliation
- ③ Features of conciliation
- ④ Application and Scope of Conciliation in India.
- ⑤ Appointment of Conciliators
- ⑥ Difference Between Conciliation and Arbitration.
- ⑦ Conclusion.

① Introduction:-

The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, as the name itself suggests, deals with two types of proceedings, domestic arbitration and conciliation proceedings. While provisions relating to domestic arbitration are contained in Part I which including Sections 1 to 43, the conciliation proceeding which includes sections 61 to 81 (Part II) deals with enforcement of foreign awards). On perusal of the provisions of the Act, it is apparent that there is a clear distinction in the statute between arbitration proceedings and conciliation proceedings.

Conciliation, as defined in Halsbury's laws of England "is process of persuading parties to reach an agreement" and is plainly not arbitration, nor is the Chairman of a

of the dispute. Thus it is fairly flexible.

In Conciliation, the Causes of dispute or differences are first identified and then resolved by the conciliator. Thus protecting the interests of the parties. The process of conciliation being flexible and more or less informal, the parties readily agree to get their disputes resolved through this method. When the parties enter upon Conciliation and reach an agreement on a settlement of dispute, the agreement so reached has the status and effect as if it was an arbitral award. The Act also provides confidentiality in respect of all matters in the conciliation proceeding.

4) Application and Scope of Conciliation in India:-
Section 61, of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act of 1996, provides for the Application and Scope of Conciliation. Section 61 points out that the process of conciliation extend, in the first place, to disputes, whether contractual or not. But the disputes must arise out of the legal relationship. It means that the dispute must be such as to give one party the right to sue and to the other party the liability to be sued. The process of conciliation extends, in the second place, to all proceeding relating to it.

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to without the existence of such prior agreement and it generally relates to disputes which have already arisen.

- As a corollary of this, it follows that there being a prior arbitration agreement between the parties both of them are bound by the agreement. But in case of conciliation, since a written invitation is made by one party, the other party may or may not accept the same.
- While the role of conciliator is to help and assist the parties to reach an amicable settlement of their disputes, the arbitrator does not merely assist the parties but he also actively arbitrates and resolves the dispute by making an arbitral award.
- A settlement agreement may be made by the parties themselves and the conciliator shall authenticate the same. An arbitration award on the other hand is not merely a settlement but it is a judgement duly signed by the arbitrator.
- Last but not the least, an arbitrator has to decide according to law, but a conciliator can conciliate irrespective of law.

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Q9 ⇒ Explain Newyork Convention its enforceability and jurisdiction?

Ans:

The ~~new~~ newyork Convention :-

The newyork convention also known as the convention on the recognition and Enforcement of foreign Arbitral Awards. was first adopted by the United Nations diplomatic conference on 10 June 1958 and was enforced on 7 June 1959. It is often considered as one of the most important treaties in the field of International trade law and has a great significance. It is often described as a foundation. It requires courts of the contracting states to give effect to an agreement to arbitrate when seized of an action in a matter covered by an arbitration agreement and also to recognize and enforce awards made in other states, subject to specific limited exceptions. At present, the convention is signed by 156 State parties.

⇒ Recognition and Enforcement of foreign Arbitral Awards

The first action is to recognize the awards made in the foreign territory and is defined under the Article 1 of the convention. It is the obligation of the state to recognize such awards and enforce them according to the Article 3 of the Convention.

The state who wants to seek the foreign arbitral award. needs to submit the following documents

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Article VI of the New York Convention :-

If a utility for the setting apart or suspension of the award has been made to a able authority mentioned in articles (V)(c). the authority earlier than which the award is sought to be relied upon might also, if it considers it proper, adjourn the selection on the enforcement of the award and might also, also, at the software of the celebration claiming enforcement of the award,

Article VII of the New York Convention :-

The Geneva Protocol on Arbitration clause of 1923 (2) and the Geneva conference and the creation of overseas Arbitral Awards of 1927 (3) shall give up to have impact between the contracting states on their turning into bound and to the volume that they turn out to be certain, by way of this conference

Article VIII :- of the New York Convention :-

This convention shall be open till 31 dec. 1958. for signature on behalf of any member of the United international locations and additionally on behalf of any other country that is or hereafter turns into a member of any specialized organization of the United international locations, or which is or hereafter becomes a party to the statute of the global courtroom of Justice; or any other

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Q10 Write about the role and utility of Lok Adalat:-
Powers and functions of Lok Adalat, Also mention about the difference between Temporary and permanent Lok Adalat? Explain NALSA and SALSA?

Ans Synopsis:-

- ① Introduction
- ② Analysis of the Legal Service Authority Act, 1987.
- ③ Legal Aid under Legal Service, Authority Act 1987
- ④ Lok - Adalats under Legal Services Authority Act, 1987
 - ① Scope of Lok Adalat
 - ② Types of Lok Adalat
 - ③ Permanent Lok Adalat
 - ④ Daily Lok Adalat
 - ⑤ Jurisdiction of Lok Adalat
- ⑤ Conclusion.

① Introduction:-

The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, was enacted by the central government of India pursuant to Article 39-A of the constitution of India and the recommendations of its committees. The Legal Services Authority Act, of 1987 came into effect on 9th Nov 1987, following the Amendment Act of 1994, which introduced, and the disabled are eligible to receive legal aid.

National Legal Services Authority was an important

(1) NALSA :-

In response to Section 4 of the Act, NALSA has been established to provide free legal aid to all citizens of the country. The body has been established by the govt. It is headed by the Chief Justice of India, patron-in-chief. The executive chairman of the organization is a retired or serving judge of the S.C. of India. An Advisory Committee is formed by the Central Legal Services Committee is formed by the central Authority. A significant objective of the NALSA is to ensure that justice is equally distributed among citizens, regardless of economic or other factors. The main responsibilities of NALSA.

3) Legal Aid Under legal services Authority Act, 1987 :-

In 1971, Justice P.N. Bhagwati formed the legal Aid Committee to introduce the legal Aid Scheme. In his opinion, the legal aid system is aimed at making the machinery of administration of justice easily available to the people able to enforce their legal right. The poor and the illiterate will be able to approach the courts and - as a result, they will get justice faster from the courts.

(i) Eligibility Criteria for free legal aid :-

There was even an item on the Committee's agenda on the eligibility criteria for the people to qualify

99) Functions of Lok Adalat :-

- Lok Adalat members should be impartial and fair to the parties.
- When filing a dispute with Lok Adalat, you do not have to pay a court fee.

(ii) Types of Lok Adalat :-

Lok Adalats can take the following forms :-

(a) National level Lok Adalat :-

The Lok Adalat held at the national level is held regularly throughout the country at the supreme court level and taluk level, where thousand of cases are disposed of every month a different topic is discussed in this Adalat.

(b) Permanent Lok Adalat :-

The body is governed by section 22B of the Act. There is a mandatory pre-litigation mechanism in permanent Lok Adalat. that settles disputes concerning public utilities such as transport, telegraph, postal service etc. As a result of the case Abdul Hasan and National Legal Services Authority vs. Delhi Vidyut Board and other (1999), the courts directed that permanent Lok Adalats be established.

(c) Mobile Lok Adalat :-

Mobile Lok Adalat is a method of settling disputes that travels from place to place. Over 15.14 lakh Lok Adalats

SAMPLE OF CRASH COURSE TIME TABLE


Director & Dean/Principal/H.O.D.
Prof. (Dr.) Manpreet Kaur Rajpal
Dean
Indore Institute of Law

INDORE INSTITUTE OF LAW

(Affiliated to D.A.V.V. & B.C.U.)

Academic Session- 2022 - 23

Crash Course Time Table

BALLB – I Semester			
Time	Date	Subject	Faculty Name
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	17/4/2023	Economics	Prof. Ishita Rana
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	18/4/2023	English	Prof. Sheetal Sikarwar
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	19/4/2023	Law of Contract	Prof. Amit Kumar
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	20/4/2023	Law of Tort	Prof. Vishwajeet Bhoojar
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	21/4/2023	Pol Science	Prof. Madhuri Modi
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	22/4/2023	History	Prof. Sheetal Sikarwar
BBALLB – I Semester			
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	17/4/2023	English	Asst.Prof. Sheetal
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	18/4/2023	Org. Behavior	Dr. Kavita Dive
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	19/4/2023	Law of Contract	Prof. Jaidev Mahendra
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	20/4/2023	Law of Torts	Prof. Deep Shah
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	21/4/2023	Financial Accounting	Dr. Manish Phalke
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	22/4/2023	Business Communication	Dr. K.N.Mishra
LLB (Hon.) I Semester			
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	17/4/2023	Women & Criminal law	Dr. Shikha Dubey
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	18/4/2023	Labor Law -I	Prof. Chetan Prakash
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	19/4/2023	Constitution Law - I	Prof. Shubhank Khare
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	20/4/2023	Family Law – I	Prof. Kusum Joshi
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	21/4/2023	Law of Contract-I	Prof. Navoen Dave
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	22/4/2023	Gender Justice	Prof. Monica Patri
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	23/4/2023	English	Asst.Prof. Sheetal

Manu
3/16/23
Director & Dean Academics

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Crash Course

Session -2022-23

Stream - B.A.LL.B (Hons.)

Semester - VI

Subject - Crises Justice & Criminal Jurisprudence

Faculty Name - Sonali Bhatnagar

Questions:

1. *What does the term "maintenance" mean? Could you elaborate on the legal provisions concerning the maintenance of Muslim women according to Muslim personal law?*
2. *Write short notes on:*
 - I. *Nehru's view on Joint family*
 - II. *Karachi Congress*
 - III. *Feminism*
 - IV. *Social reform movements*
3. *Discuss the rights of women in Inheritance law of hindu and Chirstian*
4. *Discuss any 4 social welfare legislation for women.*
5. *What do you understand by UCC? What is the judicial trent in India with regard to UCC?*
6. *Discuss the conditions of women in India pre-constitution and post-constitution.*
7. *Hindu succession amendment act (2005), is big set in direction of gender justice. Examine the statement.*
8. *What do you mean by gender justice? Describe the forms of gender justice and there consequences.*
9. *What do you understand by social and legal inequality? Whether both are same? Discuss.*

1. What does the term "maintenance" mean? Could you elaborate on the legal provisions concerning the maintenance of Muslim women according to Muslim personal law?

Synopsis:

Introduction:

Definition of maintenance

The Three sources from which these rights emanate are

Conflict of Muslim Personal Law with section 125 of CrPC

Case laws

Significance of maintenance in familial and spousal relationships

Overview of Muslim personal law

Present scenario

Quantum of maintenance

Under what circumstances does the wife is not entitled to get maintenance?

A person is entitled to basic amenities like food, clothing, shelter and other necessary requirements to live a dignified life. Under the principles of social justice, it is the natural duty of a man to provide these amenities to his wife, parents and children in the form of maintenance. The maintenance law in India lays down the duty of a man to provide maintenance to his parents, wife, and children when they are unable to maintain themselves.

Maintenance in law is defined as the amount which is paid to the dependent wife, child, or parents to maintain themselves. The amount can be paid either by doing one lump sum payment or by way of monthly instalments. Under Muslim law, a husband is obliged to maintain his wife and family, and the term maintenance signifies the amount he is liable to pay for the same. The term used for maintenance under Muslim Law is called nafaqa and it comprehends food, raiment and lodging. The wife is entitled to maintenance from husband, despite the fact that she has means to maintain herself. In addition to this, the marriage contract may stipulate payment of special allowances by the husband, and in presence of these, it becomes the obligation of the husband to pay these to the wife. Such allowances are called kharch-e-pandan, guzara, mewa khore, etc. This can be claimed as a right.

The Three sources from which these rights emanate are:

- I. Muslim Personal Law.
- II. Section 125, CrPC.
- III. The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986.

Maintenance under, CrPC- Before and After 1973: Initially, it was provided in the CrPC(earlier under section 488) that only a wife is entitled to maintenance by husband. It was claimed by the husbands that once dissolution takes place, a woman ceases to be a wife and hence is not longer entitled to maintenance. Looking at this loophole, an amendment was made in 1973, wherein under section 125, a divorcee was entitled to maintenance till the time she remarries. Being secular in nature, this provision applies to all women, including Muslim women.

Conflict of Muslim Personal Law with section 125 of CrPC: Under Muslim Personal Law, a woman is entitled to maintenance only till the end of the Iddat period. Iddat is the period when co-habitation of the parties end, on the expiry of iddat the spouses will stand divorced. The period of iddat consists of three menstrual cycles or three lunar months , in case of pregnant women , the iddat period would extend up to the time of delivery. Hence, we can see a direct conflict, since CrPC does not recognize iddat period and maintenance goes beyond the same.

In **Mohammed Haneefa v. Mariam Bi** the Court stated that in case of a clash between personal law and CrPC, the former shall prevail. This position was seconded by the Supreme Court in **Saira Bano v A.M Abdul Gaffoor**. This caused a lot of dilemma in the legislature. To resolve this dilemma, **Section 127(3)(b)** was added under which that if a divorced woman receives an amount due to customary or personal laws of the community, the magistrate can cancel any order for maintenance in her favour.

Judicial Decisions interpreting the Scope of Section 127: It was held in **Bai Tahira vs Ali Hussain Fissalli Chothia** that payment of "illusory sums" focused around the Muslim personal laws ought to be considered to diminish the measure of maintenance payable by the spouse , however that does not acquit the spouse from the liability in light of the fact that each lady independent of her religion is entitled to maintenance.

The divorced wife has this right except from when the aggregate payment stipulated by custom is pretty much sufficient to substitute the maintenance.

