

Bar Council of India**Part – IV****Rules of Legal Education - 2019**

*Rules laying down and maintenance of standards of legal education **and inspection of Universities** for recognizing professional degrees in law obtained from recognized Universities under Sections 7(1)(h) and (i), 24(1)(c)(iii), and (iiia), 49(1)(af)(ag) and (d) of the Advocates Act, 1961, framed by the Bar Council of India in consultation with Universities and State Bar Councils*

Preamble:

More than a decade after implementation of the Rules of legal Education 2008 it has been felt necessary that fresh Rules are framed for promoting and coordinating legal education, leading to grant of professional LL.B. Degree, for the following reasons:-

- (a) Rapid global integration of legal regulations for trade, commerce and Industries and technological innovations in global economy;*
- (b) the need for national laws to be more sensitive to the international human rights legal principles;*
- (c) Necessity of emphasis on clinical skill training both in court room litigation management and in alternate dispute resolution mechanism for the Professional legal education in the interest of speedy delivering justice;*
- (d) Need for emphasis on super-specializations in various branches of law; to upgrade the curricula, owing to latest developments and achieve optimum efficiency thereby*

The following are the Legal Education Rules, 2019, proposed to substitute the Legal Education Rules, 2008.

CHAPTER I

Preliminaries & Definitions

1. Title and Commencement:

- (a) These Rules including Schedules shall be known as Rules of Legal Education - 2019
- (b) These Rules shall come into force in *the entire territory* of India at once/ with the effect from the date of notification.

2. Definitions:

- (i) **“Act”** means The Advocates Act, 1961.
- (ii) **“Academic Committee”** means a Sub-Committee to aid and assist the Legal Education Committee, which shall consist of not more than eleven (11) members, out of which seven (7) members of academic excellence shall be nominated by Chairman, Legal Education Committee. Rest four (4) shall be nominees of Bar Council of India out of whom at least two shall be members Bar Council of India.

It will be open for the Chairman, Bar Council of India shall to invite any other suitable person or persons as a special invitee(s) to a given meeting of the committee

- (iii) **“Approved”** means approved by the Bar Council of India.
- (iv) **“Assistant Professor”** means and includes a person appointed by a Centre of Legal Education (CLE) with such designation and with such qualification and scale of pay, as may be prescribed by the University Grant Commission from time to time.
- (v) **“Associate Professor”** means and includes a person appointed by a Centre of Legal Education (CLE) with such designation and with such qualification and scale of pay, as may be prescribed by the University Grants Commission from time to time.

- (vi) **“Bachelor degree in Law”** means either or both of the following:

- (a) A degree obtained from a University on successful completion of three years' regular study in law after a **Bachelor degree in any stream such as Social Science, Arts, Commerce, Science or Technology.**

(b) *An integrated degree with any other discipline obtained in not less than five years of regular study after 10+2 or 11+1 courses.*

(vii) “Bar Council of India or Council or BCI” shall mean Bar Council of India constituted under the Act.

(viii) “Centre of Legal Education (CLE)” means and includes

(a) *all Higher Educational Institutions including recognized Universities and departments and any or all of its affiliated/associate/autonomous/constituent Institutions having been approved by the Bar Council of India for imparting professional legal education as prescribed by the Bar Council of India.*

(b) *“National Law Universities” means and includes Universities established by an Act of the Union or of a State, in whatever name called.*

(ix) “Chairman” means Chairman of the Bar Council of India.

(x) “Contract teacher” means and includes a faculty appointed on ad hoc basis and on specific contractual terms by any CLE on the basis of recommendation of a duly constituted selection committee,

(xi) “Enrolment” means admission of a person into the Rolls of Advocates by the State Bar Council according to the provisions of the Act and Bar Council of India Rules.

(xii) “Faculty Member” means and includes all regular and full time teachers as well as teachers appointed on Contractual basis.

(xiii) “First Degree” means any Bachelors’ Degree notified under Section-22 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, or any diploma of an Institute of higher learning that may be recognized as equivalent by the Government of India or by the Bar Council of India, from time to time.

(xiv) “Foreign citizen or Foreigner” means and includes a natural person having citizenship and/or residency of any other country other than India.

(xv) “Foreign University” means and includes any University incorporated outside India under the law of that Country and conferring degrees on successful completion of any course.

(xvi) “Indian or Indian national” means a natural person having citizenship of India and includes Non-Resident Indians and Persons *possessing OCI/PIO certificate issued by Government of India from time to time.*

(xvii) “Inspection of a University” means inspection of a University for the purpose of recognizing the University to award degree in law to be considered for enrolment as an advocate, which includes inspection of Centre of Legal Education for approving its affiliation by the University for conducting law courses and includes *inter-alia:*

(a) calling for all relevant record books, documents, and correspondences to evaluate the competence of the University to run professional law courses,

(b) visiting places of the Centers of Legal Education including buildings, class rooms, libraries of the Institutions, Halls of residence and all other infrastructural facilities as may be required.

Provided that on a notice of inspection from the BCI, any Officer in charge or any of the representative of the University shall accompany the Inspecting team of the BCI and facilitate the process of Inspecting a Law College or CLE affiliated to that university.

(xviii) “Institution” or “Institute” means and includes an Institution of Higher Education in Legal studies, a college of Law or a Centre for Legal Education in whatever term it is designated.

(xix) “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.

(xx) “Mandatory Subjects” means and includes compulsory subjects or subjects/papers as may be prescribed by the Bar Council of India from time to time.

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

(xxii) “Notify and Notification” means notifying on the website of the Bar Council of India.

(xxiii) Open School or University:

(a) Open School means an institution where the students are enrolled for and are the School Leaving Certificate or Higher Secondary Pass Certificate by taking the final examination without undergoing any formal education in any School at primary, middle or Secondary stage;

(b) Open University is a system of education where students are straightaway admitted in the University Degree examination, without any requirement of successful completion of course leading to grant of School Leaving and Higher Secondary (+2) Pass certificate.

(xxiv) “Practice of Law” means and includes (a) practicing 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 proceeding and (e) representing in arbitration proceedings or any other ADR approved by law.

(xxv) **“Prescribed”** means prescribed under the Rules.

(xxvi) **Professional part time/Full time Faculty:**
Professional faculty means a faculty appointed from among the law practitioners (practicing Advocates) for teaching/guiding clinical law courses on the basis of Part time or full time faculty assignment.

However, when a law practitioner intends to join full time faculty, he/she shall surrender his/her certificate of practice.

(xxvii) **“Professor”** means and includes a person appointed by the Centre of Legal Education with such designation and having such qualification, experience and scale of pay, as may be prescribed by the University Grants Commission from time to time.

(xxviii) **“Recognized University”** means a University whose degree in law is recognized by the Bar Council of India under these Rules.

(xxix) **“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.

(xxx) **“Regular Approval”** means approval for not more than 5 years and includes permanent approval earlier granted to any Centre of Legal Education before these Rules came into force.

(xxxii) **“Rules”** means these Rules **on Legal Education** including the schedules under the Rules.

(xxxiii) **“Schedules”** means Schedules of the Rules.

(xxxiv) **“Secretary”** means Secretary of the Bar Council of India.

(xxxv) **“Temporary approval”** means approval for not more than a period of three years.

(xxxv) **“Sponsors”** means and includes a natural or legal person, a University, a body of persons incorporated or otherwise, a Public Trust, a non-profit company under section-8 of the Companies Act, 2013 or a Society registered under the Union or any State Act for the purpose of sponsoring, establishing, organizing, managing any Centre for Legal Education.

(xxxvi) **“State Bar Council”** means the State Bar Council constituted in the State under the Act.

(xxxvii) **“University”** means a University as defined under the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 including National Law Universities established by an Act of the Centre or of a State and also institutions declared as Deemed to be Universities under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, which include the constituent and affiliated colleges to the concerned University.

CHAPTER II

Standards of Professional Legal Education

3. Eligibility for Enrolment:

- (a) The State Bar Council shall enrol only such applicants who have passed the degree in Law from a recognized University and an affiliated Centre of Legal Education approved by Bar Council of India.
- (b) The Bar Council of India shall notify annually the total list of recognized Universities and affiliated Institutions of each such recognized University, wherever applicable within the month of July each year.

4. Constitution, Power and Functions of the Legal Education Committee:

- (i) The Bar Council of India shall constitute the Legal Education Committee of the Bar Council of India for a period of five years as per the provision of the Act and Rules to advise the BCI on all matters of legal education in general and professional legal education in particular.

(ii) The Powers and Functions of the Committee:

Without any prejudice to the general power of advising the Bar Council of India to ensure maintenance of high standards in professional legal education, the Committee shall also have the following powers and functions:

(a) To propose criteria for composition of Inspection teams and after examining such inspection reports, advise the Bar Council of India in respect of recognizing the University/approval of University School of Law/ approval of affiliation of CLE.

(b) To constitute the Curriculum Development Committee (CDC) to advise Universities to develop curricula for professional legal education in a manner that sets high standard, both in acquisition of knowledge and skill learning;

(c) To propose any amendment, changes or alterations in curricula for various courses in consultation with the Universities and State Bar Councils;

(d) To constitute Academic Sub-Committee to advise LEC on the following matters:-

(i) To recommend equivalence of any degree/diploma/certificate obtained from any Institution in India and Foreign Universities for the purpose of seeking admission into any professional Bachelor Degree course in law or for enrolment with the State Bar Council with or without any pre and post conditions;

(ii) To suggest laying down additional condition (s) requirements of knowledge and/or skill learning before any Indian/Non-Resident Indian student/s obtaining degree in law from any foreign University can be allowed to take the Bar test for enrolment;

(e) To advise the Bar Council of India on any matters of Legal Education and to suggest courses on continuing legal education for legal practitioners; and

(f) To discharge all other functions as referred to it by the Bar Council of India and/or the Chairman of the Council.

