

2.6.2: Attainment of programme outcomes and course outcomes are evaluated by the institution.

The Institution analyses students' performance on a regular basis using a variety of ways to assess their achievement of the Program Outcomes, Program Specific Outcomes, and Course Outcomes.

The Programme Outcomes, Programme Specific Outcomes as well as the Course outcomes are available on the college website. They are also extensively discussed during the Introduction Session of each subject which is done at the beginning of the semester. The approach of the teaching learning process is based upon the course outcomes as well as the programme specific outcomes. The Teaching plans made by the teachers which are verified by the Principal/Vice Principal and any teaching methodologies proposed by the teachers are checked to be in tune with the PO, CO as well as PSO. The institution evaluates the attainment of programme outcomes, programme specific outcomes and course outcomes during the year through midsemester exam., endsemester exam., assignment, presentation, viva-voce exam., etc. These are also evaluated by the feedback the university got by the students, the parents, the teachers, the employees and the alumni. For the Practical subjects the parameter of evaluating COs and PSOs is the performance of the students in the internal examination and the practical examination or written examination as prescribed by the university. Whereas the COs and PSOs of the theory subjects are evaluated on the basis of the internal and external marks which are given to the student in the particular subject.

Following are the relevant documents:

Teaching Plan 2018-19

LLM I Semester- I

Subject – Legal Research Methodology
Borde

Subject Teacher – Asst. Prof. Mayura

Date	July
1	Sunday
2	Introduction of Syllabus
3	Library visit
4	Library visit
5	Meaning and concept of research
6	Significance of Research
7	Introduction of The science of research and scientific methodology
8	Sunday
9	Meaning and concept of Theory,
10	Meaning and concept of facts
11	Meaning and concept of definition and concepts
12	Meaning of variables
13	characteristics of scientific methodology)
14	Socio-legal research
15	Sunday
16	legal research models
17	legal research models
18	Doctrinal and non-doctrinal research
19	Doctrinal and non-doctrinal research
20	Doctrinal and non-doctrinal research
21	legal research models
22	Sunday
23	Meaning of research problem
24	Formulation of research problem.
25	Hypothesis: Its role, definition, criteria of a workable hypothesis and its sources

Co-ordinator

Principal

26	Hypothesis: Its role, definition, criteria of a workable hypothesis and its sources
27	Major steps of preparation of research design
28	Introduction of Research tools
29	Sunday
30	Proposal Presentation
31	Proposal Presentation

Date	August
1	Utility and limitations and methods of Observation as research tool
2	Utility and limitations and methods of Interview as research tool
3	Utility and limitations and methods of Questionnaire as research tool
4	Use of Case Study
5	Sunday
6	Use of Survey
7	Use of Survey
8	Sampling techniques
9	Sampling techniques
10	Sampling techniques
11	Design of sample
12	Sunday
13	Design of sample
14	Simple random Sampling
15	Independence Day
16	Advantage of Sample design in Research
17	Random sampling
18	Imprisonment
19	Sunday
20	stratified random Sampling
21	systematic random sampling
22	Non-random sampling,
23	Haphazard sampling

Coordinaor

Principal

24	Haphazard sampling
25	Haphazard sampling
26	Sunday
27	Haphazard sampling
28	Internal Examination
29	Internal Examination
30	Internal Examination
31	Internal Examination

Date	September
1	Presentation
2	Sunday
3	Presentation
4	Presentation
5	Presentation
6	Presentation
7	Presentation
8	Selection of offenders for parole and probation
9	Sunday
10	Data Collection
11	Data Collection
12	Data Collection
13	Ganesh Chaturthi
14	Data processing
15	Data processing
16	Sunday
17	Data analysis
18	Data analysis
19	Data Interpretation
20	Mohram
21	Data Interpretation

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Principal

22	Data Interpretation
23	Sunday
24	Data Interpretation
25	Data Interpretation
26	Socio-metrics
27	Socio-metrics
28	Jurimetrics
29	Jurimetrics
30	Sunday
Date	October
1	Jurimetrics
2	Gandhi Jayanti
3	Jurimetrics
4	Inductions
5	Inductions
6	Inductions
7	Sunday
8	Deduction
9	Deduction
10	Deduction
11	Deduction
12	A study of legal research programmes
13	A study of legal research programmes
14	Sunday
15	Lexis and west law coding
16	Online & offline sources and techniques of e-legal research
17	Online & offline sources and techniques of e-legal research
18	Dasara
19	Report Writing
20	Report Writing
21	Sunday

Coordinao

Principal

22	Citation Methods
23	Citation Methods
24	Citation Methods
25	Citation Methods
26	Citation Methods
27	Citation Methods
28	Sunday
29	Revision
30	Revision
31	Revision
Date	November
1	Revision
2	Revision
3	Revision




Coordinaor


Principal

P. E. Society's
Modern Law College
Academic Sheet

Name of the Professor : Asst. Prof. Mayuka Borde

Subject : Legal Research Methodology

Date : 30.7.2018 to 4.8.2018

Date : 6.8.2018 to 11.8.2018

Day	Topics Covered	Day	Topics Covered
Mon	Proposal Presentation	Mon	Use of Survey
Tues	proposal Presentation	Tues	Use of Survey
Wed	Utility and limitations and methods of observation as Research Tool	Wed	Sampling Techniques
Thu	Utility and limitations and methods of observation as Research Tool	Thu	Sampling Techniques
Fri	Utility, limitations and methods of observation as Research Tool	Fri	Sampling Techniques
Sat	Use of Case Study	Sat	Design of Sample

Co-ordinator

Principal

Teacher

P. E. Society's
Modern Law College
Academic Sheet

Name of the Professor : Asst. Prof. Mayura Borde : LLM-T

Subject : Legal Research Methodology : Sem-I

Date : 2.7.2018 to 7.7.2018

Date : 9.7.2018 to 14.7.2018

Day	Topics Covered	Day	Topics Covered
Mon	Introduction of Syllabus	Mon	Meaning and Concept of Theory
Tues	Library Visit	Tues	Meaning and Concept of Facts
Wed	Library visit	Wed	Meaning and Concept of definition and Concepts
Thu	Meaning and Concept of Research	Thu	Meaning of variables
Fri	Significance of Research	Fri	Characteristics of scientific methodology
Sat	Introduction of the Science of research and Scientific Methodology	Sat	Socio-legal research

Co-ordinator

Principal

Teacher

P. E. Society's
Modern Law College
Academic Sheet

Name of the Professor : Asst. Prof. Mayura Borde

Subject : Legal Research Methodology

Date : 27.8.2018 to 1.9.2018

Date : 3.9.2018 to 8.9.2018

Day	Topics Covered	Day	Topics Covered
Mon	Haphazard Sampling	Mon	Presentation
Tues	Internal Examination	Tues	Presentation
Wed	Internal Examination	Wed	Presentation
Thu	Internal Examination	Thu	Presentation
Fri	Internal Examination	Fri	Presentation
Sat	Internal Examination & Presentation	Sat	Selection of offenders for parole and probation

Co-ordinator

Principal

Teacher

P. E. Society's
Modern Law College
Academic Sheet

Name of the Professor : Asst. Prof. Mayura Borda

Subject : Legal Research Methodology

Date : 24.9.2018 to 29.9.2018

Date : 1.10.2018 to 6.10.2018

Day	Topics Covered	Day	Topics Covered
Mon	Data Interpretation	Mon	Jurimetrics
Tues	Data Interpretation	Tues	Holiday
Wed	Socio-metrics	Wed	Jurimetrics
Thu	Socio-metrics	Thu	Induction
Fri	Jurimetrics	Fri	Induction
Sat	Jurimetrics	Sat	Induction

Co-ordinator

Principal

Teacher

P. E. Society's
Modern Law College
Academic Sheet

Name of the Professor : Asst. Prof. Mayra Borde

Subject : Legal Research Methodology

Date : 22.10.2018 to 27.10.2018 , 29.10.2018 to 3.11.2018

Day	Topics Covered	Day	Topics Covered
Mon	Citation methods	Mon	Revision
Tues	Citation Methods	Tues	Revision
Wed	Citation Methods	Wed	Revision
Thu	Citation Methods	Thu	Revision
Fri	Citation Methods	Fri	Revision
Sat	Citation Methods	Sat	Revision

Co-ordinator

Principal

Teacher

P.E. Society's
Modern Law College
Ganeshkhind, Pune

ACADEMIC CALENDER 2018-19

A) DETAILS ABOUT TIMINGS AND WORKING DAYS

Monday to Saturday (6 days per Week)

Lecture Timings

BALLB III onwards & Three Years' Course

7:30 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

BALLB I & BALLB II

12:00 p.m. to 3:50 p.m.

Library Timings

09:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Office Timings

09:00 a.m. to 5:00p.m.

Lunch Time

1:00 p.m. to 1:30 p.m.

B) Date of Commencement of Lectures:

B.A.LL.B. II – B.A.LL.B. V and LL.B. II – LL.B III: 02/07/2018

B.A. LL.B. I: 23/08/2018

LL.B. I: 12/11/2018

C) OTHER ACTIVITIES

Sr. No.	Activity	Tentative Dates
1.	Principal's Address	03/10/2018 and 03/12/2018
2.	Lok Adalat	14/07/2018
3.	Vasundhara Movement tree Plantation drive	14/07/2018
4.	Orientation for intra collegiate moot court competition	23/07/2018
5.	Guru Pournima Celebration	27/08/2018
6.	Placement drive	28/07/2018
7.	Launching of Law learning App Mobile Version	28/07/2018
8.	Faculty Development Programme under IQAC Cluster	30/07/2018 to 06/08/2018
9.	College Environmental Trip	09/08/2018
10.	Book donation drive	11/08/2018
11.	Commencement of NSS Programme	15/08/2018
12.	Orientation Lecture on Practical Training	30/07/2018
13.	Inter Collegiate Elocution Competition	07/09/2018
14.	Guest Lectures	September 2108
15.	Orientation lecture for Foreign Students	11/09/2018
16.	Book Donation Drive	12/08/2018



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17.	Diploma Seminar	15/02/2019
18.	Vasundhara Donation Drive	25/07/2018
19.	Intra-collegiate Debate Competition	13/12/2018
20.	Celebration of Senior Citizen's Day	10/01/2018
21.	National Seminar (QIP)	28-29/09/2018
22.	State Seminar (QIP)	13/10/2018
23.	Fresher's Initiation	03/10/2018
24.	Supreme Court /High Court visit	27/1/2019 – 2/2/2019
25.	N.S.S. Special Camp	15/12/2018 – 22/12/2018
26.	Shankarrao Kanitkar Moot Court Competition	12/01/2019
27.	International Seminar	10/02/2019
28.	Blood Donation	05/09/2019
29.	Alumni meet	22/09/2018
30.	Guest Lecture on "Stress Management"	21/09/2018
31.	Daff Karandak	23/01/2019
32.	Barrister B.R. Ambedkar Law Lecture Series	26/11/2018
33.	Intra Collegiate Sports Competition	20/12/2018 – 22/12/2018
34.	College Days	24/12/2018 – 29/12/2018
35.	Annual Adjournment and Prize Distribution Farewell party Alumni Meet	31/12/2018
36.	Guest Lectures by Mr. Swamiraj Bhise on "Relevance of Gandhian Thought to the contemporary Youth"- Gandhi Jayanti occasion	02/10/2018
37.	One Day Seminar on the Emerging Issues and Challenges on Industrial Relations and Labour Laws	05/10/2018
38.	Guest Lecture by Mohan Kalokhe - a Motivational Speech	08/10/2018
39.	Vachan Prerana Din - Poster Making Competition	15/10/2018
40.	Guest lecture on Section 497 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 in light of recent Supreme Court judgement and recent development.	15/10/2018
41.	Two day State Level Seminar on Changing Dimension of Consumer Law	20/10/2018 to 21/10/2018
42.	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Jayanti and National Unity Day	31/10/2018
43.	Visit to Pune blind girls school, Kothrud, Pune	
44.	Constitution day celebration	26/11/2018
45.	NSS Camp	18/12/2018 to 24/12/2018
46.	Visit to nursery, solar plant and plantation of trees	20/12/2018
47.	Guest Lecture on Doctrine of Precedent by Judge Prajakta (JMFC Kalyan) Dhane	22/12/2018



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48.	Felicitation of Asst. Prof. Abhijeet Dhere by P. E. Society for his special research contribution in Road Safety Organized by WHO.	25/12/2018
49.	Kranti Jyoti Savitribai Phule Jayanti Celebration	01/03/2019
50.	Guest Lecture by Prof. Dnyaneshwar Kendre (ILS Law College Pune) on Panchayati Raj System and Indian Constitution	03/01/2019
51.	CID Visit - E-complaint and CCTNS Citizen Portal of Mobile App	04/01/2019
52.	Responsibility towards Society, Lecture by Dayanand Dhome	05/01/2019
53.	Parents Teacher meet	07/01/2019
54.	Guest Lecture by Prof. Vardhaman Ahiwale on Rape laws, gender issues and criminal amendment	10/01/2019
55.	13th Shankarrao Kanitkar National Moot Court Competition	11/1/2019 to 12/1/2019
56.	Visit to Supreme Court, Parliament, Wagah Border	20/01/2019 to 24/01/2019
57.	Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Jayanti	23/01/2019
58.	College visit by Clean College Campus Committee members	24/01/2019
59.	Alumini meet	24/01/2019
60.	Shankarrao Kanitkar Day Celebration	25/01/2019
61.	Republic Day Celebration	26/01/2019
62.	Convocation	16/02/2019
63.	-International Seminar on Emerging Trends in Intellectual Property Rights : Obstacles and Opportunities	23/02/2019
64.	Late Shashikala Ekbote Elocution and Debate	28/02/2019
65.	Yerwada Jail Visit	27/04/2019
66.	Certificate Course in Medical Jurisprudence and Forensic Science	February
67.	6th Daf Karandak, State level Intercollegiate Street Play Competition	01/03/2019
68.	Marathi Bhasha Din Celebration	27/02/2019
69.	Inauguration of Legal Aid Centre	13/03/2019
70.	Shahid Din	23/03/2019
71.	Mahatma Phule Jayanti Celebration	11/04/2019
72.	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Jayanti Celebration	14/04/2019