An extra requirement was included by the Apex court in **Fuzlunbi v. K Khader Vali**. The sum focused around Muslim law must be pretty much identical to the month by month maintenance to the divorcee, required till her remarriage or demise, with a specific end goal to substitute the maintenance.

The Supreme Court expressed in **Zohara Khatoon vs Mohd. Ibrahim** that the expression "wife" in S.125 and S.127 of CrPC incorporates Muslim ladies who get separated by method for Talaq or under the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939. Therefore, the conflict between Muslim Personal Law and CrPC still continued, and section 127 was not sufficient to satisfy the Muslim community who opposed section 125 as a detriment to their personal laws.

Mohd Ahmad Khan v. Shah Bano Begum or the Shah Bano Case: In the present case, a 62 year old woman was divorced and subsequently denied maintenance. She had not remarried. On moving the court of the Judicial Magistrate at Indore under section 125 of the CrPC, and claiming maintenance of Rs 500 per month, she was awarded a maintenance of Rs 25 per month from the husband. Aggrieved by the low amount, she filed a revision petition before the Madhya Pradesh High Court, which entitled her to a maintenance of Rs 179.20 per month. The husband appealed against this order before the Supreme Court, his main contention being that since the dissolution had taken place, she ceased to be his wife and under Muslim law, he was not obliged to pay her maintenance. Also, since he had paid the dower amount during the Iddat period, the wife was not entitled to any maintenance.

The Supreme Court dismissed the appeal and upheld the decision of the High Court. The Supreme Court explained this judgment by saying that, even if there is a conflict, section 125 of CrPC is a secular law, and hence, applies to all women, irrespective of their religion. It further stated that CrPC shall prevail over Muslim Personal Law in case of a conflict.

Developments Post Shah Bano Case: The Rajeev Gandhi government, coming under pressure from Islamist groups decided to nullify the judgment, and in a effort to do the same, it passed The Muslim Women (Protection Of Rights On Divorce) Act, 1986. This act became one of the most controversial legislations enacted. The relevant provisions of this act are sections 3(1)(a) and 4(1), which stated that the former husband must provide “a reasonable and fair provision” and maintenance within the period of iddat and, that in case she is unable to maintain herself after the period of iddat , she can claim maintenance from her relatives and if they cannot pay , then she can claim from the Wakf Board as per S.4(2),respectively.

Position Post Enactment of The Muslim Women (Protection Of Rights On Divorce) Act, 1986- **Daniel Latifi v. Union of India:** In this case, a writ was filed under Article 32 challenging the constitutional validity of the Act. In this case the constitutional validity of the Act was upheld and an interpretation of the provisions of the Act was provided. The court concluded that, one, the Act does not violate Articles 14, 15 and 21 and hence, is not ultra vires.

The court made the following interpretations. Firstly, interpreting the meaning of the term “within” used under section 3(1)(a) of the Act read with the terms fair and reasonable, the court arrived at the conclusion that the maintenance, being fair and reasonable, should exceed the iddat period but must be made within the iddat period. Such maintenance made during iddat period should be for her entire future, that is the time after the expiration of iddat period as well. The liability of the husband, therefore, is not limited to the iddat period. Therefore, this Act is not in contravention of section 125 of CrPC.

Effects of Daniel Latifi Judgment:

Daniel Latifi judgment basically revived the principles settled in Shah Bano case that, the husband’s liability to maintain his wife doesn’t end with the iddat period. However, it explained this principle, not as contravening the Act which was enacted as a result of the Shah Bano case, as a commentary on that Act.

Also, the Act is consistent with section 125 of the CrPC and hence, there is no scope for conflict. Hence, the position of law is that, the provisions of the Act basically

emanate from principles set forth in the Shah Bano case. The same has not been changed till now, and continues to govern matters related to maintenance of Muslim women after dissolution of marriage.

The Present position: The principle has been seconded by the Supreme Court once again in **Iqbal Bano V/s. State of U.P.** In the case the court reiterated the position that divorced women are entitled for maintenance beyond the Iddat period and stated that provisions of the Act do not contravene Article 14, 15 & 21 of the Indian Constitution.

The court further observed that “right under Section 125 of Cr. P.C. extinguishes only when she receives “fair or reasonable” settlement u/Sec. 3 of the Muslim Women Act. The wife will be entitled to receive maintenance u/Sec. 125 of Cr.P.C. until the husband fulfils his obligation u/Sec. 3 of Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986.

This was once again reiterated in the recent judgement in **Shabana Bano v. Imran Khan** that after the expiry of iddat, a divorced Muslim woman can seek maintenance under S.125CrPc as long as she doesn't re-marry. Hence, the position as laid down in the Daniel Latifi case is the settled position and has not undergone any change.

Quantum of maintenance: The quantum of maintenance is not prescribed under any matrimonial statute. It is decided as per the discretion of the court depending upon the condition of husband and wife. In addition to provide maintenance the husband is obliged to give other contracted expenses such as Karachi-I-pandan and Meva- kohri etc. to the wife.

Under what circumstances does the wife is not entitled to get maintenance?

- If marriage is irregular or void
- If she announces marriage life without any valid reason
- If she does not obey husband reasonable order
- under Shia law the wife of the muta is not entitled to get maintenance

- If wife refuses to stay with husband without any valid reason If she gets sentenced to imprisonment
- If her age is less than 15 years i.e she has not attained the age of puberty.
- But wife can claim maintenance Even if she disobeys her husband
- If the husband keeps a concubine
- If the husband is guilty of committing cruelty towards his wife
- If the marriage cannot be consummated owing to his illness, malformation his absence from wife without her prior permission or the husband has still not attained the age of puberty.

2. Write short notes on:

Synopsis:

Introduction:

Nehru's view on Joint Family:

Nehru's view on the joint family can be summarized as follows:

- *Support for Individualism and Modernization:*
- *Adapting Tradition to Changing Times:*
- *Social Equality and Women's Rights:*
- *Balancing Tradition and Progress:*

Karachi Congress:

Key Points:

- *Civil Disobedience Movement:*
- *Resolution on Fundamental Rights:*
- *Resolution on Foreign Policy:*
- *Dandi March Report:*

Feminism:

- *Liberal Feminism:*
- *Radical Feminism:*
- *Marxist Feminism:*
- *Intersectional Feminism:*
- *Cultural Feminism:*
- *Post-colonial Feminism:*

Social reform movements:

- *Brahmo Samaj (founded in 1828):*

- *Arya Samaj (founded in 1875):*
 - *Satyashodhak Samaj (founded in 1873):*
 - *Young Bengal Movement (early 19th century):*
 - *Prarthana Samaj (founded in 1867):*
 - *Self-Respect Movement (founded in 1925):*
 - *Quit India Movement (1942):*
 - *Narmada Bachao Andolan (founded in 1985):*
 - *Nirbhaya Movement (2012):*
 - *Anti-Caste Movements and Dalit Rights Movements:*
- **Nehru's view on Joint Family:** Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India, held a complex view on the institution of the joint family, which was a traditional social structure prevalent in India. Nehru was known for his modern and progressive outlook, and his perspective on the joint family system reflected his awareness of the changing socio-economic dynamics and the need for societal evolution.

Nehru's view on the joint family can be summarized as follows:

- I. **Support for Individualism and Modernization:** Nehru was an advocate for individual rights, education, and the empowerment of women. He believed that the joint family system, with its rigid hierarchy and conservative values, could sometimes hinder individual growth and personal development. He saw modernization and industrialization as crucial for India's progress and believed that an overemphasis on the joint family structure could impede these efforts.
- II. **Adapting Tradition to Changing Times:** While Nehru recognized the historical significance of the joint family system and its role in fostering social cohesion and mutual support, he also acknowledged that societal changes were inevitable. He encouraged families to adapt their traditions to fit the changing needs and dynamics of a rapidly evolving society.
- III. **Social Equality and Women's Rights:** Nehru was a staunch advocate for gender equality and women's rights. He believed that the joint family system, in many instances, subjugated women to traditional roles and limited their opportunities. He supported measures to enhance women's participation in education, workforce,

and public life, which might not have been fully possible within the confines of the joint family setup.

- IV. **Balancing Tradition and Progress:** Nehru's approach to the joint family system was one of balance. While he acknowledged its cultural and social significance, he also believed that it was important for Indian society to evolve and adapt to changing circumstances. He aimed for a synthesis of tradition and modernity that would preserve valuable aspects of Indian heritage while allowing for progress and individual freedom.

In summary, Jawaharlal Nehru's view on the joint family system reflected his commitment to modernization, individualism, and social equality. He recognized both the strengths and limitations of the traditional structure and encouraged a balanced approach that would integrate the positive aspects of the joint family system with the changing realities of a modernizing India.

- **Karachi Congress:** The Karachi Congress was a significant event in the history of the Indian National Congress, a prominent political party in India's struggle for independence against British colonial rule. The Karachi Congress session took place from March 26 to 31, 1931, in Karachi, which was then a part of undivided India (now in Pakistan).

Here's a brief overview: The Karachi Congress was the 24th session of the Indian National Congress. It was held at a critical juncture in the Indian freedom movement, as it followed the signing of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact in 1931, which marked a temporary truce between the Indian leaders, led by Mahatma Gandhi, and the British colonial government.

Key Points:

- I. **Civil Disobedience Movement:** The Karachi Congress endorsed the Civil Disobedience Movement, which was a nonviolent campaign against British laws and taxes, including the Salt Tax. This movement was characterized by mass protests, demonstrations, and noncooperation with colonial authorities.
- II. **Resolution on Fundamental Rights:** The Congress adopted a resolution on Fundamental Rights and Economic Policy, outlining the party's commitment to ensuring civil liberties, equality, and socio-economic justice for all Indians. This

resolution laid the groundwork for future debates on the content and scope of these rights.

III. **Resolution on Foreign Policy:** The Congress discussed its stance on foreign policy and international relations, emphasizing India's role as an independent and nonaligned nation on the global stage.

IV. **Dandi March Report:** Mahatma Gandhi presented a report on the Dandi March, a historic protest against the Salt Tax that had captured international attention. The report highlighted the resilience and unity of the Indian people in the face of repression.

The socio-economic provision in the Karachi Resolution went on to influence the Constituent Assembly in drawing up Part IV of the Indian Constitution – the Directive Principles of State Policy.

- **Feminism:** Feminism is a socio-political and cultural movement that advocates for the equal rights, opportunities, and representation of all genders, with a primary focus on addressing and rectifying historical and contemporary gender inequalities. Feminism seeks to challenge and dismantle systems of patriarchy and sexism that have led to the marginalization, discrimination, and oppression of women and other marginalized genders. Feminist theories are frameworks that analyze the dynamics of gender and power, providing insights into the causes of inequality and suggesting strategies for achieving gender justice. There are several prominent feminist theories that offer different perspectives on understanding and addressing gender-related issues:

- I. **Liberal Feminism:** Liberal feminists focus on achieving gender equality within existing societal structures and institutions. They advocate for legal and policy reforms that eliminate discriminatory practices and promote equal opportunities for women. The aim is to achieve equal rights, access to education, economic opportunities, and political representation.

- II. **Radical Feminism:** Radical feminists view patriarchy as the root cause of women's oppression and advocate for its complete overthrow. They emphasize the need to challenge deeply ingrained social norms and structures that perpetuate gender inequality. Radical feminists critique traditional gender roles and call for the reimagining of society through the lens of women's experiences.

III. **Marxist Feminism:** Marxist feminists integrate Marxist theories of class struggle with feminist analyses of gender oppression. They argue that capitalism and patriarchy are intertwined systems of exploitation. Marxist feminists highlight how women's subjugation is linked to their role in unpaid domestic labor and emphasize the economic and structural aspects of gender inequality.

IV. **Intersectional Feminism:** Intersectional feminists recognize that individuals hold multiple social identities (such as race, class, sexuality, and disability) that intersect and interact, leading to unique experiences of discrimination. Intersectional feminism seeks to address the interconnectedness of various forms of oppression and advocates for a more inclusive and nuanced approach to feminism.

V. **Cultural Feminism:** Cultural feminists emphasize the value of feminine qualities and celebrate women's unique experiences. They argue that women's historical roles as caregivers and nurturers should be embraced rather than devalued. This perspective also critiques the patriarchal hierarchy and its negative impact on both women and society.

VI. **Postcolonial Feminism:** Postcolonial feminists examine the intersections of gender, race, and colonialism. They highlight how Western feminism has often excluded the voices and experiences of women from the Global South. Postcolonial feminists challenge the notion of a universal feminism and advocate for a more diverse and inclusive movement.

These are just a few examples of the many feminist theories that have emerged over time. Feminism is not a monolithic ideology but rather a diverse and evolving movement with various perspectives. Each theory contributes to a broader understanding of gender dynamics and offers insights into the ways in which society can become more equitable and just for all genders

- **Social reform movements:** India has a rich history of social reform movements that have aimed to address various social issues, promote equality, and challenge oppressive practices. These movements have played a significant role in shaping modern Indian society and advancing social justice. Here are some prominent social reform movements in India:

I. **Brahmo Samaj (founded in 1828):** The Brahmo Samaj was one of the earliest reform movements in India, led by Raja Ram Mohan Roy. It aimed to eradicate

social evils like sati (widow burning), child marriage, and caste discrimination. The movement emphasized monotheism, rationality, and social reform based on principles of reason and morality.