5. Professional Law Courses: There shall be two **professional** law courses leading to Bachelors' Degree in Law as **defined in clause-(vi) (a) & (b) of Rule-2:**

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

(b) **Any integrated** degree course combining Bachelor' Degree course as designed by the University concerned in any stream of study together with the Bachelors' degree course in law, which shall be of not less than five years' duration.

Illustration: integrated course such as BA LL.B. can be completed within (3+3-1) i.e. 5 years. In case of B.Tech. LL.B. it can be done in (4+3-1) i.e. 6 years.

6. Eligibility for admission

(a) Three Years' Law Degree Course:

An applicant who has obtained a **Bachelor degree** in any stream from a University or an equivalent institution recognized as deemed to be University or from a **foreign University declared as equivalent to an Indian Degree by a competent authority**, shall be eligible for admission to three years' degree course in law.

There is no minimum age requirement for admission to three years' law degree course.

(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 abroad or from a Senior Secondary Board, Central or State or any qualification/certificate declared as equivalent by a competent authority such as Association of Indian Universities, shall be eligible for admission to **the Integrated degree program.**

An applicant should have completed 21 years of age on the prescribed last date for filing application to the Integrated Degree Program. However, for the applicants belonging to SC/ST/OBC/PWD/EWS, it shall be 23 years.

However, qualification obtained from any open university without any formal school education or from distance/correspondence education shall not be considered as equivalent to qualifying examination for admission.

- 7. 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.

- 8. Minimum marks in qualifying examination for admission:**

Minimum percentage of marks in the qualifying or higher examination for General Category shall be 45%, for OBC 42% and for SC/ST 40%.

Fraction shall not be rounded up to the minimum percentage herein before provided for.

- 9. Maintenance of standards:** Every Centre of Legal Education shall be responsible for complying with the minimum standards of infrastructural, academic and co-curricular support services as specified in Schedule II & III of the Rules

and shall submit an Annual Compliance Report on Affidavit with detailed facts and figures as to maintenance of such standards latest by 31st July every year for previous academic year.

- 10. Semester system:** The course leading to either Degree in law, unitary or integrated degree, shall be conducted in semester system in not less than 15 weeks (6 days a week)/18 weeks (5 days a week).

Each week shall have not less than 30 hours for teaching, moot court and tutorial.

Provided further that in case of specialized and/or honours law courses there shall be not less than 36 class-hours per week including seminar, moot court and tutorial classes and 30 minimum lecture hours per week.

The Centre of Legal Education shall ensure 90 working days per semester excluding examination and seminars.

Provided further Universities will be free to adopt trimester system with appropriate division of courses per trimester with each of the trimester not less than 12 weeks in 72 working days excluding examination and seminars.

- 11. Responsibility of a University for monitoring minimum infrastructure:**

A University shall *periodically inspect, ensure and certify* that all Centres of Legal Education/[LEI] *conducting professional legal education* maintain the standard of *academic, financial and co-curricular infrastructure* and other facilities for the students to suitably impart professional legal studies as contained in schedule of the Rules.

- 12. Minimum Attendance requirement for taking End Semester Examination:**

No student of any of the degree program shall be allowed to take the final examination of each semester in a subject if the

student concerned has not attended a minimum of 70% of the classes held in the subject concerned including the moot court exercises, tutorials and practical training.

Provided that if a student for any exceptional reasons fails to attend 70% of the classes held in any subject, the Dean of the University or the Principal of the college, as the case may be, may allow the student to take the test if the student concerned has 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 be forwarded to the Bar Council of India, and those who were disallowed, with reasons to be recorded.

University may acquire suitable software for recording attendance and upload monthly statement of attendance of the students on its website.

13. Prohibition of Lateral Entry or Exit:

There shall be no lateral entry or exit in the integrated degree course. No University shall split the integrated degree course into two degrees at any intermediary stage.

14. Minimum Qualification for applying for teaching assignment in a Recognized University or an approved Centre of Legal Education for a professional law degree program:

(1) An applicant for the post of Professor/Associate Professor/Assistant Professor in Legal subjects shall possess minimum qualification as may be prescribed by UGC from time to time.

However, for any teaching assignment in a Centre for Legal education one must possess at least a Master degree in Law (LL.M.).

However, an applicant obtaining one year Master degree in Law from any Indian or Foreign University after the date of notification of these Rules shall require to possess M.Phil degree in Law after studying for a period of not less than one year, for applying for a teaching assignment in a recognized University or in a Centre for Legal Education.

(2) A Post Graduate Law degree or LL.M. of one year duration obtained from any recognized University in India shall be recognized by BCI until this Amendment Rules are notified and on the notification of these Rules 'one year Master Degree in Law' shall not be a recognised degree **for teaching professional law degree under this rules.**

Chapter III

Inspection, Recognition and Accreditation

15. Establishment of Inspectorate by Bar Council of India:

Inspectorate: There shall be an Inspectorate established by the BCI to discharge the following functions:-

(i) To ensure enhancing professional expertise of the in conducting inspections with efficiently and timely,

(ii) To maintain a roster of Retired Judges of the High Courts, Senior academicians, and Bar Council members whose services are to be commissioned for inspection duties;

(iii) To notify schedule for submission of application and the manner therefor both on line or with hard copies;

(iv) process various types of the reports of the Inspection Committees;

(v) conduct periodical workshops for the persons whose services would be commissioned from time to time for the assignment of Inspection;

(vi) maintain the record for pre and post inspection of Universities and Colleges;

(vii) maintain relations with the Universities and constantly advise the Universities on rules of recognition; and

(viii) discharge all functions relating to inspection as may be required by the Legal Education Committee.

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

(1) No University or 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 University or Centre 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 or did not even apply for extension of law courses by or before the expiry of the approved academic year in question 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 in case University or Centre of Legal Education violates sub-clause-(1) or (2). Any further continuation of any law courses by University or Centre of Legal Education will be treated, thereafter, to be unauthorized.

Provided where university or Centre of Legal Education gives reasonable explanation to the satisfaction of the Legal Education Committee for such violation then instead of suspending the law courses option be given to the University and Centre of Legal Education to pay regularization amount for each year of such default fixed by the Bar Council of India which shall not be less than 5 lakhs per year per course.

(4) Any student admitted or continuing to have law courses during the period declared as unauthorized, if completes the course shall not be entitled to be enrolled as an advocate by the State Bar Councils.

17. Annual Notification for application to be filed by newly/existing institutions:

(a) The Secretary shall notify each year the last date for submission of new application, in accordance with Rule-16, for proposing new law courses in a University or a new affiliated institution 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) The Center of Legal Education while making new application or extension of law course shall annex the affiliation order of the concerned university and give details as referred to in para-_____, Schedule-_____. Unless these documents accompany the application along with requisite inspection fee, inspection of the said Center of Legal Education shall not be processed further.

(c) On receipt of each application the Secretary shall submit his note after ascertaining all relevant fact to the Chairman of the BCI 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 LEC for its recommendation to the BCI for approval of the affiliated institution or recognition of the degree in law of the University as the case may be.

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

18. 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 core faculty members to teach each subject of studies,

(iv) there is the separate Centres of Legal Education for the study of law under a separate Principal,

(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 Endowment 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.

19. Inspection of a University: 1. (A) 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 documents to examine the compatibility of its affiliating Rules (in case of affiliating University); syllabus of the course design, teaching and learning process, evaluation system in general.

(B) Inspection of CLE: (i) A University seeking recognition for affiliation as a CLE or any other CLE within its jurisdiction, the Bar Council of India shall inspect the infrastructure layout mentioned in Schedule-III and other necessary conditions in general and shall ensure in particular that the University Departmental centres, Faculty, Constituent and affiliated colleges proposing to offer law courses under either or both the streams, possess:

(ii) Required number of teaching staff *having qualification and experience as prescribed by the UGC and the BCI;*

(iii) Adequate facilities for running *clinical* education *program* 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) *Possess all infrastructure facilities as prescribed under the Rules and Schedule III.*
- (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 colleges as the case may be.

Provided that an application for a new proposal for affiliation and the related University inspection 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 affiliated College as the case may be) in proper Form with required information and requisite fees.

Provided further that an advanced copy of the application must be submitted to the University concerned, within the stipulated day as notified by the Bar Council of India, which shall not be later than September of the preceding academic year for which approval is sought.

20. Types of Inspection: Inspection shall mean inspection by the Inspection Committee of the BCI as any one of the following:

- (i) **Initial inspection:** Initial inspection shall mean ***first inspection of:***
 - (a) ***a University for recognition of it; and***
 - (b) ***of an affiliated CLE for the purpose of initial approval an affiliated Centre of Legal Education.***

A University once recognized shall continue as such unless its recognition is revoked or terminated for a

reason communicated in writing and notified under Rules.

Provided that if by a University Act a ***National*** University is established ***specifically to design*** and run Law courses as mandated in the statute, such University may establish and start running Law Courses in any stream without Initial Inspection ***but shall seek regular inspection at the earliest but not later than two academic years from which it started the law courses.***

- (ii) **Regular inspection:** Any inspection ***of a Centre for Legal Education conducted subsequently at regular intervals for granting or renewal for another tenure approval at least once in every five years is regular inspection.***
- (iii) **Surprise inspection:** Surprise inspection means inspection conducted anytime ***with or without giving prior notice*** to the Centre for Legal Education..
- (iv) **Inspection for accreditation:** Inspection applied for by an institution possessing long term approval for the purpose of accreditation and certification ***by any National or a reputed Accreditation body or by the Bar Council of India.***

21. Inspection and Monitoring Committee

(1) **Inspection Committee:** At the instance of the Bar Council of India, the Chairman shall constitute one or more inspection and monitoring committee/s for each Institution/University/State or group of states.

