Bar Council of India

Part –IV

Rules of Legal Education

Rules on standards of legal education and recognition of degrees in law for the purpose of enrolment as advocate and inspection of Universities for recognizing its degree in law under Sections 7(1)(h) and (i), 24(1)(c)(iii), and (iiia), 49(1)(af),(ag),and (d) of the Advocates Act, 1961 made by the Bar Council of India in consultation with Universities and State Bar Councils

Chapter I

Preliminaries and Definitions

1. Title and Commencement:

(a) These Rules including the Schedules may be known as Rules of Legal Education - 2008

(b) These Rules shall come into force in whole of India as soon as notified.

(c) These Rules shall replace all previous Rules. Directives, notifications and resolutions relating to matters covered under these rules.

2. **Definitions**:

(i) "**Act"** means The Advocates Act, 1961.

(ii) "Approved" means approved by the Bar Council of India.

(iii) "Bar Council of India or Council or BCI" shall mean Bar Council of India constituted under the Act.

(iv) **"Centres of Legal Education"** means (a) All approved Departments of Law of Universities, Colleges of Law, Constituent Colleges under recognized Universities and affiliated Colleges or Schools of law of recognized Universities so approved.

Provided that a Department or College or Institution conducting correspondence courses through distance education shall not be included.

(b) National Law Universities constituted and established by statutes of the Union or States and mandated to start and run Law courses.

(v) "Compulsory subjects" means and include subjects prescribed by the Bar Council of India as such.

(vi) "Bachelor degree in law" means and includes a degree in law conferred by the University recognized by the Bar Council of India for the purpose of the Act and includes a bachelor degree in law after any bachelor degree in science, arts, commerce, engineering, medicine, or any other discipline of a University for a period of study not less than three years or an integrated bachelor degree combining the course of a first bachelor degree in any subject and also the law running together in concert and compression for not less than a period of five years after 10+2 or 11+1 courses as the case may be.

(vii) "Enrolment" means enrolment on the Rolls of the Advocates maintained by the State Bar Councils as per the procedure laid down for the purpose by State Bar Councils/BCI as per Advocates Act, 1961..

(viii) "First Degree" means Bachelor Degree in any branch of knowledge such as Arts, Fine Arts, Science, Commerce, Management, Medicine, Engineering, Pharmacy, Technology etc. conferred by Universities or any other qualifications awarded by an institution/authority these recognized by the Bar Council of India, from time to time.

(ix) "Foreign citizen or Foreigner" used in these Rules means a natural person having citizenship and /or resident of any other country.

(x) "Foreign University" means and includes any University not constituted under any Act of Parliament of India or any State Legislature in India and which is incorporated outside India under the law of that country and function as University for organizing, running and managing courses of study and confer degree on successful completion of the course.

(xi) "Indian or Indian national" used in these Rules means a natural person having citizenship of India and includes Non Resident Indian or Person of Indian Origin enjoying double citizenship in India.

(xii) "Inspection of the University" means inspection by the Bar Council of India for recognizing its degree in law for the purpose of enrolment in the rolls of advocates and includes

(A) calling for all relevant records, documents, and correspondence to evaluate the competence of the University to run professional courses,

(B) visiting places of the Centres of Legal Education including building housing classes, library of the Centre of Legal Education, halls of residence and all other places as may be required by the inspection team inspecting the University and its affiliated Centres of Legal Education where the courses of degrees in law are conducted or proposed to be conducted.

Provided that as and when the Bar Council India communicates to the University for the purpose of inspection, the University shall also direct the concerned officer in charge of Inspection of Centre of Legal Education to instruct all persons concerned for facilitating the Inspection by the inspection team of the Bar Council of India.

(xiii) "Integrated Degree course in law" means double degree course comprising the bachelor degree in any branch of knowledge prosecuted simultaneously with the Degree course in law in such an integrated manner as may be designed by the University concerned for a continuous period of not less than five years.

(xiv) "Lateral Entry" is an admission given to graduate applicants at the beginning of third year in an integrated Five Year Course.

(xv) Lateral Exit means opting out at the end of three year after successfully completing the courses up to the third year, from an Integrated Five year course on being awarded a Bachelor degree.

(xvi) "Legal Education Committee or LEC" means the Legal Education Committee constituted by the Bar Council of India under the Act, composed of five members of the Bar Council of India nominated by the Bar Council of India and five co-opted members comprising the Chairman who has to be a former Judge of the Supreme Court of India, a sitting Hon'ble Chief Justice of a High Court, distinguished Professor of Law, the Law Secretary and the UGC Chairman. The Committee may also have some permanent invitees proposed by the Bar Council of India.

(xvii) "Master degree" means a degree, which is undertaken after the graduate degree in any discipline obtained from any University.

(xviii) "National Assessment and Accreditation Council" is the body constituted as an autonomous body for conducting accreditation of Universities and Centre of Legal Education, by the University Grants Commission.

(xix) "Notify and Notification" means notifying in the website of the Bar Council of India.

(xx) "Practice of law" means and includes (a) practising before the Court, Tribunal, Authority, Regulator, Administrative Body or Officer and any Quasi Judicial and Administrative Body, (b) giving legal advice either individually or from a law firm either orally or in writing, (c) giving legal advice to any government, international body or representing any international dispute resolution bodies including International Court of Justice, (d) engaged in Legal Drafting and participating in any Legal Proceedings and (e) representing in Arbitration Proceedings or any other ADR approved by law.

(xxi) "Prescribed" means prescribed under these Rules.

(xxii) "Recognized University" means a University whose degree in law is recognized by the Bar Council of India under these Rules.

(xxiii) "Regular Course of Study" means and includes a course which runs for at least five hours a day continuously with an additional half an hour recess every day and running not less than thirty hours of working schedule per week.

(xxiv) "Regular Approval" means approval for not more than five years and includes permanent approval earlier granted to any Centre of Legal Education before these Rules come into force.

(xxv) "Rules" means 'Rules of Legal Education'.

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(xxvi) "Second degree" means a course of study leading to degree, which can be prosecuted only after obtaining a bachelor degree.

(xxvii) "Secretary" means Secretary of the Bar Council of India.

(xxviii) "Temporary approval" means approval for not more than a period of three years.

(xxix) "Sponsors" means and includes a natural or artificial person, University, a body of persons incorporated or otherwise, a public trust, or society registered under the Union or any State Act for the purpose of sponsoring, establishing, organizing, managing and running any Center of Legal Education.

(xxx) "State Bar Council" means the State Bar Council constituted in the State under the Act.

(xxxi) "Unitary Degree course in law means three years degree course in law prosecuted by a student after completing a bachelor degree course in any discipline.

(xxxii) "University" means as defined under the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 including National Law Universities and other Universities established by Acts of Central or State and also institutions declared as Deemed to be University under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act.

Chapter II
Standards of Professional Legal Education

3. Recognized Universities: The State Bar Council shall enroll as Advocate only such candidates, who have passed from University, approved affiliated Centre of Legal Education / Departments of the recognized University as approved by the Bar Council of India. The Bar Council of India shall notify a list of such Universities and the Centres of Legal Education prior to the commencement of each academic year in the prescribed manner and also put in website of Bar Council of India a list of universities and Centres of Legal Education as amended from time to time. Each State Bar Council shall ensure that applicants passing out from such a recognized Universities and of its approved affiliated law Centre of Legal Education are enrolled.

4. Law courses: There shall be two courses of law leading to Bachelors Degree in Law as hereunder,

(a) A three year degree course in law undertaken after obtaining a Bachelors' Degree in any discipline of studies from a University or any other qualification considered equivalent by the Bar Council of India.

Provided that admission to such a course of study for a degree in law is obtained from a University whose degree in law is recognized by the Bar Council of India for the purpose of enrolment.

(b) A double degree integrated course combining Bachelors' Degree course as designed by the University concerned in any discipline of study together with the Bachelors' degree course in law, which shall be of not less than five years' duration leading to the integrated degree in the respective discipline of knowledge and Law together.

Provided that such an integrated degree program in law of the University is recognized by the Bar Council of India for the purpose of enrolment.

Provided further that in the case of integrated double degree course the entire double degree course can be completed in one year less than the total time for regularly completing the two courses one after the other in regular and immediate succession, meaning thereby, that if the degree course in the basic discipline, such as in Arts, Science, Social Science, Commerce, Management, Fine Arts, Engineering, Technology or medicine etc. is of three years' duration of studies, integrated course in law with the basic degree in the discipline could be completed in five years' time but where the degree course in basic discipline takes four or five years, the integrated degree in law with such degree course in the discipline would take one year less for completing in regular time than the total time taken for the two degrees taken separately if completed back to back.

Explanation 1: Double degree integrated course such as BA., LL.B. can be completed within (3+3 –1) i.e. 5 years. But if one intends to do B.Tech., LL.B. it can be done in (4+3-1) i.e., 6 years.

Explanation 2: Suppose in a University one can have a two years' graduation in any social science leading to BA degree, in that case also the composite double degree integrated course leading to BA, LL.B. would be of five years duration because double degree integrated course cannot be of less than five years' duration.

5. Eligibility for admission:

(a) Three Year Law Degree Course: An applicant who has graduated in any discipline of knowledge from a University established by an Act of Parliament or by a State legislature or an equivalent national institution recognized as a Deemed to be University or foreign University recognized as equivalent to the status of an Indian University by an authority competent to declare equivalence, may apply for a three years' degree program in law leading to conferment of LL.B. degree on successful completion of the regular program conducted by a University whose degree in law is recognized by the Bar Council of India for the purpose of enrolment.

(b) Integrated Degree Program: An applicant who has successfully completed Senior Secondary School course ('+2') or equivalent (such as 11+1, 'A' level in Senior School Leaving certificate course) from a recognized University of India or outside or from a Senior Secondary Board or equivalent, constituted or recognized by the Union or by a State Government or from any equivalent institution from a foreign country recognized by the government of that country for the purpose of issue of qualifying certificate on successful completion of the course, may apply for and be admitted into the program of the Centres of Legal Education to obtain the integrated degree in law with a degree in any other subject as the first degree from the University whose such a degree in law is recognized by the Bar Council of India for the purpose of enrolment..