- II. **Arya Samaj (founded in 1875):** The Arya Samaj, founded by Swami Dayananda Saraswati, sought to promote Vedic values and principles. It opposed idol worship, caste-based discrimination, and untouchability. The movement emphasized education, women's rights, and social reform within the Hindu community.
- III. **Satyashodhak Samaj (founded in 1873):** Led by social reformer Jyotirao Phule, the Satyashodhak Samaj aimed to challenge caste-based oppression and promote education and equality among marginalized communities, particularly the Dalits and other lower castes.
- IV. **Young Bengal Movement (early 19th century):** This movement, led by figures like Henry Louis Vivian Derozio, aimed to promote rational thinking, education, and social reform among the youth. It criticized orthodox practices and advocated for social progress.
- V. **Prarthana Samaj (founded in 1867):** The Prarthana Samaj, led by leaders like M.G. Ranade and R.G. Bhandarkar, emphasized monotheism, social reform, and women's education within the context of Hinduism. It aimed to address issues like child marriage and the caste system.
- VI. **Self-Respect Movement (founded in 1925):** The Self-Respect Movement, led by E.V. Ramasamy (Periyar), aimed to challenge caste-based inequalities and Brahminical dominance in society. It also focused on promoting rationalism and self-respect among oppressed communities.
- VII. **Quit India Movement (1942):** While primarily a movement for India's independence, the Quit India Movement also contributed to social reform by fostering unity among diverse groups and fostering a sense of national consciousness against British colonial rule.
- VIII. **Narmada Bachao Andolan (founded in 1985):** This movement, led by environmentalist Medha Patkar, protested against the construction of large dams on the Narmada River. It advocated for the rights of displaced people, especially tribal communities, and raised concerns about environmental degradation.
- IX. **Nirbhaya Movement (2012):** Following the brutal gang rape and murder of a young woman in Delhi, the Nirbhaya Movement sparked nationwide protests

demanding justice for the victim and pushing for reforms in laws related to sexual violence and women's safety.

- X. **Anti-Caste Movements and Dalit Rights Movements:** Various movements, such as the Dalit Panther Movement and Ambedkarite movements, have aimed to challenge the caste-based hierarchy and discrimination prevalent in Indian society, while advocating for the rights and dignity of Dalits.

These social reform movements in India have had a profound impact on shaping the nation's social fabric, challenging discriminatory practices, and promoting equality, justice, and human rights.

3. Discuss the rights of women in Inheritance law of hindu and Chirstian

Synopsis:

Introduction:

Rights of Hindu women:

Inheritance rights in hindu law:

- ***Equal Share:***
- ***Coparcenary Rights:***
- ***Husband's Property:***
- ***Widow's Rights:***
- ***Stridhan:***

Inheritance rights in Chirstian law:

- ***Equal Rights:***
- ***Husband's Property:***
- ***Intestate Succession:***
- ***Testamentary Succession:***

The roles and rights of women have always been dynamic. Women's position has improved drastically due to increase in social awareness regarding women empowerment, rise in literacy rates and women becoming more independent than ever before. Not only this, even the Indian judicial system has taken major strides in the right direction with numerous laws and enactments, that treat women equal to men. It has now become very crucial that a woman, whether working or a homemaker, knows and understands her rights well and exercise the same when required.

One of such rights are the women's inheritance rights which are governed by the succession laws applicable to an individual. The inheritance laws for women under Hindu and Christian legal systems in India have evolved over time to provide more equitable rights to women in matters of inheritance.

Rights of Hindu women: The Hindu Succession Act, 1956, governs the succession and inheritance laws for Hindus, Buddhists, Jains, and Sikhs. Section 14 of the said Act specifies the types of property that can be inherited by a woman and are considered to be her property. A Hindu woman has the same right to her deceased parents' property as that of a Hindu male. Similarly, there is no distinction between the rights of a man and a woman, when it comes to the inheritance of property from a deceased parent. In fact, a woman, being the mother, is entitled to an equal share as the wife and children of her son who has died intestate. This is, however, not the case with the father, as the father is not entitled to get any share in his son's property during the lifetime of his son's wife, mother, and children.

Here's an overview of the rights of women under these two legal frameworks:

Hindu Inheritance Law: The Hindu Succession Act, 1956, governs the inheritance rights of Hindu women in India. The Act has undergone several amendments to address gender inequalities and ensure a more just distribution of property. Some key points regarding the inheritance rights of Hindu women include:

- 1) **Equal Share:** After the 2005 amendment to the Hindu Succession Act, daughters have been granted equal rights as sons in ancestral property. This means that both sons and daughters have an equal share in the property of their parents.
- 2) **Coparcenary Rights:** The amendment also introduced the concept of coparcenary rights for daughters. Daughters have become coparceners along with sons in joint family properties, enabling them to have a share in both ancestral and acquired properties.
- 3) **Husband's Property:** A Hindu woman has the right to inherit her husband's property upon his death, regardless of whether it is ancestral or self-acquired

property. If there is no will, she is entitled to a share in her husband's property alongside other legal heirs.

- 4) **Widow's Rights:** A Hindu widow has a right to inherit her deceased husband's property, whether it is ancestral or self-acquired. If there are no direct heirs, the widow may inherit the property as a legal heir.
- 5) **Stridhan:** Hindu women have a right to inherit their stridhan, which includes gifts, assets, and property received from their parents, in-laws, or others during marriage or other occasions.

Christian Inheritance Law: Inheritance rights for Christian women in India are governed by the Indian Succession Act, 1925. However, the inheritance laws for Christians can vary based on their specific denomination and personal laws. Generally, Christian inheritance law in India includes the following aspects:

1. **Equal Rights:** The Indian Succession Act does not differentiate between men and women when it comes to inheritance. Both sons and daughters have equal rights to inherit their parents' property.
2. **Husband's Property:** A Christian widow has the right to inherit her deceased husband's property, including both ancestral and self-acquired property.
3. **Intestate Succession:** If a Christian person dies without leaving a will (intestate), their property is distributed among legal heirs, including children, spouse, parents, and other relatives, according to the rules specified in the Indian Succession Act.
4. **Testamentary Succession:** Christians also have the right to make a will specifying the distribution of their property after death. This provides individuals with the option to allocate their assets according to their wishes.

It's important to note that inheritance laws can vary based on personal beliefs, family agreements, and local customs. Additionally, legal provisions and interpretations may change over time due to amendments and court decisions. Therefore, individuals seeking information about their specific rights under Hindu or Christian inheritance laws should consult legal professionals and relevant legal documents.

4. Discuss any 4 social welfare legislation for women.

Synopsis:

Introduction:

The Prohibition of Child Marriage:

- *Prohibition of Child Marriage (Amendment) Bill, 2021:*
- *The Reasons for Change:*
- *National Family Health Survey (NFHS) Data:*

The Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017:

- *Increased Paid Maternity Leave:*
- *Maternity Leave For Adoptive And Commissioning Mothers:*
- *Work From Home Option:*

The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013:

- *Key provisions of the POSH Act 2013 include:*
- *Here are some strategies that employers can use to enforce the POSH Act of 2013:*

The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986:

Certainly, here are four important social welfare legislations in India that focus on the welfare and empowerment of women:

1. The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006:

This act aims to prevent the practice of child marriage and protect the rights of underage girls. It sets the legal age of marriage as 18 for females and 21 for males. The act also emphasizes the importance of raising awareness about the harmful consequences of child marriage and provides for the annulment of child marriages.

Prohibition of Child Marriage (Amendment) Bill, 2021: The bill to raise the age of marriage from 18 to 21 years for women, was introduced by the Union Minister for Women and Child Development (MWCD), Smriti Irani, and was sent to the parliamentary standing committee for detailed scrutiny. This bill will override all the existing laws if passed. The Government felt the need to introduce the changes for various reasons and also by considering the data of the recent National Family Health Survey (NFHS) and recommendation by the Jaya Jaitly committee.

The Reasons for Change: Recent evidence shows that the number of child marriages has increased during the lockdown and the pandemic, calling for the government's immediate action to curb child marriage.

- Bring uniformity in marriageable age of women at par with men.
- Early marriage also has a huge effect on the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR).
- The bill is also aimed at empowering women who are denied access to various social-economic benefits due to early marriage.

National Family Health Survey (NFHS) Data:

- NFHS-4 data of 2015-16 revealed that 27% of women under 18 years were married.
- NFHS-4 also reported that 8% of girls between the ages of 15 and 18 were found to be pregnant.
- NFHS-5 data of 2019-20 reported a drop in underage marriage to about 23%, which is still a substantial number considering the existing stringent rules.
- Further, NFHS-5 data revealed that 7% of girls aged between 15-18 were pregnant.

2. The Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017: Given that women have been oppressed for hundreds, if not thousands of years, we must accept the fact that changing the mindsets and the prejudicial basic instinct will take years. With every generation, there is more and more acceptance of the notion that women are equal to men and hence, the laws and legislation also have to be changed to keep up with the changing ideology. It was in this spirit that the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act was passed by both houses of parliament in February 2017. Let us take a look at some of the key features of this amended act.

1. Increased Paid Maternity Leave: One of the key amendments of the 2017 act is the increase in the duration of paid maternity leave available for women employees from 12 weeks to 26 weeks. Women are allowed to avail of the benefits of maternity leave eight weeks prior to the estimated due date and utilize the remaining weeks postpartum. However, for having two or more surviving children, the duration of paid maternity leave is 12 weeks (i.e. six weeks before and six weeks after the expected date of delivery).

2. Maternity Leave For Adoptive And Commissioning Mothers: The act defines mothers in two distinct categories when it comes to adoptions. One is the 'adoptive mother' which refers to the mother adopting the child and the 'commissioning mother' which refers to the biological mother whose egg is used to create the embryo during In Vitro Fertilisation. As per the provisions of the amended act, mothers adopting a child below the age of three months are entitled to 12 weeks of maternity leave from the date of adoption. The same amount of leave can be availed by commissioning mothers as well.

3. Work From Home Option: The Maternity Benefit Amendment Act also has a provision enabling new mothers to work from home, which may be exercised by the woman employee after the expiry of the 26-week leave period. Depending upon the nature of work, women employees may be able to avail this benefit on terms that are mutually agreed with the employer.

3. The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013:

This act addresses sexual harassment faced by women in workplaces, whether formal or informal. It requires all organizations employing 10 or more people to establish Internal Complaints Committees (ICCs) to address complaints of sexual harassment. The act promotes safe and respectful working environments for women.

Key provisions of the POSH Act 2013 include:

- 1) Every employer is required to display a notice in the organisation providing details of the protection given to female employees against sexual harassment.
- 2) Employers must constitute an Internal Complaints Committee in their organisation to address complaints of sexual harassment.
- 3) A woman must head the ICC; at least half of its members should be women.
- 4) Employers must take steps to prevent sexual harassment and ensure that the victims are not victimised or discriminated against.
- 5) Employers must provide necessary support and assistance to the complainant and make arrangements for her work in case she has to be transferred.

Here are some strategies that employers can use to enforce the POSH Act of 2013:

- I. Develop a comprehensive and clear policy on sexual harassment and post it prominently in the workplace.

- II. Ensure that all employees know the policy and its implications. Educate all staff on the various aspects of sexual harassment and the necessary steps to be taken if a complaint is made.
- III. Establish a formal complaint procedure and ensure all complaints are addressed promptly and fairly. Please ensure all employees know their rights and the procedure for making a complaint.
- IV. Take all complaints seriously and investigate them thoroughly. Make sure all employees are aware that harassment will not be tolerated.
- V. Take disciplinary action against those found guilty of sexual harassment.
- VI. Provide counselling services to both the complainant and the accused.

4. The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986:

This act prohibits the portrayal of women in a derogatory and degrading manner in advertisements, publications, paintings, and writings. The act aims to prevent the objectification of women and the perpetuation of harmful stereotypes that contribute to gender-based discrimination.

These legislations play a crucial role in addressing various challenges and issues that women face in Indian society. They reflect the government's commitment to ensuring the rights, safety, and well-being of women, and they contribute to the overall empowerment of women in various aspects of their lives.

5. What do you understand by UCC? What is the judicial trend in India with regard to UCC?

Synopsis:

Introduction:

What is UCC:

- *What is Article 44?*
- *Historical perspective*
- *Pre-Independence (colonial era)*
- *Post-Colonial era (1947-1985)*

Some of the reforms of this period were:-

Judicial trends:

- *Shah Bano Case (1985):*

- *Sarla Mudgal Case (1995):*
- *John Vallamattom Case (2003):*
- *Mary Roy Case (2008):*
- *Triple Talaq Cases (2017):*

Suggestions for Implementing a Uniform Civil Code:

The Way Forward for UCC: Gradual Change:

Uniform Civil Code (UCC): A Uniform Civil Code (UCC) is a proposed legal framework aimed at unifying personal laws in India under a common set of laws governing various aspects of civil matters, such as marriage, divorce, inheritance, and adoption, for all citizens regardless of their religion. The goal of a UCC is to promote equality, justice, and gender rights by eliminating disparities and discriminatory practices present in different religious personal laws.

What is Article 44?

Article 44 corresponds with Directive Principles of State Policy stating that State shall endeavour to provide for its citizens a uniform civil code (UCC) throughout the territory of India.

Historical perspective – The debate for a uniform civil code dates back to the colonial period in India.

Pre-Independence (colonial era)

The Lex Loci Report of October 1840- It stressed the importance and necessity of uniformity in the codification of Indian law, relating to crimes, evidence and contract. But, it also recommended that personal laws of Hindus and Muslims should be kept outside such codification. The Queen's 1859 Proclamation- It promised absolute non-interference in religious matters. So while criminal laws were codified and became common for the whole country, personal laws continue to be governed by separate codes for different communities.

Post-Colonial era (1947-1985)

During the drafting of the constitution, prominent leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr B.R Ambedkar pushed for a uniform civil code. However, they included the UCC in the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP, Article 44) mainly due to opposition from religious fundamentalists and a lack of awareness among the masses during the time.