D] Examination Schedule B.A.LL.B. II – B.A.LL.B. V and LL.B. II – LL.B III

Semester I	Semester II
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Internal Examination	University Examination	Internal Examination	University Examination
03/09/2018 to 07/09/2018	24/10/2018 to 03/11/2018	07/01/2019 to 11/01/2019	11/04/2019 to 25/04/2018

B.A. LL.B. I

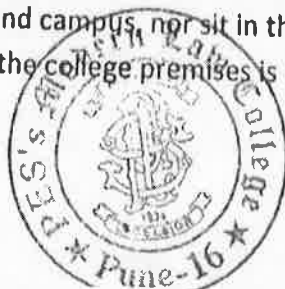
Semester I		Semester II	
Internal Examination	University Examination	Internal Examination	University Examination
12/11/2018 to 15/11/2018	26/12/2018 to 29/12/2018	04/02/2019 to 07/02/2019	11/04/2019 to 25/04/2018

LL.B. I:

Semester I		Semester II	
Internal Examination	University Examination	Internal Examination	University Examination

E] GENERAL RULES

1. Ragging is strictly prohibited within / outside campus. Defaulters shall be punished including expulsion from College.
2. Students must follow the time-table strictly.
3. 75% attendance is compulsory.
4. Dress code is compulsory on all days except Saturday failing which students will not be allowed to enter the College premises.
5. Written Assignments of all the subjects are compulsory and they are to be submitted whenever asked for to the concerned subject teacher.
6. Attendance for guest lectures shall be compulsory.
7. First Year B.A.LL.B. students will have to undergo Medical Examination as per the University requirements.
8. Students are neither allowed to sit on the steps, students' Lobby or reading Hall nor loiter in the corridor and campus, nor sit in the canteen during lecture hours.
9. Use of cell phones in the college premises is strictly prohibited.



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10. Talking in a loud voice in and around the Principal's Office, Conference Hall, Staff Room, Office, Library and Reading Hall shall be punishable.

E] IMPORTANT NOTICE

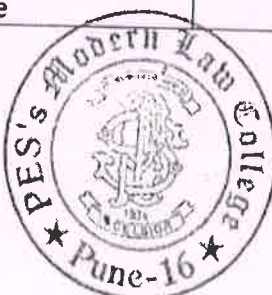
1. Books and Syllabi are available in the College Library
2. Students shall contact the Library for Identity Cards and Library Cards within the first week of their admissions.
3. All students shall collect their Assignment Books from Library.
4. Final Year Students and Diploma Students shall collect their Journals from the Library.

F] IMPORTANT CONTACT DETAILS

Sr. No.	Designation	Name / Contact Person	Phone No.	E-mail I D
1	Principal	Dr. Sunita Adhav	02025638987	sunita_adhav@yahoo.com
2	Vice-Principal	Dr. Ananya Bibave	9420495288	ananyabibave.modernlaw@gmail.com
3	Office	Mr. Amit Jadhav	8975588777	info.modernlaw@gmail.com
4	Head Office	Ms. Monika Vaidya	02025535148	info@pespune.org
Class Teachers				
5	B.A. LL.B. I Division A	Asst. Prof. Manisha Britto	7378378697	manishab99@gmail.com
6	B.A. LL.B. I Division B	Asst. Prof. Akshay Ugale	9028904858	
7	B.A. LL.B. II	Asst. Prof. Amal Varghese	9527993200	amalv2017@hotmail.com
8	B.A. LL.B. III	Asst. Prof. Mayura Borde	9823545361	mayuraborde@gmail.com
9	B.A. LL.B. IV	Asst. Prof. Shital Keskar	9067741089	2016snkeskar@gmail.com
10	LL.B. I	Asst. Prof. Prajakta Pimpalshende	9561779283	Pimpalshende9127@gmail.com
11	LL.B. II	Asst. Prof. Pawan Kalwala	9503845858	pawankalwala1985@rediffmail.com
12	B.A. LL.B. V & LL.B. III	Asst. Prof. Shivanjali Bhoite	9762216615	shivanjali.bhoite@gmail.com
13	LL.M. I & LL.M. II	Asst. Prof. Abhijeet Dhere	8087625020	dhere.abhijeet@gmail.com



AR Bibave
IQAC Coordinator
P. E. Society's
Modern Law College
Ganeshkhind, Pune-16.



Adhwa
PRINCIPAL
P. E. Society's
Modern Law College
Ganeshkhind, Pune-16.

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Savitribai Phule Pune University
(Formerly University of Pune)



Circular No. 82 of 2016

Dates of Commencement and Conclusion of terms for the Academic Year 2016-17

Post Graduate Courses for University Departments

It is hereby informed that, the dates of commencement and conclusion of the first and second term of University Courses, under various faculties, for the academic year 2016-17 shall be as under.

Sr. No.	Name of the Faculty	First Term		Second Term	
		Commencement	Conclusion	Commencement	Conclusion
1	Arts & Fine Arts :	01/07/2016	10/12/2016	02/01/2017	15/05/2017
2	Science :				
3	Mental Moral & Social Sciences :				
4	Management :				
5	Education :				
6	Physical Education :				
7	Commerce :				
8	Technology :				
9	Law :				

Teaching will begin on the date of commencement of the terms and immediately after the finalization of admissions; however, term would stand concluded, on the dates mentioned above.

NOTE

- 1 In case, the Head of the Department require to give additional holiday in exceptional circumstances, he / she may do so by compensating the same by keeping Department/College working on Sundays.
- 2 The Terms & holidays for the Post-graduate courses conducted in the Colleges/Institutes will be as per the University Department.

Ganeshkhind, Pune-07

Ref. No. PGS/ 1855

Date : 28 /05/2016

Asstt. Registrar
(P.G. Admission)

Copy to: for Information and necessary action

- 1) Members of the Management Council.
- 2) Deans of all Faculties.
- 3) Director, B.C.U.D., Savitribai Phule Pune University.
- 4) Registrar, Savitribai Phule Pune University.
- 5) Controller of Examination, Savitribai Phule Pune University.
- 6) Co-ordinators of all Faculties.
- 6) Head of all University Departments.
- 7) Principal of all Affiliated Colleges.
- 8) Directors of all Recognised Institutes.
- 9) Head of the Administrative Sections of the University Office.
- 10) Asstt. Registrar, office of H'ble Vice-Chancellor, Savitribai Phule Pune University.

Savitribai Phule Pune University
(Formerly University of Pune)



Circular No. 231 of 2017-2018

**Sub: Dates of Commencement and Conclusion of terms for the Academic Year 2017-2018
under the Faculty of Humanities - LL.B. 3 Years (First Year Only)**

It is hereby informed that, the dates of commencement and conclusion of the first and second term of University Courses, under the Faculty of Humanities - LL.B. 3 Years (First Year) for the academic year 2017-2018 as under :

For Affiliated Colleges Only :

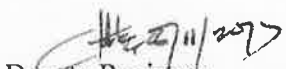
Date of commencement and conclusion of Law (LL.B. 3 Years) Ist and IInd term for the Academic year 2017-18.

Sr. No.	Name of the Faculty	First Term		Second Term	
		Commencement	Conclusion	Commencement	Conclusion
1.	Humanities (LL.B. 3 Years)	06/11/2017	20/02/2018	06/03/2018	21/06/2018

Note

- To comply with academic requirements, college may utilized holidays including Sunday for First Year Students.
- In case, the Principal of the Affiliated Collges require to give additional holiday in exceptional circumstances, he may do so by compensating the same by keeping the College working on Sundays.

Ganeshkhind
Pune - 411007
Ref. No. PGS/ 4052
Date: 08 /11 /2017


Deputy Registrar
P.G. Admission

Copy to: for Information and necessary action

The Members of the Management Council
The Deans of all Faculties
The Registrar, Savitribai Phule Pune University
The Direcoter, Board of Examnations & Evaluation, Savitribai Phule Pune University
The Principal of all Affiliated Colleges
The Directors of all Recognised Institutes
The Head of all University Departments
The Head of the Administrative Sections of the University office

॥ ज्ञानमयो भव ॥



PROGRESSIVE EDUCATION SOCIETY

1186 A, Near Modern College of Engineering, Shivajinagar, Pune - 411005.
Website : www.pespune.com E-mail : pespune5@gmail.com

Dr. G. R. Ekbote
Chairman, Business Council
Phone : 25535383

Prof. S. S. Deshmukh
Secretary
Phone : 25394582

Office : 25535148
25535132
Fax : 020 - 25532102

PES/१५३५/2017-2018

DATE : 06.01.2018

To,
Ms. Shivanjali Vishwasrao Bhoite
'Shivkala', 21 Nityanand Society,
Dhankawadi, Pune 411043

Madam,

We are pleased to inform you that you are appointed as Assistant Professor at P.E. Society's Modern Law College, Ganeshkhind, Pune-16 with effect from 8th of January 2018 B.N. Your appointment is subject to the following terms and conditions:

1. Your appointment is subject to the approval by the authorities of Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune
2. Your Services will be governed by the Maharashtra Universities Act 2016, Statutes, Code of Conduct Ordinances and other rules and regulations laid down by the Savitribai Phule Pune University and Progressive Education Society, Pune-5
3. You are appointed on full time basis on probation for a period of two years from the date of Joining.
4. You will be paid salary as per rules and regulations of Savitribai Phule Pune University and Business Council of Progressive Education Society, Pune-5.
5. You shall submit the originals as well as certified true copies of relevant testimonials such as birth date certificate, mark sheets, experience certificate, discharge/ relieving certificate, last pay certificate, caste certificate, change of name certificate (if any), etc., Before joining your duties.
6. You are required to give the correct mailing address and phone number (if any) as soon as you join the duties and any change in the address given earlier should be communicated to the Secretary, P.E. Society, Pune. It will be presumed that any letter sent by Registered Post Acknowledgement Due (RPAD) on the address given shall be deemed to have been acknowledged only signed by you.
7. Your appointment may be terminated, at any time by either side/ party, by giving one month notice or basic salary of one month's in lieu of notice period.
8. Your services are transferable to any other colleges/institutions managed by the Management of Progressive Education Society, Pune 5

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S. Bhoite

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PROGRESSIVE EDUCATION SOCIETY

1186 A, Near Modern College of Engineering, Shivajinagar, Pune - 411005.
Website : www.pespune.com E-mail : pespune5@gmail.com

Dr. G. R. Ekbote
Chairman, Business Council
Phone : 25535383

Prof. S. S. Deshmukh
Secretary
Phone : 25394582

Office : 25535148
25535132
Fax : 020 - 25532102

9. If you are found absent continuously for more than fifteen days without permission, your services will stand terminated automatically. If you are found guilty of violation of any terms and conditions mentioned above, you will be liable for disciplinary action and punishment decided by the management as provided for in the statutes. During the period of your service you shall not directly or indirectly do such things, which are subversive to the interests of the Society/ University /Institute/College/Students.
10. You will have to communicate your acceptance to Business Council of P.E. Society/ College/Institute within fifteen days from the date of receipt of this Order of Appointment, failing which your appointment is liable to be cancelled.

Thanking you,

Yours,

Prof. Dr. Gajanan R. Ekbote
Chairman
P.E. Society, Pune-5

Prof. Shamkant Deshmukh
Secretary
P.E. Society, Pune-5

Dr. Sunita Adhav
Principal
Modern Law College

Savitribai Phule Pune University

(formerly University of Pune)



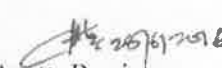
Circular No. 109 of 2016

During the Academic Year 2016 -- 2017 following days are declared as Holidays for the Affiliated Colleges and Recognized Institutes for the First Term.

Sr.No.	Day of Holiday	Date	Day
1	Ramzan - Id (Id-Ul-Fitar)	06/07/2016	Wednesday
2	Independence Day	15/08/2016	Monday
3	Ganesh Chaturthi	05/09/2016	Monday
4	Dasara	11/10/2016	Tuesday
5	Moharum	12/10/2016	Wednesday
6	Diwali (Balipratipada)	31/10/2016	Monday

Note

In case, the Head/ Principal/Directors of the Affiliated Colleges / Recognized Institutes requires to give additional holiday in exceptional circumstances, he/she may do so by compensating the same by keeping the Department/ College/Institute working on Sunday.


Asstt. Registrar
(PG Admissions)

Ganeshkhind,
Pune -411 007
Ref. No. PGS/2220
Date: 28/06/2016

Copy to : for information & necessary action

1. The Members of the Management Council.
2. The Deans of Faculties.
3. Director, B.C.U.D., Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune.
4. The Registrar, Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune.
5. Controller of Examination, Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune.
6. The Co-ordinators of all Faculties.
7. The Principals of all Affiliated Colleges.
8. The Directors of all Recognized Institutes.
9. The Heads of all the Administrative Sections of the University Office.
10. Asstt. Registrar, office of the Hon. Vice-Chancellor, Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune

Savitribai Phule Pune University
(formerly University of Pune)



Circular No. 209 of 2016

Holidays for IInd Term

During the Academic Year 2016 - 2017 following days are declared as Holidays for the University Departments, Affiliated Colleges and Recognized Institutes for Second Term.

Sr.No.	Day of Holiday	Date	Day
1	Republic Day	26/01/2017	Thursday
2	Mahashivratri	24/02/2017	Friday
3	Holi (Second day)	13/03/2017	Monday
4	Gudi Padwa	28/03/2017	Tuesday
5	Ram Navmi	04/04/2017	Tuesday
6	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Jayanti	14/04/2017	Friday

Note

In case, the Head of the University Departments/Principals/Directors of the Affiliated Colleges/Recognized Institutes requires to give additional holiday in exceptional circumstances, he/she may do so by compensating the same by keeping the Department/ College/Institute working on Sunday.