Provided that applicants who have obtained + 2 Higher Secondary Pass Certificate or First Degree Certificate after prosecuting studies in distance or correspondence method shall also be considered as eligible for admission in the Integrated Five Years course or three years' LL.B. course, as the case may be.

Explanation: The applicants who have obtained 10 + 2 or graduation / post graduation through open Universities system directly without having any basic qualification for prosecuting such studies are not eligible for admission in the law courses.

6. Prohibition to register for two regular courses of study: No student shall be allowed to simultaneously register for a law degree program with any other graduate or postgraduate or certificate course run by the same or any other University or an Institute for academic or professional learning excepting in the integrated degree program of the same institution.

Provided that any short period part time certificate course on language, computer science or computer application of an Institute or any course run by a Center for Distance Learning of a University however, shall be excepted.

7.Minimum marks in qualifying examination for admission: Bar Council of India may from time to time, stipulate the minimum percentage of marks not below 45% of the total marks in case of general category applicants, 42% for OBC category * and 40% of the total marks in case of SC and ST applicants, to be obtained for the qualifying examination, such as +2 Examination in case of Integrated Five Years' course or Degree course in any discipline for Three years' LL.B. course, for the purpose of applying for and getting admitted into a Law Degree Program of any recognized University in either of the streams.

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* Amended with effect from 9th February, 2014.

Provided that such a minimum qualifying marks shall not automatically entitle a person to get admission into an institution but only shall entitle the person concerned to fulfill other institutional criteria notified by the institution concerned or by the government concerned from time to time to apply for admission.

8. Standard of courses: Whereas all Universities and its constituent and affiliated Centres of Legal Education conducting either the three years' law degree program or the integrated double degree program for not less than five years of study or both would follow the outline of the minimum number of law courses both theoretical and practical, compulsory and optional, as the case may be, prescribed by the Bar Council of India and specified in the Schedule II and ensuring that:-

(a) the minimum number of law courses are effectively conducted in the Centres of Legal Education with adequate infrastructural facilities as may be prescribed and in the manner stipulated by the University Regulations and Rules and that of the Bar Council of India Rules,

(b) the minimum standard of first degree course as designed and run by the University for the purpose of running integrated course in accordance with the standard prescribed by the University in view of the academic and other standards laid down, if any, taking into consideration by the standard-setting institutions like University Grants Commission or All India Council for Technical Education or any such body, as the case may be, and the program is effectively run with adequate number of faculty in respective subjects, with infrastructural facilities as may be prescribed by the University as well as the Bar Council of India, and

(c) there is a regular and proper evaluation system for the purpose of certification of the students graduating in law after completing the course as a regular student -

Provided that the University for the said purpose shall submit to the Bar Council of India, copies of the curriculum designed and developed in each course of study, rules of academic discipline and of examination and evaluation and also the amendments to those as and when so amended.

9. Process and manner of running integrated course: The University concerned shall ensure that -

(a) Faculties for running the entire course shall design the purpose, manner and the process of running the integrated courses semester-wise with clear objective criteria of integration.

(b) There are all infrastructural facilities available for the courses, such as faculty for teaching the subjects concerned, laboratories needed, and other class room fixtures and fittings including the computer support.

(c) The double degree courses may be planned by the University in order to suitably integrate the program meaningfully.

(d) The University shall cause documentary evidences and records of the above requirements in (a), (b) and (c) to be submitted to the Bar Council of India, whose inspection committee would review the program from time to time and provide suggestions to the University concerned, if any.

10. Semester system: The course leading to either degree in law, unitary or on integrated double degree, shall be conducted in semester system in not less than fifteen weeks for unitary degree course or not less than eighteen weeks in double degree integrated course with not less than thirty class-hours per week including tutorials, moot room exercise and seminars provided there shall be at least twenty four lecture hours per week.

Provided further that in case of specialized and/or honours law courses there shall be not less than thirty six class-hours per week including seminar, moot court and tutorial classes and thirty minimum lecture hours per week.

Provided further that Universities are free to adopt trimester system with appropriate division of courses per trimester with each of the trimester not less than twelve weeks.

11. Minimum infrastructure: Any institution conducting legal education by running either of the law degree courses or both leading to conferment of graduate degree in law on successful completion of the course shall have minimum standard infrastructure facility stipulated by the Bar Council of India specified in Schedule III of these Rules.

The University shall ensure that all its Centres of Legal Education under the University maintain the standard infrastructure and other facilities for the students to suitably impart professional legal studies.

12. End Semester Test: No student of any of the degree program shall be allowed to take the end semester test in a subject if the student concerned has not attended minimum of 70% of the classes held in the subject concerned as also the moot court room exercises, tutorials and practical training conducted in the subject taken together.

Provided that if a student for any exceptional reasons fail to attend 70% of the classes held in any subject, the Dean of the University or the Principal of the Centre of Legal Education , as the case may be, may allow the student to take the test if the student concerned attended at least 65% of the classes held in the subject concerned and attended 70% of classes in all the subjects taken together. The similar power shall rest with the Vice Chancellor or Director of a National Law University, or his authorized representative in the absence of the Dean of Law.

Provided further that a list of such students allowed to take the test with reasons recorded be forwarded to the Bar Council of India.

13. Prohibition against lateral entry and exit: There shall be no lateral entry on the plea of graduation in any subject or exit by way of awarding a degree splitting the integrated double degree course, at any intermediary stage of integrated double degree course.

However, a University may permit any person to audit any subject or number of subjects by attending classes regularly and taking the test for obtaining a Certificate of participation from the University/ Faculty according to the rules prescribed by the University from time to time and give a Certificate therefore.

Chapter III

Inspection, Recognition and Accreditation

14. Centres for Legal Education not to impart education without approval of Bar Council of India:

(1) No Centres of Legal Education shall admit any student and impart instruction in a course of study in law for enrolment as an advocate unless the recognition of the degree of the University or the affiliation of the Centres of Legal Education, as the case may be, has been approved by the Bar Council of India after inspection of the University or Centres of Legal Education institution concerned as the case may be.

(2) An existing Centres of Legal Education shall not be competent to impart instruction in a course of study in law for enrolment as an advocate if the continuance of its affiliation is disapproved or revoked by the Bar Council of India.

(3) Bar Council of India may suspend a Centre of Legal Education for such violation for a period of not more than two academic years which shall be notified.

15. Annual Notification for application to be filed by newly proposed institutions:

(a) At the direction of the Legal Education Committee, the Secretary shall notify each year prescribing the last date for submission of new application for proposing new law courses in a University or a new affiliated Centres of Legal Education under an existing recognized University but not later than December 31 of the previous academic year to which the new proposal is applied for. No application received after that date can be considered for the academic year under notification but can be considered for the subsequent year.

(b) On receipt of each application the Secretary shall submit his note after ascertaining all relevant facts to the Chairman of the Bar Council of India who may then instruct to refer the application to the inspection committee for inspection and report. After receiving the report from the Inspection Committee, the Secretary shall place the file before the Legal Education Committee for its recommendation to the Bar Council of India for approval of the affiliated Centres of Legal Education or recognition of the degree in law of the University as the case may be.

(c) The Legal Education Committee may call for additional information from the applicants as the Legal Education Committee may deem necessary.

16. Conditions for a University to affiliate a Centre of Legal Education :

(1) When a University receives an application for affiliation of a Centres of Legal Education to provide legal education by running professional degree program in law under either or both the streams, the University may before deciding whether it is fit case for seeking inspection from the Bar Council of India, shall ensure that

(i) the applicant organization proposing to run the institution is either already a non-profit organization of trust or registered society or a non-profit company or any other such legal entity or has taken all legal formalities to be as such,

(ii) the institution has in its name either in freehold or leasehold, adequate land and buildings, to provide for Centre of Legal Education building, library, halls of residences separately for male and female and sports complex both indoor and outdoor, so that it can effectively run professional law courses provided that in case of leasehold the lease is not less than ten years,

Provided that sufficient and adequate floor space area specially and completely devoted for a Centre of Legal Education, based on the size of its student population, faculty requirement, adequate space required for infrastructure facilities can be considered sufficient accommodation for the purpose in a multi-faculty building on land possessed by the Management of a Society/ Trust running multi-faculty institutions.

(iii) recruited or taken steps to recruit adequate number of full time and visiting faculty members to teach each subjects of studies, each faculty having at least a Master Degree in the respective subject as required under the UGC Rules,

(iv) there is the separate Centres of Legal Education for the study of law under a separate Principal who should be qualified in Law to be a Professor of Law as stipulated under UGC and Bar Council of India rules,

(v) there is adequate space for reading in the library and there are required number of books and journals and adequate number of computers and computer terminals under a qualified librarian,

(vi) if the prior permission of the State Government is necessary, a no objection certificate is obtained to apply for affiliation,

(vii) a minimum Capital Fund as may be required under Schedule III from time to time by the Bar Council of India, and put into a Bank Account in the name of the proposed Center of Legal Education sponsored by any private sponsor or sponsors, and

(viii) all other conditions of affiliation under the University rules as well as the Bar Council of India Rules are complied with,

(2) After affiliation order is received from the University the Centres of Legal Education may only then apply for inspection by the Bar Council of India.

17. When can University apply for inspection for constituent College or University Department or Faculty :

When a University proposes to run a professional degree course in law of either or both streams in its Faculty or Department or in any of its constituent College it shall ensure the minimum standards of requirement as prescribed and then shall in each proposal seek inspection by the team of inspection of the Bar Council of India by submission of application with all necessary information within the stipulated date notified by the Bar Council of India every year, in appropriate Form.

18. Inspection of a University:

(1) A University seeking recognition of its degree in law for the purpose of enrolment in the Bar, shall provide the inspecting committee of the Bar Council of India all necessary facilities to examine the syllabus of the course designed, teaching and learning process, evaluation system, infrastructure layout and other necessary conditions in general and shall ensure in particular that all University Departmental Centres, Faculty, Constituent and affiliated Centres of Legal Education proposing to offer law courses under either or both the streams, possess:

(i) Required infrastructural facilities outlined under the Bar Council of India Rules;

(ii) Required number of teaching faculties as prescribed by the Bar Council of India and the University Grants Commission;

(iii) Facilities for running practical legal education specified in the curriculum under the Rules and run Legal Aid Clinic, Court Training and Moot Court exercises;

(iv) Adequate library, computer and technical facilities including on-line library facility and

(v) In case of a Center of Legal Education sponsored by private initiative of a person there is a Capital Fund as required in the Schedule III by the Bar Council of India from time to time, deposited in the Bank Account in the name of the Center of Legal Education concerned.