Some of the reforms of this period were:-

The Hindu code bill -The bill was drafted by Dr.B R Ambedkar to reform Hindu laws, which legalized divorce, opposed polygamy, gave rights of inheritance to daughters. Amidst intense opposition of the code, a diluted version was passed via four different laws.

Succession Act-The Hindu Succession Act, 1956, originally did not give daughters inheritance rights in ancestral property. They could only ask for a right to sustenance from a joint Hindu family. But this disparity was removed by an amendment to the Act on September 9, 2005

Judicial Trend in India with Regard to UCC: The issue of implementing a Uniform Civil Code has been a subject of debate and discussion in India since its inception as a democratic nation. While the Indian Constitution does provide for a UCC under Article 44 of the Directive Principles of State Policy, the implementation has been a complex and contentious matter due to the diversity of religions and customs in the country. The judicial trend regarding UCC can be summarized as follows:

1. **Shah Bano Case (1985):** This case involved the maintenance rights of a Muslim woman after her divorce. The Supreme Court held that she was entitled to maintenance under the Indian Penal Code rather than the Muslim Personal Law. However, due to political and religious opposition, the government passed the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986, which effectively overruled the court's decision.
2. **Sarla Mudgal Case (1995):** In this case, the Supreme Court highlighted the need for a UCC and expressed concern over individuals converting to Islam to practice polygamy and avoid their obligations under Hindu law.
3. **John Vallamattom Case (2003):** The Supreme Court stressed that a common civil code is essential to promote national integration and eliminate discrimination against women.
4. **Mary Roy Case (2008):** The court ruled that Syrian Christian women in Kerala are entitled to an equal share of ancestral property, similar to Hindu women, rejecting the discriminatory provision in their personal laws.

5. **Triple Talaq Cases (2017):** The landmark case of **Shayara Bano v. Union of India** led to the Supreme Court declaring the practice of instant triple talaq (talaq-e-bid'ah) among Muslims as unconstitutional and violative of gender equality. This case furthered the discourse on gender justice and the need for uniformity in personal laws.

The judicial trend indicates that the courts have, at times, emphasized the need for a Uniform Civil Code to ensure equal rights and promote gender justice. However, the political and social complexities surrounding religious personal laws have resulted in a lack of significant legislative progress in implementing a comprehensive UCC. While there has been advocacy for a UCC, the issue remains a subject of ongoing debate and deliberation in Indian society and the legal system.

Suggestions for Implementing a Uniform Civil Code:

- To realize the goals of the DPSP and to maintain the uniformity of laws, the following suggestions need immediate consideration
- A progressive and broadminded outlook should be encouraged among the people to understand the spirit of the UCC. For this, education, awareness and sensitisation programmes must be taken up.
- The Uniform Civil Code should be drafted keeping in mind the best interest of all the religions.
- A committee of eminent jurists should be constituted to maintain uniformity and care must be taken not to hurt the sentiments of any particular community.
- The matter being sensitive in nature, it is always better if the initiative comes from the religious groups concerned.

The Way Forward for UCC: Gradual Change: India has a unique blend of codified personal laws of Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Parsis. There exists no uniform family-related law in a single statute book for all Indians which is acceptable to all religious communities who co-exist in India. However, a majority of them believe that UCC is definitely desirable and would go a long way in strengthening and consolidating the Indian nationhood. The differences of opinion are on its timing and the manner in which it should be realized.

Instead of using it as an emotive issue to gain political advantage, political and intellectual leaders should try to evolve a consensus. The question is not of minority protection, or even of national unity, it is simply one of treating each human person with dignity, something which personal laws have so far failed to do.

6. *Discuss the conditions of women in India pre-constitution and post-constitution.*

Synopsis:

Introduction:

Pre-Constitution Conditions of Women in India:

- *Social Restrictions:*
- *Lack of Education:*
- *Property and Inheritance Rights:*
- *Political Exclusion:*

Legal Status Of A Woman In India:

- *Article 14 of the Constitution of India:*
- *Article 15 of the Constitution of India:*
- *Article 16 of the Constitution of India:*
- *Article 19 of the Constitution of India:*
- *Article 21 of the Constitution of India:*
- *Article 21A of the Constitution of India:*
- *Article 24 of the Constitution of India:*

Safety Framework

Some statistics on women are included:

Post-Constitution Conditions of Women in India:

- *Equal Rights:*
- *Reservations and Political Participation:*
- *Protection of Rights:*
- *Educational Empowerment:*
- *Legislative Reforms:*
- *Economic Empowerment:*

Pre-Constitution Conditions of Women in India: Before the adoption of the Indian Constitution in 1950, women in India faced a multitude of challenges and inequalities rooted in cultural norms, social practices, and legal frameworks that often marginalized their rights and status. Some key aspects of the pre-Constitution conditions of women include:

- 1) **Social Restrictions:** Women were subjected to various social restrictions and norms that limited their mobility, education, and participation in public life. Practices like child marriage, sati (widow immolation), and purdah (seclusion of women) were prevalent, perpetuating gender discrimination.
- 2) **Lack of Education:** Educational opportunities for women were severely limited, with a significant gender gap in literacy rates. Education was often seen as unnecessary for girls, further constraining their potential and opportunities.
- 3) **Property and Inheritance Rights:** Women had limited or no rights to property and inheritance, which often resulted in economic dependency and vulnerability, especially in cases of widowhood.
- 4) **Political Exclusion:** Women had minimal representation and participation in political and public spheres. Their voices were largely unheard in matters of governance and policymaking.

Legal Status Of A Woman In India:

In India, women are given legal protection to defend their economic, social, and cultural lives. These are some of the steps the Indian government has taken to protect women's lives.

- Dowry Prohibition Act 1961,
- Maternity Benefit Act 1861, Births, Deaths & Marriages Registration Act 1886,
- Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act 1971,
- National Commission for Women Act 1990,
- Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act 1999,
- Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005,
- Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act 2013,
- Hindu Widows Remarriage Act 1856,
- Muslim women (protection of rights on divorce) Act 1986,
- Guardians and Wards Act of 1890,
- Indian Penal Code 1860,
- Christian Marriages Act, 1872, etc.

Fundamental Rights To Improve The Status Of Women

As shown below, the articles in Part III of the Indian Constitution specifically refer to fundamental rights intended to enhance women's status and give them equal opportunities:

Article 14 of the Constitution of India:

All persons, including women, have equivalent rights and are entitled to equal protection under the laws of India's territorial jurisdiction, according to Article 14 of the Indian Constitution. It indicates that everyone must be treated equally in all situations, regardless of gender. The law should be applied equally to all citizens without regard to race or ethnicity.

Article 15 of the Constitution of India:

It is prohibited for the state to discriminate against any person, including women, because of their race, gender, religion, place of birth, or socioeconomic background, according to Article 15 of the Indian Constitution. It establishes that all residents are entitled to the same rights with regard to infrastructure, public spaces, banks, hotels, restaurants, and other businesses.

Article 16 of the Constitution of India:

Women have equal opportunity in public work, including all citizens, under Article 16 of the Indian Constitution, irrespective of their gender, color, caste, ethnicity, religion, or religion of socioeconomic origin.

Article 17 of the Constitution of India:

Untouchability was abolished in 1955 when the Untouchability (Criminal Offenses) Act was approved by the Parliament, in accordance with Article 17 of the Indian Constitution. The Untouchability (Criminal Offenses) Amendment Act of 1976 amended the law to make it stricter and get rid of society's untouchability.

Article 19 of the Constitution of India:

In accordance with Article 19 of the Indian Constitution, all people, including women, have the right to freedom of speech, the ability to peacefully assemble without weapons, the ability to form unions or associations, the freedom to move around the

country without restriction, the right to live and settle anywhere, and the right to engage in any occupation or operate any lawful business as they see fit.

Article 21 of the Constitution of India:

No one may be deprived of his or her life or personal freedom, according to the procedure established under law. Included are the rights to life, dignity, privacy, and other basic freedoms. Since it diminishes the self-esteem and dignity of the victims, domestic violence against women also violates Article 21 of the Indian Constitution.

Article 21A of the Constitution of India:

Article 21A of the Indian Constitution states that all children between the ages of six and fourteen are entitled to free and compulsory education, as defined by law.

Article 24 of the Constitution of India:

According to Article 24 of the Indian Constitution, boys and girls under the age of 14 are not allowed to work in factories, quarries, or other hazardous occupations.

Safety Framework

The government of India has several regulations in place to safeguard and defend women's lives throughout the country. Women's lives are not yet completely safe despite these laws, norms, and regulations. Inequality among men and women exists across the country, whether it is in terms of economic possibilities, government, or educational prospects.

Some statistics on women are included:

According to the National Office of Criminal Records, a girl was killed every hour in 2010 because of dowry demand. According to the International Centre for Women's Studies, 45% of Indian girls get married before turning 18 years old. One in five Indian women pass away while pregnancy or giving birth (WHO).

- Women Empowerment Schemes
- Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme,
- One Stop Centre Scheme,
- Women Helpline Scheme,

- UJJAWALA: A Strategic Plan for the Rescue, Rehabilitation, and Re-Inclusion of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation Victims, Working Women Hostel, Ministry approves new projects under Ujjawala Scheme and continues existing projects,
- SWADHAR Greh (A Scheme for Women in Difficult Circumstances), Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP),
- NARI SHAKTI PURASKAR,
- Awardees of Stree Shakti Puruskar, 2014 & Awardees of Nari Shakti Puruskar,
- Awardees of Rajya Mahila Samman & Zila Mahila Samman,
- Mahila police Volunteers,
- Mahila E-Haat,
- Mahila Shakti Kendras (MSK),
- NIRBHAYA

Post-Constitution Conditions of Women in India: The adoption of the Indian Constitution marked a significant turning point for the rights and status of women in the country. The Constitution enshrined principles of equality, justice, and non-discrimination, laying the foundation for improvements in the conditions of women. Some key changes post-constitution include:

- 5) **Equal Rights:** The Constitution guaranteed equal rights to women, prohibiting discrimination on the grounds of sex. Article 15(1) specifically prohibits discrimination based on sex, and Article 15(3) enables the state to make special provisions for women's empowerment.
- 6) **Reservations and Political Participation:** The Constitution introduced reservations for women in local government bodies (Panchayats and Municipalities), leading to increased representation and participation in decision-making processes.
- 7) **Protection of Rights:** The Constitution provided for safeguards and provisions to protect women's rights. Article 21 ensures the right to life and personal liberty, and various laws and amendments have been introduced to address issues like dowry, domestic violence, and sexual harassment.
- 8) **Educational Empowerment:** The Constitution emphasized the importance of education for all and aimed to bridge the gender gap in education. Various

initiatives have been undertaken to promote girls' education and women's access to higher education.

- 9) **Legislative Reforms:** The Indian Parliament has passed numerous legislations aimed at promoting women's rights and empowerment, including laws addressing dowry harassment, workplace harassment, and violence against women.
- 10) **Economic Empowerment:** Efforts have been made to enhance women's economic independence through programs like self-help groups, microfinance, and skill development initiatives.

While significant progress has been made since the adoption of the Constitution, challenges such as gender-based violence, unequal representation, and persistent traditional norms still exist. The Constitution's principles have laid the groundwork for ongoing efforts to achieve true gender equality and empowerment for women in India.

7. *Hindu succession amendment act (2005), is big set in direction of gender justice. Examine the statement.*

Synopsis:

Introduction:

Here's an examination of the statement:

- **Equal Inheritance Rights:**
- **Coparcenary Rights:**
- **Mitigation of Gender Biases:**
- **Empowerment and Financial Security:**
- **Challenge to Traditional Norms:**
- **Impact on Gender Relations:**
- **Ongoing Challenges:**

Analysis:

The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005, indeed represents a significant step towards achieving gender justice in matters of inheritance within the Hindu community in India. The amendment aimed to rectify historical gender disparities and bring about more equitable distribution of property among male and female heirs.

Here's an examination of the statement:

1. **Equal Inheritance Rights:** Prior to the amendment, the Hindu Succession Act of 1956 contained discriminatory provisions that favored male heirs over female heirs.

The 2005 amendment rectified this by granting daughters equal rights as sons in ancestral property. This means that daughters now have an equal share in the ancestral property of their parents, and this change promotes the principle of gender equality.

2. Coparcenary Rights: The amendment introduced the concept of coparcenary rights for daughters, giving them the same rights as sons in joint family property. Previously, daughters were excluded from coparcenary rights, which was a major source of gender inequality within the family. With this amendment, daughters have the same inheritance rights as sons, contributing to gender justice and fairness in succession matters.

3. Mitigation of Gender Biases: The 2005 amendment aimed to mitigate gender biases that existed within Hindu personal laws. By ensuring equal rights for daughters in property matters, the amendment challenged traditional patriarchal norms that had marginalized women's economic autonomy and security.

4. Empowerment and Financial Security: The amendment empowered women by providing them with a rightful share in their parental property. This not only enhances their economic independence but also contributes to their financial security, enabling them to make independent decisions and reducing their vulnerability.

5. Challenge to Traditional Norms: The amendment challenged entrenched gender norms within families and society that perpetuated unequal treatment of women in inheritance matters. It signified a departure from discriminatory practices that had long been rooted in Hindu personal laws.

6. Impact on Gender Relations: The amendment has the potential to reshape gender relations within families by promoting a more equitable distribution of assets. It sends a message that daughters are entitled to the same rights as sons and encourages families to recognize and respect the rights of women.

7. Ongoing Challenges: While the amendment was a crucial step, challenges remain in terms of its implementation and awareness among the masses. Social and cultural

norms, legal complexities, and resistance to change can hinder the effective realization of its intended impact.