 7/12/2016
Deputy Registrar
(PG Admissions)

Ganeshkhind,
Pune -411 007
Ref. No. PGS/4728
Date: 07/12/2017

Copy to : for information & necessary action :

1. The Members of the Management Council.
2. The Deans of Faculties.
3. Director, B.C.U.D., Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune.
4. The Registrar, Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune.
5. Controller of Examination, Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune.
6. The Co-ordinators of all Faculties.
7. The Principals of all Affiliated Colleges.
8. The Directors of all Recognized Institutes.
9. The Heads of all the Administrative Sections of the University Office.
10. Asstt. Registrar, office of the Hon. Vice-Chancellor, Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune

Savitribai Phule Pune University
(Formerly University of Pune)



Circular No. 69 of 2018

During the Academic Year 2018 – 2019 following days are declared as Holidays for the Affiliated Colleges and Recognized Institutes for the **First Term & Second Term**.

First Term Holidays

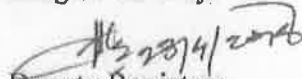
Sr. No.	Day of Holiday	Date	Day
1	Ramzan – Id (Id-Ul-Fitar)	16/06/2018	Saturday
2	Independence Day	15/08/2018	Wednesday
3	Bakri - Id (Id-Ul-Zua)	22/08/2018	Wednesday
4	Ganesh Chaturthi	13/09/2018	Thursday
5	Mahatma Gandhi Jayanti	02/10/2018	Tuesday
6	Dasara	18/10/2018	Thursday

Second Term Holidays

Sr. No.	Day of Holiday	Date	Day
1	Christmas	25/12/2018	Tuesday
2	Republic Day	26/01/2019	Saturday
3	Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Jayanti	19/02/2019	Tuesday
4	Mahashivratri	04/03/2019	Monday
5	Holi (Second Day)	21/03/2019	Thursday
6	Gudipadwa	06/04/2019	Saturday

Note

In case, the Head/ Principal/Directors of the Affiliated Colleges / Recognized Institutes requires to give additional holiday in exceptional circumstances, he/she may do so by compensating the same by keeping the Department/ College/Institute working on Sunday.


Deputy Registrar
(P.G. Admissions)

Ganeshkhind, Pune
Ref. No. PGS/1335
Date: 23/04/2018

Copy to : for information & necessary action

1. The Members of the Management Council.
2. The Deans of Faculties.
3. The Registrar, Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune.
4. The Director, Examinations & Evaluation, Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune.
5. The Heads of all University Departments.
6. The Principals of all Affiliated Colleges.
7. The Directors of all Recognized Institutes.
8. The Heads of all the Administrative Sections of the University Office.
9. Asstt. Registrar, office of the Hon. Vice-Chancellor, Savitribai Phule Pune University
10. Asstt. Registrar, office of the Hon. Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Savitribai Phule Pune University

PES
Modern Law College
Time Table
2017-18
SEMESTER I

B.A. LL.B. V & LL.B. III

Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
7:30 a.m. to 8:20 a.m.	Administrative Law Mr. Kalwala	Administrative Law Mr. Kalwala	Administrative Law Mr. Kalwala	Administrative Law Mr. Kalwala	Administrative Law Mr. Kalwala	Administrative Law Mr. Kalwala
8:20 a.m. to 9:10 a.m.	C.P.C. Adv. Lonkar	C.P.C. Adv. Lonkar	C.P.C. Adv. Lonkar	C.P.C. Adv. Lonkar	C.P.C. Adv. Lonkar	C.P.C. Adv. Lonkar
9:10 a.m. to 10:00 a.m.	Interpretation of Statutes Ms. Bibave	Interpretation of Statutes Ms. Bibave	Interpretation of Statutes Ms. Bibave	Interpretation of Statutes Ms. Bibave	Interpretation of Statutes Ms. Bibave	Interpretation of Statutes Ms. Bibave
10:00 a.m. to 10:20 a.m.	R	E	C	E	S	S
10:20 a.m. to 11:10 a.m.	Land Laws Dr. Adhav	Land Laws Dr. Adhav	Land Laws Dr. Adhav	Land Laws Dr. Adhav	Land Laws Dr. Adhav	Land Laws Dr. Adhav
11:10 a.m. to 12:00 noon	Legal Writing Ms. Borde	Legal Writing Ms. Borde	Legal Writing Ms. Borde	Legal Writing Ms. Borde	Legal Writing Ms. Borde	Legal Writing Ms. Borde

Coordinator



Principal
PRINCIPAL
P.E. Society's
Modern Law College
Ganeshkhind, Pune-16.

PES
Modern Law College
Time Table
2017-18 SEMESTER I

B.A. LL.B. II

Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
7:30 a.m. to 8:20 a.m.	Political Science II Mr. Waghmare	Political Science II Mr. Waghmare	Political Science II Mr. Waghmare	Political Science II Mr. Waghmare	Political Science II Mr. Waghmare	Political Science II Mr. Waghmare
8:20 a.m. to 9:10 a.m.	Contract I Mr. Kalwala	Contract I Mr. Kalwala	Contract I Mr. Kalwala	Contract I Mr. Kalwala	Contract I Mr. Kalwala	Contract I Mr. Kalwala
9:10 a.m. to 10:00 a.m.	Political Science III Mr. Waghmare	Political Science III Mr. Waghmare	Political Science III Mr. Waghmare	Political Science III Mr. Waghmare	Political Science III Mr. Waghmare	Political Science III Mr. Waghmare

Coordinator




Principal
 P. E. Society's
 Modern Law College
 Ganeshkhind, Pune-16.

PES
Modern Law College
Time Table

2017-18 SEMESTER I

B.A. LL.B. III

Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
7:30 a.m. to 8:20 a.m.	Family Law I Ms. Bibave	Family Law I Ms. Bibave	Family Law I Ms. Bibave	Family Law I Ms. Bibave	Family Law I Ms. Bibave	Family Law I Ms. Bibave
8:20 a.m. to 9:10 a.m.	Labour Laws Mr. Lonkar	Labour Laws Mr. Lonkar	Labour Laws Mr. Lonkar	Labour Laws Mr. Lonkar	Labour Laws Mr. Lonkar	Labour Laws Mr. Lonkar
9:10 a.m. to 10:00 a.m.	IPC Ms. Bhoite	IPC Ms. Bhoite	IPC Ms. Bhoite	IPC Ms. Bhoite	IPC Ms. Bhoite	IPC Ms. Bhoite
10:00 a.m. to 10:20 a.m.	R	E	C	E	S	S
10:20 a.m. to 11:10 a.m.	Criminology Ms. Borde Law of Trust Ms. Bhoite	Criminology Ms. Borde Law of Trust Ms. Bhoite	Criminology Ms. Borde Law of Trust Ms. Bhoite	Criminology Ms. Borde Law of Trust Ms. Bhoite	Criminology Ms. Borde Law of Trust Ms. Bhoite	Criminology Ms. Borde Law of Trust Ms. Bhoite

Coordinator



Principal
P. E. Society's
Modern Law College
Ganeshkhind, Pune-16.

PES
Modern Law College
Time Table
2017-18 SEMESTER I

B.A. LL.B. IV & LL.B. II

Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
7:30 a.m. to 8:20 a.m.	Environmental Law Ms. Borde	Environmental Law Ms. Borde	Environmental Law Ms. Borde	Environmental Law Ms. Borde	Environmental Law Ms. Borde	Environmental Law Ms. Borde
8:20 a.m. to 9:10 a.m.	Arb. Con. & ADR Dr. Yadav	Arb. Con. & ADR Dr. Yadav	Arb. Con. & ADR Dr. Yadav	Arb. Con. & ADR Dr. Yadav	Arb. Con. & ADR Dr. Yadav	Arb. Con. & ADR Dr. Yadav
9:10 a.m. to 10:00 a.m.	Law of Evidence Adv. Ghate	Law of Evidence Adv. Ghate	Law of Evidence Adv. Ghate	Law of Evidence Adv. Ghate	Law of Evidence Adv. Ghate	Law of Evidence Adv. Ghate
10:00 a.m. to 10:20 a.m.	R	E	C	E	S	S
10:20 a.m. to 11:10 a.m.	H.R. & Int. Law Mr. Dhere	H.R. & Int. Law Mr. Dhere	H.R. & Int. Law Mr. Dhere	H.R. & Int. Law Mr. Dhere	H.R. & Int. Law Mr. Dhere	H.R. & Int. Law Mr. Dhere

Coordinator




Principal
 P. E. Society's
 Modern Law College
 Ganeshkhind, Pune-16.

PES
Modern Lab College
Time Table
ACADEMIC YEAR 2017-18
SEMESTER I
B.A. LL.B. I

Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
7:30 A.M. TO 8:20 A.M.	General English Mr. Varghese	General English Mr. Varghese	General English Mr. Varghese	General English Mr. Varghese	General English Mr. Varghese	General English Mr. Varghese
8:20 A.M. TO 9:10 A.M.	G.P. of Economics Ms. Shilly John	G.P. of Economics Ms. Shilly John	G.P. of Political Science Ms. Janhavi Naik	G.P. of Political Science Ms. Janhavi Naik	G.P. of Political Science Ms. Janhavi Naik	G.P. of Political Science Ms. Janhavi Naik
9:10 A.M. TO 10:00A.M.	G.P. of Political Science Ms. Janhavi Naik	G.P. of Political Science Ms. Janhavi Naik	G.P. of Sociology Ms. Janhavi Naik	G.P. of Sociology Ms. Janhavi Naik	G.P. of Sociology Ms. Janhavi Naik	G.P. of Sociology Ms. Janhavi Naik
10:00 A.M. TO 10:20 A.M.	R	E	C	E	S	S
10:20 A.M. TO 11:10 A.M.	G.P. of Sociology Ms. Janhavi Naik	G.P. of Sociology Ms. Janhavi Naik	G.P. of Economics Ms. Shilly John	G.P. of Economics Ms. Shilly John		

Co-Ordinator



Principal
PRINCIPAL
P. E. Society's
Modern Lab College
Ganeshkhind, Pune-16.

Modern Law College

Time Table

ACADEMIC YEAR 2017-18

SEMESTER II

LLB

Time	LL.B. I	LL.B. II	LL.B. III
7:30 a.m. to 8:20 a.m.	Optional Paper	Contract II	Cooperative Law / Banking Law
8:20 a.m. to 9:10 a.m.	Legal and Constitutional History	T.P. Act	Company Law
9:10 a.m. to 10:00 a.m.	Family Law I	PIL	D.P.C
10:00 a.m. to 10:20 a.m.	RECESS		
10:20 a.m. to 11:10 a.m.	Criminal Law	Jurisprudence	Cr. P. C.
11:10 a.m. to 12:00 noon	Contract I	IPR / Insurance Law	Moot Court

Coordinator



[Signature]
PRINCIPAL
 P. E. Society's
 Modern Law College
 Ganeshkhind, Pune-16.

Modern Law College

Time Table

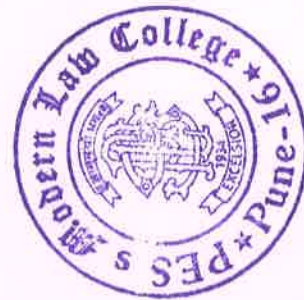
ACADEMIC YEAR 2017-18

SEMESTER II

B.A.LLB

Time	B.A. LL.B. II	B.A. LL.B. III	B.A. LL.B. IV	B.A. LL.B. V
7:30 a.m. to 8:20 a.m.		Law of Torts		Co-op. Law / Banking
8:20 a.m. to 9:10 a.m.	Contract II	Prof. Ethics	T.P. Act	Company Law
9:10 a.m. to 10:00 a.m.	Legal Language	Constitution	PIL	DPC
10:00 a.m. to 10:20 a.m.	RECESS			
10:20 a.m. to 11:10 a.m.	Legal History	Family Law II	Jurisprudence	Cr. P. C.
11:10 a.m. to 12:00 noon			IPR / Insurance Law	Moot Court

Coordinator



[Signature]
PRINCIPAL
 P. E. Society's
 Modern Law College
 Ganeshkhind, Pune-16.

Modern Law College

Time Table

ACADEMIC YEAR 2017-18

LL.B I

SEMESTER II

Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
7:30 a.m. to 8:20 a.m.						
8:20 a.m. to 9:10 a.m.	Law of Torts Adv. Lanke	Law of Torts Adv. Lanke	Law of Torts Adv. Lanke	Law of Torts Adv. Lanke	Law of Torts Adv. Lanke	Law of Torts Adv. Lanke
9:10 a.m. to 10:00 a.m.	Family Law II Ms. Bhoite	Family Law II Ms. Bhoite	Family Law II Ms. Bhoite	Family Law II Ms. Bhoite	Family Law II Ms. Bhoite	Family Law II Ms. Bhoite
10:00 a.m. to 10:20 a.m.	R	E	C	E	S	S
10:20 a.m. to 11:10 a.m.	Constitutional Law Ms. Jawale	Constitutional Law Ms. Jawale	Constitutional Law Ms. Jawale	Constitutional Law Ms. Jawale	Constitutional Law Ms. Jawale	Constitutional Law Ms. Jawale
11:10 a.m. to 12:00 noon	Professional Ethics Mr. Shastry	Professional Ethics Mr. Shastry	Professional Ethics Mr. Shastry	Professional Ethics Mr. Shastry	Professional Ethics Mr. Shastry	Professional Ethics Mr. Shastry

Co-ordinator



Principal
Principal
P. E. Society's
Modern Law College
Ganeshkhind, Pune-16.