(2) For the above purpose the Inspection Committee of the Bar Council of India shall have power to call for and examine all relevant documents, enquire into all necessary information and physically visit and enquire at the location of the Department, Faculty, Constituent and affiliated Centres of Legal Education as the case may be.

Provided that an application for a new proposal for affiliation and the related University inspection therefore by the Inspection Committee of the Bar Council of India, including the local enquiry at the site of the proposed College may be formally made directly by the authority of the proposed College (Faculty, University Department, Constituent or Centres of Legal Education as the case may be) in proper Form with required information and requisite fees provided that an advance copy of the application must be submitted to the University concerned, within the stipulated date as notified by the Bar Council of India.

19. Types of Inspection: Inspection shall mean inspection by the Inspection Committee of the Bar Council of India as any one of the following:

(i) Initial inspection: Initial inspection shall mean inspection of the University and inspection of the Bar Council of India for permitting a new Center of Legal Education;

Provided that if a Law University is established by an Act passed by the Central or any State Legislature to run Law courses as specified and mandated in the statute, such a University may commence and run courses in the stipulated streams before any Initial Inspection. However such a

University would require regular inspection and the first inspection shall be conducted within the first year of commencement of the courses.

(ii) Regular Inspection: Regular Inspection means an inspection of a University including all or any of its affiliated Center of Legal Education by the Bar Council of India conducted after the initial inspection at the end of temporary approval, excepting a Law University established by a Central or State Act, for granting a regular approval and thereafter at least once in every five years unless the University / Center of Legal Education concerned has sought/inspected for accreditation.

(iii) Surprise inspection: Surprise inspection means inspection conducted by University/Bar Council of India anytime without giving notice to the Center of Legal Education.

(iv) Inspection for accreditation: Inspection applied for by a Centre of Legal Education possessing approval for the purpose of accreditation and certification.

20. Inspection and Monitoring Committee: - The Bar Council of India shall constitute one or more inspection and monitoring Committee/s comprising at least two members of the Bar Council of India to conduct inspection of newly established or existing Universities.

21 Inspection fees: The Bar Council of India may prescribe inspection fees to be charged from time to time from each institutional applicants for the purpose of conducting inspection

There may also be fees prescribed for inspection for providing accreditation of an institution. Such fees are provided in the Schedule IV of these rules and may be amended by Bar Council of India from time to time.

22. Inspection Report: The Committee shall inspect the University, examine the documents and reports, visit the institution to assess the infrastructure, curriculum design, teaching and learning process, library and technical facilities and the feasibility of standard clinical education. The Committee shall then submit its report in the prescribed Form together with all relevant documents.

Members of the Committee shall physically inspect of the institution. The report has to be signed by the members of the committee inspecting, appreciating the findings, documentary, and physical, in a meeting of the committee, provided that the member not physically inspecting the institution may not sign the inspection report but may appreciate the findings and put his/her opinion.

The Secretary shall place the Inspection Report immediately before the meeting of the Legal Education Committee for its decision.

23. Specific recommendation needed:

(1) The Inspection committee while recommending approval of affiliation to a new Centre of Legal Education should, *inter alias*, make a specific recommendation as to why such a Centre of Legal Education required at the same place/area where the Centre of Legal Education is proposed to be started keeping in view the total number of existing Centres of Legal Education in the place/area in particular and the State in general.

(2) The inspection committee will also keep in view the approximate population of the area where the Centre of Legal Education is proposed to be started, number of Centre of Legal Education along with the total number of students therein, number of degree colleges as well as junior colleges in the area in particular and the State in general.

24. Adverse report:

(a) In case of an adverse report received by the Secretary from the Inspection Committee he shall forthwith inform the Chairman of the Bar Council of India and on his instruction seek further clarification, if necessary.

(b)The Secretary shall cause a copy of the report to be sent to the Registrar of the University concerned and also to the Head of the Institution for further comments and explanations, if any. Such comments and explanations on the report shall be sent by the Registrar of the University within a period of six weeks from the date of the receipt of the communication.

(c) The Secretary shall cause the report and the comments/explanation of Registrar of the University and the head of the institution concerned to be placed before the next meeting of the Legal Education Committee of the Bar Council of India for its consideration.

25. Recommendation of the Legal Education Committee : The Legal Education Committee after reviewing the report and all other explanation, documents and representation, in person or in writing and in the interest of maintaining the standard of legal education in view under the rules recommend appropriate action to be taken on each such report to the Bar Council of India.

In case of withdrawal or revocation of approval of an institution it shall be effective from the commencement of the next academic year following the date on which the communication is received by the Registrar of the University.

26. Approval: The Bar Council of India on the recommendation of the Legal Education Committee shall instruct the Secretary to send a letter of approval of any one of the following type to the Head of the Institution as well as to the Registrar of the University:

(a) Temporary approval: On the Initial inspection report or Regular Inspection report the Legal Education Committee may recommend a temporary approval for not more than a period of three years to a newly proposed institution in the event the institution has facilities enough to commence the teaching program on such conditions as the Legal Education Committee may prescribe.

(b) Regular approval: A regular approval may be recommended for not more than a period of five years when an institution fulfills all standard set norms and has the capability of maintaining such standard continuously. Such regular approval shall entitle such institution to seek accreditation from the Bar Council of India who can do the same either of its own according to rules of accreditation or may cause it done by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council.

27. Revocation of approval: The Bar Council of India may revoke the grant of a temporary or regular approval if the conditions on which the permission was granted are not substantially fulfilled. A regular permission may be cancelled on an adverse report of inspection.

Provided that in case of revocation of a temporary or regular approval, the Centre of Legal Education authority and the respective University shall be provided with an opportunity of hearing and rectifying the shortcomings within such time as the Legal Education Committee may prescribe. In the event of failure to rectify the shortcomings in the opinion of the Legal Education Committee within the stipulated time, the Legal Education Committee shall recommend revocation of approval to the Bar Council of India.

Provided further that in case of revocation or cancellation of approval, as the case may be, proper provisions have to be made for the students who are already enrolled for a law course during the time when the approval was valid either by allowing the Center to complete the course with those who are already enrolled or direct the University concerned, if such continuance is not in the interest of professional legal education, to make alternative arrangement for those students in near by Centres of Legal Education under the University.

28. Accreditation system: There shall be an accreditation and performance rating system for any institution having regular approval, based on State and/or National level gradation. Such performance grade may be used in all letter head, sign board, literature and publications, including prospectus and franchise materials of the institution.

The accreditation of performance once obtained shall remain valid for a period of five years.

29. Accreditation Committee: The Legal Education Committee shall form an Accreditation Committee with at least one member, Bar Council of India and one academician who shall provide credit rating of the Universities and the law teaching institutions subjecting to this voluntary accredition, which would also be published and put into the website of the Bar Council of India for public information. The Legal Education Committee determine the norms of accreditation from time to time. The period of Accreditation Committee will be two years.

30. Application for accreditation: An application in hard and soft copy may be made to the Bar Council of India in the specification specified in Schedule IX depositing the fee by a bank draft as prescribed from time to time, in the name of the Bar Council of India within the notified date but not later than 31st July of each year.

31. Rules for accreditation: The Legal Education Committee may determine the norms of accreditation from time to time in addition to or in supplementation of the following:

(i)The accreditation and certification shall be made either directly by the Accreditation Committee of the Bar Council of India based on the analytical tools of credit rating system as far as adaptable or the Bar Council of India may cause it done through National Assessment and Accreditation Council based on the analysis made by NAAC.

(ii) Once the accreditation is done it shall remain valid for a period of five years from the date the certification is communicated to the institution concerned.

(iii) The performance analysis shall have three components, academic, administration and financial.

(iv) The study for determining performance rate shall be based on previous five years' data, current contents of the program and the future projection made on the basis of data analysis.

(v) The Accreditation Committee shall require complete disclosure of performance records, accounting and financial records and procedures of human and other asset management of the institution.

(vi) In so far as the academic part is concerned the following data would form basis of study:

(a) faculty student ratio (b) system of detail curriculum development and teaching practice sessions (c) number of working days annually (d) number of working days lost with reasons (e) qualification of the faculty (f) class performances of the students and class records (g) system of clinical program and internship (h) evaluation system and record keeping (ix) student-computer ratio (i) on line library facility (j) capital investment of the institution per student (k) library investment per student (l) residential facility (m) outside the class hour of the faculty advice and interaction per student (n) career counseling opportunities (o) quality of the body of alumni (p) publication by faculty and students in journals (q) laboratory and moot court room exercise facilities (r) per student procurement of books and journals (s) class room environment (t) status of Free Legal Aid center and legal literacy program run by the Center of Legal Education and (u) any other information needed by the committee.

(vii) The financial performance data shall depend upon the previous five years annual accounts, annual reports, annual budget, fund raised, financial asset management and deployment, future plan, asset structure and any other financial information as may be required.

(viii) The administrative performance would be assessed on the basis on composition of the management body, observance of regulatory rules, administrative staff ratio, working days loss and any other information that may be required for ascertain the management QC.

(ix) The study shall be based on (a) records, (b) visit, inspection and dialogue of the committee with the management, staff, students and the faculty.

(x) The committee may visit the institution after providing notice or without and can visit if required, more than once.

(xi) Data based analysis shall be communicated to the institution before rating begins for further observation and supplementary information, if required.

32. Obligation of the institution to facilitate free and fair enquiry: The institution shall provide all information required and all copies of documents and facilities to the accreditation committee. Facility has to be provided so that the committee may meet management, faculty members, staff and the students and record their comments, if needed.

33. Anti Ragging Measures – Every University / Center of Legal Education shall take appropriate measures to prevent ragging in any form with a standing Committee appointed for the purpose from among faculty and student representation.

In case of occurrence of any incident of ragging the violator shall be dealt with very seriously and appropriate stringent action be taken.