In conclusion, the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005, indeed represents a significant stride towards gender justice by addressing historical gender disparities and inequalities within inheritance laws. By providing daughters with equal rights in ancestral property and coparcenary rights, the amendment has contributed to reshaping gender norms, empowering women, and promoting greater equity within Hindu families.

8. *What do you mean by gender justice? Describe the forms of gender justice and there consequences.*

Synopsis:

Introduction:

- *Gender equality a concern for men : an insight:*
- *The third gender and its rights in India:*

Forms of gender justice:

- *Economic Gender Justice:*
- *Legal Gender Justice:*
- *Political Gender Justice:*
- *Social Gender Justice:*
- *Cultural Gender Justice:*

Consequences:

- *Equality:*
- *Empowerment:*
- *Economic Growth:*
- *Social Cohesion:*
- *Reduced Violence:*
- *Health and Well-being:*
- *Global Development:*

More equitable and inclusive environment are outlined below:

- *Policy review:*
- *Sex/gender reassignment surgery (SRS) transition:*
- *Anti-harassment policies:*

- *Gender-neutral washroom*
- *Recruitment*

Conclusion

Gender justice refers to the fair treatment and equitable distribution of resources, opportunities, rights, and responsibilities among all genders, without discrimination or bias. It aims to eliminate gender-based inequalities and ensure that individuals, regardless of their gender identity, have equal access to opportunities, freedoms, and outcomes in various aspects of life, including education, employment, politics, and social interactions. The Millennium Declaration and the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) collectively herald a vision for a more just and equal world. Social, political and economic equality for women is integral to the achievement of all Millennium Development Goals.

Hence, gender justice entails ending the inequalities between women and men that are produced and reproduced in the family, the community, the market and the state. It also requires that mainstream institutions - from justice to economic policymaking - are accountable for tackling the injustice and discrimination that keep too many women poor and excluded. Gender Justice shows how addressing inequalities, including gender inequality, will be essential to achieving the MDGs.

Gender equality a concern for men : an insight: In general, achieving gender equality necessitates adjustments for both men and women. Gender is an important part of men's social identity that must not be overlooked. This reality is overlooked since masculine qualities and attributes are assumed to be the norm. Gender, on the other hand, has an equal impact on men's lives as it does on women's.

Men's expectations as leaders, husbands, and sons are shaped by societal standards and ideals of masculinity. Men are expected to prioritize their families' monetary necessities above the loving and caring duties that are traditionally attributed to women.

Young men's risk-taking conduct is encouraged through socialization in the family and subsequently in the workplace. As a result, the lifestyles that men's occupations demand typically expose them to greater morbidity and mortality risks than women.

Accidents, ignorance, aggression, and alcohol abuse are just a few risks among such dangers.

Men have the same right as women to take on a more caring role, and such possibilities should be offered to them. Men have obligations for the health of their children, as well as that of their own and their spouse's health. Recognizing men's individual health concerns, as well as their demands and the factors that form them, is essential to address related rights and duties. Adopting a gender perspective is a necessary first step to promoting gender equality in the society we live in. This is because the same emphasizes that gender equality is concerned with both men's and women's roles, duties, and demands, as well as their interconnections.

The third gender and its rights in India: The Indian Supreme Court's determination in National Legal Services Authority v. Union of India (2014), that transgender individuals constitute a 'third gender' under the Indian Constitution, as well as framing of subsequent laws, has considerably increased transgender people's recognition and rights.

Enjoyment of life by all citizens and an equal chance to flourish as human beings irrespective of their race, caste, religion, community, socioeconomic class, or gender,' is the golden thread that runs through the Indian Constitution's equality scheme. The scheme is spread over Articles 14, 15, 16, 19, and 21.

The acceptance and acknowledgement of the 'right of choice and self-determination' is one of the main foundations of the equality programme. The freedom to determine which gender a person belongs to and to whom they connect is inextricably linked to their right to self-determination and their dignity.

Forms of Gender Justice:

1. **Economic Gender Justice:** This involves ensuring equal pay for equal work, providing women with access to economic opportunities and resources, and addressing gender-based occupational segregation. It also includes measures to reduce the gender wage gap and promote women's entrepreneurship and financial inclusion.

2. **Legal Gender Justice:** This entails reforming laws and policies to ensure that they do not discriminate against any gender and protect the rights of all individuals equally. Legal gender justice addresses issues such as domestic violence, sexual harassment, property rights, and inheritance laws.
3. **Political Gender Justice:** This focuses on promoting equal participation and representation of all genders in political processes, governance, and decision-making bodies. It aims to address the underrepresentation of women in leadership positions and ensure their voices are heard in policy formulation.
4. **Social Gender Justice:** This involves challenging societal norms, stereotypes, and attitudes that perpetuate gender-based discrimination and inequality. It strives to create an environment where individuals can express their gender identity without facing stigma or bias.
5. **Cultural Gender Justice:** This seeks to challenge and transform cultural practices, traditions, and norms that perpetuate gender inequalities. It advocates for cultural change that respects the rights and dignity of all genders.

Consequences of Gender Justice:

1. **Equality:** Gender justice leads to greater gender equality by removing systemic barriers that prevent individuals from realizing their full potential, regardless of their gender identity.
2. **Empowerment:** When gender justice is realized, individuals have the autonomy and agency to make choices about their lives, education, careers, and relationships, free from societal constraints.
3. **Economic Growth:** Addressing gender inequalities in access to education, employment, and economic resources contributes to economic growth by harnessing the full potential of all individuals.
4. **Social Cohesion:** Gender justice fosters social cohesion by promoting inclusivity and recognizing the value and contributions of all genders in society.
5. **Reduced Violence:** Addressing gender-based violence through gender justice measures contributes to safer and more secure communities for everyone.
6. **Health and Well-being:** Gender justice has positive implications for health outcomes by addressing gender-specific health needs and promoting access to healthcare for all genders.

7. Global Development: Gender justice is closely linked to global development goals, such as the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which emphasize gender equality as a key factor for achieving broader development outcomes.

In essence, gender justice is a fundamental principle that aims to create a just and equitable society by addressing the inequalities and biases that stem from gender-based discrimination and stereotypes. It has far-reaching implications for individual well-being, societal progress, and human rights.

More equitable and inclusive environment are outlined below: Sensitization and education: Before making any changes to the system, companies must educate their employees on gender inclusiveness, workplace assimilation, and increased acceptance of transgender' intrinsic character and personality.

Policy review: HR, administrative, recruitment, and employee benefit rules and manuals must all be reviewed and updated. To ensure that rules represent suitable approaches for an organization to address the third gender, it might be useful to obtain and integrate comments from a member of the transgender community.

Sex/gender reassignment surgery (SRS) transition: Transitioning to SRS is not only a challenging but also a stressful procedure, both physically and psychologically. Organizations must have rules that give transition assistance, not just in terms of paid leave, but also in terms of educating the rest of the workforce about an employee's transition and providing rehabilitative and counselling help.

Anti-harassment policies: Organizations must put in place adequate grievance redressal mechanisms for transgender individuals to deal with harassment complaints, similar to the requirements under the POSH Act (The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition, and Redressal) Act, 2013) while keeping the complainant's identity anonymous.

Gender-neutral washrooms: Employees should be able to use restrooms that are appropriate for their profession. When trans women are forced to use male restrooms, they are frequently humiliated and harassed.

Recruitment: Organizations must remember that transgender people have been discriminated against for years, resulting in social, economic, and talent gaps, and that recruiting standards must be altered accordingly. Organizations must also make an

effort to provide training programmers that will help employees improve their abilities.

Conclusion: In India, society should strive for gender equality and abandon the notion that women or any other gender that do not align with the mainstream gender division, are commodities. It's the only way to get the country back on track to wealth and success. We all know that gender equality in India may make a significant contribution to the country's growth in every aspect. Various statistics and numbers from nations with a sizable population of empowered women show that countries with a larger proportion of gender equality are fast growing on all fronts at the global level.

Although the author strongly believes in equal rights for every citizen irrespective of gender, readers of this article might encounter more female-centric content in comparison to the other genders. The reason behind this is simple. The feminine gender which has been a part of society since the very beginning has not been given the prominent chair they deserved, and the third gender whose rights have been recognized lately could expect very less from society in general. When the gender globe is balanced with an equal number of men and women, the principle of gender equality will be demonstrated. To realize this objective, government action with public backing is essential.

9. *What do you understand by social and legal inequality? Whether both are same?*

Discuss

Synopsis:

Introduction:

Social and legal inequality:

Analysis of the statement:

Conclusion:

Social inequality and legal inequality are related concepts, but they refer to different aspects of inequality within a society. While they share some connections, they are not the same, as they encompass different dimensions of disparity and discrimination. As stated above social inequality and social mobility are related. There exists an

inverse relationship between social inequality and social mobility. In a society where exists high inequality based on religion, caste, sex, etc. have less social mobility. This means they are deprived of equal opportunities in their life. Thus, the outcome of their life is affected to a great extent by social inequality. Similarly, in a society where there is less inequality, social mobility is high. In those societies, the life of the individual is not affected by inequalities, and they enjoy equal opportunities to achieve their goal. Thus, the social mobility of a country depends upon social equality in the country. It is a determinant to find the level of inequality existing in a society. Recently, India ranked very low in the global social mobility index, which clearly indicates that there are still certain inequalities existing in the country on various grounds.

Social Inequality: Social inequality refers to the unequal distribution of resources, opportunities, and privileges among different groups within a society. This inequality can be based on various factors, including but not limited to, income, wealth, education, gender, race, ethnicity, caste, religion, and social class. Social inequality often results in marginalized groups having fewer chances to access quality education, healthcare, employment opportunities, and participation in decision-making processes. It can lead to a lack of social mobility and perpetuate cycles of poverty and disadvantage. Social inequality means inequality that exists due to factors like gender, caste, race, religion, or financial position which devoid a person from equal opportunities and rewards in society. People are not equal on economic and social terms. There can be many factors which can lead to social inequality like societal factors, custom, or poverty. Another term that is often related to social inequality is social mobility.

- Regional disparity increased in the 1990s with southern and western parts doing better than northern or eastern parts. The economic disparity also increased within states.
- The most persistent inequality in India is in the income and distribution of income and resources among the people. This is due to factors like family influence and inheritance etc.
- There exists a large scale difference between people employed in the formal and non-formal sector. People received less money in the informal sector when compared to formal sectors.

- There have been inequalities faced by various communities in the country. This has often led to various conflicts within groups or between one social group and the other.
- People are still fighting on the basis of religion. There exists inequality between these groups on various fronts like employment and education. For instance, upper-caste Sikhs and Christians are more affluent than upper-caste Hindus in both urban and rural areas.
- The caste system followed in India has been abolished but only on paper. People still practice the same. There exist wide inequalities between upper caste people and lower caste people.

Legal Inequality: Legal inequality pertains to disparities in rights, protections, and opportunities that are codified in laws and regulations. It arises when laws discriminate against certain groups based on their characteristics, such as gender, race, religion, or other attributes. Legal inequality can manifest in discriminatory laws, unequal access to justice, and unequal treatment before the law. Laws that perpetuate legal inequality can undermine the principles of justice, human rights, and equality under the law.

Differences and Connections: While social and legal inequality are distinct concepts, they often intersect and reinforce each other. Legal inequality can lead to or exacerbate social inequality by denying certain groups access to opportunities and resources due to discriminatory laws. Conversely, social inequality can influence the creation and enforcement of discriminatory laws, as those with power may seek to maintain their privilege.

Addressing social inequality often involves not only challenging discriminatory laws but also addressing the broader structural and systemic issues that contribute to unequal distribution of resources. Legal inequality can be a manifestation of deeper social inequalities, but it can also be addressed through legal reform, advocacy, and enforcement of laws that uphold equality and human rights.

In summary, while social inequality and legal inequality are related, they encompass different dimensions of inequality within a society. Both contribute to the overall landscape of injustice, and addressing both is essential to create a more equitable and just society where all individuals have equal opportunities and protection

SAMPLE OF PRE UNIVERSITY TEST TIME TABLE


Director & Dean/Principal/H.O.D.
Prof. (Dr.) Manpreet Kaur Rajpal
Dean
Indore Institute of Law

INDORE INSTITUTE OF LAW

(Affiliated to D.A.V.V. & B.C.T.)

Academic Session- 2022 – 23

Pre - University Exam

Time Table

BALLB – I Semester			
Time	Date	Subject	Faculty Name
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	24/4/2023	English	Prof. Sheetal Sikarwar
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	26/4/2023	Economics	Prof. Ishita Rana
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	28/4/2023	Law of Contract	Prof. Amit Kumar
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	1/5/2023	Law of Tort	Prof. Vishwajeet Bhookar
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	3/5/2023	Pol Science	Prof. Madhuri Modi
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	6/5/2023	History	Prof. Shital Sikarwar
BBALLB – I Semester			
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	24/4/2023	English	Asst.Prof. Sheetal
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	26/4/2023	Org. Behavior	Dr. Kavita Dive
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	28/4/2023	Law of Contract	Prof. Jaidev Mahendra
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	1/5/2023	Law of Torts	Prof. Deep Shah
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	3/5/2023	Financial Accounting	Dr. Manish Phalke
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	6/5/2023	Business Communication	Dr. K.N.Mishra
LLB (Hon.) I Semester			
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	24/4/2023	English	Asst.Prof. Sheetal
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	26/4/2023	Labor Law -I	Prof. Chetan Prakash
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	28/4/2023	Constitution Law - I	Prof. Shubhank Khare
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	1/5/2023	Family Law – I	Prof. Kusum Joshi
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	3/5/2023	Law of Contract-I	Prof. Naveen Dave
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	6/5/2023	Gender Justice	Prof. Monica Patni
10:00 AM to 1:00 PM	8/5/2023	Women & Criminal law	Dr. Shikha Dubey

Manu
3/10/23
Director & Dean Academics

Manu
Director & Dean/Principal/H.O.D.
Prof. (Dr.) Manpreet Kaur Rajpal
Dean
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SAMPLE OF PRE UNIVERSITY TEST PAPER


Director & Dean/Principal/H.O.D.
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1st Law College of India with NAAC A+ Grade

Contract-I

BA LLB (Hons.) – I Semester


Pre University Test

Time:- 03 Hrs.