(2) **Composition of the Inspection Committee:** Each Inspection committee shall comprise of:

- (a) a retired Judge of a High Court as the chairman (not belonging to the State where inspection is to take place),
- (b) at least one member of the Bar Council of India (not belonging to the State where inspection is to take place),

- (c) At least one expert from law, not below the rank of Associate Professor (not belonging to the State where inspection is to take place);
- (d) one expert member from each of the discipline of knowledge, such as one from Social Science, one from Management and Commerce, one from Science, one from Engineering and technology as may be required (not belonging to the State where inspection is to take place);
- (e) One nominee of the affiliating University or of Inspector of Colleges/Director of Collegiate Education; and
- (f) One member from the State Bar Council not belonging to the State where inspection is to take place as a Special Invitee.

Three Members shall constitute the quorum for integrated course including the Chairman of the inspection committee. However, if, there are more than one course, the quorum shall increase by one more member for each of such courses.

(3) Empanelment of members of the Inspection Committee: The Bar Council of India shall maintain a list of Expert Members of 5 zones (North, South, East, West and Central) mentioned in Rule-20(2). The list shall contain at least 30 members from each category mentioned in Rule-20(2).

(4) Zonal Administrative Committee: The Bar Council of India shall constitute a Zonal Administrative Committee for each of the five zones, consisting of one member from among the Legal Education Committee or its nominee and an administrative staff nominated by the Chairman of the Bar Council of India, and shall be responsible for the following functions:

- (a) Verification of all records pertaining for the inspection;
- (b) Fee received for such inspection;
- (c) Affiliation rules/regulation of the affiliating University;
- (d) Furnishing the guideline for inspection to the Committee from time to time;
- (e) Maintenance of all record pertaining to the Centre of Legal Education within such zone; and

- (f) Such other functions as may be assigned to the Committee by the Chairman of the Bar Council of India

22. Fees: The Bar Council of India may charge such fees and amount as prescribed in the **Schedule-IV**.

23. Inspection Report: The Committee shall the submit its report in the prescribed Form together with all relevant documents on the same day. Soft copy of the report shall be sent to the Secretary, Bar Council of India on the date of inspection and duly signed hard copy be sent to the Secretary on the same day or the following working day.

The Inspection Report shall be made in Two parts, viz., (a) Fact finding status report based on the requirement required under conditions laid down in Schedule-II and Schedule-III of the Rules; and (b) Recommendation with prerequisite or post requisite conditions imposed, however, in case of withholding recommendation or denial, there shall be reason specified.

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

24. Inspection Committee's Report:

(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.

(3) The Report has to be specific as (i) to facts and status; (ii) suggestion to the compliance of rules of standards set by the BCI regarding conditions laid down in Schedule II & III and to the Curriculum Development Committee Report of the Bar Council of India.

25. 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 Adverse 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.

26. Recommendation of the LEC: The Legal Education Committee after reviewing the report and the explanation, documents in writing or/and in the interest of maintaining the standard of legal education, recommend appropriate action on each such report to the Bar Council of India.

In case of withdrawal or revocation of approval of an existing institution, it shall be effective from the commencement of the **subsequent** academic year.

However, before such a revocation order is issued, the Legal Education Committee shall provide a reasonable opportunity.

27. Approval: Approval means approval, Regular or Temporary, of the affiliation granted to Centre of Legal Education by the University concerned and approving the department of law and constituent colleges.

Based on the recommendation of the Legal Education Committee, Bar Council of India shall communicate its approval to the Centre of Legal Education and the Registrar of the concerned University.

28. Suspension, Revocation and cancellation of approval:

(1) Where on receipt of a complaint or otherwise, Legal Education Committee has reason to believe that any Centre of Legal Education, to which approval or extension of approval for running law course/s has been granted, is running in breach of these rules or when it fails to remove and rectify the shortcomings pointed out and communicated to it within time, it may revoke or cancel the approval or extension of approval granted to it for such period as it may deem fit.

However, before recommending such suspension, revocation or cancellation, as the case may be, the Legal Education Committee shall give an opportunity to the CLE concerned.

Provided further that in case of suspension, revocation or cancellation of approval, as the case may be, the University concerned may be directed to make alternative arrangement for those admitted students in nearby Centres of Legal Education under the same University.

Provided where university or Centre of Legal Education gives reasonable explanation to the satisfaction of the Legal Education Committee for such violation then instead of suspending the law courses option be given to the University and Centre of Legal Education to pay regularization amount to each year of such default

fixed by the Bar Council of India which shall not be less than 2 lakhs per year.

- (2) *In case a CLE is found to have filed a false affidavit or made a false statement or submitted a false document, it may direct the management of the CLE to initiate appropriate departmental and criminal action against the one who filed such false affidavit etc. and to report the action taken by it to the Bar Council of India and to the Registrar of the concerned University for information and further action.*
- (3) *The Chairman of Bar Council of India in consultation with Legal Education Committee or its Chairman, may constitute a team to conduct Surprise Inspection of any Centre of Legal Education at any time and the appropriate action may be taken by him, if the informations/affidavits filed by the Centre of Legal Education are found to be false.*

The teams for Surprise Inspection shall not include any Member of Bar Council of India. The Chairman, Bar Council of India may constitute a team headed by a Former or Sitting Judge of any High Court, Qualified Law Teachers and Teachers of other subjects, Advocates of repute and Member(s) of State Bar Council.

The final decision/order of Chairman (if it recommends cancellation/revocation of approval) shall be placed before Legal Education Committee and the Bar Council of India within a period of 45 days of the order.

The Bar Council of India may establish/set-up a separate department at place other than the normal office of Bar Council of India for the smooth and transparent functioning of Surprise Inspections.

CHAPTER IV

ACCREDITATION

- 29. Accreditation system :** There shall be an accreditation and performance rating system for institution having approval, based on State, Regional, National level grading. Such performance grade may be used in all letterhead, sign board,

literature and publications, including prospectus and franchise materials of the institution concerned.

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

30. Legal Education Accreditation Board (LEAB)

The Chairman, Bar Council of India in consultation with Chairman, Legal Education Committee shall constitute an autonomous Legal Education Accreditation Board consisting of the Director and 5 other Members.

LEAB shall be an autonomous body reporting directly to the Legal Education Committee.

The Director shall be a former Judge of the Supreme Court or a former Chief Justice of a High Court and the other members shall be from former Vice-Chancellors/Director of any Law Universities.

One Member may be the Chairman of the Bar Council of India or its nominee.

The Director and other Members shall be nominated for a period of 6 years, with 1/3 of the members retiring every 2 years.

Provided for the constitution of the first LEAB, two Members shall be appointed for two years and two other members nominated for 4 years to bring the rotation into force thereafter.

The LEAB shall be responsible for assessment and accreditation of Legal Education institution in the country.

All the decisions of LEAB shall be placed before the Bar Council of India for its approval.

31. Accreditation Teams

The LEAB shall constitute Accreditation Teams for each and every Centre of Legal Education consisting of 3 to 7 members depending upon the number of law courses offered at the Centre of Legal Education. The members of Accreditation Teams shall consist of sitting or retired Senior Teachers, not below the rank of Associate Professor, Principals and a sitting or former Member of Bar Council of India or Member of State Bar Council within the Region Specified.

Provided the member of the State Bar Council shall not be included for CLE falling within the jurisdiction.

The quorum of the Accreditation Team shall be three Members.

32. Application for accreditation

An application in hard and soft copy may be made to the LEAB in the specified format provided in Schedule-IX along with the fee prescribed from time to time.

The fee may be deposited through Demand Draft in favour of Bar Council of India payable at New Delhi.

Application for accreditation shall be filed before three months of visit of Accreditation Team.

33. Regulations for accreditation

Regulations, Fees, Procedure including appeal process as given in Schedule-IX.

34. Obligation of the institution to facilitate free and fair accreditation

The **Centre of Legal Education** shall provide all information required and all copies of documents and facilities to the accreditation committee. Facility has to be provided so that the accreditation committee may meet management, faculty members, staff and the students and record their comments, if needed.

35. Anti-Ragging Measures

Every University/Centre 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 representatives as per the UGC Norms or applicable laws.

36. *Internal Complaint Committee as per The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.*

CHAPTER V

DIRECTORATE OF LEGAL EDUCATION

37. 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) running occasionally, 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 entrusted by Bar Council of India and Legal Education Committee.***

38. 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 Chairman, 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, either in service or retired. However, the final decision shall be subject to the approval of the General Council of the Bar Council of India.
- (c) ***The tenure of office shall be for a period of three years renewable.***

39. Legal Education Officer (LEO)

(a) The Bar Council of India may appoint one or more LEO 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 assigned to him by the Director.

(e) The LEO shall work under the over-all control and supervision of the Director.

CHAPTER VI

RECOGNITION OF DEGREE IN LAW OF A FOREIGN UNIVERSITY

40. Degree of a Foreign University obtained by an Indian citizen

If an Indian national having attained the age of 21 years, obtains a degree in law from a Foreign University, such a degree in law can be recognized for the purpose of enrolment on fulfilment 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, **which shall also be not less than three years** 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 remaining the same.

Provided the same privilege shall be also extended to Persons of Indian Origin or Overseas citizen of India, as the case may be.

41. Enlisting a Foreign University

The Bar Council of India in consultation with 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.

42. 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.

The recommendation of Legal Education Committee shall be placed before Bar Council of India for the final decision.

43. 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 degree offered either after graduation from an approved University by the Bar Council of India under the Rules of Legal Education, 2008; or

shall be an integrated double degree program offered after 10+2 or 11+1 or 12th standard 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 an 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.

44. Determination of Equivalence

The Legal Education Committee may lay down standard for determining equivalence in case for the following for the purpose as stipulated:

- (a) Certificates obtained from Institutions to be regarded as equivalent to Qualifying Examination for admission in Integrated or LL.B. Law course;
- (b) Bachelor Degree in Law obtained from a Foreign University in order to apply for taking the Bar Test in India and consequently for admission in to the Rolls;

Master Degree in Law obtained from a Foreign University for the purpose of applying for academic, research, and professional assignments in any public office of private institutions in which LL.M. is a qualifying degree.