CHAPTER IV
Directorate of Legal Education

34. Directorate of Legal Education:

The Bar Council of India shall establish a Directorate of Education for the purpose of organizing, running, conducting, holding, and administering (a) Continuing Legal education, (b) Teachers training, (c) Advanced specialized professional courses, (d) Education program for Indian students seeking registration after obtaining Law Degree from a Foreign University, (e) Research on professional Legal Education and Standardization, (f) Seminar and workshop, (g) Legal Research, (h) any other assignment that may be assigned to it by the Legal Education Committee and the Bar Council of India .

35. Director of Legal Studies:

(a) The Directorate shall be under the charge of a Director of Legal Studies.

(b) The Director shall be appointed by the Bar Council of India on the advice of the Legal Education Committee from leading senior legal educationists holding the post of Professor of Law in a University whose degree is recognized, either in service or retired.

36. Legal Education Officer (LEO):

(a) The Bar Council of India may appoint one or more LEO on the recommendation of the Director of Legal Education and in consultation with the Chairman of the Legal Education Committee.

(b)The LEO shall be in the whole time service of the Council on such terms and conditions and selected in such manner as may be determined by the Council from time to time.

(c) The LEO shall have the minimum qualification to be appointed as an Associate Professor or Reader in law in any University under UGC Rules.

(d) The LEO shall discharge such functions as may be allotted to him by the Legal Education Committee, Bar Council of India or the Director of Legal Studies.

Chapter V

Recognition of Degree in law of a Foreign University

37. Degree of a Foreign University obtained by an Indian citizen: If an Indian national having attained the age of 21 years and obtains a degree in law from a Foreign University such a degree in law can be recognized for the purpose of enrolment on fulfillment of following conditions:

(i) completed and obtained the degree in law after regularly pursuing the course for a period not less than three years in case the degree in law is obtained after graduation in any branch of knowledge or for a period of not less than five years if admitted into the integrated course after passing +2 stage in the higher secondary examination or its equivalent; and (ii) the University is recognized by the Bar Council of India and candidate concerned passes the examination conducted by the Bar Council of India in substantive and procedural law subjects, which are specifically needed to practice law in India and prescribed by the Bar Council of India from time to time as given in the schedule XIV. Provided that those who joined LL.B. course in a recognized Foreign University prior to 21st February, 2005 the date of notification in this regard by the Bar Council of India need not seek for such examination, other aforesaid condition remain same.

Provided the same privilege shall be also extended to Persons of Indian Origin having double citizenship in India.

38. Enlisting a Foreign University: The Bar Council of India on the recommendation of the Legal Education Committee may consider the application of a foreign University to enlist the name of the University in the Schedule V of these rules. The degree in law obtained from which Foreign University by an Indian national shall be considered for the application preferred under Rule 37 above.

39. Recognition of a Foreign University:

(I) For the purpose of recognition of Degree in Law under Rule 37 above, any Foreign University may apply to the Bar Council of India for granting recognition to such University.

(II) Such application shall contain (i) History of the University, (ii) its Hand book, Brochure, Prospectus containing courses of study, (iii) University's standing in the Accreditation list made officially or by any recognized private body, and (iv) any other information that the Bar Council of India may prescribe from time to time and subject to inspection by the Bar Council of India of the University, if necessary.

(III)The matter shall be placed before the Legal Education Committee with all details and Legal Education Committee shall recommend to the Bar Council of India.

(IV) Legal Education Committee may make any other enquiry as may be needed to recommend the University whose degree in law shall be recognized for the purpose of application under Rule 37.

40. Standard test for recognition: Recognition of Degree in law of a foreign University for the purpose of enrolment as Advocate in India would depend on the following criteria of standards that:

(i)The degree in law shall be a **second stage degree** offered either after graduation from an approved University by the Bar Council of India for the purpose of admission in the course leading to Degree in Law in the Foreign University concerned; or shall be an **integrated program** offered after 10+2 or 11+1 school education.

(ii)The course leading to the Degree in Law in the Foreign University (hereinafter mentioned as The course) concerned shall be at least for **three years'** duration if taken after graduation in the manner stated above, or shall be at least for **five years'** duration if undertaken in a integrated program as mentioned above.

(iii)The course shall be a **regular course** of study undertaken in a University or Centre of Legal Education affiliated to a University, as the case may be.

(iv)The course shall contain, *mutatis mutandis*, subjects of studies, which are **prescribed as compulsory subjects**, by the Bar Council of India on recommendation of the Centres of Legal Education from time to time, in the LL.B. program of a recognized University in India for the purpose of enrolment.

Chapter VI
Miscellaneous Provisions

41. Uniform Identity Number of students and faculty: Each recognized University and its approved institutions registering students for law courses shall send particulars as prescribed in the Schedule X of its registered students and Faculties for the purpose of building up of uniform data of the faculty and the students of law and for issue of Uniform Identity Number of students and Faculty to each faculty and student against a fee prescribed by the Bar Council of India from time to time.

42. Annual Report and Return: All approved Centres of Legal Education of the Universities whose degree is approved for enrolment shall submit to the respective University with a copy to the Bar Council of India an annual return in the form prescribed in schedule VIII in hard and soft copy at the end of its annual academic session failing which a new inspection would be required for the University with the local enquiry.

43. Dispute Resolution Body: The Legal Education Committee of the Bar Council of India shall be the dispute resolution body for all disputes relating to legal education, which shall follow a procedure ensuring natural justice for such dispute resolution as is determined by it.

44. Annual Notification:

(1). The Council shall notify in its website and send copies to each State Bar Councils as per Schedule I of these Rules, the names of Universities whose degrees in law recognized under these rules with a list of approved Centres of Legal Education. The Council shall require each University and the State Bar Council to also notify the same within its jurisdiction and provide a copy to each of its approved Centres of Legal Education, including the same in their respective website in so far as the Centres of Legal Education within the respective jurisdiction of these institutions.

(2) Information about the non-recognition or de-recognition of the degree in law of a University and that of CENTRES of Legal Education shall also be sent to all Universities in India imparting legal education and to all State Bar Councils which shall include the same in their website.

45. Over-riding effect: Any resolution passed earlier by Bar Council of India / Legal Education Committee inconsistent with these rules shall not bind the Bar Council of India and all other bodies constituted in pursuance of the Advocates Act 1961, after these rules come into force.

46. Savings: Any action, decision or direction taken or directed by the Bar Council of India under any Rule or Regulation in force at any time earlier than these Rules coming into force, shall be valid, binding on the institutions as the case may be, and remain in enforce notwithstanding anything contained in these Rules.

47. Amending procedures: Any amendment proposed by Bar Council of India in the Rules shall be carried through consultation with the Universities and the State Bar Councils by way of circulation of the proposal to the Universities and the State Bar Councils for the written submission within the scheduled notified date and after consideration of such written submission on merit. The Legal Education Committee/Bar Council of India shall on consideration of the representation finalise the said amendments, which shall come into force by way of notification

in the website. The Bar Council of India shall also send the hard copy of notification to the Universities.

Provided that any provision in the Schedule may be amended by the Bar Council of India on the recommendation of the Legal Education Committee and the same shall also be notified in the website of the BCI for enforcing the provision.

SCHEDULES

Schedule I
List of Indian Universities and its approved Centres of Legal Education, whose degrees in law are recognized for enrolment

Visit Website of the Bar Council of India (**www.barcouncilofindia.org**) and select "Legal Education" column and go to List of approved law colleges.

Schedule II

Academic standards and Courses to be studied

1. Medium of instruction: English shall be the medium of instruction in both the integrated five year and three year courses. However if any University and its any CLE allows in full or in part instruction in any language other than English or allows the students to answer the test papers in the periodical and final semester tests in any regional language other than English, the students have to take English as a compulsory paper.

2. University's responsibility: A University is free to design its academic program under LL.B. and LL.B. Honours course as well as program under the integrated degree program in Bachelor degree component as well as the LL.B. component with or / and without Honours course. However, LL.B. courses shall include the courses as stipulated under this schedule.

3. Total subjects in Liberal discipline in integrated stream: In integrated stream of Arts & Law, Science & Law, Management & Law, Commerce & Law, etc as the case may be, one has to take one major subject and two minor subjects or such number of compulsory paper/subject and such optional with or without Honours in Law, as the case may be, from the specified area in addition to English, as may be prescribed by the University concerned.

The syllabus has to be comparable to the syllabus prescribed by leading Universities in India in three year Bachelor degree program in BA, B.Sc, B.Com, BBA etc taking into account the standard prescribed by the UGC/AICTE or any other respective authority for any stream of education.

4. Total Number of papers (subjects) in law to be offered in both the streams as under:

Law subjects (papers) in both the streams

(a) For regular law courses either in the three years' unitary stream or under the integrated double degree stream, students have to take not less than thirty papers (subject) in all, which shall include twenty compulsory papers, four clinical papers and six optional papers from among the list of optional papers under this Schedule and also of any additional papers prescribed by the University from time to time.

(b) For specialized and / or honors course, a student has to take not less than thirty eight papers in all, which shall include twenty compulsory papers, four clinical papers, six optional papers and eight papers in specialized/honors course in any Group as stipulated below. However if eight papers are taken from multiple of groups, honors can be given in general law without mentioning any specialization.

Example: "A" has taken eight honors papers selected as follows: two from Constitutional Law, three from Business Law, one from International Law and two from International Trade Law, his Honors shall be in Law. "B" takes eight papers from Constitutional Law group, his honors shall be mentioned in Constitutional Law.

5. Curriculum Development Committee (CDC) : The Bar Council of India may, from time to time, appoint Curriculum Development Committee (CDC) to design various courses in both liberal discipline and law. The CDC in designing such courses shall, with benefit, take into account the Report on various subjects submitted to UGC or AICTE by its Curriculum Design Committees. Universities are free to use the CDC Report of UGC/AICTE in liberal disciplines including science, arts, fine arts, commerce, management, engineering, technology and other branches of knowledge, in designing the integrated course in Law and Arts, Law and Science, Law and Finance, Law and Commerce, Law and Engineering, Law and Management etc. as the case may be.