Modern Law College

Time Table

ACADEMIC YEAR 2017-18

B.A. LL.B I

SEMESTER II

Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
9:10 a.m. to 10:00 a.m.	Political Science I Adv. Deshmukh	Political Science I Adv. Deshmukh	Political Science I Adv. Deshmukh	Political Science I Adv. Deshmukh	Political Science I Adv. Deshmukh	Political Science I Adv. Deshmukh
10:00 a.m. to 10:50 a.m.	Sociology Adv. Deshmukh	Sociology Adv. Deshmukh	Sociology Adv. Deshmukh	Sociology Adv. Deshmukh	Sociology Adv. Deshmukh	Sociology Adv. Deshmukh
10:50 a.m. to 11:10 a.m.	R	E	C	E	S	S
11:10 a.m. to 12:00 noon	General English II Mr. Amal Varghese	General English II Mr. Amal Varghese	General English II Mr. Amal Varghese	General English II Mr. Amal Varghese	General English II Mr. Amal Varghese	General English II Mr. Amal Varghese

Coordinator



Handwritten signature
PRINCIPAL
 P. E. Society's
 Modern Law College
 Ganeshkhind, Pune-16.

10/2020

Progressive Education Society's

Modern Latin College

Ganeshkhind, University Circle, Pune 16.

Leave Application

Date : 13/10/2020

To,
The Principal,

Respected Sir,

I, Amal Varghese hereby request you to grant my

leave application for 1 days from 14/10/2020 to including both the days. The

reason for the leave Personal

Date : 13/10/2020

Yours faithfully,

Signature

Alternate Charge handed over to : Akshay Ugale

The Nature of Leave :

1) Earn Leave ☐ 2) Casual Leave ☐ 3) Medical Leave ☐ 4) Maternity Leave ☐ 5) Leave Without Pay ☐

Leave Register Page No.

(Balance Leaves)

1) Earn Leave ☐ 2) Casual Leave ☒ 3) Medical Leave ☒ 4) Maternity Leave ☐

Date :

[Signature]
Clerks Signature

Leave granted / Not granted.

[Signature]
Chairman
BC - PES

[Signature]
Co-ordinator
MLC

[Signature]
Principal
MLC

Note : While taking leave on duty or sick leave, annex the necessary certificates and documents.

SAVITRIBAI PHULE PUNE UNIVERSITY
(Formerly University of Pune)



EXAMINATION CIRCULAR NO.145 OF. 2019
FIFTH YEAR BSL/B.A.LLB (FIVE YEAR COURSE) (2003 PATTERN)

Examination of March/April/May 2019
(Under Faculty of HUMANITIES : B)LAW)
INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

- Candidates are required to be present at the examination centre, THIRTY MINUTES before the time fixed for paper.
- Candidates are forbidden from taking any material into the examination hall, that can be used for malpractice at the time of examination.
- **Candidates are requested to see the Notice Board at their place of examination regularly for changes if any, that may be notified later in the program.**
- No request for any special concession such as a change in time or any day fixed for the University Examination on any ground shall be granted.
- Use of non programmable calculator is permitted.

Adhew

**FIFTH YEAR BSL/B.A.LLB (FIVE YEAR COURSE)
(2003 PATTERN)/145/F-2019**

SEMESTER - IX

Time:-10.00 AM To 01.00 PM

Day & Date	Paper Code	Subject
Thursday 25-04-2019	0901	THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE & LIMITATION ACT
Friday 26-04-2019	0902	LAND LAWS INCLUDING CEILING & OTHER LOCAL LAWS
Saturday 27-04-2019	0903	INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES
Thursday 02-05-2019	0904	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

SEMESTER - X

Time:-10.00 AM To 01.00 PM

Day & Date	Paper Code	Subject
Friday 03-05-2019	1001	THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE 1973 THE JUVENILE JUSTICE (CARE AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN) ACT 2000 AND PROBATION OF OFFENDERS ACT 1958
Saturday 04-05-2019	1003	DRAFTING, PLEADING AND CONVEYANCING (THEORY)
Wednesday 08-05-2019	1006 A	OPTIONAL PAPER LAW OF TAXATION
	1006 B	OPTIONAL PAPER BANKING OF LAWS INCLUDING NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT ACT
	1006 C	OPTIONAL PAPER CO-OPERATIVE LAWS
	1006 D	OPTIONAL PAPER: INVESTMENT & SECURITIES LAWS
Friday 10-05-2019	1002	COMPANY LAW

NOTE: -

Viva-Voce examination will be conducted before theory examination.

Ganeshkhind, Pune - 411 007

Ref.No/XCT:988

Date:27/03/2019

Dr. Ashok Chavan

Director

Board of Examinations and Evaluation

SECOND MOOT COURT PRESENTATION SCHEDULE

LLB III 11.10 TO 12.15

Academic Year 2019-20

ODD ROLL NUMBER- RESPONDENT

EVEN ROLL NUMBER- APPELLANT

ROLL NUMBER	DATE	CLASS ROOM
1 TO 10	20/01/2020	L 2
11 TO 20	21/01/2020	L 2
21 TO 30	22/01/2020	L 2
31 TO 40	23/01/2020	L 2
41 TO 50	24/01/2020	L 2
51 TO 60	27/01/2020	L 2
61 TO 70	28/01/2020	L 2
71 TO 80	29/01/2020	L 2
81 TO 90	30/01/2020	L 2
91 TO 100	31/01/2020	L 2
101 TO 110	01/02/2020	L 2
111 TO 120	03/02/2020	L 2
121 TO 130	04/01/2020	L 2



Adhwa

FIRST MOOT COURT PRESENTATION SCHEDULE

Academic Year 2019-20

LLB III 8 TO 9

ROLL NUMBER	DATE	CLASS ROOM
1 TO 10	07/10/2019	L 2
11 TO 20	09/10/2019	L 2
21 TO 30	10/10/2019	L 2
31 TO 40	11/10/2019	L 2
41 TO 50	12/10/2019	L 2
51 TO 60	14/10/2019	L 2
61 TO 70	15/10/2019	L 2
71 TO 80	16/10/2019	L 2
81 TO 90	17/10/2019	L 2
91 TO 100	18/10/2019	L 2
101 TO 110	18/10/2019	L 2
111 TO 120	19/10/2019	L 2
121 TO 130	19/10/2019	L 2



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THIRD MOOT COURT PRESENTATION SCHEDULE

LLB III 8.20 TO 9.10

Academic Year 2019-20

ODD ROLL NUMBER- RESPONDENT

EVEN ROLL NUMBER- APPELLANT

ROLL NUMBER	DATE	CLASS ROOM
1 TO 10	04/03/2020	L6
11 TO 20	05/03/2020	L6
21 TO 30	06/03/2020	L6
31 TO 40	07/03/2020	L6
41 TO 50	09/03/2020	L6
51 TO 60	11/03/2020	L6
61 TO 70	12/03/2020	L6
71 TO 80	13/03/2020	L6
81 TO 90	14/03/2020	L6
91 TO 100	16/03/2020	L6
101 TO 110	17/03/2020	L6
111 TO 120	18/03/2020	L6
121 TO 130	19/03/2020	L6
131 TO 138	20/03/2020	L6



Aditya

Total No. of Questions—6]

[Total No. of Printed Pages—2

Seat No.	
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[5238]-1001

LL.M. (First Year) (First Semester) EXAMINATION, 2017

INTRODUCTION TO LEGAL THEORY

Paper I

(2014 PATTERN)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 50

N.B. :— (i) Attempt any *four* questions, of which Question No. 6 is compulsory.

(ii) Question No. 6 carries 14 marks and remaining questions carries 12 marks each.

1. Critically analyze Theory of Command as propounded by Austin.
2. According to Roscoe Pound "Balancing of Conflicting and Competing Interests is the main object of Social-Engineering Theory." Elaborate this statement in the light of Indian Legal System.
3. Critically analyze the notion of Semi-Sociological Natural Law as advocated by Prof. H.L.A. Hart with appropriate illustrations.

P.T.O.

4. According to St. Thomas Aquinas "Law is else than ordinance of reason for the common good, promulgated by him who has care of community..." In the light of above definition critically examine the nature of law with appropriate cases.
5. Jerome Frank's Version of American Legal Realism distinguishes between Rules Skeptic and Fact Skeptic. Critically discuss with appropriate cases.
6. Write short notes on (any *two*) :
 - (a) Internal Morality
 - (b) Stammler
 - (c) Grund Norm
 - (d) Distributive Justice.

Result - April - 2017

Sr.No	Cours	Class Wise Result					Total Result				Pass %
		Pass	S. Class	H.S. Class	First Class	Fail	Total	T.Pass	T. Fail	Total	
1	LL.B - I	5	9	8	1	79	102	23	79	102	23%
2	LL.B - II	17	16	2	0	56	91	35	56	91	38%
3	LL.B - III	0	10	28	13	22	73	51	22	73	70%
4	BA.LL.B - I	36	17	9	3	27	92	65	27	92	71%
5	BA.LL.B - II	81	10	7	1	35	134	99	35	134	74%
6	BA.LL.B - III	24	27	6	1	74	132	58	74	132	44%
7	BA.LL.B - IV	22	17	8	1	25	73	48	25	73	66%
8	BA.LL.B - V	0	4	14	5	16	39	23	16	39	59%
9	DTL	0	8	3	0	51	62	11	51	62	22%
10	DCL	0	2	2	6	15	25	10	15	25	40%
12	DIPR	0	2	3	3	7	15	8	7	15	53%
13	DLI & LW	0	2	11	12	10	35	25	10	35	71%
15	LL.M - I	13	0	0	0	0	13	13	0	13	100%
16	LL.M - II	0	0	16	3	7	26	19	7	26	73%


PRINCIPAL
P. E. Society's
Modern Law College
Ganeshkhind, Pune-16.

Modern Law College

Teachers Evaluation Report

Academic Year:

(17-18)

Name:

Dr. Asst. Prof. Ananya Bibare

Topics:

Intellectual Property Rights I

Date:

Time:

Evaluator's Observations

Conceptual clarity.

Teacher is taking efforts for the students to make them understand the subjects.

[Signature]

The importance of protecting the intellectual property of a person was properly highlighted. The interest of students was piqued on understanding the rights available with regard to the intellectual property.

[Signature]



D. Ananya Bibur is very intelligent and calm.

Her way of teaching is simplified & includes case laws, illustrations, etc. Shreya

Filing & Registration procedure of IPR is ~~a~~ very well explained.

Shreya

Some times IPR is very hard and critical to understand. But Ma'am teaches really well as it she makes it easy to understand.

Adhar



Modern Law College

Teachers Evaluation Report

Academic Year: (18-19)

Name:

Asst. Prof. Keskar

Topics:

Professional Ethics

Date:

Time:

Evaluator's Observations

Shital maam is calm and composed.

Her teaching includes illustrations with case laws.

Prakta

practical approach which justifies the subject.

Prakta

Adhar



The relevant case laws for understanding professional ethics were taught very well.

N Borde

subject taught by faculty with a very practical approach.

AR Bibare

Explains in simple language. Easy to understand.

~~17/11/17~~

Adhew



SAVITRIBAI PHULE PUNE UNIVERSITY

(Formerly University of Pune)



EXAMINATION CIRCULAR NO.138 OF. 2019
FIRST YEAR LL.B. (THREE YEAR COURSE) (2003 PATTERN)

Examination of March/April/May 2019
(Under Faculty of HUMANITIES : B)LAW)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

- Candidates are required to be present at the examination centre, THIRTY MINUTES before the time fixed for paper.
- Candidates are forbidden from taking any material into the examination hall, that can be used for malpractice at the time of examination.
- **Candidates are requested to see the Notice Board at their place of examination regularly for changes if any, that may be notified later in the program.**
- No request for any special concession such as a change in time or any day fixed for the University Examination on any ground shall be granted.
- Use of non programmable calculator is permitted.

SEMESTER - II

Time:-10.00 AM To 01.00 PM

Day & Date	Paper Code	Subject
Thursday 25-04-2019	201	FAMILY LAWS II
Friday 26-04-2019	202	CONSTITUTIONAL LAW
Saturday 27-04-2019	203	LAW OF TORTS & CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT
Thursday 02-05-2019	206	PRACTICAL TRAINING-III(PROFESSIONAL ETHICS,ACCOUNTANCY FOR LAWYERS & BAR-BENCH RELATIONS)

SEMESTER - I

Time:-10.00 AM To 01.00 PM

Day & Date	Paper Code	Subject
Friday 03-05-2019	101	FAMILY LAWS I
Wednesday 08-05-2019	102	LAW OF CRIMES
Thursday 09-05-2019	103	LABOUR LAWS
Friday 10-05-2019	104	OPTIONAL PAPER-A TRUST,EQUITY & FIDUCIARY RELATIONSHIPS
	105	OPTIONAL PAPER-B CRIMINOLOGY AND PENOLOGY
	106	OPTIONAL PAPER-C WOMAN & LAW AND LAW RELATING TO THE CHILD
	107	OPTIONAL PAPER-D INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LAW
Monday 13-05-2019	108	LAW OF CONTRACT-I (GENERAL PRINCIPLES CONTRACT AND SPECIFIC RELIEF ACT.)

Ganeshkhind, Pune - 411 007

Ref.No/XCT:981

Date:27/03/2019

Dr. Ashok Chavan

Director

Board of Examinations and Evaluation

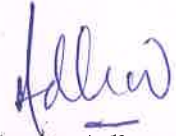
P.E. Society's
Modern Law College
Ganeshkhind, Pune

Date:- 06/10/2018

NOTICE

This is to inform all students of BALLB/LLB (Academic Year 2018-19) that Internal Examinations for semester I shall be held between 09/10/2018 to 13/10/18




Dr. Sunita Adhav



PRINCIPAL
Principal
P. E. Society's
Modern Law College
Ganeshkhind, Pune-16.