(The following rule for “Equivalence Certificate” was drafted by Mr. Bhoj Chander Thakur as directed by the Academic Committee)

- (a) A person having obtained a 'degree in law' from any University outside the territory of India or having obtained any other foreign qualification in law by following a regular course, may apply to Bar Council of India for grant of 'Equivalence Certificate' certifying that such a degree or qualification is equivalent to a degree in law granted by an University in India duly recognized by it.
- (b) Such an applications shall be in a prescribed format accompanied by duly certified copies of the following documents in support thereof: -
- (i) Pass certificate in Higher Secondary Examination (+2) or its equivalent as described in Rule 47 on the basis of which the applicant was admitted to the course for 'degree in law', if any;
 - (ii) Bachelor Degree in any stream from a University or its equivalent as described in Rule 47 on the basis of which the applicant was admitted to the course for 'degree in law', if any;
 - iii) 'Degree in law' qua which Equivalence Certificate is sought;
 - iv) Any other document/certificate/degree sought to be relied upon by the applicant.
- (c) All such applications with requisite office noting shall be caused to be placed by the Secretary BCI before the Legal Education Committee which shall forward the same for **opinion** on equivalence sought for by the applicant to the Equivalence Committee.
- (d) The Equivalence Committee of BCI shall base its opinion on the following norms of equivalence taken together:
- (i) In case the applicant was admitted to a course for a 'degree in law' on the basis of Certificate/qualification qualification not mentioned in clause b (i) of this Rule, he/she should have attended regular classes for a minimum period of two years and the course content of such a Certificate/qualification should have been adequately similar or equivalent to the course content of the aforesaid Certificate/qualification;
 - (ii) In case the applicant was admitted to a course for 'degree in law' on the basis of Bachelor Degree not mentioned in clause (b) (ii) of this rule, the duration of the course leading

to the grant of the Bachelor Degree should not have been less than three (3) years and also the course content thereof should have been adequately similar or equivalent to the study course of Bachelor Degree in any stream as laid down by UGC;

- (iii) 'Degree in law' in question shall be tested for the equivalence sought on the parameters laid down by rules 42 to rule 48 of these Rules and such guidelines as are issued by BCI and its' Legal Education Committee on the basis of resolutions passed from time to time.
- (e) The Equivalence Committee shall submit its' **opinion** to the LEC of BCI on the following points: -
- (i) If the 'degree in law' obtained by the applicant is equivalent to a 'degree in law' granted by an University in India duly recognized by it;
 - (ii) If point No. (i) is opined in the negative, the deficiencies found in the foreign law degree can be compensated by passing a 'Bridge Course Examination', being taken by Bar Council of India twice every year after studying such Indian substantive and procedural law-subjects as are needed to practice law in India and prescribed by BCI from time to time as a regular student for a duration as it may deem it.
 - (iii) 'Masters degree in law' obtained from a foreign University can be considered for determining equivalence with other 'degree in law' e.g. LL B degree granted by an University in India.

Illustration: If LL B degree obtained from a foreign University is found to be not equivalent with LL B degree of an University in India, LL M degree may be considered for making up the deficiency in such a LL B degree, both in respect of duration and as to content of the course.

However, if 'Masters degree in law' obtained from a foreign University is not found to be equivalent to 'Masters degree in law' awarded by an University in India, the following degrees may be considered for making up the deficiencies for determining equivalence: -

- (a) M. Phil degree in law either from an Indian or a foreign University, if LL M Degree was obtained after completing LLB;
- (b) Ph. D in law either from an Indian or a foreign University, if LLM was obtained without completing LL B;

Illustration: Suppose 'A' obtains LL B degree from a UK University as a first Bachelor Degree after studying for three years after Senior Secondary School Course (+2) or equivalent qualification and then completes LL M degree of one year duration.

In this case, he suffers from the following two deficiencies:

- (a) Absence of Bachelor Degree from any discipline;
- (b) Study period of only four (4) years after Senior Secondary School Course (+2) or an equivalent qualification leads to Masters degree in law whereas this duration is six (6) years in India in case LL. M course is of one year.

The second deficiency given in (b) is curable by doing M.Phil and both the deficiencies are cured by doing Ph. D. Thus the lacuna in LLM degree left by absence of Bachelor Degree from any discipline cannot be cured without having obtained LL. B in a regular course unless it is followed by Ph. D.

- (f) Based on the opinion of the Equivalence Committee, the Legal Education Committee shall make any of the following recommendations to BCI with or without modifications but all such modifications shall be backed by reasons: -
 - (i) Application may be allowed and 'Equivalence Certificate' granted that the 'degree in law' obtained by the applicant is equivalent to a 'degree in law' granted by an University in India duly recognized by it;
 - (ii) Application may be allowed subject to the condition that grant of such an 'Equivalence Certificate' may be deferred till the applicant passes 'Bridge Course Examination' after studying such Indian substantive and procedural law-subjects as are needed to practice law in India and

prescribed by BCI from time to time as a regular student for a duration as it may deem it;

(iii) Application may be rejected.

The Equivalence Certificate shall be granted against payment of such equivalence fee as may be fixed by BCI from time to time.

45. Standard for determining Equivalence

The Legal Education Committee while setting the Best Practice Code for determining equivalence shall keep in view the following:

(a) Minimum Qualification (Qualifying Examination) for admission in Integrated Law course, which is presently a pass certificate in the Higher Secondary (+12 standard) examination; academic requirement for appearing such an examination to obtain the certificate; reasonable academic attainment required; policy of equivalence of the MHRD of the Government of India and the notification of equivalence, if any, by the Ministry of Human Resources of the Government of India.

(b) Minimum qualification(Qualifying Examination) for admission in to Three Years' Law course, which is presently, a Bachelor Degree in any subject obtained from a University recognized by UGC under section 12 C of the UGC Act; duration of study for three years; reasonable knowledge and maturity in decision making expected, national or international accreditation of the Institution, if available; accreditation policy of the Association of Indian University; Policy and notification of equivalence by the MHRD of Government of India.

(c)Degree in Law obtained from a Foreign University to be declared as equivalent to allow for enrolment; Foreign University's national and international accreditation record, time-length of the course, number of total credit courses to be examined; regular course, admission standard and standard of qualifying examination for

admission, over-all evaluation of status, reciprocal arrangements with the professional bodies.

(d) Master Degree in Law obtained from a Foreign University, the program details to be compared with that of an Indian University; Equivalence Policy of the Association of the Indian Universities, National and International accreditation rating, MHRD's policy and notifications, guideline of UGC, if any.

(e) LEC may refer any matter of equivalence or of academic nature to the Academic Committee for its recommendation.

46. Only regular course of study to be considered

An Individual/University/Law School of a Foreign country may apply for equivalence of (a) a Qualifying Examination for admission into a Course on professional legal education in India or (b) a Bachelor Degree in Law for the purpose of enrolment into the Bar or (c) a Master Degree in Law for applying for research, teaching or professional engagement or employment in a Government or Private Institutions, if such a course of study has been conducted as a regular course of study in the Institution, University, Law School, respectively, as the case may be.

Explanation 1

No course conducted by an open University or on-line or in distance mode of learning shall be considered for equivalence to (a) a Certificate for Higher Secondary Examination (+2 standard) or its equivalence for admission into a Law Degree course of either description;

Explanation 2

No Bachelor Degree in Law obtained from a Foreign University as the first Bachelor Degree of the University shall be considered as equivalence to Bachelor Degree in Law obtained from an Indian University for the purpose of enrolment into the Bar.

Explanation 3

No Master Degree in Law (LL.M.) obtained from any Foreign University not requiring a Bachelor Degree in Law for admission into the Master Degree course in Law shall be considered as equivalent to LL.M. degree obtained from an Indian University for the purpose of applying for research, teaching or professional assignment of any public or private enterprise. [LEI]

47. Bridge Course

(1) If an Indian Student obtains a degree in law after studying in a regular course in a Foreign University recognized by the Bar Council of India but the said course being found to be not equivalent to LL.B. degree of an Indian University, he/she may be allowed to take the Bar test conducted by the Bar Council of India for Indian students obtaining Degree in Law from a Foreign University, only after he/she successfully completes any enabling "Bridge Course" on Indian laws for such duration and conducted by such Institutions as may be stipulated by the Bar Council of India or any Institution recognized or run by Bar Council of India for this purpose.

(2) If any person obtains a Master Degree in Law (LL.M.) from a foreign University but the same has been found to be not equivalent for reason specified excepting when LL.M. in a Foreign University is allowed without having an LL.B. qualification, such a person may be allowed to take an M.Phil. course in Law with any Indian or Foreign University for curing such a lapse.

However, when LL.M. degree program is allowed to one not having an LL.B. degree, such a lapse cannot be rectified without going through a regular LL.B. program.

ILLUSTRATION

Suppose A has obtained LL.B. degree from a U.K. University as the first Bachelor degree after studying three years and then prosecuted LL.M. degree for a year. A has two latches in determining equivalence to the LL.B. degree of an Indian University. These two latches are (i) absence of a Bachelor degree from any discipline, and (ii)

studies Law for 4 years to obtain the Master degree in Law. The Legal Education Committee may cure the second lapse by prescribing M.Phil. course, and both the lapses by prescribing Ph.D.

CHAPTER VII

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

48. Unique Identity Number of students and faculty staff

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 also name and other particulars of Faculty Members for the purpose of building up of uniform data of the faculty and the students of law and for issue of Unique Identity Number (UIN) to students and faculty against a fee prescribed by the Bar Council of India from time to time.

49. 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 Report 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.

50. 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.

51. 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 degree 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.