6. Course outline in the two streams of Legal Education:

Part I : Courses in liberal discipline in Integrated Five Year Course :

(1). Undergraduate course-component for integrated Five Years' course:

(a) In Social Science and Language (For B.A., LL.B.): One major subject with two minor, besides, English is compulsory subject. Students are expected to learn at least one Foreign or Indian Language. There shall be 6 papers in major and three papers each in minor and in languages.

Example: One can take Philosophy as major with political Science and Sociology as minor. One can take Economics as major and Political Science and Mathematics as minor. Similarly one can take English as major and Political Science and History as minor, so on so forth. However in the initial years the choice of subjects may be restricted. In the current years courses offered would be Economics, Political Science, Philosophy, Journalism & Mass Communication and History. English can also be taken as major. Other languages offered shall be notified at the time of admission. It is advised that the University follow the Curriculum Development Committee Report of UGC, if it is there, in designing the course and stipulate the standard.

(b) In Science (For B. Sc, LL.B.): Major and minor papers shall be in science subjects offered. Provision for language shall remain same. In the current year subjects offered are Physics, Chemistry, Bio-Science, Mathematics, Environmental Science and Geological Science. Choice can be restricted on the availability of faculty. It is advised that the University follow the Curriculum Development Committee Report of UGC, if it is there, in designing the course and stipulate the standard.

(c) Business Management (For BBA, LL.B.) Major and Minor subjects or Compulsory and Optional subjects/papers may be taken from the following papers/ subjects such as Business Communication, Business Mathematics, Quantitative Analysis, Business Statistics, Business Environment, Accounts and Finance, Management Theory and Practice, Human Resource Management, and Marketing Management. Language policy shall remain same. However one can take English as major or minor, where there is a system of major and minor, with other management subjects. University are advised to design the course looking into the course and standard prescription, if any by AICTE or UGC as the case may be.

(d) In Commerce (leading to B.Com, LL.B.: Major and minor courses are to be selected from the list of subjects like Accounts, Advanced Accounting, Secretarial Practice, Business Administration, Management Accounting, Audit Practice etc. It is advised that the University follow the Curriculum Development Committee Report of UGC, if it is there, in designing the course and stipulate the standard.

The syllabus has to be comparable to the syllabus prescribed by leading Universities in India in three year Bachelor degree program in BA, B.Sc, B.Com, BBA etc taking into account the standard prescribed by the UGC/AICTE and any other respective authority for any stream of education.

Part II (Law papers common to both the streams)

(A) Compulsory subjects in legal education component in both the streams (Paper 1 to 20) University is free to design any subject in one or more than one papers where more papers are not stipulated:

1. Jurisprudence (Legal method, Indian legal system, and basic theory of law).
2. Law of Contract
3. Special Contract
4. Law of Tort including MV Accident and Consumer Protection Laws.

5 & 6. Family Law (2 papers)

7. Law of Crimes Paper I : Penal Code
8. Law of Crime Paper II :Criminal Procedure Code

9.& 10. Constitutional Law (two papers)

11. Property Law
12. Law of Evidence
13. Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act
14. Administrative Law
15. Company Law
16. Public International Law
17. Principles of Taxation Law
18. Environmental Law

19.& 20. Labour and Industrial Law (2 papers)

II (B)Compulsory Clinical Courses (Papers 21 to 24 as following):

21**.** Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance

Outline of the course: (a) Drafting: -General principles of drafting and relevant substantive rules shall be taught

(b) Pleadings: -

(i) Civil: Plaint, Written Statement, Interlocutory Application, Original Petition, Affidavit, Execution Petition, Memorandum of Appeal and Revision, Petition under Article 226 and 32 of the Constitution of India.

(ii) Criminal: Complaint, Criminal Miscellaneous petition, Bail Application, Memorandum of Appeal and Revision.

(iii) Conveyance: Sale Deed, Mortgage Deed, Lease Deed, Gift Deed, Promissory Note, Power of Attorney, Will, Trust Deed

(iv) Drafting of writ petition and PIL petition

The course will be taught class instructions and simulation exercises, preferably with assistance of practising lawyers/retired judges.

Apart from teaching the relevant provisions of law, the course may include not less than 15 practical exercises in drafting carrying a total of 45 marks (3 marks for each) and 15 exercises in conveyanceing carrying another 45 marks (3 marks for each exercise) remaining 10 marks will be given for viva voice.

22. Professional Ethics & Professional Accounting system

Outline of the course: Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers and Bar-Bench Relations

This course will be taught in association with practising lawyers on the basis of the following materials.

(i) Mr. Krishnamurthy Iyer's book on "Advocacy"
(ii) The Contempt Law and Practice.
(iii) The Bar Council Code of Ethics
(iv) 50 selected opinions of the Disciplinary Committees of Bar Councils and 10 major judgments of the Supreme Court on the subject
(v) Other reading materials as may be prescribed by the University

Examination rules of the University shall include assessment through case-study, viva, and periodical problem solution besides the written tests.

23. Alternate Dispute Resolution

Outline of the course:

(i) Negotiation skills to be learned with simulated program
(j) Conciliation skills
(k) Arbitration Law and Practice including International arbitration and Arbitration rules.

The course is required to be conducted by senior legal practitioners through simulation and case studies. Evaluation may also be conducted in practical exercises at least for a significant part of evaluation.

24. Moot court exercise and Internship:

This paper may have three components of 30 marks each and a viva for 10 marks.

(a) Moot Court (30 Marks). Every student may be required to do at least three moot courts in a year with 10 marks for each. The moot court work will be on assigned problem and it will be evaluated for 5 marks for written submissions and 5 marks for oral advocacy.

(b) Observance of Trial in two cases, one Civil and one Criminal (30 marks):
Students may be required to attend two trials in the course of the last two or three years of LL.B. studies. They will maintain a record and enter the various steps observed during their attendance on different days in the court assignment. This scheme will carry 30 marks.

(c) Interviewing techniques and Pre-trial preparations and Internship diary (30 marks):
Each student will observe two interviewing sessions of clients at the Lawyer's Office/Legal Aid Office and record the proceedings in a diary, which will carry 15 marks. Each student will further observe the preparation of documents and court papers by the Advocate and the procedure for the filing of the suit/petition. This will be recorded in the diary, which will carry 15 marks.

(d)The fourth component of this paper will be Viva Voce examination on all the above three aspects. This will carry 10 marks.

Part II (C): Not less than six papers from any of the following groups (paper 25 to 30) However a University is free to take only a few common options for the purpose of LL.B. course without any specialization:

Constitutional Law Group

Legal Philosophy including theory of Justice
Indian Federalism
Affirmative Action and Discriminative Justice
Comparative Constitution
Human Right Law and Practice
Gender Justice and Feminist Jurisprudence
Fiscal Responsibility & Management
Local Self Government including Panchayet Administration
Right to Information
Civil Society & Public grievance
Government Accounts & Audit
Law on Education
Media & Law
Health Law
Citizenship & Emigration Law
Interpretation of Statutes and Principle of Legislation
Legislative drafting

Business Law Group
Law and Economics
Banking Law
Investment Law
Financial Market Regulation
Foreign Trade

Law of Carriage
Transportation Law
Insurance Law
Bankruptcy & Insolvency
Corporate Governance
Merger & Acquisition
Competition Law
Information Technology Law
Direct Taxation
Indirect Taxation
Equity and Trust
Law on Project Finance
Law on Corporate Finance
Law on Infrastructure Development
Special Contract

International Trade Law

International Trade Economics
General Agreement on Tariff & Trade
Double Taxation
Dumping and Countervailing Duty
Trade in Services & Emigration Law
Cross Border Investment
Agriculture
Dispute Resolution
International Monetary Fund
Trade in Intellectual Property
International Banking & Finance

Crime & Criminology

Criminal Psychology
Forensic Science
International Criminal Law
Prison Administration
Penology & Victimology
Offences Against Child & Juvenile Offence
Women & Criminal Law
IT Offences
Probation and Parole
Criminal Sociology
Comparative Criminal Procedure
Financial and Systemic Fraud
White Color Crime

International Law

International Organization
International Human Rights
Private International Law
International Environmental Law
IMF & World Bank
Regional Agreement & Regionalization
Uncitral Model Codes
International Labour Organization & Labour Laws
International Dispute Resolution Bodies

Maritime Law
Law of the Sea and International River
Humanitarian and Refugee Law
International Criminal Law and International Criminal Court

Law & Agriculture

Land Laws including Tenure & Tenancy system
Law on Agriculture Infrastructure: seed, water, fertilizer, pesticide etc.
Law on Agricultural Finance
Law on Agricultural Labour
Agricultural Marketing
Farming & Cultivation
Farmer and Breeders' Right
Cooperative and Corporatization of Agriculture
Dispute Resolution and Legal aid.
Agricultural Insurance
Law on SMEs on agricultural processing and rural industry

Intellectual Property Law

Patent Right creation and Registration
Patent Drafting and Specification Writing
IPR Management
Copyright
Trade Mark and Design
Trade Secret and Technology transfer
Other Forms of IPR creation and registration
IPR Litigation
IPR Transactions
Life Patent
Farmers and Breeders right
Bio Diversity protection
Information Technology
IPR in Pharma Industry
IPR in SMEs

University's power for additional subject/group:

Provided that a University/ School may add to the above list of subjects as well as a New Group of subject specialization with such papers as may be stipulated from time to time. Students in the general law course have to take not less than six papers from any three or more groups.

Part III (Only For Honours course in Law)

In case of specialization or honours in any group, one has to take at least eight papers from one group over and above six optional papers in other groups **(Papers 29 to 36).**

Freedom to University

University may restrict Groups and/or subjects in a group for offering options based on availability of faculty and other facilities..