Marks: 80

Note: All questions carry equal marks. Attempt any 5 questions.

1. Define Contract .State the Essentials of a Valid Contract.
2. What is lawful consideration? When would be the consideration of an agreement unlawful? Explain with illustrations.
3. What do you mean by Specific Performance of the Contracts? What contract cannot be specifically enforced? Explain.
4. An agreement in restraint of trade is void. Discuss.
5. Define and distinguish between free consent and undue influence.
6. What do you understand by Quasi Contract? Discuss.
7. Explain the principles for determination of damages on account of breach of contract.
8. Time is the essence of the Contract. Discuss.


Director & Dean, Academics
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SAMPLE OF PROGRESS REPORT


Director & Dean/Principal/H.O.D.
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Ph.: 99770 91777, 99770 19777, 94254 00720, Website:- www.indoreinstituteoflaw.org



Dear Parents,

Greetings from INDORE INSTITUTE OF LAW! The Progress report of your ward is Forwarded to you with a request for necessary action.

Name : Aanshi Singh B.A.LL.B. (Hons) 4 Sem - A

S. No.	Subjects	Attendance %	Crash Course (1.00)	Pre University
1	Admin Law	85.00	Present	39.00
2	Hindi	62.07	Present	45.00
3	History III	72.41	Present	60.00
4	Muslim Law	53.85	Present	52.00
5	Off. Against Child	78.57	Present	40.00
6	Political Sc. IV	84.00	Present	27.00

Attendance Remark :

Unsatisfactory (Satisfactory-75% & above / Unsatisfactory - Less then 75%)

Conduct Remark :

Satisfactory / Unsatisfactory

Students must maintain minimum 75% attendance. Student can maintain their attendance by attending Regular classes, Remedial classes and Extra classes of the concern subject else the Institute will debar the students from appearing in the final University examination and will not allow the student to participate in any of the activity of the Institute.

For any query regarding the performance of your ward you may contact to the Batch Coordinator between 11:00 A.M. to 03:00 P.M. within 3 days of receiving this letter.

Batch Coordinator :

Name

Mobile No.

Asst. Prof. Ambarish Bapat

9826289882

Asst. Prof. Jaidev Mahindra

8349175326

Best Wishes

Director & Dean, Academics / Principal

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City Office :- Orbit Mall, 4th Floor, A.B. Road Indore (M.P) 452001

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www.idylliCindore.com

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Ph.: 99770 91777, 99770 19777, 94254 00720, Website:- www.indoreinstituteoflaw.org



Dear Parents,

Greetings from INDORE INSTITUTE OF LAW! The Progress report of your ward is Forwarded to you with a request for necessary action.

Name : Aanshi Singh B.A.LL.B. (Hons) 4 Sem - A

S. No	Subjects	Attendance %	Mid Term 1 (25.00)	Pre University Test (80.00)	Presentation (25.00)
1	Admin Law	85.00	14.00	39.00	17.00
2	Hindi	62.07	18.00	45.00	20.00
3	History III	72.41	16.00	60.00	18.00
4	Muslim Law	53.85	19.00	52.00	19.00
5	Off. Against Child	78.57	21.00	40.00	22.00
6	Political Sc. IV	84.00	12.00	27.00	22.00

Attendance Remark : Unsatisfactory (Satisfactory-75% & above / Unsatisfactory - Less then 75%)

Conduct Remark : Satisfactory / Unsatisfactory

Students must maintain minimum 75% attendance. Student can maintain their attendance by attending Regular classes, Remedial classes and Extra classes of the concern subject else the Institute will debar the students from appearing in the final University examination and will not allow the student to participate in any of the activity of the Institute.

For any query regarding the performance of your ward you may contact to the Batch Coordinator between 11:00 A.M. to 03:00 P.M. within 3 days of receiving this letter.

Batch Coordinator :	Name	Mobile No.
	Asst. Prof. Ambarish Bapat	9826289882
	Asst. Prof. Jaidev Mahindra	8349175326

Best Wishes

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Dear Parents,

Greetings from INDORE INSTITUTE OF LAW! The Progress report of your ward is Forwarded to you with a request for necessary action.

Name : Aanshi Singh B.A.LL.B. (Hons) 4 Sem - A

S. No	Subjects	Attendance %	Mid Term 1 (25.00)	Mid Term 2 (25.00)	Pre University Test (80.00)	Presentation (25.00)
1	Admin Law	85.00	14.00	15.00	39.00	17.00
2	Hindi	62.07	18.00	17.00	45.00	20.00
3	History III	72.41	16.00	20.00	60.00	18.00
4	Muslim Law	53.85	19.00	21.00	52.00	19.00
5	Off. Against Child	78.57	21.00	16.00	40.00	22.00
6	Political Sc. IV	84.00	12.00	15.00	27.00	22.00

Attendance Remark : Unsatisfactory (Satisfactory-75% & above / Unsatisfactory - Less then 75%)

Conduct Remark : Satisfactory / Unsatisfactory

Students must maintain minimum 75% attendance. Student can maintain their attendance by attending Regular classes, Remedial classes and Extra classes of the concern subject else the Institute will debar the students from appearing in the final University examination and will not allow the student to participate in any of the activity of the Institute.

For any query regarding the performance of your ward you may contact to the Batch Coordinator between 11:00 A.M. to 03:00 P.M. within 3 days of receiving this letter.

Batch Coordinator : Name Mobile No.
Asst. Prof. Ambarish Bapat 9826289882
Asst. Prof. Jaidev Mahindra 8349175326

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SAMPLE OF WARNING LETTER


Director & Dean/Principal/H.O.D.
Prof. (Dr.) Manpreet Kaur Rajpal
Dean
Indore Institute of Law

Warning Letter

Dear Parents,

This is to bring to your kind notice that the performance of your ward

-----enrolled in B.A.LL.B- IV
Semester has been found to be unsatisfactory in the category highlighted below.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| A. Behaviour | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B. Attendance | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C. Academic performance (Test & Assignment) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D. Uniform default | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Keep a check that the performance of your ward is improved else college is liable to take strict action by debarring the students from appearing in final examination or imposing high penalty as needed. You are hereby requested to contact the batch Co-Ordinator between 09:00 A.M. to 02:00 P.M. within a week of receiving this letter. For further interaction.

Contact Persons

Batch Coordinator:-

Asst.Prof.VishvaJeetBhookar	ContactNo. 9407240580
Asst.Prof.ShaliniMenon	ContactNo. 9303971361


Director & Dean/Principal/H.O.D.
 Prof. (Dr.) Manpreet Kaur Rajpal
 Dean
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SAMPLE OF MONTHLY ATTENDANCE RECORD


Director & Dean/Principal/H.O.D.
Prof. (Dr.) Manpreet Kaur Rajpal
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Indore Institute of Law

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B.A.L.L.B. (Hons) 5 Sem Sec-A

2022-2023

Total Working Days : _____ Total Lecture Allotted : _____ Total Lecture Taken : 14 75% of total Lectures Taken : 10.5

Prof. : Deepak Arora

Month : October

Sub : Labor Law

Sr	Student Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Extra	tot	
1	Aanshi Singh	S	S	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	09	
2	Aditi pandey	S	S	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	11	
3	Aditya Bharti	S	S	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	07	
4	Aditya kumar gupta	S	S	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	11	
5	ADITYA MANDLOI	S	S	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	08	
6	Ananya Shri Singh	S	S	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	08	
7	Ani Jain	S	S	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	
8	Anika bhargava	S	S	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	09	
9	Arjati silawat	S	S	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	14	
10	Armol karadwal	S	S	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	06	
11	Anshulika sitole	S	S	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	00	
12	Arshuman singh	S	S	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	00	
13	Aryaman Singh	S	S	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	04	
14	Aryan Gupta	S	S	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	11	
15	Ashutosh Mandloi	S	S	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	
16	Avadhi Jain	S	S	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	00
17	AYUSHI SHRIVASTAVA	S	S	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	04
18	Bhupendra Singh Sisodia	S	S	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	11
19	CHAITANYA GILHARE	S	S	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10
20	Deepansh Soni	S	S	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	08
21	Devanshi Solanki	S	S	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	08
22	Devashish Dwivedi	S	S	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	00
23	Devanshi Sharma	S	S	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	14
24	DIKSHA HANDA	S	S	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	08

Faculty Signature : _____

Director & Dean/Principal/H.O.D.
 Prof. (Dr.) Manpreet Kaur Rajpal
 Dean
 Indore Institute of Law

SAMPLE OF ERP LOGIN


Director & Dean/Principal/H.O.D.
Prof. (Dr.) Manpreet Kaur Rajpal
Dean
Indore Institute of Law

Subject Name	Subject Short Name	Classes Held	Classes Attended
Alternative Dispute Resolution	ADR	37	1
Health Law	HEL LAW	36	0
Law of Evidence	Evidence	12	0
Law on Corporate Finance	LCF	25	0
Penology & Victimology	PENOL. VIC	40	0


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EduERP INDORE INSTITUTE OF LAW
Gargi ojha 2022-2023

Student Name: Gargi ojha | Scholar Number: 11220202013 | Class: B.B.A.LL.B. (Hons) 8 Sem | Section: A

Attendance Status

Student Name: Gargi ojha | Class: B.B.A.LL.B. (Hons) 8 Sem | From Date: 02-Mar-2022 | To Date: 18-Aug-2022

Attendance Records: Absent

Sr	Date	Period No	Subject	Attendance Status
1	07 Mar 2022	1	Law of Evidence	A
2	07 Mar 2022	2	Health Law	A
3	07 Mar 2022	2	Law of Evidence	A
4	07 Mar 2022	4	Penology & Victimology	A
5	08 Mar 2022	1	Law of Evidence	A
6	08 Mar 2022	4	Law on Corporate Finance	A
7	08 Mar 2022	5	Alternative Dispute Resolution	A
8	09 Mar 2022	1	Law of Evidence	A
9	09 Mar 2022	2	Health Law	A
10	09 Mar 2022	3	Penology & Victimology	A
11	09 Mar 2022	4	Law on Corporate Finance	A
12	09 Mar 2022	5	Alternative Dispute Resolution	A

Summary

- No. Of Meetings : 228
- Present(P) : 2
- Absent(A) : 226
- Leave(L) : 0
- Not Applicable(N) : 0

Manu
Director & Dean/Principal/H.O.D.
 Prof. (Dr.) Manpreet Kaur Rajpal
 Dean
 Indore Institute of Law

SAMPLE OF EXTERNAL VIVA LETTER


Director & Dean/Principal/H.O.D.
Prof. (Dr.) Manpreet Kaur Rajpal
Dean
Indore Institute of Law

DEVI AHILYA VISHWAVIDYALAYA, INDORE

Revised/C-99-07

CONFIDENTIAL

No. Conf. /Pr. Exam/20.....

E-mail : soconf.1958@gamil.com

Phone : 0731-2524053

To,

Date : 22/02/2023
University House,
INDORE 452 001 (M. P.)

..DR. DARVESH BHANDARI.....
M.B. KHALSA COLLEGE, INDORE
.....

Sir / Madam,

I have the honour to inform you that you have been appointed an External Examiner to conduct the Practical Examination of 20.....²⁰²³..... MOOT COURT..... at the College / University Teaching Department in collaboration with the Internal Examiner(s) of the respective College / University Teaching Department as mentioned below :

Name of Examination	Name of College / S. S. / Inst.	Internal Examiner
L.L.B V SEM.	INDORE INST. OF LAW, INDORE	TO BE APPOINTED BY THE PRINCIPAL

2. The marks obtained by the candidates and signed by all the three / two examiners may kindly be prepared in duplicate. The external examiner must handover the marks awarded in a sealed cover to the Registrar (Confidential) of the University, either by registered / speed-post or personally (for local external examiner only) for onward transmission to the tabulators. Each envelope should contain the marks of one examination only both copies of marks should be placed in different envelopes. The marks and valued Answer Books must be sent to the University as soon as the test is over.

3. In case you accept the appointment, I would request you to kindly conduct the Practical Examination in consultation with the H. O. D. / Internal Examiner of the College/s concerned.

4. You will be paid T. A. and D. A. according to the University Rules for conducting Practical Examination. However postal charges of sealed envelopes may be included in the bill along with the original receipt. It is requested that journeys may be arranged by the normal mode of transport for which T. A. is admissible under the University Rules as it would not be possible to relax them in a manner such as will involve additional expenditure on this account. According to the Audit point of view it is very compulsory to attach the photocopy of Rail Ticket with the T. A. Bill if the journey is performed by First Class.

5. The remuneration for conducting the following examinations will be as under :
M. Phil. / M. A. / M. Sc. / M. Com. / MBA / M. Lib. Sc. / PG Diploma / LL. M. etc. Rs. 20=00 per candidate and minimum Rs. 500=00 to each examiner.
B. A. / B. Sc. / B. Com. / B. H. Sc. / BBA / BCA / BHM / B. P. Ed. / B. Ed. / LL. B. / B. Lib. Sc. etc. Rs. 15=00 per candidate and minimum Rs. 500=00 to each examiner.