52. Directory of Recognized/Approved Institutions

The Bar Council of India shall publish a Directory of Law Schools [LEI] annually, which shall be a priced publication. [and may also prescribe the cost of publication from time to time]

53. 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. The decision taken by Legal Education Committee, Directorate, Board or any other authority under these Rules, shall be given effect only after getting the approval of Bar Council of India.

54. 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.

55. 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. Definitions

(a) Total curriculum leading to the degree is called “Program”, such as BA,LL.B or B.Sc.,LL.B etc. are programs

(b) Subject shall mean a branch of knowledge designated as subject, such as Economics, Constitutional Law or Criminal Law.

(c) Paper means contents of a subject scheduled to be covered in a semester, such as Economics 1, History 1, Sociology 2, Constitutional Law 1, Criminal Law 2 etc.

(d) Total contents of a subject is known as course, like course in Corporate Law, Course on Corporate Finance, Macro Economics, etc.

Similarly total contents of BA is also called BA Course so on and so forth.

2. 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/or 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 in Three years' LL.B. course as well. However, in the Integrated Course, English shall also be a compulsory subject with 4 papers as a part of undergraduate program.***

3. University's responsibility

A University is free to design its academic program under LL.B. (Pass) and LL.B. (Honours) courses as well as program under the integrated degree program in Bachelor degree component as well as the LL.B. component with or without Honours course. However, LL.B. courses shall include the courses as stipulated under this schedule.

4. 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 study two degree programs in tandem so as to first, appreciate matters of fact and they apply law and legal principles to attain a decision. The two programs are as follows:

(a) Matters of fact education: Subjects in Social Science, Science, Commerce, Management, Technology and medicine provide the education on matters of fact which are studies in BA/BSc/BBA/B.Com/B.Tech etc. The syllabus of this part has to be comparable to the syllabus prescribed by leading Universities in India in three/four year Bachelor degree program in BA, B.Sc, B.Com, BBA, B.Tech., etc taking into account the standard prescribed by the UGC/AICTE or any other respective authority for any stream of education.

English is extremely important for a person in legal profession and has the decisive role in articulating not only the expression of thought but also reflects in the art of expression.

Integrated program is a niche education program of fact and law, one complementing and supplementing the other.

There are two systems of undergraduate studies. In the North, there is 'Honours and Pass' system. In the South, there is 'Major-Minor' system. Since in the Law program legal subjects take the role of 'Honours' or 'Major', all other subjects

supplement and complement the legal studies. So undergraduate subjects generally to suit the legal subjects, such as:

(i) Constitutional Law could be better appreciated with an exposure to History, Political Science, Sociology, and Economics;

(ii) Criminal law could be better appreciated with Sociology, Psychology, Forensic Sciences such as Forensic Physics, Chemistry, Life Science;

(iii) Business & Commercial Law can better be supplemented and complemented with Monetary Economics, International Trade, Accounting System, Management Principles, Marketing Principles, Geography.

(iv) Corporate Law can better be appreciated with Economics, Corporate Finance principles and practices, Business Math and Statistics

By and large in a non-credit system there are wide selections of papers including English. In a credit system there are 120 credits in total which are distributed in papers with 2 to 4 credit from a pool of choices and availability of permanent and visiting faculties. One credit is generally equivalent to 15 class hours.

(b) Matters of Law Education: The syllabus of this part is standardized under the Bar Council of India, Education Rules.

5. 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 honours 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/honours course in any Group as stipulated below. However if eight

papers are taken from multiple of groups, honours can be given in general law without mentioning any specialization.

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

6. 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.

7. Course outline in the two streams of Legal Education: Part-I :

All Integrated Five Year Courses:

(a) There shall be minimum of 14 papers with minimum of 3 subjects. In addition there shall be 2 compulsory English Language papers. The Social Science Papers may be taken up to 4th year of the integrated five years' course.

(b) Other languages may also be offered as a subject with prior notice and availability of faculty.

(b) In Science (For B. Sc, LL.B.):

(i) Structure shall remain same or similar as above in (a)(i)

(ii) Provision for English shall remain same as in (a)(ii)

(iii) subjects offered may be Physics, Chemistry, Bio-Science, Mathematics, Environmental Science, Geography, and Geological Science. Choice can be restricted on the availability of faculty.

(iv) It is advised that the University to follow the Curriculum Development Committee Report of UGC, if it is available, and also the CDC Report of BCI in designing the course and stipulate the standard.

(c) Business Management (For BBA, LL.B)

(i) Structure shall remain same or similar as stated in (a)(i)

(ii) Provision for English shall remain same as in (a)(ii)

(iii) 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.

(iv) Language policy shall remain same.

(v) Universities are advised to design the course looking into the course and standard prescription, if any, by AICTE or UGC and CDC Report of BCI.

(d) In Commerce (leading to B.Com, LL.B.)

(i) structure as suggested in (a)(i)

(ii) English as suggested in (a)(ii)

(iii) Subjects/papers are to be selected from the list of subjects like Accounts, Advanced Accounting, Secretarial Practice, Business Administration, Management Accounting, Audit Practice etc.

(iv) It is advised that the University follow the Curriculum Development Committee Report of UGC, if any, and the CDC Report of BCI 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/BCI 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/ Commercial Agreements *
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. Transfer of Property Law
12. Law of Evidence
13. Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act
14. Administrative Law *
15. Company Law
16. Public International
17. Principles of Taxation Law*
18. Environmental Law*
19. & 20. Labour and Industrial Law (2 papers)**

Part 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: Complaint, 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 through 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 conveyancing carrying another 45 marks (3 marks for each exercise) remaining 10 marks will be given for viva voce.

22. Professional Ethics & Professional Accounting system Outline of the course: **Professional Ethics including Bar-Bench Relations shall consist of 50 marks, Practice of case studies shall have 30 marks and Professional Accounting System shall have 20 marks.** 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 and Conciliation skills shall have 20 marks each and Arbitration Law and Practice (including International arbitration and Arbitration rules) shall have 60 marks.** 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 & Commercial 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
International Commercial Arbitration

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 Colour Crime

International Law

International Organization
International Human Rights
Private International Law

International Environmental Law I

MF & 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

Cooperation 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 on 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 as optional papers. **However,** If a student opts any paper as optional paper, such paper cannot be offered to him again as honours paper.

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 leaving a paper or more opted for as optional papers. (Papers 31 to 38).

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

Instead provide for a one page arrangement of all the courses as prescribed

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

First Semester : (18 weeks)

Minimum 104 working days

(all are Pass papers in integrated course)

General English (Paper 1)

Discipline Subject 1, Paper 1

Discipline Subject 2, Paper 1

Discipline Subject 3, Paper 1

Discipline Subject 4, Paper 1

Compulsory Law Paper 1

Second Semester : 18 weeks

All Pass papers

Minimum 104 working days

All Pass Papers in integrated course

English Paper 2

Discipline subject 1, paper 2

Discipline subject 2, Paper 2,

Discipline Subject 3, Paper 2

Discipline Subject 4, Paper 2

Compulsory Law Paper 2

Third Semester : 18 weeks

All Pass Papers in Integrated course

104 minimum working days

English Paper 3

Discipline Subject 1, paper 3

Discipline Subject 2, Paper 3

Compulsory Law paper 3

Compulsory Law Paper 4

Compulsory Law Paper 5

Fourth Semester: 18 weeks

All Pass Papers in integrated course

104 minimum working days

English Paper 4

Discipline Subject 3, paper 3

Discipline Subject 4, Paper 3

Compulsory Law Paper 6

Compulsory Law Paper 7

Compulsory Law Paper 8

Fifth Semester : 18 weeks

All Pass Papers in integrated course

104 minimum working days

Discipline Subject 1, paper 4

Discipline Subject 2, Paper 4

Compulsory Law Paper 9

Compulsory Law Paper 10

Compulsory Law Paper 11

Compulsory Law Paper 12

Sixth Semester: 18 weeks

All Pass papers in integrated course

104 minimum working days

Discipline Subject 3, paper 4

Discipline Subject 4, Paper 4

Compulsory Law Paper 13

Compulsory Law Paper 14

Compulsory Law Paper 15

Compulsory Law paper 16

Seventh Semester: 18 weeks for Pass papers, 20 weeks for honours papers

Pass papers for 104 days, Honours Papers 120 minimum working days

Compulsory Law Paper 17

Compulsory Law Paper 18

Compulsory Clinical Paper 1

Optional Law Paper 1

Optional Law Paper 2

Optional Law Paper 3

Eighth Semester: 18 weeks for Pass papers, 20 weeks for honours papers

Pass papers for 104 days, Honours Papers 120 minimum

Compulsory Law Paper 19

Compulsory Law paper 20

Compulsory Clinical 2

Optional Law Paper 4

Optional Law Paper 5

Honours Law Paper 1

Ninth Semester: 18 weeks for Pass papers, 20 weeks for honours papers

Pass papers for 104 days, Honours Papers 120 minimum

Optional Law Paper 6

Honours Law Paper 2

Compulsory Clinical 3

Honours Law Paper 3

Honours Law paper 4

Tenth Semester: 18 weeks for Pass papers, 20 weeks for honours papers

Pass papers for 104 days, Honours Papers 120 minimum

Compulsory Clinical 4

Honours Law Paper 5

Honours Law paper 6

Honours Law Paper 7

Honours Law Paper 8

Summary

Discipline papers 20; Compulsory Law Papers 20; Compulsory clinical Papers 04; and Optional Papers 06 to make minimum 50 papers for Pass Course.

Honours Papers 08 to make total for Honours course 58.

Three Years LL.B. Pass & Honours Course

6 semesters, for LL.B. 30 papers as stated above, in an average 5 papers per Semester.

And LL.B. (Hons) 38 papers as stated above, in an average 7 papers for first two semesters and 6 papers for last 4 semesters.