Example

A University may follow the outline of the following course design (in integrated course)

First Semester : 20 weeks

General English
Major Subject in BA/BSc/B.Com/BBA etc(Paper 1)
Minor 1 (Paper 1)
Minor 11(Paper 1)
Law of Tort
Law of General Contract

Second Semester : 20 weeks

English Literature
Major Subject (Paper 2)
Minor 1 (Paper 2)
Minor II (Paper 2)
Constitutional law of India
Legal Method

The arrangement of subjects in 5 years' integrated course shall be as follows:

First Semester:	4 (First degree papers)	+	2 (Law papers)
Second Semester	4 (do)	+	2 (do)
Third Semester	3 (do)	+	3 (do)
Fourth Semester	3 (do)	+	3 (do)
Fifth Semester	2 (do)	+	4 (do)
Sixth Semester	2 (do)	+	4 (do)
Seventh Semester	1 (do)	+	4 (do)
Eighth Semester	1 (do)	+	4 (do)
Ninth Semester			5 (do)
Tenth Semester			5 (do)

20 papers (including honours papers) 36 papers (including honours papers)

For Pass course one has to offer only
14 papers in liberal discipline and 28 courses in Law

Three Year Course

First Semester: Law of Tort, General Contract, Constitutional Law, Property Law, Indian Penal Code

Second Semester: Special Contract, Administrative Law, Family Law -1,
Criminal Procedure Code, Civil Procedure Code, Evidence Law

Detailed course design may be supplied during admission.

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Schedule III

Minimum infrastructural facilities required in a Center of Legal Education for applying permission to run law courses with affiliation from an Indian University

Physical infrastructure

1. Definition: Institution means a Center of Legal Education (CLE).

2. Minimum Capital Fund requirement: Each Center of Legal Education before seeking affiliation with a University and approval of Bar Council of India of the same shall have a minimum capital fund requirement of Rupees ten lakh to be kept into a Bank account to be used for any future exigencies and development of the Institution. The Account is to be jointly operated by the Secretary or Principal with the Registrar of the University or his authorized agent.

3. Freehold or Leasehold Property: Each Centre of Legal Education providing education in law either in the Department of law of a University or its constituent or affiliated college must have either on freehold or on long leasehold land adequate to provide academic buildings, library, indoor and outdoor sports facilities, halls of residences for male and female students separately, as the case may be, in the name of the Centre of Legal Education or organization running the Centre of Legal Education. However, lease in the name of the Centre of Legal Education shall be for a period of not less than ten years. What is the adequate space for the said purpose shall be decided by the respective authority of the University under its affiliation's regulation and as guided by the UGC.

Provided that sufficient land and adequate floor space area completely and exclusively devoted for a Center of Legal Education, based on the size of its student population, faculty requirement infrastructure facilities, Library space requirement, indoor and outdoor games facilities and other requirements can be considered sufficient accommodation in compliance with this clause, for the purpose in a multi-faculty Institution on land possessed by the Management of a Society/ Trust/ Non Profit Company running multi-faculty institutions in a metropolitan or in a class 1 city.

4. Academic Building: There shall be the academic building to provide separate class rooms for general class for each section sufficient to accommodate sixty students as per the requirement of per student floor space as specified by the University Grants commission or such other standard setting body like AICTE and also such other rooms for tutorial work, moot court room exercises, common room for male and female students and adequate library space for keeping books, periodicals, and journals. The library shall also have adequate reading space for at least 25% of the enrolled students according to per capita reading space specified by any standard setting bodies like UGC.

5. General timing for conduction of courses in Academic Building: Classes may be conducted between 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. in an Centre of Legal Education, which is not fully residential. However the Library may remain open till 10 p.m.

5A. Size of a section : The Inspection Committee may approve for admission in each of the section of a class for not more than 60 students and may allow a minimum of two sections in each class but not more than five sections in one class (such as First Year or Second Year or Third Year, etc) as the case may be unless

there is any exceptional reason for granting more sections in a Class, such a reason has to be specified by the inspection Committee.

6. Library Building: There shall be adequate space in the library for computer facility with access to internet and national and international library access and data bases.

7. Games Facilities: There shall be facilities for indoor and outdoor facilities for games and sports.

8. Halls of residence: There may be facility required for halls of residence separately for males and females students constructed on the direction and specification by UGC or any such other standard setting body for affiliating an Institution.

9. (a) Laboratories: Institutions running integrated law program shall have adequate laboratory facilities in various courses of studies, if offered in the curriculum for Science, Engineering and technology courses along with law courses. The standard of such laboratory, per capita space, equipments, supplies, and other facilities shall be as specified by the UGC or any such other standard setting and regulatory bodies for the purpose of affiliation of such an Institution.

(b) Computer Education to be made compulsory for all the students.

10. Organization structure of an Institution: Affiliated Centres of Legal Education can be run by a Non-profit organization, like a Public Trust, Societies registered under Union or State law, or a Non Profit Company. All properties, assets, and the academic and academic support services shall be required to be recorded in the name of the Institution.

11. Legal Aid Center: Each institution shall establish and run a Legal Aid Clinic under the supervision of a Senior Faculty Member who may administer the Clinic run by the Final year students of the Institution in cooperation with the Legal Aid Authorities with list of voluntary lawyers and other Non-Government Organizations engaged in this regard in the locality generally from which the student community of the Institution, hail from.

12. All Bank account or accounts and Funds of the Institution shall be jointly operated by the Manager/Secretary designated by the Trust, Society, or the Non-Profit Company, as the case may be, with the Head of the Institution.

13. All Records of the Institution including financial, academic and other organizational records and the meeting proceedings shall be kept in safe custody by the Head of the Institution in the Office of the Institution and shall remain accessible to all authorities and Inspection teams.

14. Copy of Affiliation Rules of the University: All affiliating Universities would be required to forward a copy of the Affiliation Rules and affiliation order to the Bar Council of India before an Inspection of the University including any of its affiliated Centres of Legal Education.

Academic infrastructure

15. Minimum Library requirement: To start with, a Law Library shall have a set of AIR manual, Combo offer of CD of AIR Pvt. Ltd. (containing electronic version of AIR Supreme Court and High Court Data bases Research 1950-2015 (four connections each) Cr. L.J. Data Base 1950-2015(four connections) AIR

Privy Council Data Base 1900-1950 (four connections) AIR Mannual latest 6th Edition(1-45 Vols.) AIR Journal 2015, Cr. L.J. 2015, L.I.C. 2015, AIR Civil Cases 2015, AIR Law Lines 2015, AIR Cheque Dishonour Reports 2015, AIR Accident Claims and compensation 2015, Institution shall get electronic versions updated every year by AIR Pvt. Ltd. Central Acts and Local Acts, Criminal law journal, SCC, Company cases, Indian Bar Review, selected Judgements on Professional Ethics and Journals with the back volumes for at least ten years and also such number of text books in each subjects taught during the period according to the minimum standard ratio of ten books for each registered students. For running integrated program, text books of such other subjects are also to be kept in the similar minimum ratio.

16. Whole time Principal/ Head/Dean: There shall be a Principal for each constituent or affiliated Centre of Legal Education of a University and a Dean for the University Department, who shall have minimum prescribed qualification in law as prescribed by the UGC for respective position like Principal of a Centre of Legal Education or a Professor of Law to hold Deanship, as the case may be.

17. Core Faculty: There shall be sufficient number of full time faculty members in each Centre of Legal Education (i.e. ,Department, constituent or affiliated college) to teach each subject at all point of time for running courses who can be supported by part time or visiting faculty. Such a core faculty shall in no case be less than six in the first year of the approval with both streams in operation, eight in the second year and ten in the case of third year of law courses. In addition, for the integrated course there shall be adequate faculty in the subjects offered in the liberal educational subjects as part of the course by the institution. These faculties in the liberal educational discipline in Arts, Science, Management, Commerce, Engineering, Technology or any other discipline shall possess qualification as is required under the UGC guideline or under such other standard setting body as the discipline is allotted to by any Act, statute, or Rules of the Government of India or of a State.

For the Three Year Bachelor of Law degree course only with two sections without the Honour program, there shall be minimum of 4 core faculty in the first year six in the second and eight in the third year in addition to the Principal/Head or Dean as the case may be.

Provided that an institution intending to run any specialized or honours course must have at least three faculty in the group in which specialization and honours courses are offered.

Provided further that each full time faculty shall take as many classes in the subject or subjects as may be assigned to them on the basis of standard prescribed by ‘the standard setting institution’ like UGC.

Provided further, if any institution of a University, which was already affiliated to the University and approved to run professional courses of either scheme or both by the Bar Council of India after inspection of the University, falls short of required full time faculty, the new admission in courses may be required to remain suspended until new required number of faculty is procured. The University shall before starting a new academic session, notify which institutions are only be allowed to admit fresh students.

Provided further that if while inspecting the University it was found that in any institution of the University adequate number of full time faculty was not there in the staff, the Bar Council after giving notice to the University might give a

public notice directing the University not to admit students in the new academic year in that institution.

18 Minimum weekly class program per subject (paper):. There shall be for each paper (with 4 credit) Four class-hours for one hour duration each and one hour of tutorial/moot court/project work per week.

19**. Examination rule guideline:** The examination shall ordinarily be held at the end of every semester. The University shall, however, be at liberty to hold examination quicker frequency on continuing basis. Suitable allocations of subjects for each semester program, as the case may be, shall be planned by the University and the same shall be intimated to the Bar Council of India along with the Examination Rules adopted by the University concerned.

20. Minimum qualification needed for the Faculty: Full-time faculty members including the Principal of the Centre of Legal Education shall be holders of a Master's degree or as prescribed by UGC or other such standard setting bodies. However faculty for teaching clinical program may be appointed from the retired judicial officers or from the Bar, a person with professional experience for a minimum period of ten years. Visiting faculty from the Bar, bench or academy shall have a minimum experience of ten years.

21. Teaching load: The teaching load of full-time and part time teachers shall be according to the norms prescribed by the U.G.C. from time to time.

22. Salary scale: The salary paid to the Principal shall be according to the scales recommended by the U.G.C from time to time with other benefits. Core Full Time Faculty shall ordinarily be given usual UGC scale.

An Institution may however have faculty whose remuneration is based on contract provided the remuneration is comparable with or more favorable to the faculty in comparison with the UGC Scale and salary shall be paid through account payee cheque.

23. Standard Academic practice: The Bar Council of India may issue directives from time to time for maintenance of the standards of Legal Education. The Centre of Legal Education /University has to follow them as compulsory.

24. The Questionnaire specified in Schedule VI & VII and as amended from time to time, is to be responded to by the applicant for approving an affiliated institution by the Bar Council of India under the Rules, which shall be deemed to be directive issued under this Rule. The questionnaire shall be submitted with the application for initial inspection with such other particulars, documents and fees as may be prescribed.