P.E. Society'S

Modern Law College

Ganeshkhind, Pune

INTERNAL EXAMINATIONS SEMESTER I (ACADEMIC YEAR 2018-2019)

For LLB-II Semester III

Sr	Date	Time	Sub Code	Subject
1	09/10/2018	9.00 am-10.00am	LC 0701	Constitutional law II
2	10/10/2018	9.00 am-10.00am	LC 0702	Property law and Easement
3	11/10/2018	9.00 am-10.00am	LC 0703	Public International Law
4	12/10/2018	9.00 am-10.00am	LP 0704	Practical Training Paper-I Professional Ethics and Contempt of Court Law
Optional Subjects (any one from the following)				
	13/10/2018	9.00 am-10.00am	LO 0705	Comparative Constitutions
		9.00 am-10.00am	LO 0706	Investment and Securities Law
		9.00 am-10.00am	LO 0707	Criminal Minor Acts
		9.00 am-10.00am	LO 0708	Cooperative Law
		9.00 am-10.00am	LO 0709	Private International Law

For BA.LLB- II Semester III

Sr	Date	Time	Sub Code	Subject
	09/10/2018	10.30 am-11.30am	CE 0301	Legal Language and Legal Reasoning
	10/10/2018	10.30 am-11.30am	BA 0302	Public Policy and Public Administration
	11/10/2018	10.30 am-11.30am	BA 0303	Theories of Development and Indian Economy
	12/10/2018	10.30 am-11.30am	BA 0304	Society in India

Follow



P.E.S

Modern Law College

Ganeshkhind,

Name of Faculty: - Asst Prof. Abhijeet Dhere

Academic Year: - 2017-2018

Teaching Methodology

Subjects Taught: - Introduction to legal Theory, International Law, Practical Research Methodology, International Institutions, Law and Social Transformation in India, International Economic Law.

Introduction to legal Theory: - The course aims at developing and insight into the juristic foundations of a legal system-an understanding of the law as it exists and functions in society. Further, this course gives a clear understanding about the nuances of law and its nature function. It gives a clear understanding about the impact of law on various other branches and its functioning and its relationship to ethics and justice.

International Law: - International law commonly is defined as the rules, principles, and norms which govern the interaction among states. Many scholars of international relations view international law as a meaningful tool for providing order to world politics and for minimizing global conflict.

Practical Research Methodology: - The Practical Examination shall be held at the end of the second semester on Research methodology, Law Teaching and Clinical work. There shall be 25 marks each for doctrinal research and non-doctrinal research and 25 marks each for law teaching and clinical work. How the component practical shall be evaluated is left to individual faculties of law. They can emulate their models of assessment. However, for making the practical examination objective and meaningful, the following guidelines shall be adhering to.

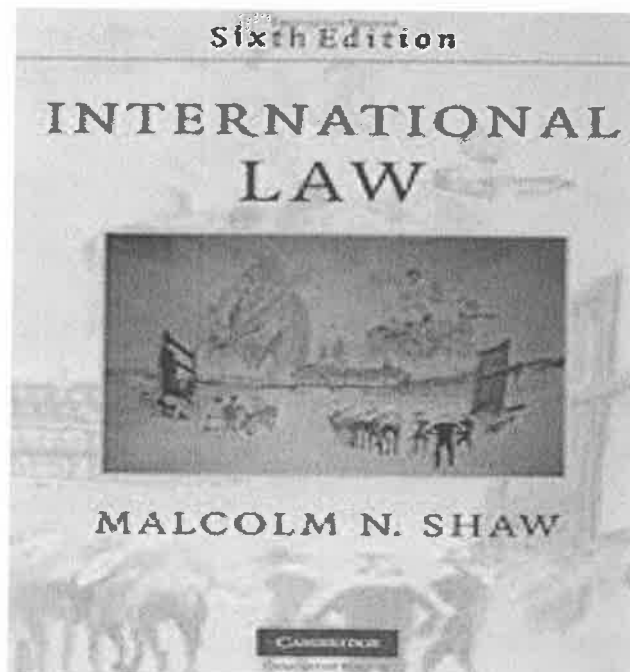
Law and Social Transformation in India: - This course is designed to create awareness in the students who are the future generations of India about the Indian approach to social and economic problems and to address the remedial measures through Law as a n instrument of social control and change. Further, it aims to create awareness in the minds of t students and

taught to explore and exploit the significance of law and legal institutions as a means of development within the framework of law. Such an approach certainly creates not only an in depth understanding about the mechanism of law but also able to appreciate the nuances of the institution of India and the philosophy with which the Constitutional Framers made a Sovereign, Democratic and, Republic.

International Economic Law: - In this fourth phase of globalization, the significance of International Economic Law is increasingly directly concerned with the individual, the trader and the investor, and the international financiers. Hence in order to equip the student with the policy perspectives and political nuances of the international regime the object of the course is to introduce the student to know the fundamental implications of Economics and its impact on Law and the functioning of the International Economic Institutions, policy perspectives.

Teaching methodology

Reference books: - Reference books of renowned author is also studied for the Interpretation of the sections and to understand their meaning in easy and simple language



Case Studies: - Various Case laws relating to the acts are discussed so as the Students can get a complete knowledge of what happens under different

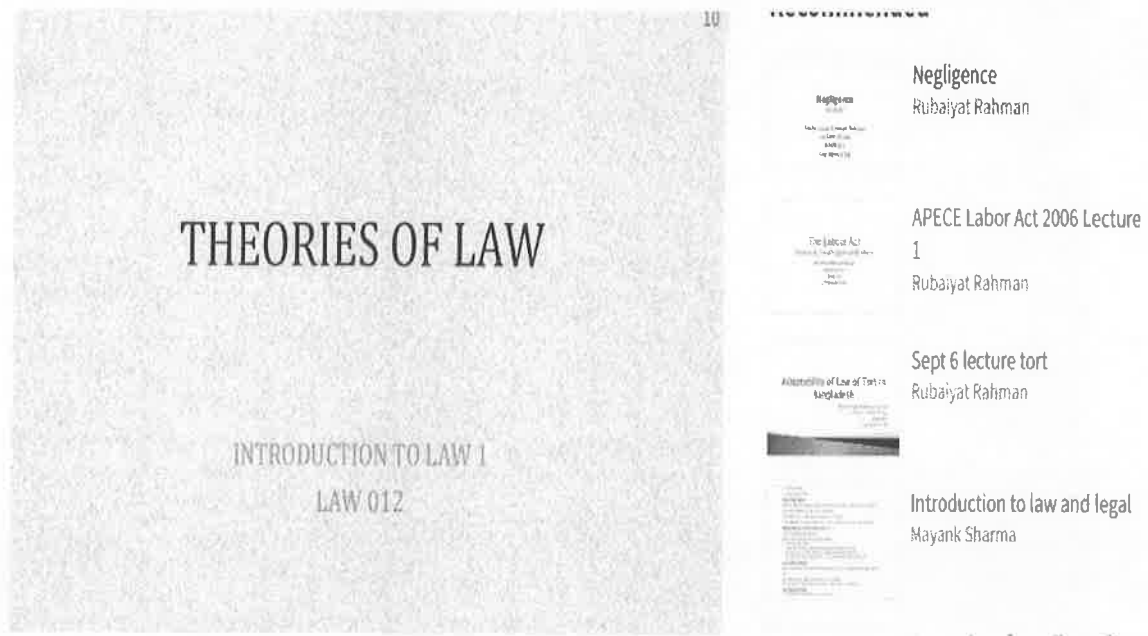
Situations in practical life. Case studies are discussed and practiced

Debates, Discussion and Quizzes:- Debate Competition, Discussion panels and

Quiz Competitions are held so as the students get to understand the concepts

Better.

Power-point presentations: - Teaching with the help of power – point presentation for the easy understanding of students.



P.E.S.

Modern Law College

Ganeshkhind, Pune

Name of Faculty : Dr. Mayura Borde

Year : 2017 - 2018

Subjects Taught : Criminology and Penology, Constitutional Law I, Comparative Constitutional Law, Constitutional Law II, Law of Torts

Teaching Methodology Description :

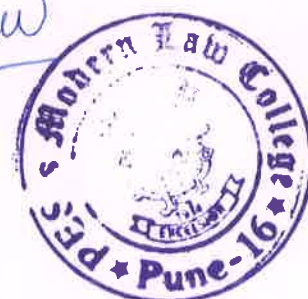
For Criminology and Penology, Comparative Constitutional Law, it being LLM Subjects of which research is very integral part, the teaching methodology included online lecture method, class discussions, ICT tools like powerpoint presentation, presentation by students, writing research paper. The students were given the practical knowledge about using the word document along with the use of the tool of Zotero which is a referencing application. The case study method was used to understand the format for writing each type of research paper and article and conducting such research. Assessment methods were also used wherein students were required to submit a research article on a topic of their choice and presentation on same.

The subject of **Constitutional Law I** includes the study of the first part of the Constitution which is a social document providing all the rights and duties to the citizens of India. The proper understanding of this subject is very essential for every student of law. Each student was required to go through the Constituent Assembly Debates and the teaching methodology of Role Play was used to make this activity interesting. Through this the students understood the procedure for drafting of the Constitution along with the ideals of the Constituent Assembly. This subject involves the most Case Laws so Case Law discussion was an integral part of the teaching methodology used. Group discussions were conducted on the landmark judgments of the Supreme Court regarding Fundamental Rights guaranteed under the Constitution.

The subject of **Constitutional Law II** includes second part of Constitutional Law involving Executive, Legislature and Judiciary. Through this study students come to know our executive, legislature and judicial structure along with its functioning. For understanding this subject's day to day practical examples were given relating to each topic and group discussions were conducted on then socio political matters.

Law of Torts, the teaching methodology used included lecture method along with power point presentations. Discussion on cases of torts,.

follow



REPORT ON TEACHING METHODOLOGIES USED

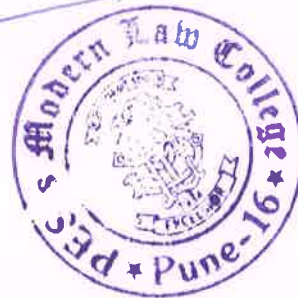
2017-2018

Name of the Faculty: Dr. Vikrant Yadav

Subjects :

- 1) Brief orientation of Whole Syllabus in class**
- 2) Brainstorming & Group Discussions in class**
- 3) Written Assignments**
- 4) Presentations in class**
- 5) Case laws Discussion**
- 6) Critical Analysis of Bills**
- 7) Revision Lectures**

Adhwa



P.E.S
Modern Law College
Ganeshkhind,

Name of Faculty: - Asst Prof. Pawan Kalwale

Academic Year: - 2017-2018

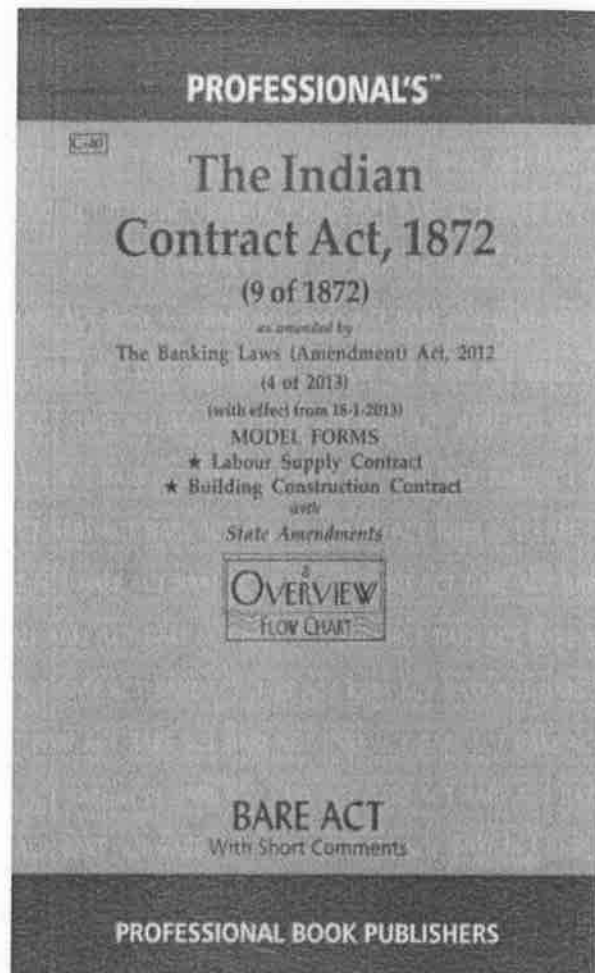
Subjects Taught: - Principles of Corporate Laws, Law of Contract

Teaching Methodology

Principles of Corporate Laws: - In view of the changing niceties of global governance especially from the point of view of good governance, corporate governance plays a vital role in the development of an economy both nationally and internationally. Taking this into consideration, the paper aims to introduce to the students the nuance of corporate law and the obligations of it towards society in discharging its trading relations and to be a good corporate citizen.

Law of Contract: - To study the general principles of Law of Contracts and Special Contracts in India in context of their judicial development and interpretation. To give an appreciation of the emerging trends necessitated by modern trade and commerce, change in nature and functions of the State and planned economy taking into account the recent developments like globalization. To develop the capacity to evaluate the law and judiciary decisions in the light of changing needs of industrialized planned and welfare society.

Bare act and Reference Books: - The bare act is considered of Apex importance so as to refer to the detailed explanation of various sections, crimes and their specific punishments. Reference book gives detailed information to students.



Practical teaching: - Teaching with the help of various cases and court judgements for the better understanding of the students and arranging discussion on those judgements.

Doubt solving session: - During lectures students have many doubts. To solve the doubts of the students arranging special session to solve the students problems with the help of discussion.

Presentation: - Power-point presentation make teaching easy and students get better understanding of subjects with the help of power point presentation.