SCHEDULE III

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

Physical infrastructure

1. Minimum Capital Fund requirement:	A propose CLE must have sufficient capital fund to finance the building of the
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	<p>following capital assets.</p> <p>LAND</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">i. In case of Law University minimum 50 acres.ii. In case of Rural/Urban CLE with three year and/or five year integrated degree courses 10 acres of land.iii. In case of Metropolitan cities the Bar Council of India may reduce the requirement of land, which shall not in any case be less than 30 acres in case of Law University and 5 acres in case of any other CLE, based on case to case requirement. <p>BUILDING</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">i. For three year course initial building requirement would be not less than 10,000 Sq. Ft.ii. For five year integrated law course with one discipline not less than 11,500 Sq. Ft.iii. For five year integrated law course with one discipline and three year course together not less than 21,500 Sq. Ft.iv. For each additional discipline in five year integrated law course an addition of 10,000 Sq. Ft. <p>LIBRARY BOOKS REQUIREMENT</p> <p>In the first year of any course</p>
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	<p>there shall be minimum investment of Rs.10 lakhs in the form of text books, minimum 5 law reports with back volumes, subsequently, every year there shall be a requirement of Rs.2,50,000/- for three year course and Rs.5,00,000/- for five year integrated course.</p> <p>IT</p> <p>First year required Rs.10 Lakhs investment in the form of Hardware and Software. Second year also required Rs.10 Lakhs and from third year every year Rs.5 lakhs more.</p> <p>FURNITURE INCLUDING LIBRARY FURNITURE</p> <p>Rs.10 Lakhs for one discipline/course.</p> <p>For each additional discipline requirement of Rs.10 lakhs more</p> <p>OUTDOOR GAMES</p> <p>First year Rs.5 lakhs. Each subsequent year Rs.2 Lakhs.</p> <p>INDOOR GAMES</p> <p>First year Rs.5 lakhs. Each subsequent year Rs.2 lakhs.</p> <p>Miscellaneous</p> <p>Miscellaneous maintenance fund of Rs.10 lakhs.</p>
2. Minimum Endowment Fund requirement:	Each Centre of Legal Education before seeking affiliation with a University and approval of Bar Council of

	<p>India of the same shall have a minimum Endowment Fund of Rupees fifty lakhs for urban CLE and twenty lakhs for rural CLE to be kept into a Bank account to build up infrastructure (including land) 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.</p> <p>This amount should be kept in the separate bank account in the name of CLE and not to be withdrawn till the CLE continue or withdrawn with permission of Bar Council of India.</p> <p>The minimum amount to be maintained even after withdrawal of the amount for the development as contained under it.</p>
<p>3. Freehold or Leasehold Property:</p>	<p>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</p>

	<p>purpose shall be decided by the respective authority of the University under its affiliation regulation and as guided by the UGC.</p> <p>Provided that sufficient land and adequate floor space area completely and exclusively devoted for a Centre 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.</p>
4. Academic Building:	<p>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</p>

	like UGC.
5. General timing for conduction of courses in Academic Building:	Classes may be conducted between 8 a.m. to 7.30 p.m. in an Institution, 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 adequate indoor and outdoor facilities for games and sports with coaching facility.
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,

9(b) Computer Lab	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. 32 Bar Council of India
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 Clinical Centre:	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. Operation of Bank accounts	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. Keeping of Records	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, 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. The minimum investment in Library in each academic year must shall be Rupees Fifty thousand for one stream and Rupees One Lakh for both the streams.
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 Faculty, who shall have minimum prescribed qualification as prescribed by the UGC for respective position like Principal of a Centre of Legal Education or a Professor to hold Deanship, as the case may be and must have held whole time faculty position in a Law School/ Department/ Faculty for at least a period of

	ten years.
17. Core Faculty:	<p>There shall be minimum number of full time faculty members forming core faculty, i.e., at least 1 (one) in of the following subjects: Constitutional & Public Law; Corporate and Commercial, Criminal Law & Criminology; International Law; Family & Personal relations; Industrial and Law on Human Resources and English.</p> <p>Such a core faculty shall in no case be less than six in the first year of the approval with both streams in operation with one section each, eight in the second year and ten in the case of third year of law courses distributed among Constitutional & Public Law, Business & Commercial Law, Criminal Law, International Law, Corporate Law and Intellectual Property Law based on the number papers in each branches of knowledge to be taken up simultaneously in one semester. This is in addition to the Dean/Departmental Head/Principal.</p> <p>Besides, in recent times some other branches of law has also attracted attention, such as, Taxation Laws, Intellectual Property Laws, Real Estate Property and Infrastructural Development Laws, etc. The core faculty comprises of at least one full time regular faculty in each of such new branch of legal subjects introduced.</p>
17A Additional Faculty	Core faculty to implement integrated courses has to

	<p>include at least one regular full time faculty member in each subject area in social science, Language, Science, Management, commerce, as the case may be.</p> <p>Core faculty for proposing specialization in the Bachelor Degree and Master degree course in an institution in addition to regular LL.B.(pass) course has to have at least three faculty staff in the area of specialisation introduced, such as Constitution and Public Law, Corporate & Commercial, International Law, Family Relations, Industrial and Human Resources, Intellectual Property Law, International Trade Law, etc., as the case may be.</p> <p>(Comment: A Law School with high and healthy growth rate shall have at least 3 faculty members in each branch of legal studies with Honours and Master degree.)</p> <p>In addition, to run a School with healthy growth of the academy an institution may require additional full time, professional part time, and visiting faculties, teaching assistant and research scholars.</p>
<p>Minimum weekly class program per subject (paper):.</p>	<p>A full paper shall be of 4 credit, meaning thereby, that in order to cover the paper in teaching-learning context four class-hours for one hour duration and one hour of tutorial/moot court/project work(2 hours work in these is regarded a one hour input) per week would be required.</p>

Examination rule guideline:	The examination shall ordinarily be held at the end of every semester. The University may, however, be at liberty to hold examination in quicker frequencies on continuing basis. Suitable allocations of curriculum 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.
Minimum qualification needed for the Faculty:	<p>(a) Full-time faculty members of the Centre of Legal Education shall hold qualification as prescribed by UGC.</p> <p>(b) However, if in Legal Subjects NET qualified candidates are not available, persons having LL.M. Qualification may be considered for the appointment in the faculty position at the entry level.</p> <p>(c) Faculty for teaching clinical programme may be appointed from the retired judicial officers not below the rank of District Judge and from amongst Advocates with professional experience for a minimum period of 10 years.</p> <p>There shall be a minimum of two faculty positions for clinical legal education programmes on regular basis of which at least one shall be the retired judicial officer.</p>
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:	(a)The salary paid to the

	<p>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 staff whose remuneration is based on contract provided the remuneration is comparable with or more favourable to the faculty in comparison with the UGC Scale.</p> <p>(b) Salary shall be paid through 'account payee' cheque or electronic fund transfer.</p>
23. Standard Academic practice	<p>The Bar Council of India may issue directives from time to time over and above what is contained in the Rules, for maintenance of the standards of Legal Education. The Centres of Legal Education /Universities have to follow these sets of standards as mandatory.</p>
24. The Questionnaire specified in Schedule VI & VII	<p>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.</p>
25. Minimum Period of Internship:	<p>(a) Each registered student shall have completed minimum of 12 weeks internship over the Three Year Course stream and 20 weeks in case of Five Year Course during the entire period of legal studies under NGO, News Paper Agencies,</p>

	<p>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.</p> <p>(b) Provided that internship in any year cannot be for a continuous period of less than Four Weeks, all students shall at least gone through once in the entire academic period with Trial and Appellate Advocates. 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 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.</p>
<p>26. District-wise list of Senior Lawyers willing to guide students under internship:</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>27. Formal Dress Code:</p>	<p>Students shall have formal</p>

See Bar Council of India Rules	dress of legal professional in pupillage 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 saree, 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 required to follow suitable dress code.
SCHEDULE IV Inspection and other fees	
	<p>N.B. All fees are payable in bank Demand draft payable to the Bar Council of India at New Delhi.</p> <p>The details of the fee structure will be placed at the time of meeting.</p> <p>(iv) Uniform Identity Number for each student (to be collected by the Institution and to be sent to the Bar Council of India with such particulars as may be prescribed) Rs two hundred for each student (iv) Uniform Identity Number and Central data for faculty (For Faculty members): Rs five hundred for each faculty</p> <p>Explanations :</p> <p>1. Each institution requiring inspection, initial or regular, by the Inspecting Committee of the Bar Council of India shall and pay inspection fee,</p>

	<p>regularization fee, approval fee and application fee of rupees five lakhs 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.</p> <p>2. 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 ten Lakhs in the 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.</p> <p>3. Any institution seeking accreditation from the Bar Council of India shall pay an accreditation fee of Rupees ten lakhs.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>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."</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>PROFORMA FOR APPLICATION (PART I), 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</p>

<p>UNDER SEC. 7(1) AND RULES MADE THERE UNDER SEC. 24(1) (c) (iii), (iiia) AND SEC. 49(1) (d) OF ADVOCATES ACT, 1961.</p>	<p>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 the judgement of the Inspection team or Legal Education Committee/ Bar Council of India will entail summary rejection of the application itself.</p>
<p>PART - I APPLICATION SEEKING APPROVAL OF AFFILIATION / RECOGNITION OF CENTRES OF LEGAL EDUCATION/ UNIVERSITIES TEACHING LAW FOR PURPOSES OF ADVOCATES ACT, 1961</p>	<p>[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]</p>
<p>I. ESTABLISHMENT, MANAGEMENT AND</p>	<p>A. (a) Name and complete address of the Centre of Legal</p>