25. Minimum Period of Internship: (a) Each registered student shall have completed minimum of twelve weeks internship for Three Year Course stream and twenty weeks in case of Five Year Course stream during the entire period of legal studies under NGO, Trial and Appellate Advocates, Judiciary, Legal Regulatory authorities, Legislatures and Parliament, Other Legal Functionaries, Market Institutions, Law Firms, Companies, Local Self Government and other such bodies as the University shall stipulate, where law is practiced either in action or in dispute resolution or in management.

Provided that internship in any year cannot be for a continuous period of more than Four Weeks and all students shall at least gone through once in the entire academic period with Trial and Appellate Advocates.

(b) Each student shall keep Internship diary in such form as may be stipulated by the University concerned and the same shall be evaluated by the Guide in Internship and also a Core Faculty member of the staff each time. The total mark shall be assessed in the Final Semester of the course in the 4th Clinical course as stipulated under the Rules in Schedule II.

26. District-wise list of Senior Lawyers willing to guide students under internship: The State Bar Councils shall be required to prepare a list of suggested Senior Advocates District-wise with at least ten years experience who are willing to take under internship students during the vacation period. The Bar Council of India shall then publish the list of senior lawyers willing to guide students under internship in the web-site as well as make the list available with the Institutions.

27. Formal Dress Code during internship: Students placed under internship or in moot court exercise shall have formal dress of legal professional in pupilage as follows:

(For all) White/Black trouser, white shirt, black tie, black coat, black shoe and black socks. When students have problems of getting the entire formal dress for any reason, they have to have a white trouser, full sleeve shirt to be tucked in and covered shoe.
(Optional for Girl students) Black printed sharee, with white full sleeve blouse and covered black shoe or Lawyer's Suit with black covered shoe.

The Organization or Advocate under whom the internee is placed is require suitable dress code to follow.

28. Age on admission: (a) Subject to the condition stipulated by a University on this behalf and the high degree of professional commitment required, the maximum age for seeking admission into a stream of integrated Bachelor of law degree program, is limited to twenty years in case of general category of applicants and to twenty two years in case of applicants from SC, ST and other Backward communities.

(b) Subject to the condition stipulated by a University, and the general social condition of the applicants seeking legal education belatedly, the maximum age for seeking admission into a stream of Three Year Bachelor Degree Course in Law, is limited to thirty years with right of the University to give concession of five further years for the applicant belonging to SC or ST or any other Backward Community.

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Schedule IV

Inspection and other fees

N.B. All fees are payable in bank draft payable to the Bar Council of India at New Delhi.

(i) Initial /Regular inspection fees:	Rupees one lakh
(ii) Accreditation Assessment Fees	Rupees two lakh
(iii) Guarantee for fulfilling all the norms of the Bar Council of India	Rupees two lakh
(iv) Uniform Identity Number (to be collected by the Institution and to be sent to the Bar Council of India with such particulars as may be prescribed)	Rs one hundred for each student
(iv)Uniform Identity Number and Central data	Rs two hundred for each faculty (For Faculty members)

Explanation :

1. Each institution requiring inspection, initial or regular, by the Inspecting Committee of the Bar Council of India shall and pay inspection fee of rupees one lakh or any other sum as may be stipulated by the Bar Council of India from time to time in a draft payable to Bar Council of India at New Delhi along with submission of application Form.

2. Any institution seeking accreditation from the Bar Council of India shall pay an accreditation fee of Rupees two lakh or such fee as may be prescribed.

3. Whenever approval of affiliation is granted to the Centres of Legal Education, it shall be necessary for the Centres of Legal Education to deposit Rupees Two Lakh in shape of guarantee to fulfill all the norms of the Bar Council of India. The same shall be liable to be forfeited if norms are not complied with and same shall carry no interest.

Schedule V
List of Foreign Universities whose degrees is recognized by the Bar Council of India under Section 24 (1) (c) (iii) in the Advocates Act, 1961

Visit Website of the Bar Council of India (**www.barcouncilofindia.org**) and select "Legal Education" column and go to "Foreign Degrees recognized by the Bar Council of India.".

Schedule VI
Proforma Inspection report
THE BAR COUNCIL OF INDIA
21, ROUSE AVENUE, NEW DELHI - 110 002

PROFORMA FOR APPLICATION (PART I), INSPECTION (PART II), EXPLANATION AND COMPLIANCE REPORTING (PART III) IN RESPECT OF LAYING DOWN STANDARDS OF LEGAL EDUCATION UNDER SEC 7(h) AND RECOGNITION OF DEGREES IN LAW UNDER SEC. 7(i) AND RULES MADE THERE UNDER SEC. 24(1) (c) (iii), (iiia) AND SEC. 49(1) (d) OF ADVOCATES ACT, 1961.

NOTE :

(a). Part I is the form in which Centres of Legal Education /departments seeking recognition have to apply. Three copies of the application in hard and soft copies have to be filed along with supporting documents. All columns must completed; incomplete applications will not be taken up for consideration. Forms submitted without the prescribed fee will not be considered. It may take 12 to 16 weeks for the Bar Council of India to cause the inspection after submission of the applications.

(b). Part II is the form in which the inspection team will verify data and prepare its report to the Legal Education Committee.

(c). Part III is the form in which the Bar Council of India office will seek explanation/clarification and wherever necessary, compliance to the Bar Council of India rules before submission of the application along with the inspection report to Legal Education Committee for consideration.

(d) Correct and honest statement of facts supported by documentary evidence and prompt response from the management to the correspondence will enable the Bar Council of India to process the applications at the shortest possible time.

(e). Any attempt to influence unlawfully the judgement of the Inspection team or Legal Education Committee/ Bar Council of India will entail summary rejection of the application itself.

PART - I

APPLICATION SEEKING APPROVAL OF AFFILIATION / RECOGNITION OF CENTRES OF LEGAL EDUCATION/UNIVERSITIES TEACHING LAW FOR PURPOSES OF ADVOCATES ACT, 1961

[Note: Each affiliating University shall submit its Rules of Affiliation to the Bar Council of India while seeking approval of Affiliation of a Centre of Legal Education. In case of direct application the applicant shall annex with the application Rules of Affiliation of a Centre of Legal Education in the respective University]

I. <u>ESTABLISHMENT, MANAGEMENT AND STATUS OF THE INSTITUTION</u> : -

A.

(a). Name and complete address of the Centre of Legal Education including Pin code, Phone & fax numbers and addresses of email and Website

(b). Name, designation and address of the person making the application with Phone & Fax numbers and address of email.

(c).Year of establishment of Centre of Legal Education and Name of University to which affiliated.

(d).When was it affiliated ? Whether temporary or Permanent? (enclose letter from University)

(e).What courses in law are being offered at present (i). (ii). (iii).

(f).When did the BCI give recognition ? (letter from BCI)

(g).Was the Centre of Legal Education inspected before by BCI Details of the same.

(h).Recognition of courses to which this application refers:

(i).How many batches of LL.B / LL.B Integrated graduates passed out of the Centre of Legal Education.

(j).How many batches of Post graduate (LL.M) students passed out of the Centre of Legal Education?

B.

(a).Who manages the Centre of Legal Education and under what framework ?
(Enclose : Statute,Regulation,etc.)

(b).Give the names, addresses of the members of Board of Management.
(Enclose documents in support)

(c).What are the other institutions run by the same management and where?

(d).How long the present management will continue under the rules ?

(e).What are the sources of funding of the Centre of Legal Education?

(f).What are the assets of the Centre of Legal Education? (Details of documents in support)

(g).Who appoints the staff of the Centre of Legal Education and under what procedure ?

(h).Does the Centre of Legal Education pay U.G.C. scales? If not, how much for different cadres of academic staff.

(i).Was the Centre of Legal Education ever disaffiliated

by the Govt./ University ?
If so, under what reasons ?

(j).Give additional evidence, if any, to guarantee the financial viability of the Centre of Legal Education.

II. INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES

(a). Land and Buildings : Area, built-up space, description of class rooms, staff rooms, student facilities used for Centre of Legal Education only. (enclose documents)

(b).Does the Centre of Legal Education have its own building? If not, when it proposes to build ?

(c).Size, furniture, budget, personnel, system of lending etc. of the Centre of Legal Education's law library.

(d).Number of text books, reference books and periodicals in law library (Give detailed break-up in separate paper).

(e).Name, rank, salary, qualification and teaching experience of academic staff including Principal (Use separate sheet, if necessary).

(f).Give details of supporting (administrative) staff available to the Centre of Legal Education.

(g).Is there a Hall of residence for students? How many can be accommodated ?

(h).Are there common room facilities for students ? Boys and Girls ?

(i).How far is the nearest court from the Centre of Legal Education? What are the other courts in the neighbourhood?

(j).Are there other law teaching Centres of Legal Education in the area? Give details.

III. ACADEMIC AFFAIRS AND POTENTIAL FOR DEVELOPMENT

(a).What are the courses now being offered ?

(b).What is the strength of students in each of the courses now offered ?.

(c).What is the process of student selection for admission.

(d).What is the maximum intake the Centre of Legal Education had in the last five years? (Give detailed break-up)

(e).What is the duration and normal schedule for teaching in the Centre of Legal Education? (attach the time-table used in the last year/semester)

(f). How many classes a student has to attend on an average on a working day?

(g).Is the attendance taken once a day or once in every class ?

(h).Who keeps the attendance register ? office/ teacher after class hours.

(i).What percentage of students live in the locality and what percentage commute from

outside the area?

(j).Are there periodic examinations conducted by the Centre of Legal Education to assess progress of learning of students?

(k).Who supervises the regularity and quality of teaching and under what procedure ?

(l).How does the management ensure that classes are regularly held ?

(m).Give details of the Students the Centre of Legal Education admitted in the 1st LL.B class, the number of students presented for the final year LL.B examinations and number of students passed (with Distinctions if any) in the last five years.

(n).What are the outstanding academic achievements of the Centre of Legal Education in legal learning ?

(o).What evidence are there to show research accomplishment of the faculty? (Attach data separately of each such faculties)

(p).Does the Centre of Legal Education publish any journal? (Give details & attach copies)

(q).What is the system in vogue for Practical Training of students ? (Give details)

(r).Is the Centre of Legal Education students/staff involve themselves in legal aid activities ? (Give details)

(s).Give the names of teachers handling the practical

training courses.