Modern Law College

Ganeshkhind, Pune

Name of the faculty: Prof. Rupali Bhusari

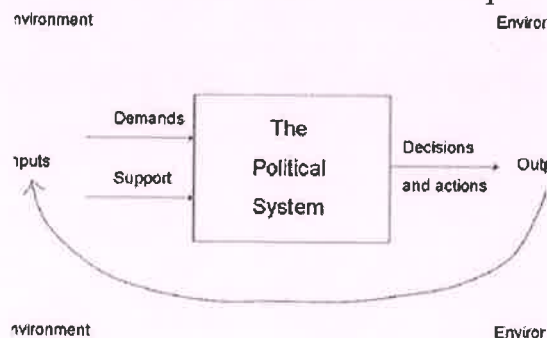
Academic Year: 2017-18

Subject taught: Political Science II and III

Introduction of the Subject: Political science is the scientific study of politics. It is a social science dealing with systems of governance and power, and the analysis of political activities, political thought, political behavior, and associated constitutions and laws.

Teaching Methodology Description:

1. **Analysing the Syllabus:** Let students know what the course is about, why the course is taught, where it is going, and what will be required for them familiarize with the concepts. It facilitates breaking down of content into teachable units.
2. **Use of Charts and Diagrams, presentations and visual tools :** Effective teaching method is to use visual presentations in a classroom. Charts and diagrams are especially helpful, as they enable students to see ideas visually laid out in an organized way. Also, visual tools can help the students process content and to make connections more easily. Teachers can purchase or make charts to display around the room, or create a chart as part of a lesson. These tools are especially useful in elementary school, where children tend to have shorter attention span.



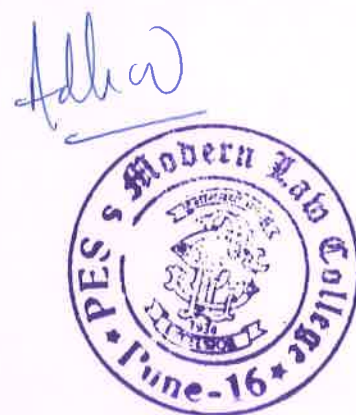
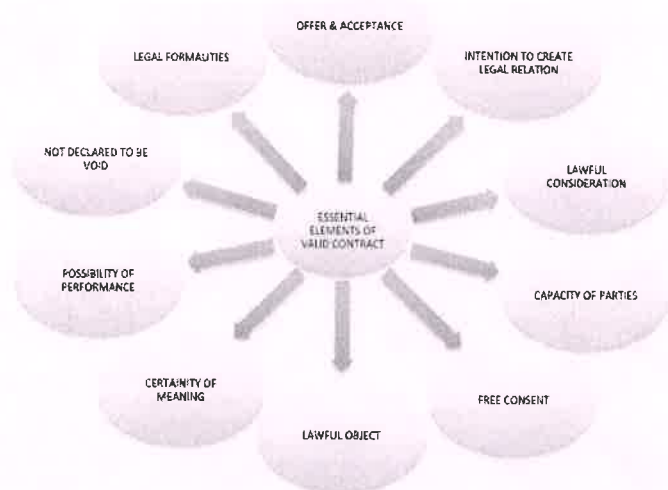
REPORT

Teaching Methodology (2017 -2018)

Faculty: Asst.Prof. pawan kalwala

Sem I : BALLB 0503 law of contract –I

This course is designed to acquaint a student with the general conceptual and practical principles of contract, rules for formation of contract, performance, and enforcement of contract remedies. For that matter traditional method was used for teaching the students the basic elements of agreement, contract etc. another method which is used is the case study method. There are famous case laws on important topic so on the basis of that concepts of contract law are taught to the students. Detail explanation is also given to the students to all students so the basics of contract law will be clear. Teaching methodology included traditional method like whiteboard.





The modern technology was also introduced in teaching methodology

1. Using power point presentation
2. Showing videos
3. Question answer between teacher and student
4. Group discussion



Sem I : BALLB 1002 Administrative law :-

It is expected that the Administrative Law should be specifically deals with delivering two fundamental aspects of good governance - (a) firstly rule based administration that ensure transparency in discretion based administration to avoid arbitrariness. and (b) secondly delivery of administrative justice in furtherance of a welfare functions of the State where in litigative justice may not be accountable, efficient and effective. The teaching methodology suitable for this subject will be explaining and giving examples only. And giving case laws for students understanding will be best. The interactive classes will help in understanding students doubts regarding this subject. And the question- answer session will help students very well.

Students by this way will also be able to understand (a) concepts and principles governing administrative law, (b) appreciate role, powers and functions of administrative organs, and (c) appreciate recent development of administrative law.



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DEFINITION, NATURE AND SCOPE: ADMINISTRATION LAW NOTES

Administrative law is, in fact, the body of those which rules regulate and control the administration. Administrative law is that branch of law that is concerned with the composition of power, duties, rights and liabilities of the various organs of the Government that are engaged in public administration.

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Assignments will help students to understand such theoretical subject

- i. Assignments of writing question and answers
- ii. Making and sharing notes of topics
- iii. Group discussion
- iv. Doubt clearing sessions



P.E.S

Modern Law College

Ganeshkhind, Pune

Name of the faculty: Prof Shastry

Academic Year:

Subject taught: Professional Ethics

Introduction of Subject: Professional ethics encompass the personal and corporate standards of behaviour expected by professionals. The word professionalism originally applied to vows of a religious order. By no later than the year 1675, the term had seen secular application and was applied to the three learned professions: divinity, law, and medicine. The term professionalism was also used for the military profession around this same time

Ethical Principles

Ethical principles underpin all professional codes of conduct. Ethical principles may differ depending on the profession; for example, professional ethics that relate to medical practitioners will differ from those that relate to lawyers or real estate agents.

However, there are some universal ethical principles that apply across all professions, including:

- honesty
- trustworthiness
- loyalty
- respect for others
- adherence to the law
- doing good and avoiding harm to others
- accountability.



Codes of conduct

- Professional codes of conduct draw on these professional ethical principles as the basis for prescribing required standards of behaviour for members of a profession. They also seek to set out the expectations that the profession and society have of its members.
- The intention of codes of conduct is to provide guidelines for the minimum standard of appropriate behaviour in a professional context. Codes of conduct sit alongside the general law of the land and the personal values of members of the profession.

Professional codes of conduct provide benefits to:

- the public, as they build confidence in the profession's trustworthiness
- clients, as they provide greater transparency and certainty about how their affairs will be handled
- members of the profession, as they provide a supporting framework for resisting pressure to act inappropriately, and for making acceptable decisions in what may be 'grey areas'
- the profession as a whole, as they provide a common understanding of acceptable practice which builds collegiality and allows for fairer disciplinary procedures
- others dealing with the profession, as the profession will be seen as more reliable and easier to deal with.

Other contributors to professional ethics

Fiduciary duties

- When an adviser agrees to assist a client, they agree to take on a level of responsibility for that person and their immigration matter. The client becomes dependent on the adviser in relation to that assistance. This is a



fiduciary relationship between the fiduciary (the adviser) and a principal (the client). Even without a Code this fiduciary relationship means the adviser has certain obligations to their client.

Contractual obligations

- When an adviser enters into a contract (or written agreement) with a client this creates legally binding obligations to perform the terms of the contract in a particular way. This includes a duty to act with diligence, due care and skill, and also implies obligations such as confidentiality and honesty, even if they are not specifically set out in the contract.
- Many ethical issues are likely to stem from advisers' relationships with clients. Most of these can be overcome by having clear terms in a written agreement about how certain matters will be dealt with, such as the sharing of confidential information, the use of interpreters, refunds and invoicing. More information on written agreements can be found in the Code of Conduct Toolkit.

Other laws

- As well as New Zealand immigration legislation, advisers should also be aware of other relevant laws that seek to regulate how service providers must behave. In New Zealand this could include the Consumer Guarantees Act 1993. Advisers operating outside of New Zealand should make sure that they are familiar with any equivalent legislation that governs the behaviour of service providers there.



Modern Law College

Ganeshkhind, Pune

Name of the faculty: Prof. Rupali Bhusari

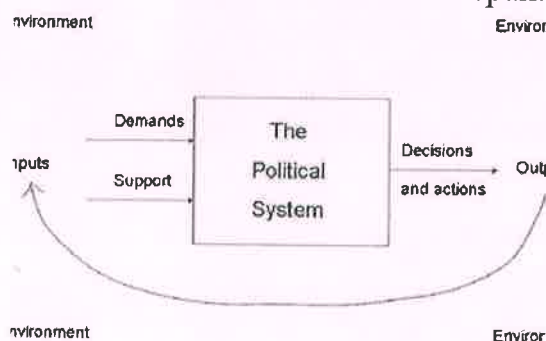
Academic Year: 2017-18

Subject taught: Political Science II and III

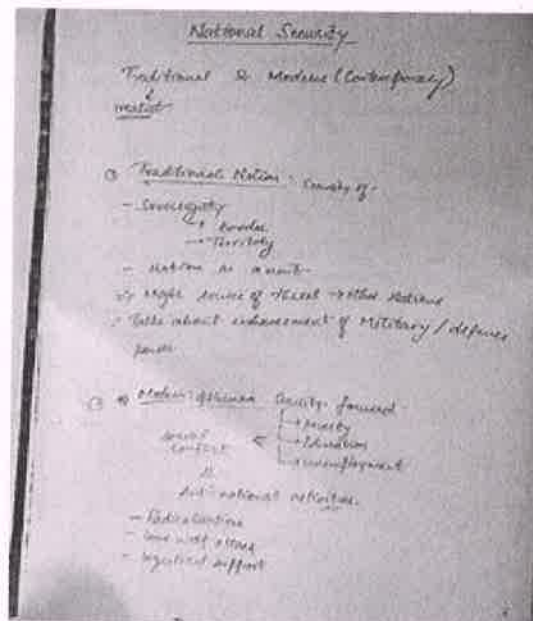
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3. **Learning with the help of discussions:** It helps students process information rather than simply receive it. The goal of a discussion is to get students to practice thinking about the course material. Being facilitator, faculty design and facilitate the discussion rather than convey information.
4. **Use of Google classroom:** This platform helps to share Notes from all devices. Effective communication and sharing up the assignment process. In a way it saves paper.
5. **Multiple Choice Question and Answers:** Helps in achieving cognitive objectives and bringing knowledge at conscious level. MCQ form question answer discuss with student. While asking questions, the teacher keeps in mind the abilities, needs and interest of the learner
6. **Projector based E-learning:** It Include teaching with help of power point presentation (ppts). PowerPoint can be an effective tool to present material in the classroom and encourage student learning. You can use PowerPoint to project visuals that would otherwise be difficult to bring to class. PowerPoint can be an effective tool to present material in the classroom and encourage student learning.



Adhwa



P.E.S

Modern Law College

Ganeshkhind, Pune

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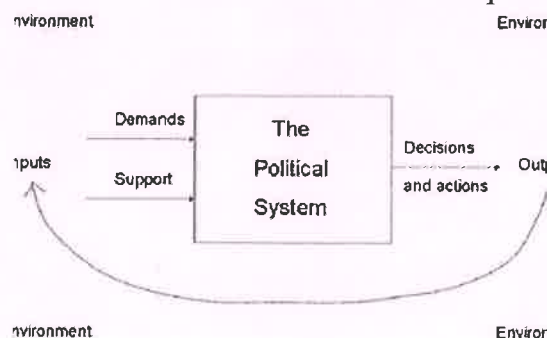
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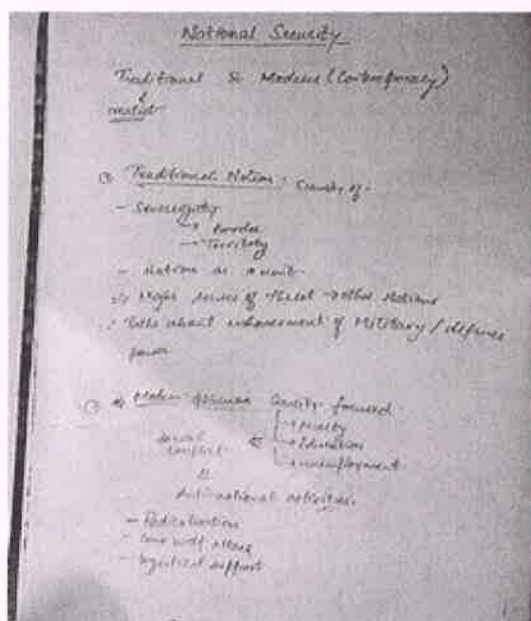
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Adh



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Adh



P.E.S

Modern Law College

Ganeshkhind, Pune

Name of the faculty: Prof. Ghate

Academic Year: 2017-2018

Subject taught: Indian Evidence Act, Criminal Procedure Code, Moot courts

Introduction of the Subjects:

1. **Indian Evidence Act:** The Indian Evidence Act, originally passed in India by the Imperial Legislative Council in 1872, during the British Raj, contains a set of rules and allied issues governing admissibility of evidence in the Indian courts of law.
2. **Criminal Procedure Code:** The Code of Criminal Procedure commonly called Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) is the main legislation on procedure for administration of substantive criminal law in India. It was enacted in 1973 and came into force on 1 April 1974. It provides the machinery for the investigation of crime, apprehension of suspected criminals, collection of evidence, determination of guilt or innocence of the accused person and the determination of punishment of the guilty.
3. **Moot Court:** Moot court is a co-curricular activity at many law schools. Participants take part in simulated court or arbitration proceedings, usually involving drafting memorials or memoranda and participating in oral argument.

Subject Teaching methodology

1. **Cooperative Learning:** It is a technique in which teachers group students and ask them to perform a particular task collectively through cooperation. This teaching methodology has been proved to be very

effective in enhancing the concentration, association, and acquisition of knowledge in students.

2. **Problem Based Learning:** It is a dominant teaching methodology where a student's critical thinking ability is improved. Under this teaching method, students are required to solve their problems themselves. This is how they develop problem-solving abilities and ultimately gain confidence.
3. **Thinking Based Learning:** Many educational stakeholders have emphasized this teaching methodology. Under this method, teachers not only impart critical and innovative skills but also teach them strategically how to use skillful thinking techniques in the context of learning.
4. **Non-Academic Talk:** Students sometimes get bored because of their monotonous studying schedule. This affects their learning and diverts their attention. To retain their interest in studies it is important to give them a break. So, try to talk to your students on non-academic issues concerning their career and any other topic of their interest.