<p>STATUS OF THE INSTITUTION :-</p>	<p>Education including Pin code, Phone & fax numbers and addresses of email and Website</p> <p>(b) Name, designation and address of the person making the application with Phone & Fax numbers and address of email.</p> <p>(c) Year of establishment of Centre of Legal Education and Name of University to which affiliated.</p> <p>(d) When was it affiliated ? Whether temporary or Permanent? (enclose letter from University)</p> <p>(e) What courses in law are (i). being offered at present (ii). (iii).</p> <p>(f) When did the BCI give recognition ? (letter from BCI)</p> <p>(g) Was the Centre of Legal Education inspected before by BCI ? Details of the same.</p> <p>(h) Recognition of courses to which this application refers:</p> <p>(i) How many batches of LL.B / LL.B Integrated graduates passed out of the Centre of Legal Education ?</p> <p>(j) How many batches of Post graduate (LL.M) students passed out of the Centre of Legal Education ?</p> <p>B. (a) Who manages the Centre of Legal Education and under what framework ? (Enclose : Statute,Regulation,etc.)</p> <p>(b) Give the names, addresses of the members of Board of Management. (Enclose documents in support)</p> <p>(c) What are the other institutions run by the same management and where?</p> <p>(d) How long the present management will continue under the rules ?</p> <p>(e) What are the sources of</p>
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	<p>funding of the Centre of Legal Education ?</p> <p>(f) What are the assets of the Centre of Legal Education ? (Details of documents in support)</p> <p>(g) Who appoints the staff of the Centre of Legal Education and under what procedure ?</p> <p>(h) Does the Centre of Legal Education pay U.G.C. scales ? If not, how much for different cadres of academic staff.</p> <p>(i) Was the Centre of Legal Education ever disaffiliated by the Govt./ University ? If so, under what reasons ?</p> <p>(j) Give additional evidence, if any, to guarantee the financial viability of the Centre of Legal Education.</p>
<p>II. INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES</p>	<p>(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)</p> <p>(b) Does the Centre of Legal Education have its own building ? If not, when it proposes to build ?</p> <p>(c) Size, furniture, budget, personnel, system of lending etc. of the Centre of Legal Education's law library.</p> <p>(d) Number of text books, reference books and periodicals in law library (Give detailed break-up in separate paper)</p> <p>(e) Name, rank, salary, qualification and teaching experience of academic staff including Principal (Use separate sheet, if necessary)</p> <p>(f) Give details of supporting (administrative) staff available to the Centre of Legal Education .</p> <p>(g) Is there a Hall of residence</p>

	<p>for students? How many can be accommodated ?</p> <p>(h) Are there common room facilities for students ? Boys and Girls ?</p> <p>(i) How far is the nearest court from the Centre of Legal Education ? What are the other courts in the neighbourhood ?</p> <p>(j) Are there other law teaching Centres of Legal Education in the area? Give details.</p>
<p>III. ACADEMIC AFFAIRS AND POTENTIAL FOR DEVELOPMENT</p>	<p>(a) What are the courses now being offered ?</p> <p>(b) What is the strength of students in each of the courses now offered ?.</p> <p>(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)</p> <p>(e) What is the duration and normal schedule for teaching in the Centre of Legal Education? (attach the timetable used in the last year/semester)</p> <p>(f) How many classes a student has to attend on an average on a working day ?</p> <p>(g) Is the attendance taken once a day or once in every class ?</p> <p>(h) Who keeps the attendance register ? office/ teacher after class hours.</p> <p>(i) What percentage of students live in the locality and what percentage commute from outside the area ?</p> <p>(j) Are there periodic examinations conducted by the Centre of Legal Education to assess progress of learning of students ?</p> <p>(k) Who supervises the</p>

	<p>regularity and quality of teaching and under what procedure ?</p> <p>(l) How does the management ensure that classes are regularly held ?</p> <p>(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. 42 Bar Council of India</p> <p>(n) What are the outstanding academic achievements of the Centre of Legal Education in legal learning ?</p> <p>(o) What evidence are there to show research accomplishment of the faculty ? (Attach data separately of each such faculties)</p> <p>(p) Does the Centre of Legal Education publish any journal ? (Give details & attach copies)</p> <p>(q) What is the system in vogue for Practical Training of students ? (Give details)</p> <p>(r) Is the Centre of Legal Education students/staff involve themselves in legal aid activities ? (Give details)</p> <p>(s) Give the names of teachers handling the practical training courses.</p> <p>(t) What are the problems perceived in imparting practical training ?</p> <p>(u) Did the Centre of Legal Education introduce the BCI prescribed curricula</p> <p>(v) Does the Centre of Legal Education follow an annual or semester system ?</p>
IV. SELF ASSESSMENT REPORTS	The Legal Education Committee / Bar Council of India would like to have an

	<p>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.</p>
V. UNDERTAKING	<p>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.</p>
Communication of the Report	<p>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.</p>
PART - II THE BAR COUNCIL OF INDIA : LEGAL EDUCATION INSPECTION PROFORMA	<p>A. PRELIMINARY DETAILS (a) Names of Inspection Team : (b) Date of Inspection : (c) Did you study Part I</p>

<p>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)</p>	<p>application filed by the Centre of Legal Education and formulated the questions you want to specifically raise with management, faculty, students and alumni ?</p> <p>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).</p>
<p>C. VERIFICATION OF ACADEMIC AFFAIRS AND POTENTIAL FOR DEVELOPMENT</p>	<p>(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</p>

	<p>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).</p>
<p>D. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS</p>	<p>(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 : <hr/> <hr/> Signature : _____ <hr/></p>
<p>PART - III THE BAR COUNCIL OF INDIA : LEGAL EDUCATION - EXPLANATIONS AND CLARIFICATIONS OF CENTRE OF LEGAL EDUCATION ON QUERIES RAISED AFTER INSPECTION</p>	<p>(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</p>

	<p>this proforma (Part III). Rules of Legal Education, 2008 45 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 :</p>
<p>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)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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

	<p>9. Necessity for starting a new Centre of Legal Education /continuance of the existing Centre of Legal Education in the area</p> <p>10. Details of the courts in the area</p> <p>11. Number of lawyers practising in the area</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>14. Details about the course of study imparted / sought to be imparted and timings of Centre of Legal Education.</p> <p>15. Details about the teaching staff, their qualifications, salary and other service conditions with complete details of full time and part time teachers.</p> <p>16. (a) Details about the accommodation at the Disposal of the Centre of Legal Education.</p> <p>(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)</p> <p>17. Details about the</p>
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	<p>Administrative Staff in the Centre of Legal Education.</p> <p>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 ?</p> <p>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)</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>MEMBER, BCI MEMBER, BCI.</p>
<p>SCHEDULE VII Proforma Application Form for</p>	<p>1. Name of the Centre of Legal Education :</p>

<p>approval of affiliation to be submitted to the Bar Council of India with copy of application for affiliation of a University</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 & 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 & None – teaching staff with qualifications & experience.
<p>SCHEDULE VIII</p>	<p>Forms of Annual Return To be specified later and incorporated as and when prescribed</p>
<p>SCHEDULE IX</p>	<p>Application form accreditation</p>

	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
SCHEDULE XIII List of dates fixed for various Regulatory purposes	<p>New Proposal 1. Last date for submission of completed application form with the required fee for initial approval of a proposed institutions December 31</p> <p>2. Submission of any further information as may be required by BCI on the above application within January 31</p> <p>3. Conduction of initial inspection of new application as above within April 30</p> <p>4. Consideration of initial inspection report and recommendation by LEC to BCI within May 31</p> <p>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</p> <p>Renewal of approval of affiliation</p> <p>1. Last date of submission of completed six months' earlier from application Form with the required fee for the date of expiry of the renewal inspection earlier recognition</p>

	<p>approval of affiliation unless relaxed by BCI on special reasons</p> <p>2. Last date for submission of renewal June 30 and December 31 inspection Report to LEC</p> <p>3. Last date for recommendation of LEC to BCI February 28 (for Dec. Report) August 31 (for June Report)</p> <p>4. BCI to communicate recognition letter March 31 (For December Report) September 30 (For June Report)</p> <p>Application for accreditation</p> <p>1. Last date for submission of application For accreditation with fees July 31</p> <p>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</p>
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THE BAR COUNCIL OF INDIA PROFORMA FOR

INSPECTION REPORT OF

NEW/EXISTING CENTRE OF LEGAL EDUCATION

(while preparing the report of inspection of the Centre of Legal Education, members are requested to follow the following proforma with Annexure A to E)

[the team may use additional sheets, if required]

Documents to be only attached in "*" marked column only

I. DETAILS OF THE INSTITUTION

1	Name of the existing Centre of Legal Education /	
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	University with complete address, telephone number and email/new or existing	
2	Names of the Members of the inspection team	
3	Date of inspection	
4	<p>Application for new/extension of approval submitted to the Bar Council of India for the academic year with course details</p> <p>If any new course introduced by the existing institution. Furnish the details</p> <p>Whether additional sections are applied for?</p>	
5.	<p>a) Name of the Society/Trust/Organization sponsoring the Centre of Legal Education</p> <p>b) Year of establishment of the society(for new centers)</p>	

6	<p>Whether it is a National Law University / Department of State University / Department of Deemed University / Department of Private University / Govt. college / Private college</p>	
7*	<p>Whether State Government has issued NOC to CLE, if yes, give particulars.</p> <p>Attach NOC order of the Government</p>	
8	<p>a). Name of the University to which the Centre of Legal Education is affiliated.</p> <p>b). What are the courses affiliated by the University.</p> <p>c). Whether the University has extended its affiliation for the above said courses, if yes, when and up to what period</p> <p>d). How many sections sanctioned by the University to each</p>	

<p>course.</p> <p>e). Whether running any course without the approval of the Bar Council of India. If yes since when ?</p> <p>f)*. Attach latest University affiliation order</p> <p>g)*. Whether the syllabus prescribed by the University for the institution as per Schedule II of the Legal Education Rules. Describe (attach syllabus for each course)</p> <p>Whether syllabus of the Bar Council of India is being followed as per Part-I, Part-II and Part-III (for Honours courses) of Schedule II. The relevant rules are annexed in Annexure-A</p> <p>h) Whether CLE is following Clause-24, Schedule-II and Clause-25 of Schedule-III or not.</p> <p>i). The timings of the Centre of Legal Education</p>	<p style="text-align: center; opacity: 0.5; font-size: 2em; transform: rotate(-45deg);">DRAFT Rule-2019</p>
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	to conduct classes.	
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II. INFRASTRUCTURE DETAILS