Yours faithfully

[Signature]
Asstt. Registrar (Conf.)
DAVV, Indore

Date

Endt. No. : Conf. / Pr. Exam. / 20....

1. Head, Computer Center, DAVV, Indore.
2. Copy forwarded to the Principal / Director / Head, INDORE INST. OF LAW, INDORE..... for information and necessary action. He is requested to kindly inform the candidate about the dates of Practical Examination as soon as possible.

[Signature]
Asstt. Registrar (Conf.)
DAVV, Indore

D. A. V. V. P. : 67-20,000-05-2022

[Signature]
Director & Dean/Principal/H.O.D.
Prof. (Dr.) Manpreet Kaur Rajpal
Dean
Indore Institute of Law

**SAMPLE OF OFFICE COPY OF INTERNAL MARKS
FORWARDED TO AFFILIATING UNIVERSITY**


Director & Dean/Principal/H.O.D.
Prof. (Dr.) Manpreet Kaur Rajpal
Dean
Indore Institute of Law

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Phone No: +91 9977091777, 9977019777 | Web.: www.indoreinstituteoflaw.org | E-mail: indoreinstituteoflaw@gmail.com

No. 111/247/23

Date: 6/11/2023

To,
The Assistant Registrar (Exam)
D.A.V.V., Indore (M.P.)

Subject:- Regarding Internal Marks of B.A.LL.B. (Hons.) & B.B.A.LL.B. (Hons.) Regular-
III Year VI Sem, IV Year VIII Semester Session 2022-23.

Respected Sir,

Regarding Internal Marks of B.A.LL.B. (Hons.) & B.B.A.LL.B. (Hons.) Regular-
III Year VI Sem, IV Year VIII Semester Session 2022-23.

Thanking You

Enclosed: - Students List

1. B.A.LL.B. (Hons.) Regular III Year VI Sem. -01
2. B.B.A.LL.B. (Hons.) Regular III Year VI Sem. -04+1 ⇒ 5
3. B.B.A.LL.B. (Hons.) Regular IV Year VIII Sem. -01

Exam Com. Offline mark Recd.
07/11/2023

प्रयोगिक सेल
श्री अखिला शिक्षण संस्थान, इंदौर

Principal

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Run By: Icon Education Society

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Associate Institute :

INDORE NURSING COLLEGE
(Affiliated to DAVV and Indian Nursing Council, New Delhi)
www.indorenursingcollege.com

IdylliC Institute of Management
(Affiliated to DAVV and approved by M.P. Higher Edu. & AICTE, New Delhi)
www.idylliCindore.com

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Prof. (Dr.) Manpreet Kaur Rajpal
Dean
Indore Institute of Law

SAMPLE OF ORIENTATION KIT


Director & Dean/Principal/H.O.D.
Prof. (Dr.) Manpreet Kaur Rajpal
Dean
Indore Institute of Law

Orientation Kit



Orientation Kits:

The orientation kit is provided to the students comprises of the following:

- Bag
- T-Shirt
- Notebook
- Stationery Pouch (Pen, Rubber, Pencil, Sharpener, Scale)
- Syllabus Book
- Badges
- Student Manual


Director & Dean/Principal/H.O.D.
 Prof. (Dr.) Manpreet Kaur Rajpal
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SAMPLE OF REMEDIAL CLASS TIME TABLE


Director & Dean/Principal/H.O.D.
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Dean
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Date – 22/08/2022

NOTICE

REMEDIAL CLASSES

B.A.LL.B.(Hons.)/B.B.A.LL.B.(Hons.)/LL.B.(Hons.)

Academic Session- 2022-23

1st September to 15th September 2022

This is to inform all the notified students of B.A.LL.B, B.B.A.LL.B and LL.B - I year, I semester of session 2022-23 that your remedial classes will be held from 1st Sep. 2022 – 16th Sep 2022. All the notified students should mandatorily attend the classes as per the attached time table.


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INDORE INSTITUTE OF LAW

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Date – 22/08/2022

TIME TABLE
REMEDIAL CLASSES
 B.A.LL.B.(Hons.)/B.B.A.LL.B.(Hons.)/LL.B.(Hons.)
 Academic Session- 2022-23
 1st September to 15th September 2022

S.No	Name of Faculty	Subjects	DAYS	Time
1	Asst.Prof.VishalPuranik	English Tutorials	Mon	2.00 to 4.00 PM
2	Associate Prof. DrReva Mishra	Computer Fundamental	Tue	2.00 to 4.00 PM
3	Asst.Prof.AmbarishBapat	Resume Building & Professional Presentation	Wed	2.00 to 4.00 PM
4	Asst. Prof.Ami Agarwal	Group Discussion & Job Interviews	Thus	2.00 to 4.00 PM
5	Asst.Prof .Saba Khan	Soft Skills	Fri	2.00 to 4.00 PM


Director & Dean/Principal/H.O.D.
 Prof. (Dr.) Manpreet Kaur Rajpal
 Dean
 Indore Institute of Law

SAMPLE OF FINAL EXAM FORM CIRCULAR


Director & Dean/Principal/H.O.D.
Prof. (Dr.) Manpreet Kaur Rajpal
Dean
Indore Institute of Law

देवी अहिल्या विश्वविद्यालय, इन्दौर

क्रमांक. परीक्षा/वार्षिक/2023/1858

विश्वविद्यालय भवन

इन्दौर : 452001

दिनांक :

5 APR 2023

// अधिसूचना //

देवी अहिल्या विश्वविद्यालय इन्दौर की स्नातक स्तर (NEP) की सत्र 2022-23 की बी.बी.ए./बी.सी.ए./बी.बी.ए. (एच.ए.)/बी.बी.ए. (एच.एम.)/बी.बी.ए. (फॉरेन ट्रेड) विद्यार्थियों की प्रथम वर्ष (नियमित/स्वाध्यायी) एवं द्वितीय वर्ष (नियमित) (NEP) की परीक्षाएं अप्रैल-2023 के अंतिम सप्ताह में प्रारंभ होना प्रस्तावित है। नियमित/भूतपूर्व/पूरक परीक्षार्थियों द्वारा परीक्षा आवेदन-पत्र ऑनलाइन महाविद्यालयों में प्रस्तुत करने की एवं महाविद्यालय द्वारा विश्वविद्यालय में आवेदन-पत्र प्रस्तुत करने की तिथि तथा परीक्षा शुल्क/विलम्ब शुल्क की राशि निम्नानुसार निर्धारित की गई है:-

प्रथम वर्ष एवं द्वितीय वर्ष के परीक्षा आवेदन ऑनलाइन जमा करने की समय सारिणी

नियमित (Regular) विद्यार्थियों के लिए				
शुल्क विवरण	महाविद्यालय द्वारा परीक्षा फॉर्म सत्यापन		विद्यार्थियों द्वारा ऑनलाइन परीक्षा फॉर्म जमा करना	
	प्रारंभ तिथि	अंतिम तिथि	प्रारंभ तिथि	अंतिम तिथि
बिना विलंब शुल्क	05.04.2023	16.04.2023	05.04.2023	16.04.2023
विलंब शुल्क रु. 100/- सहित			17.04.2023	18.04.2023
विलंब शुल्क रु. 750/- सहित			19.04.2023	20.04.2023

परीक्षा प्रारंभ होने से पांच दिन पूर्व तक कुलपति महोदय की विशेष अनुमति से विलंब शुल्क राशि रु. 1000/- सहित परीक्षा फॉर्म ऑनलाइन जमा किये जा सकेंगे एवं महाविद्यालय प्रत्येक दो दिवस में प्राप्त आवेदनों को विश्वविद्यालय को भेजेंगे।

स्वाध्यायी (Private) विद्यार्थियों के लिए नामांकन (Enrollment) की प्रक्रिया				
शुल्क विवरण	विद्यार्थियों द्वारा ऑनलाइन नामांकन फॉर्म जमा करना		महाविद्यालय द्वारा ऑनलाइन नामांकन फॉर्म का सत्यापन	
	प्रारंभ तिथि	अंतिम तिथि	प्रारंभ तिथि	अंतिम तिथि
बिना विलंब शुल्क	05.04.2023	18.04.2023	05.04.2023	19.04.2023

स्वाध्यायी विद्यार्थियों के लिए परीक्षा फॉर्म जमा करने की प्रक्रिया		
शुल्क विवरण	विद्यार्थियों द्वारा ऑनलाइन परीक्षा फॉर्म जमा करना	
	प्रारंभ तिथि	अंतिम तिथि
बिना विलंब शुल्क	06.04.2023	16.04.2023
विलंब शुल्क रु. 100/- सहित	17.04.2023	18.04.2023
विलंब शुल्क रु. 750/- सहित	19.04.2023	20.04.2023

परीक्षा प्रारंभ होने से पांच दिन पूर्व तक कुलपति महोदय की विशेष अनुमति से विलंब शुल्क राशि रु. 1000/- सहित परीक्षा फॉर्म ऑनलाइन जमा किये जा सकेंगे एवं महाविद्यालय प्रत्येक दो दिवस में प्राप्त आवेदनों को विश्वविद्यालय को भेजेंगे।

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Cont..2

देवी अहिल्या विश्वविद्यालय, इन्दौर

क्रमांक: परीक्षा/सेमेस्टर/2023/ 1857

विश्वविद्यालय गवन

इन्दौर : 452001

दिनांक

5 APR 2023

// अधिसूचना //

देवी अहिल्या विश्वविद्यालय इन्दौर की बी.बी.ए./बी.सी.ए./बी.बी.ए (एच.एम.) / बी.बी.ए. (एच.ए.) षष्ठम सेमेस्टर मात्र (ए.टी.के.टी./नियमित), बी.एच.एम. अष्टम सेमेस्टर मात्र (ए.टी.के.टी./नियमित) की परीक्षाएं माह मई 2023 के द्वितीय सप्ताह में प्रारंभ होना प्रस्तावित है। परीक्षार्थियों द्वारा परीक्षा आवेदन-पत्र ऑनलाईन/महाविद्यालयों में प्रस्तुत करने की एवं महाविद्यालय द्वारा विश्वविद्यालय में आवेदन-पत्र प्रस्तुत करने की तिथि तथा परीक्षा शुल्क/विलम्ब शुल्क की राशि निम्नानुसार निर्धारित की गई है:-

क्र.	शुल्क विवरण	छात्र द्वारा महाविद्यालय में परीक्षा आवेदन-पत्र प्रस्तुत करने की अंतिम तिथि	महाविद्यालय द्वारा परीक्षा आवेदन-पत्र विश्वविद्यालय कार्यालय में प्रस्तुत करने की अंतिम तिथि
1	2	3	4
1	बिना विलम्ब शुल्क	दिनांक 18.04.2023 तक	दिनांक 22.04.2023 तक विश्वविद्यालय को भेजे जावें
2	विलम्ब शुल्क 100 रु सहित	दिनांक 27.04.2023 तक	दिनांक 29.04.2023 तक विश्वविद्यालय को भेजे जावें
3	कुलपति महोदय की विशेष अनुमति से विलम्ब शुल्क रु. 750/-सहित	दिनांक 04.05.2023 तक	दिनांक 06.05.2023 तक विश्वविद्यालय को भेजे जावें
4	परीक्षा प्रारंभ होने से पांच दिन पूर्व तक कुलपति महोदय की विशेष अनुमति से विलम्ब शुल्क राशि रु. 1000/-सहित		महाविद्यालय प्रत्येक दो दिवस में प्राप्त आवेदनों को विश्वविद्यालय को भेजे जावेंगे।

नोट :-

- जिन परीक्षार्थियों के परीक्षा आवेदन-पत्र भरवाए जा रहे हैं। उनके आंतरिक अंक नियमानुसार निर्धारित समयवधि में ऑनलाईन ही प्राप्त किये जावेंगे। अन्य माध्यम से प्राप्त आंतरिक अंक पर विचार नहीं किया जायेगा।
- परीक्षार्थियों का परीक्षा शुल्क विवरण संलग्न है।
- आंतरिक/प्रायोगिक अंको के लिए विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा जारी संलग्न अधिसूचना क्रमांक परीक्षा/स्ववित्त/08/1458 दिनांक 25/11/2008 का पालन सुनिश्चित करें।
- महाविद्यालय/संस्थान परीक्षा आवेदन पत्रों का अनुमोदन करने के पूर्व यह सुनिश्चित कर लेवे कि उक्त परीक्षार्थी संबंधित परीक्षा में सम्मिलित होने की पात्रता रखता है। बी.बी.ए./बी.सी.ए. पाठ्यक्रम के ऐसे परीक्षार्थी जिन्होंने सात वर्ष में पाठ्यक्रम पूर्ण नहीं किया है ऐसे परीक्षार्थी पाठ्यक्रम की निरंतरता हेतु विश्वविद्यालय से अनुमति प्राप्त करने के उपरांत ही परीक्षा आवेदन-पत्र भरने के पात्र होंगे। महाविद्यालय द्वारा ऐसे विद्यार्थियों के आवेदन पत्र विश्वविद्यालय की अनुमति के उपरांत ही अग्रेषित किया जावे। अन्यथा ऐसे विद्यार्थियों की परीक्षा शून्य मान्य की जाकर परीक्षा परिणाम घोषित नहीं किया जायेगा।

अविरत....2

(Signature)

Director & Dean/Principal/H.O.D.
Prof. (Dr.) Manpreet Kaur Rajpal
Dean
Indore Institute of Law

(2)