P.E.S

Modern Law College

Ganeshkhind, Pune

Name of the faculty: Prof Lonkar

Academic Year: 2018-2019

Subject taught: Indian Contract Act I and Indian Contract Act II

Introduction of the Subject:

Contract Act: The Indian Contract Act, 1872 prescribes the law relating to contracts in India and is the key act regulating Indian contract law. The Act is based on the principles of English Common Law. It is applicable to all the states of India. It determines the circumstances in which promises made by the parties to a contract shall be legally binding.

Subject Teaching Methodology:

The teaching methodology for Indian Contract Act followed were bare act, various reference books, power point presentations, moot courts, Group Discussions, Brain storming sessions on case laws, youth parliament etc. Various methodologies are also used such as

1. Teacher-centred methods
2. Learner-centred method
3. Content-focused methods
4. Interactive/participative methods.

P.E.S

Modern Law College

Ganeshkhind, Pune

Name of the faculty: Prof. Abhijeet Dhere

Academic Year: 2018-2019

Subject taught: Private International Law, Human Rights and International Law, Administrative Laws

Introduction to the Subjects and Teaching Methodologies:

Private International Laws: Private international Law or otherwise popularly referred to as conflict of Laws is an auxiliary component part of Public International Law. In this area, the Laws and regulations deal with private aspects in which Public International Law is not able to deal with them individually. In the era of the fourth phase of globalization and the expanding horizons of science and technology, it is almost certain that nation-states and their individuals cannot live in isolation.

Though traditionally Private International Law deals all aspects including the family and personal relations of the individuals, the syllabi is restricted to give a touch to the student with the commercial aspects in tune with the policy of department to offer only International Law and Business Law Branches.

Human Rights and International Laws: International human rights law is the body of international law designed to promote human rights on social, regional, and domestic levels. As a form of international law, international human rights law are primarily made up of treaties, agreements between sovereign states intended to have binding legal effect between the parties that have agreed to them; and customary international law. Other international human rights instruments, while not legally binding, contribute to the implementation, understanding and development of international human rights law and have been recognized as a source of political obligation.

Administrative Laws: Today, it is expected that the Administrative Law should be specifically deals with delivering two fundamental aspects of good governance firstly rule based administration that ensure transparency in discretion-based administration to avoid arbitrariness and secondly delivery of



administrative justice in furtherance of a welfare functions of the State where in litigative justice may not be accountable, efficient and effective. Therefore, there is need to understand the evolution, nature and scope of Administrative Law and to realize its relations with Constitutional Law

As the scope of Administrative law is as broad and involved as the extent of government itself so the efforts are taken while incorporating contents under this paper to examine the history of this branch of law, its nature, scope and functions, the nature and control of delegated power including the rule making, the regulation of administrative discretion and principles of administrative adjudication. Thus, efforts are taken to cover all the above aspects while framing the syllabus of this paper

fdh



P.E.S.

Modern Law College

Ganeshkhind, Pune

Name of Faculty : Dr. Mayura Borde

Year : 2018 - 2019

Subjects Taught : Criminology and Penology, Constitutional Law I, Comparative Constitutional Law, Constitutional Law II, Law of Torts

Teaching Methodology Description :

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Law of Torts, the teaching methodology used included lecture method along with power point presentations. Discussion on cases of torts



**P.E.S.
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Ganeshkhind, Pune**

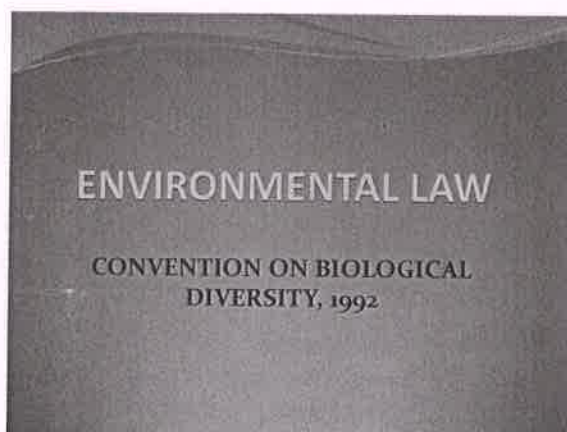
Name of Faculty: Asst. Prof. Shital Keskar

Academic Year: 2018-19 (SEM I & II)

Subjects Taught: Environmental Law, Professional Ethics, Legal Writing, Family Law I

Teaching Methodology: SEM I

Environmental Law – Chalk and duster method was used for teaching the subject of Environmental law. The subject was taught using power point presentation. Assignments were given to the students. Group discussions and presentations were taken in the class. The students were asked to make presentation of certain topics allotted to them.



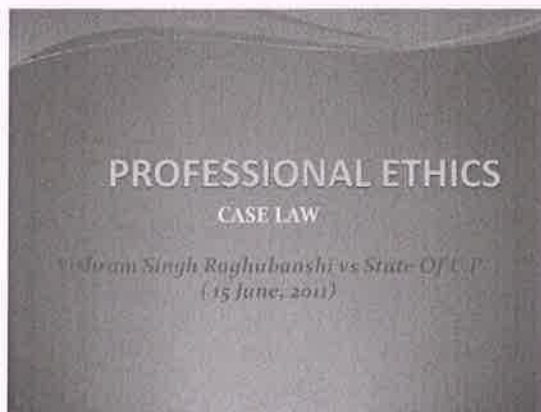
Introduction

- The United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD) is a United Nations treaty that is responsible for the conservation of Biological Diversity around the world. The UNCBD is one of the important parts of international environment conventions and protocols, particularly covering the environment, ecology and biodiversity.
- It opened for signature at the Earth Summit in Rio De Janeiro in 1992. It is a key document regarding sustainable development. It comes under the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

Professional Ethics – Chalk and duster method was used for teaching the subject. The subject was also taught using PowerPoint Presentation. Case laws were discussed in the class. Students were asked to make power point presentations of certain case laws. Group discussions were also taken in the class.

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FACTS OF THE CASE

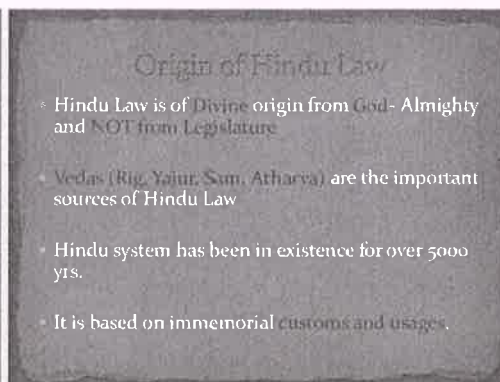
- Appellant was an advocate practising for last 30 years in the District Court, Etawah (U.P.).
- On 25.7.1998, he produced one Om Prakash for the purpose of surrender, impersonating him as Ram Kishan S/o Ashrafi Lal who was wanted in a criminal case in the court of IInd ACJM, Etawah.
- There was some controversy regarding the genuineness of the person who came to surrender and therefore, the Presiding Officer of the Court raised certain issues.
- So, the appellant misbehaved with the said officer in the court and used abusive language.

Legal Writing-

For this subject, teacher used chalk and duster method. Legal terms were explained in the class. Discussions were taken in the class. Students were encouraged to present the topics of their choice. Assignments were given to the students.

Family Law I-

Chalk and duster method was used. The subject was taught using PowerPoint Presentations also. Assignments were given for the subject. Bare Acts were used for teaching. Important case laws were discussed in the class.



Teaching Methodology: SEM II

Subjects taught- Family Law II, IPR.

For Family Law II- Chalk and duster method was used. The subject was taught using PowerPoint Presentations also. Assignments were given for the subject. Bare Acts were used for teaching. Group discussions were taken in the class on certain topics.



FAMILY LAW KARTA- POSITION, POWERS AND DUTIES

Introduction-

- ❑ The Joint Hindu family is a patriarchal body, and the head of the family is called Karta
- ❑ Karta is the senior most male member of the family who acts as the representative of the family and acts on behalf of the family.
- ❑ There is a fiduciary relationship between the Karta and the other family members because every family needs a head member who can look after the welfare of minor members and females in a Joint Hindu Family.

- ❑ The position of Karta is unique in a joint Hindu family. Karta takes care of the whole family and its property and the decision given by the Karta is bound to be followed by the members of Hindu Joint Family.
- ❑ No one is equal to Karta in a Hindu Joint Family.
- ❑ The powers and position of a Karta are wider than any of the members of the Hindu Joint Family.
- ❑ No one can be compared with Karta among the other members of the joint family.

- ❑ The position of Karta is unique in a joint Hindu family. Karta takes care of the whole family and its property and the decision given by the Karta is bound to be followed by the members of Hindu Joint Family.
- ❑ No one is equal to Karta in a Hindu Joint Family.
- ❑ The powers and position of a Karta are wider than any of the members of the Hindu Joint Family.
- ❑ No one can be compared with Karta among the other members of the joint family.

Intellectual Property Rights:

Chalk and duster method was used for teaching IPR subject. This subject deals with patents, copyright, trademarks, GI, etc. These rights are guaranteed under certain laws. These laws were explained through Bare Acts. The case laws were also explained in the class. Assignments were given to the students. Group discussions were taken.

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P.E.S

Modern Law College

Ganeshkhind, Pune

Name of the faculty: Prof. Lonkar

Academic Year: 2018-19

Subject taught: Labour Law, Investment and Securities

Introduction to Subjects and Teaching Methodology

Labour Laws: The labour movement has been instrumental in the enacting of laws protecting labour rights in the 19th and 20th centuries. Labour rights have been integral to the social and economic development since the industrial revolution. After the Independence the government of India has enacted numerous legislations for the regulation of labour relations and their welfare. Labour and Industrial law mediates many aspects of the relationship between trade unions, employers and employees. It defines the rights and obligations of workers, union members and employers in the workplace. An understanding of Labour Laws is very essential for law students because of the fact that the scope and ambit of these laws is very wide and is touching the lives of millions of people in the country.

Major Labor Laws Applicable to Manufacturing and IT Sectors	
Conditions of service	Remuneration
• Factories Act, 1948 • Contract Labor (Regulations and Abolition) Act, 1970 • Industrial Employment (Standing Orders Act), 1946 • Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996	• Payment of Wages Act, 1936 • Minimum Wages Act, 1948 • Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 • Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
Industrial	State-wise
• Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 • Trade Unions Act, 1926	• Shops and Establishments Acts
Social security benefits	
• Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 • Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923	• Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 • The Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952

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Labour laws in India

- Present labour laws are a carryover from war-time legislation promulgated by the British to protect industry from disruption.
- These laws were incorporated into the Industrial Disputes Act in 1947.
- The crux of the law is government intervention in industrial disputes to balance between labour and management.
- This never worked well and succeeding labour ministries tried to end time anachronism.
- The role of the state in essentially an issue between labour and management was sought to be reduced.
- During the emergency period it was ruled that permanent workers cannot be sent away.
- Nor were the places of work to be closed down without the consent of the workers.
- Industry's response to the rule on permanent workers has been a mass to contract labour.

Page 1A

Investment and Securities Law: The securities market plays a very important role in the growth and development of Indian market economies. Mature and well-regulated securities market supports corporate initiatives and also facilitates the management of financial risks. Also, retail investors are investing an increasing proportion of their money in mutual funds and other collective investments which places the securities markets at the central of individual wealth. This paper aims to introduce students to the various laws and regulations enacted by the competent legislative and regulating bodies governing the operation and movement of security market.

INVESTMENTS & SECURITIES LAW

(BARE ACTS with SHORT NOTES)

Includes:

- ◆ The Companies Act, 2013
- ◆ The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956
- ◆ The Securities Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 (SEBI)
- ◆ SEBI (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011
- ◆ The Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002
- ◆ Recovery of Debt Act,
- ◆ Depositories Act, 1996
- ◆ The Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999
- ◆ The Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, 1973



REPORT

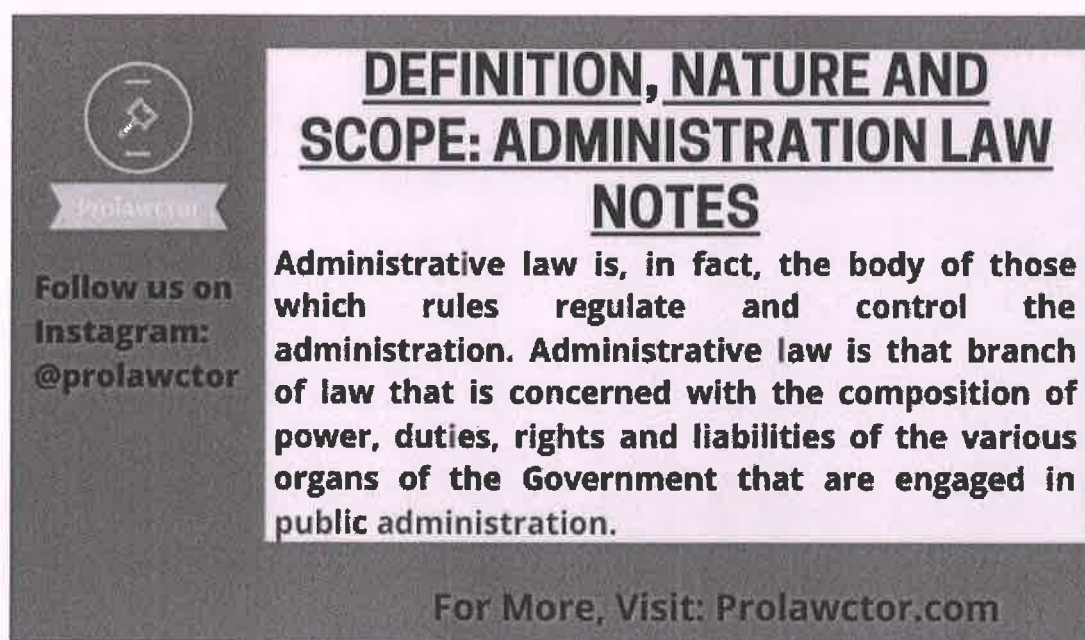
Teaching Methodology (2018 -2019)

Faculty: Asst.Prof. pawan kalwala

Sem I : BALLB 1002 Administrative law :-

It is expected that the Administrative Law should be specifically deals with delivering two fundamental aspects of good governance - (a) firstly rule based administration that ensure transparency in discretion based administration to avoid arbitrariness. and (b) secondly delivery of administrative justice in furtherance of a welfare functions of the State where in litigative justice may not be accountable, efficient and effective. The teaching methodology suitable for this subject will be explaining and giving examples only. And giving case laws for students understanding will be best. The interactive classes will help in understanding students doubts regarding this subject. And the question- answer session will help students very well.