9	<p>Whether the land and building are owned by the Centre of Legal Education or the same is rented or leased?</p> <p>If rented, for how many years? Whether the management has any proposal to construct its own building.</p>																									
10	Number of class rooms presently available																									
11	Area of each class room (in Sq. Ft.)	To be discussed about the area and also modification in CDC.																								
12	Whether the class rooms are furnished with other required amenities.																									
13*	The details about the infrastructure	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="text-align: right;">Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>rooms</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1. Principal Room HOD/Director</td> <td style="text-align: right;">- 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Staff Rooms</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Girls common rooms</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Boys common rooms</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Office rooms</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. Library</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. Moot Court room</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8. Auditorium</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9. Computer room</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10. Girls Toilets</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Total	rooms		1. Principal Room HOD/Director	- 1	2. Staff Rooms	-	3. Girls common rooms	-	4. Boys common rooms	-	5. Office rooms	-	6. Library	-	7. Moot Court room	-	8. Auditorium	-	9. Computer room	-	10. Girls Toilets	-
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10. Girls Toilets	-																									

		11. Boys Toilets - 12. Staff Toilets - 13. Play Ground - 14. Legal Aid Clinic -
14.	Minimum capital fund as per Clause-2 schedule-III is being maintained by the CLE or not and specify.	
15.	Whether laboratory facility in concerned subject exists or not, specify.	

III. INFORMATION ABOUT THE EXISTING STUDENTS

14	The strength / sections sanctioned by the Bar Council of India to each course (for existing centers only)	
15	a). How many students admitted in each course by the college and students continuing in each course in succeeding years. (for existing centers only) b). Whether norms of minimum percentage of marks as per rule 7 for admission are followed in each student admitted.	Three year course : 1 st year 2 nd year 3 rd year Five year courses : 1 st yr 2 nd yr 3 rd yr 4 th yr 5 th yr
16	How many students were present in the college at the time of inspection (for existing centers only)	

<p>17</p>	<p>Whether the college is maintaining semester wise attendance register of each student.</p> <p>How many students semester wise did not complete minimum attendance as per the rule</p> <p>How many students semester wise completed the attendance as per the rule.</p> <p>(for existing centers only)</p>	
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IV. DETAILS ABOUT THE TEACHING STAFF AND NON TEACHING STAFF

<p>18*</p>	<p>Details about the teaching staff, their qualifications, salary and other service conditions with complete details of full time and part time teachers.</p> <p>The format of details of teaching staff is annexed as Annexure C</p>	<p>Annex separate list which is enclosed with this proforma – Annexure – 1. (list should be prepared separately as follows)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. List of Law teachers 2. List of social science subject teachers 3. List of Management subject teachers 4. List of Commerce subject teachers 5. List of Science subject teachers 6. List of Technical subject teachers 7. Details of qualified computer instructor <p>Whether the appointment made after due proper selection Committee of the University.</p>
<p>19</p>	<p>Details about the faculty members at the start of each academic</p>	

	year. Changes occurring in the staff by the end of each academic year.	
		ADD IN THE ANNEXURE Whether UGC Scale paid or not. Specify the scale.
20	Details about the Administrative Staff in the Centre of Legal Education	Annex separate list which is enclosed with this proforma – Annexure - B

IV. DETAILS ABOUT THE LIBRARY (See Schedule III of LE Rules (Clause 15))

21*	<p>(a) Details about the Library in terms of space, equipments.</p> <p>(b) Detail about the text books for each law courses.</p> <p>(c) Reference books, journals and other periodicals.</p> <p>The format of details about the library is annexed as Annexure D & E</p> <p>d). Whether every year as per Clause 15 of Schedule III investment is made in the library</p> <p>e) What investment is being made in the purchase of books each year by the concerned CLE.</p> <p>f) Whether it is in consonance with Clause-15 of Schedule-III.</p>	
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22	Details about the existing computers with internet with e-library details.	
23	Working hours of library	
24	Whether there is qualified and trained librarian or not?	

VI. REMARKS:

25	Whether compliance has been done of the earlier conditions:	
26	Whether the institution improved the standards in all aspects. Furnish the details	
27	Views of members of inspecting team, give details.	
28		
29	Conditions, if any, that can be imposed and the time limit for fulfilling those conditions	

Hon'ble Former Judge BCI		Member, BCI	Member,
Member, BCI		Member, S.B.C.	
Academician (For Law)	Academician (For Social Sciences)	Academician (For Management/ Commerce/Science/ Technology)	

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(1) 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 be 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 the judgement of the Inspection team or Legal Education Committee/ Bar Council of India will entail summary rejection of the application itself.

PART – 1

**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. ESTABLISHMENT, MANAGEMENT AND STATUS OF THE INSTITUTION : -

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.	

<p>(d) When was it affiliated ?</p> <p>Whether temporary or Permanent?</p> <p>(enclose letter from University)</p>	
<p>(e) What courses in law are being offered at present</p> <p>(i).</p> <p>(ii).</p> <p>(iii).</p>	
<p>(f) When did the BCI give recognition ?</p> <p>(letter from BCI)</p>	
<p>(g) Was the Centre of Legal Education inspected before by BCI ?</p> <p>Details of the same.</p>	
<p>(h) Recognition of courses to which this application refers:</p>	
<p>(i) How many batches of LL.B / LL.B Integrated graduates passed out of the Centre of Legal Education ?</p>	

<p>(j) How many batches of Post graduate (LL.M) students passed out of the Centre of Legal Education ?</p>	
<p>B.</p>	
<p>(a) Who manages the Centre of Legal Education and under what framework ? (Enclose : Statute, Regulation, etc.)</p>	
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<p>(h) Does the Centre of Legal Education pay U.G.C. scales ?</p> <p>If not, how much for different cadres of academic staff.</p>	
<p>(i) Was the Centre of Legal Education ever disaffiliated by the Govt./ University ?</p> <p>If so, under what reasons ?</p>	
<p>(j) Give additional evidence, if any, to guarantee the financial viability of the Centre of Legal Education.</p>	
<p>II. INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES</p>	
<p>(a) Land and Buildings : Area, built-up space, description of class rooms, staff rooms, student facilities used for Centre of Legal Education only.</p> <p>(enclose documents)</p>	
<p>(b) Does the Centre of</p>	

<p>Legal Education have its own building ? If not, when it proposes to build ?</p>	
<p>(c) Size, furniture, budget, personnel, system of lending etc. of the Centre of Legal Education's law library.</p>	
<p>(d) Number of text books, reference books and periodicals in law library (Give detailed break-up in separate paper)</p>	
<p>(e) Name, rank, salary, qualification and teaching experience of academic staff including Principal (Use separate sheet, if necessary)</p>	
<p>(f) Give details of supporting (administrative) staff available to the Centre of Legal Education .</p>	
<p>(g) Is there a Hall of residence for students? How many can be accommodated ?</p>	
<p>(h) Are there common room facilities for students ? Boys and Girls ?</p>	

<p>(i) How far is the nearest court from the Centre of Legal Education ?</p> <p>What are the other courts in the neighbourhood ?</p>	
<p>(j) Are there other law teaching Centres of Legal Education in the area? Give details.</p>	
<p>III. ACADEMIC AFFAIRS AND POTENTIAL FOR DEVELOPMENT</p>	
<p>(a) What are the courses now being offered ?</p>	
<p>(b) What is the strength of students in each of the courses now offered ?.</p>	
<p>(c) What is the process of student selection for admission.</p>	
<p>(d) What is the maximum intake the Centre of Legal Education had in the last five years ?</p> <p>(Give detailed break-up)</p>	
<p>(e) What is the duration and normal schedule</p>	

<p>for teaching in the Centre of Legal Education?</p> <p>(attach the time-table used in the last year/semester)</p>	
<p>(f) How many classes a student has to attend on an average on a working day ?</p>	
<p>(g) Is the attendance taken once a day or once in every class ?</p>	
<p>(h) Who keeps the attendance register ? office/ teacher after class hours.</p>	
<p>(i) What percentage of students live in the locality and what percentage commute from outside the area ?</p>	
<p>(j) Are there periodic examinations conducted by the Centre of Legal Education to assess progress of learning of students ?</p>	
<p>(k) Who supervises the regularity and quality of teaching and under what procedure ?</p>	
<p>(l) How does the management ensure that classes are regularly held ?</p>	
<p>(m) Give details of the</p>	

<p>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.</p>	
<p>(n) What are the outstanding academic achievements of the Centre of Legal Education in legal learning ?</p>	
<p>(o) What evidence are there to show research accomplishment of the faculty ? (Attach data separately of each such faculties)</p>	
<p>(p) Does the Centre of Legal Education publish any journal ? (Give details & attach copies)</p>	
<p>(q) What is the system in vogue for Practical Training of students? (Give details)</p>	
<p>(r) Is the Centre of Legal Education students/ staff involved themselves in legal aid activities?</p>	

(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 REPORT

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.

Each Centre 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

(b) The Capital fund is required to develop the infrastructure of the CLE which shall inter alia include land, building, furniture library, games and other facilities

(c) The minimum capital fund required for the purpose shall be Rupees one crore for urban CLE and fifty lakhs for rural CLE.

However, an applicant for a new proposal after creating any infrastructure before applying shall have to keep the balance of the minimum capital fund in the Bank account.

The Account is to be jointly operated by the Secretary or Principal with the Registrar of the University or his authorized agent.

This amount should be kept in the separate bank account in the name of CLE to be solely utilized for the purpose of developing and maintaining the CLE.

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