विशेष नोट:-
नियमित विद्यार्थियों के लिए-

1. समस्त महाविद्यालय के प्राचार्य, महाविद्यालय के Login पर जाकर "Exam Form Approval Link for NEP Courses" Link जाकर विद्यार्थियों के परीक्षा फॉर्म का सत्यापन करेंगे।
2. सर्वप्रथम समस्त नियमित/भूतपूर्व/पूरक विद्यार्थी अपने परीक्षा फॉर्म का सत्यापन अपने महाविद्यालय से करवाएंगे उसके उपरांत ही परीक्षा फॉर्म ऑनलाइन जमा करने एवं परीक्षा शुल्क जमा करने की प्रक्रिया प्रारंभ होगी।
3. समस्त विद्यार्थी उपरोक्त समय सारिणी अनुसार अपने परीक्षा फॉर्म महाविद्यालय से सत्यापन करवा ले।
4. प्रथम वर्ष में अनुत्तीर्ण विद्यार्थी (Ex-Student) एवं पूरक (Supplementary) प्राप्त विद्यार्थी भी अपने परीक्षा फॉर्म महाविद्यालय से सत्यापित करवाकर ऑनलाइन परीक्षा फॉर्म एवं परीक्षा शुल्क जमा करना सुनिश्चित करें।
5. बिंदु क्रमांक 02 से 04 की प्रक्रिया को पूर्ण करने हेतु समस्त नियमित/भूतपूर्व/पूरक विद्यार्थी अपने महाविद्यालय से तुरंत संपर्क करें।

स्वाध्यायी विद्यार्थियों के लिए-

1. स्वाध्यायी विद्यार्थी के रूप में परीक्षा में सम्मिलित होने वाले विद्यार्थी उपरोक्त समय सारिणी अनुसार समस्त कार्यवाही पूर्ण करें।
2. स्वाध्यायी विद्यार्थी के रूप में प्रथम वर्ष परीक्षा में सम्मिलित होने वाले विद्यार्थी सर्वप्रथम www.davv.mponline.gov.in साईट पर जाकर अपना नामांकन फॉर्म जमा करें एवं विषयों का चयन करें।
3. स्वाध्यायी विद्यार्थी नामांकन फॉर्म जमा करने के पूर्व महाविद्यालय से विषयों के संबंध में जानकारी प्राप्त कर लें जहाँ वांछित विषय/पाठ्यक्रम का नियमित अध्यापन कार्य होता हो एवं उक्त विषय के शिक्षक उपलब्ध हो, उसी महाविद्यालय से नामांकन फॉर्म ऑनलाइन जमा करें। इसके लिये उक्त महाविद्यालय में पंजीयन होना आवश्यक है।
4. स्वाध्यायी विद्यार्थी उन विषयों का ही चयन करेगा जिसका उस महाविद्यालय में अध्ययन कराया जा रहा है।
5. स्वाध्यायी विद्यार्थी नामांकन फॉर्म ऑनलाइन जमा करने के पश्चात फॉर्म को समस्त दस्तावेजों सहित संबंधित महाविद्यालय में जमा करें एवं अपना नामांकन फॉर्म Approve करावें।
6. महाविद्यालय द्वारा नामांकन फॉर्म Approve करने के पश्चात विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा नामांकन क्रमांक आवंटित किया जावेगा।
7. विश्वविद्यालय नामांकन क्रमांक आवंटित करने के पश्चात स्वाध्यायी विद्यार्थी ऑनलाइन परीक्षा फॉर्म एवं परीक्षा शुल्क जमा कर सकेंगे।
8. गलत विषयों का चयन करने पर विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा अपने स्तर से विषयों का आवंटन किया जा सकेगा।
9. प्रथम वर्ष में अनुत्तीर्ण विद्यार्थी (Ex-Private) एवं पूरक (Supplementary) प्राप्त विद्यार्थी भी अपने परीक्षा फॉर्म महाविद्यालय से सत्यापित करवाकर ऑनलाइन परीक्षा फॉर्म एवं परीक्षा शुल्क जमा करना सुनिश्चित करें।
10. अनुत्तीर्ण विद्यार्थी (Ex-Private) एवं पूरक (Supplementary) प्राप्त विद्यार्थी ऑनलाइन परीक्षा फॉर्म जमा करते हुए विषय का चयन करें, गलत विषय चयन करने पर समस्त दायित्व विद्यार्थी का रहेगा।
11. सभी महाविद्यालय नियत समय पर परीक्षा आवेदन पत्र विश्वविद्यालय कार्यालय में जमा करें।

Cont..3

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SAMPLE OF FINAL EXAM FORM


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Examination Form JUN-2021

Transaction Details

Application Number:	202184606930 (Please note your application No for future reference.)	Channel Id:	K20180206061122
Payment Mode:	CASH	Payment Status:	DONE ON 21 Aug 2021 06:08 PM
Transaction Id:	21082102827213660572	Portal Fee(Rs.):	40
Application Fee(Rs.):	2000		



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Student Detail

Name of College(Code)	INDORE INSTITUTE OF LAW, INDORE(110)	Examination Centre(Code)			
Registration for Examination	JUN-2021				
Name of Course	BALLB - Bachelor in Arts & Laws	Programme/Branch(Code)	BALLB - HONS - REGULAR	Semester/Year	2SEM
Enrolment No.	DL2002144	Category	UR	Class	
Gender	Female	Status	REGULAR	Name of Examinee(in Hindi)	MANSI MISHRA()
Present Address	6 A, RIVERVIEW COLONY - 474001	City	GWALIOR	District	Gwalior

Last Exam Status Detail

Subject and Fees Description

Paper Code	Paper Description	T(Theory)/P(Practical)/N(Not applicable)
2BALLB21T1	HISTORY-2	TN
2BALLB22T1	ECONOMICS-2	TN
2BALLB24T1	POLITICAL SC.-2	TN
2BALLB25T1	ENGLISH-2	TN
2BALLB27T1	Law of cont	TN
2BALLB28T1	INDIAN CONST	TN

महत्वपूर्ण सूचना:

छात्र यह सुनिश्चित कर लें कि वे वर्तमान सेमेस्टर की परीक्षा में बैठने की पात्रता रखते हैं पात्रता न होने पर इस फॉर्म को विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा खर्च कर दिया जायेगा एवं इसके जिम्मेदार छात्र स्वयं होंगे.

✓ CERTIFIED THAT

I hereby declare that the information filled by me is true and complete as per my knowledge. If any information provided by me is found false or incorrect then i shall be disqualified by the university.

यह ऑनलाइन फॉर्म Valid तब होता है जब इसका ऑनलाइन भुगतान (Payment Done) किया गया हो, जिसमें कि Application number, Barcode, Transaction Id, Payment date, Channel Id आदि का विवरण स्पष्ट रूप से हो अन्यथा फॉर्म निरस्त माना जाता है.


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 Dean
 Indore Institute of Law

SAMPLE OF FINAL EXAM TIME TABLE


Director & Dean/Principal/H.O.D.
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DEVI AHILYA VISHWAVIDYALAYA, INDORE
:- NOTIFICATION :-

It is being hereby notified that examination programme for LL.B. (Hons.) VI Sem. is schedule as below

**EXAMINATION PROGRAMME FOR LL.B. (HONS) VI SEMESTER EXAMINATION
MAY - 2023**

Time: 11.00 A.M. To 02.00 P.M.

Date	Day	LL.B. (Hons.) VI Sem
15.05.2023	MONDAY	Banking Law (New)
17.05.2023	WEDNESDAY	Land Laws (New)
19.05.2023	FRIDAY	Intellectual Property Law (New)
22.05.2023	MONDAY	(OPTIONAL) 1. Completion Law 2- Bio-Diversity Protection } (NEW)
24.05.2023	WEDNESDAY	Law of Torts (New)

Note:

1. No guarantee is given to candidates regarding the order of question papers.
2. Admission cards of candidates will be sent to the Principal of the college/ institution three days before the commencement of the examination.
3. During the period of examination if any general or local holiday is declared by the state Govt. on that day the examination will be held as per notified programme.

University House

Indore- 452001

DATE:

Encl. No. : Exam/Law/2022/ 1916

Copy Forwarded to:-

1. Director/Principal, All concern college,
2. Asstt./Dy Registrar (Conf.), D.A.V.V., Indore for information & necessary action
3. Incharge, IT Centre Net, D.A.V.V. Indore
4. D.S.W., D.A.V.V.
5. DCDC, D.A.V.V.
6. Incharge, C.V.C. D.A.V.V.
7. Incharge MP Online, I.P.S., D.A.V.V. Indore
8. Enquiry Section D.A.V.V. Indore
9. Incharge, University Press, D.A.V.V., Indore

D/Shiva Rana/LLB 2018/280622/28

Controller of Examination

Date: 2 MAY 2023

Asstt. Registrar (Exams.)

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SAMPLE OF FINAL EXAM QUESTION PAPER


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Dean
Indore Institute of Law

Roll No. 90440525
800 -12/-20

BLD-68-AN

February 2023

B. A. LL. B. (5 Y. D. C.) VII Semester Examination

PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM
PAPER V

Time 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks 80
[Min. Marks 32

नोट : किन्हीं पाँच प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये। सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं। दृष्टि बाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिये 60 मिनट अतिरिक्त समय की अनुमति है।

Answer any five questions. All questions carry equal marks. The blind candidates will be given 60 minutes extra time.

1. अधिवक्ता अधिनियम, 1961 के अन्तर्गत किसी राज्य नामावली में अधिवक्ता के रूप में प्रविष्ट होने के लिये निर्धारित शर्तों का उल्लेख कीजिये।
State the conditions prescribed for admission as an Advocate on State Roll under Advocate Act, 1961. 12
2. भारतीय विधिज्ञ परिषद की अनुशासनिक शक्तियों का वर्णन कीजिये।
State disciplinary powers of Bar Council of India.
3. व्यावसायिक नीति को परिभाषित कीजिये तथा भारत में इसकी आवश्यकता बताइए।
Define Professional Ethics and state its necessity in India.
4. "एक अधिवक्ता और उसके पक्षकार के बीच वैश्वासिक सम्बन्ध होता है।" विवेचना कीजिए।
"The relation between an Advocate and his Client is a Fiduciary Relation." Discuss.
5. व्यावसायिक दुराचरण से आप क्या समझते हैं? उदाहरण सहित समझाइये।
What do you understand by Professional Misconduct? Explain with example.
6. अधिवक्ता को कदाचरण के लिये देय दण्डों की समीक्षा कीजिये।
Discuss the Punishment that may be awarded to an Advocate for Professional Misconduct. 13
7. बार बैंच के सम्बन्धों पर एक लेख लिखिये।
Write an essay on Bar and Bench Relations. G.D Gupta vs. Ram Mohani (chariot)
8. एक अधिवक्ता के न्यायालय के प्रति क्या कर्तव्य है? क्या न्यायाधीश का पुत्र अपने पिता जिस न्यायालय में पीठासीन है, बकालात कर सकता है?
What are the duties of an Advocate towards the Court? Whether a Son of a Judge can practice in the Court in which his Father is Presiding Judge? 7
9. न्यायालय में लम्बित दीवानी एवं अपराधिक कार्यवाही का निर्दोष प्रकाशन एवं वितरण अवमानना नहीं है। स्पष्ट कीजिये।
Innocent publication and distribution of Civil and Criminal Proceeding pending in the Court is not contempt. Explain. 12
10. उच्चतम न्यायालय या उच्च न्यायालय के समक्ष किये गये अवमान के सम्बन्ध में अपनायी जाने वाली प्रक्रिया का वर्णन कीजिये।
What procedure is to be followed where contempt is in the face of Supreme Court or High Court? 8

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Dean
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Roll No. 210440857
500 -17/5/5

BLA-03-N

July – August 2022

B. B. A. LL. B. (Hons.) I Semester (New) Examination

**ORGANISATIONAL BEHAVIOUR
PAPER III**

Time 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks 80
[Min. Marks 32

नोट : किन्हीं पाँच प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये। सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं। दृष्टि बाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिये 60 मिनट अतिरिक्त समय की अनुमति है।

Answer any five questions. All questions carry equal marks. The blind candidates will be given 60 minutes extra time.

1. मनोवृत्तियों को परिभाषित कीजिए और व्यवहार पर इनके प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए।
Define Attitudes and discuss their influence on behaviour.
2. सीखने के विभिन्न सिद्धान्तों की चर्चा कीजिये।
Discuss the various Principles of Learning.
3. मास्लो के आवश्यकता सिद्धान्त की आलोचना क्यों की जाती है? यह किस सीमा तक न्यायोचित है?
Why has the Maslow Theory of Need been criticized? To what extent is it valid?
4. समूह विकास के विभिन्न चरणों को समझाइये।
Explain the stages of Group Development.
5. व्यवसाय में नेतृत्व से आप क्या समझते हैं? एक अच्छे व्यवसायिक नेता में क्या गुण होने चाहिये?
What do you understand by Leadership in Business? What should be the qualities of a good business leader?
6. संघर्ष के परम्परावादी एवं अन्योन्य क्रियावादी अभिमत क्या है? आप किससे सहमत हैं और क्यों?
What are the traditional and interactionist views of Conflict? With which view do you agree. Why?
7. निम्न पर टिप्पणी लिखिये :
(अ) परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता
(ब) परिवर्तन प्रबन्ध।
Write short note on the following :
(a) Need of Changes
(b) Management of Change.
8. संगठनात्मक संस्कृति को परिभाषित कीजिये। इसके प्रमुख लक्षण एवं भूमिका का विवेचन कीजिये।
Define Organisational Culture. Discuss its characteristics and role.

Manu
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Indore Institute of Law