(t).What are the problems perceived in imparting practical training ?

(u).Did the Centre of Legal Education introduce the BCI prescribed curriculum ?

(v).Does the Centre of Legal Education follow an annual or semester system?

IV. SELF ASSESSMENT REPORTS

The Legal Education Committee / Bar Council of India would like to have an objective, honest and transparent assessment of the academic performance and potential of the Centre of Legal Education /department from each member of the teaching staff including Principal and of the management independently when they can frankly express the strengths and weaknesses of the institution as they perceive it. If any member wants to keep that information confidential the Legal Education Committee/ Bar Council of India will make every effort to keep it so. The individual reports may also be directly sent to the Chairman, Legal Education Committee if they so desire.

V. UNDERTAKING

I Mr./Ms……..... hereby declare that the information provided above are true to the best of my knowledge and I have not attempted to suppress or exaggerate data concerning the above institution which is directly under my management.

PRINCIPAL / DEAN **CORRESPONDENT / MANAGEMENT**
PLACE:
DATE :

P.S. Send this report only in the form serially numbered and available only from the Secretary, Bar Council of India, New Delhi. Keep a xerox copy of the same with you for record and consultation when the inspection team visits your Centre of Legal Education.

SL. No. _____

PART - II

THE BAR COUNCIL OF INDIA : LEGAL EDUCATION INSPECTION

PROFORMA TO BE FILLED BY BAR COUNCIL OF INDIA APPOINTED INSPECTION TEAM AFTER VISITING CENTRES OF LEGAL EDUCATION / DEPTS.

(Each member to file independent inspection reports. Please file the report on the same day of inspection or in the following day)

A. PRELIMINARY DETAILS

(a) Names of Inspection Team :

(b) Date of Inspection :

(c) Did you study Part I application filed by the Centre of Legal Education and formulated the questions you want to specifically raise with management, faculty, students and alumni ?

B. VERIFICATION OF DETAILS ON INFRASTRUCTURE, MANAGEMENT AND ACADEMIC ENVIRONMENT

(Note : The team will go through each and every item in Part I with the Management/Principal, personally visit the premises and satisfy itself of the statements made therein. Discrepancies and inadequacies noticed are to be recorded here in detail as they would form the basis of queries/ classifications under Part III to be raised by Bar Council of India Secretariat later. Use separate sheets and attach with the report).

C. VERIFICATION OF ACADEMIC AFFAIRS AND POTENTIAL FOR DEVELOPMENT

(Note : This should contain information on the quality of teaching, academic performance in the past, library resources available and its use by students, the competence of teachers for respective jobs including clinical teaching, extent of student satisfaction, general reputation of the Centre of Legal Education etc. The inspection team will use the self-assessment reports of teachers for verifying this item in discussion with the teachers concerned. Separate meetings with groups of students and advocates in the area who passed out of the institution are desirable to come to a fair conclusion on standards for the purpose of suggesting improvements in academic affairs.

Use separate sheets to record your impression on academic standards, its strength and weaknesses. It is important that each team member prepare the impressions independently so that the Legal Education Committee can come to an objective assessment with the help of inspection reports).

D. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

(a) On Infrastructure including library and staff :

(b) On standards of teaching, research, co-curricular activities :

(c) On reforms immediately required if Bar Council of India Rules were to be complied with in letter and spirit :

(d) Recommendations for Legal Education Committee /Bar Council of India consideration :

Place & Date : _____ Signature : _____

SL. No._____

PART - III

THE BAR COUNCIL OF INDIA : LEGAL EDUCATION - EXPLANATIONS AND CLARIFICATIONS OF CENTRE OF LEGAL EDUCATION ON QUERIES RAISED AFTER INSPECTION

(NOTE : This part is to be filled by management of the Centre of Legal Education if they are asked to do so by the Bar Council of India Secretariat on the basis of the findings of the inspection team. Only applications which are complete in all respects alone will be submitted to the Legal Education Committee . As such, Bar Council of India Secretariat will examine the application (Part I) with the inspection reports (Part II) in the context of Rules of the BCI Rules and point out inadequacies and non-compliance and seek clarifications from Centre of Legal Education by sending this proforma (Part III). Before sending the Part III proforma, the BCI Secretariat will enter the queries and clarifications they are seeking from the Centre of Legal Education management)

Queries from the BCI Secretariat to Centre of Legal Education management : -

1.

2.

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

(i) Recommendations of the LEGAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE :

(ii) Decision of the Bar Council of India :

THE BAR COUNCIL OF INDIA

PROFORMA FOR INSPECTION REPORT OF CENTRE OF LEGAL EDUCATION

(While preparing the report of inspection of the Centre of Legal Education , members are requested to follow the following proforma)

1. Name of the Centre of Legal Education with complete address

2. Name of the University to which the Centre of Legal Education is affiliated / sought to be affiliated with photocopies of relevant documents.

3. Name of the Society / Trust/ Organisation sponsoring the Centre of Legal Education, its financial position, details of the organisation etc. (Full details)

4. Date of inspection

5. Name of the members of the Inspection Team

6. Approximate population of the State and the area where the Centre of Legal Education is located / proposed to be located.

7. Number of Centres of Legal Education in the area, their names, total strength of students in each year of the course (Both three year and five year)

8. Number of degree colleges (both undergraduate and post-graduate) in the area

9. Necessity for starting a new Centre Of Legal Education /continuance of the existing Centre of Legal Education in the area

10. Details of the courts in the area

11. Number of lawyers practising in the area

12. If the Centre of Legal Education is already affiliated by University and permitted by State Government, details thereof with Photocopies of documents

(i) Details of affiliation of University with documentary proof

(ii) Permission of the State Government with documentary proof.

13. Whether five year course has been introduced in the Centre of Legal Education / Deptt. of University, If so, when ? If five year course is not introduced yet whether the Centre of Legal Education is intending to do so or not.

14. Details about the course of study imparted / sought to be imparted and timings of Centre of Legal Education.

15. Details about the teaching staff, their qualifications, salary and other service conditions with complete details of full time and part time teachers.

16. (a) Details about the accommodation at the Disposal of the Centre of Legal Education.

(b) Whether the land and building are owned by the Centre of Legal Education or the same is rented or leased? (Full details thereof with photocopies of relevant documents)

17. Details about the Administrative Staff in the Centre of Legal Education.

18. (a) Details about the Library in terms of space , equipments and full details of text books, reference books, journals and other periodicals

(b) State whether the books and periodicals mentioned in Clause 15 of Schedule III of the Rules are available in the library or not ? Give details

(c) Working hours of library and details of Library staff

(d) Whether there is qualified and trained librarian or not ?

19. Views of Members of inspecting team with regard to starting of the proposed Centre of Legal Education / continuing the existing Centre of Legal Education in terms of its utility (with specific recommendations as to whether the proposed Centre of Legal Education can be granted approval of affiliation/ existing Centre of Legal Education can be allowed to retain approval of affiliation or not)

20. Whether approval can be granted on regular basis or it should be on temporary basis for a limited period (give reasons for this and mention about the period for which recommendation is made).

21. Conditions, if any, that can be imposed and the time limit for fulfilling those conditions (if temporary affiliation is recommended)

22. Any other fact which the Hon'ble members want to mention and is not covered under this proforma.

MEMBER, BCI MEMBER, BCI.

Schedule VII

Proforma Application Form for approval of affiliation to be submitted to the Bar Council of India with copy of application for affiliation of a University

1. Name of the Centre of Legal Education :

2. Address with phone number, email ID:

3. Name and address of the body running the Centre of Legal Education:

4. Name of the University:

5. When the University affiliated the Centre of Legal Education (copy of the letter of affiliation to be attached):

6. Affiliation granted up to:

7. Conditions of affiliations, if any:

8. When NOC from the State Government obtained, if required (a copy of the NOC to be attached):

9. Affiliation approved by Bar Council of India on (in case of subsequent approval needed):

10. Approval valid up to (in case subsequent approval needed):

11. Conditions of approval of the Bar Council of India , if any (in case of subsequent approval needed):

12. Specific response on each condition of approval (in case of subsequent approval needed):

13. When was the initial inspection by Bar Council of India done (in case of subsequent approval needed):

14. Annual Report and audited Accounts of the previous years (in case of subsequent approval needed):

15. Detailed statement of the infrastructure if not provided in the application:

16. List of teaching faculty and None – teaching staff with qualifications and experience.

Schedule VIII

Forms of Annual Return

To be specified later and incorporated as and when prescribed

Schedule IX

Application form accreditation and credit rating

To be specified later and incorporated as and when prescribed

Schedule X

Information of enrolled student for Uniform Identity Card

To be specified later and incorporated as and when prescribed

Schedule XI

Centralised data for Faculties

To be specified later and to be incorporated as an when prescribed

Schedule XII

List of approved Foreign Universities whose degree in law can be considered for enrolment under Chapter V of the Rules

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Schedule XIII

List of dates fixed for various Regulatory purposes

New Proposal

1. Last date for submission of completed application form with the required fee for initial approval of a proposed institutions	**December 31**
2. Submission of any further information as may be required by BCI on the above application	**within January 31**
3. Conduction of initial inspection of new application as above	**within April 30**
4. Consideration of initial inspection report and recommendation by LEC to BCI	**within May 31**
5. BCI's recognition letter or reason for refusal to be communicated to the applicant and the concerned Sate Government/University whichever is applicable	**within June 15**

Renewal of approval of affiliation

1. Last date of submission of completed application Form with the required fee for renewal inspection	**six months' earlier from the date of expiry of the earlier recognition unless relaxed by BCI on special reasons**
2. Last date for submission of renewal inspection Report to LEC	**June 30 and December 31**
3. Last date for recommendation of LEC to BCI	**February 28 (for Dec. Report) August 31 (for June Report)**
4. BCI to communicate recognition letter	**March 31 (For December Report) September 30 (For June Report)**

Application for accreditation

1. Last date for submission of application For accreditation with fees	**July 31**
2. Submission of accreditation report to BCI by the committee and notification	**within December 31**
Special inspection	**any time**
Submission of Report to LEC	**within one month of inspection**

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