Students by this way will also be able to understand (a) concepts and principles governing administrative law, (b) appreciate role, powers and functions of administrative organs, and (c) appreciate recent development of administrative law.



DEFINITION, NATURE AND SCOPE: ADMINISTRATION LAW NOTES

Administrative law is, in fact, the body of those which rules regulate and control the administration. Administrative law is that branch of law that is concerned with the composition of power, duties, rights and liabilities of the various organs of the Government that are engaged in public administration.

For More, Visit: Prolawctor.com

Assignments will help students to understand such theoretical subject

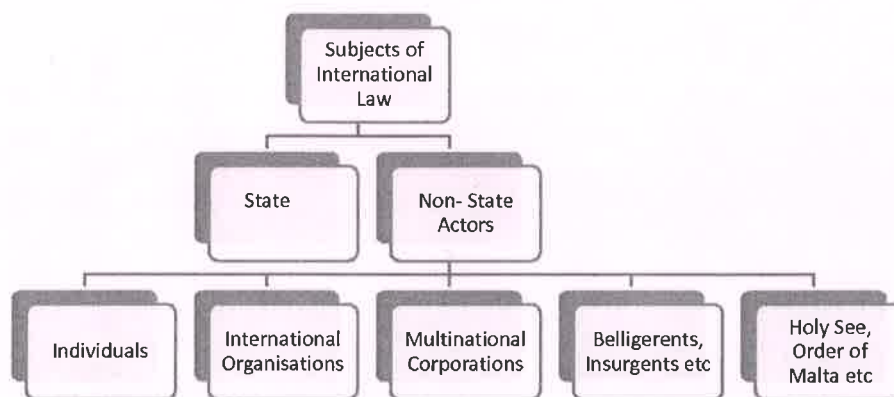
- i. Assignments of writing question and answers
- ii. Making and sharing notes of topics
- iii. Group discussion
- iv. Doubt clearing sessions



Sem:- LLB0703 Public International Law

International law, also called public international law or law of nations, the body of legal rules, norms, and standards that apply between sovereign states and other entities that are legally recognized as international actors. The term was coined by the English philosopher Jeremy Bentham. Public international law is the body of rules that is legally binding on States and international organizations in their interactions with other States, international organizations, individuals, and other entities. It is very important for students understand the international law for international relations and making career in this field. The best suited method for teaching Public International Law will be traditional as well as role play. As because there are organs of united nation which can be studied better only by role play method.

Subjects of International Law



National Law College Public International Law

The other form used for public international law are

- i. Role play
- ii. Traditional method :- using black board, explanation,
- iii. Modern method:- giving notes in form of pdf if necessary, and giving ppt
- iv. Doubt clearing session
- v. Question answer session



Teaching methodology report

Academic year 2019-2020

Name of Faculty – Asst. prof Savita S. Bansode

1. Subject – Environmental Law

Semester I – July 2019

Methodology used - Lecture method

I Asst. Prof. Savita S. Bansode while teaching environmental law have focused on lecture method as this is the oldest form of teaching methodology. I used this technique because it was the best method to make students aware that environmental pollution and degradation of biodiversity has become one of the biggest hazards not only to human existence but also to the existence of all the gifts that nature has bestowed on mankind.

By using this method I have explained all relevant acts to students and past and present case studies aims to create awareness among the students about the legislative measures for protection of environment and spirit of Indian Constitution for protection of environment. It also provides the opportunities to the students to understand the activist role played by Indian Judiciary in protection of environment and evolution of different principles such as polluter pay principle, precautionary principle, inter-generational equity and sustainable development. This method helped students as they participated in lecture at various level and even took notes.

2. Subject – Property Law and Easement

Semester July 2019

Methodology Used- Lecture Method and Discussion Method

I used lecture and discussion method in property law and easement subject as this subject demands explanation of each provision of Transfer of property Act in relation with few basic concepts of Indian Contract Act 1872. Discussion method was used along lecture method as The subject is fundamental law that covers principles applicable to transfers of all kinds of properties. A sound grasp of this subject is the foundation necessary for a better understanding of all special laws that affect property. That will enable the student to appreciate the



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fundamental principles, features, rights and liabilities of parties and the consequences of specific transactions affecting immovable property.

Semester II

Subject – Law of Torts including consumer protection Act While teaching law of torts teaching methodology used was traditional, through lecture. As this subject has more theoretical approach. Along with this method I have also used cases study method as torts is completely uncodified law based on precedents.

Subject – Law of Contract II- methodology used Class Discussion

Another way for students to teach each other is through class discussions. It helped me in assess their knowledge and discover which students grasp the concepts and to what extent. This method was necessary for said subject as it was through discussion their understanding relating to Law of contract I would come out as contract II is based on principles of Indian Contract Act.



REPORT

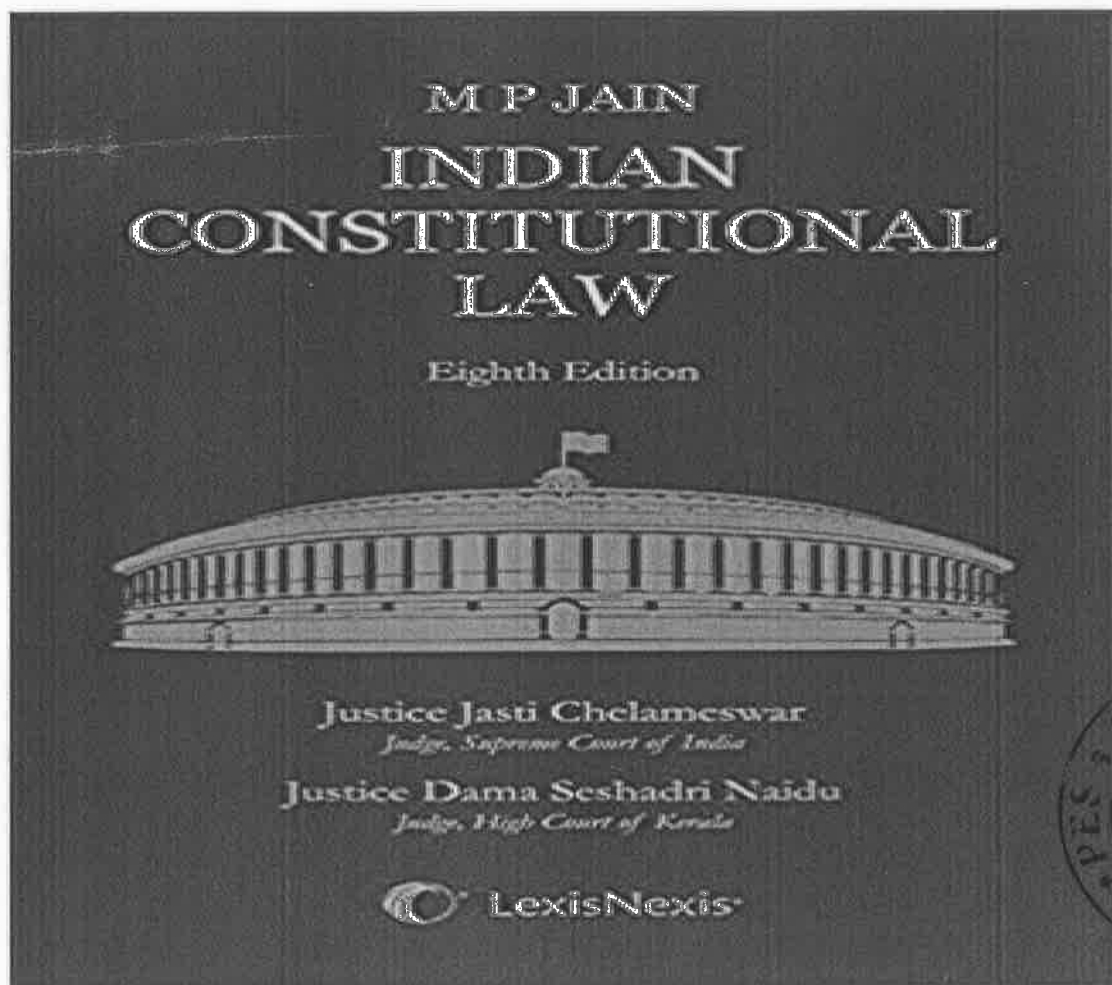
Teaching Methodology (2019-2020)

Faculty : Asst. Prof. Vidhya Shetty

LL.B. I Sem II : LC0601 Constitutional Law

Constitution is the basic principles and laws of a nation that determine the powers and duties of the government and guarantee certain rights to the people in it. Constitutional law is an area of law dealing with the interpretation and application of the powers, rights, and freedoms established by a formally adopted constitution or charter. It encompasses the powers of the various branches of government and the rights of the people. Constitutional law evolves over time as it is interpreted by the courts and legislative bodies. The protection of human rights and civil liberties are common elements of constitutional law.

This subject is organized in such a way that to give an idea to students about the making of the Indian constitution and its developments through amendments. To understand the making of the Constitution in details traditional teaching method is mixed with modern Information and communication technology. Fundamental rights, DPSP and Amendments in Constitution were explained with the help of case studies and PowerPoint presentation.



LL.B. II Sem IV: LO0806 Competition law

Competition law is important in contemporary times due to advancement of technology and growth of different industries. Teaching of this subject is planned in such a way that it will give thorough insights about this subject. Historical development of this law is explained in comparative manner with the other countries. Current Examples were used to explain concepts related to anti-competitive agreements. Teaching methodologies included traditional methods, Comparative analysis, PowerPoint presentation and case studies.

Competition Policy has two elements:

- Competition Policy – set of policies that enhance competition, give primacy to market forces, allow entry and exit, reduce controls, minimize regulation, etc. *Most countries migrating to competition-oriented, market-based policies.*
- Competition Law – Law to prohibit anti-competitive practices and regulate potentially anti-competitive mergers; and prevent unwarranted government/regulatory intervention. *Over 100 countries have adopted modern competition laws.*

A guide of OFT, UK states:

- Compliance important because consequences potentially serious: investigation, penalty, damages, voidance of agreements, adverse publicity.
- Businesses advised to raise awareness among employees, especially those in sales, marketing, purchasing.
- Large businesses advised to have formal compliance programme, with four suggested features:
 - Support of senior management
 - Appropriate policy and procedures; compliance manual incorporating clear policy statement, giving provisions of competition law, examples of prohibited behavior, etc.
 - Training
 - Regular evaluation
- Compliance programme is mitigating factor for OFT; involvement of senior management is aggravating factor.

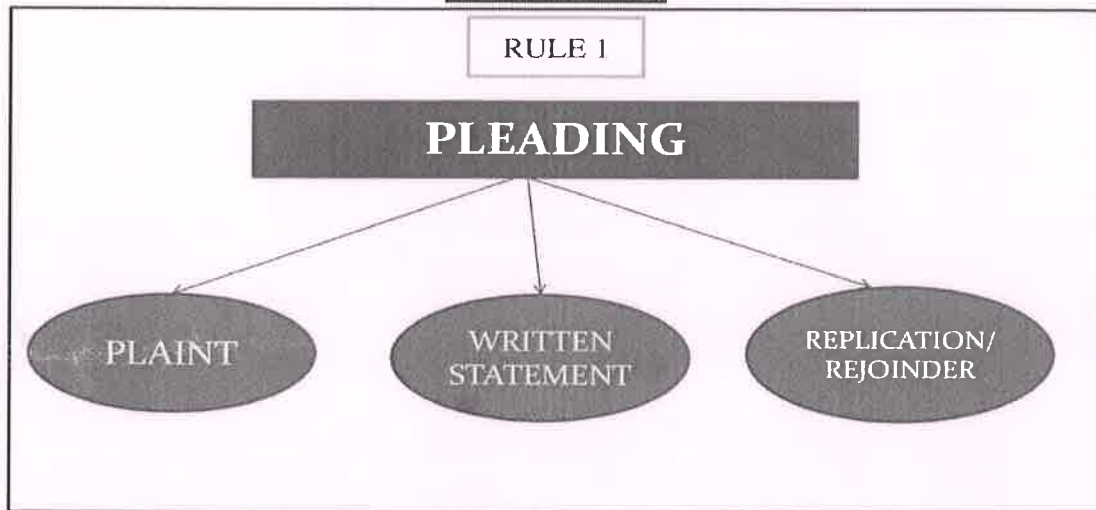
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LL.B. III Sem V : LP 0904 Practical Training Paper III – Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance

This subject is organized in such a way that to acquaint the students with the practical approach or knowledge. This subject includes basic principles as to the skill of drafting of various types of applications, petitions, notices, plaints, written statements, etc. This subject is important for students to understand application of substantial and procedural laws in drafting, pleading and conveyance. Teaching methodology included traditional teaching i.e lecture method and Power point presentation.

BASIC PRINCIPLES OF DRAFTING
ORDER VI OF CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE,
1908 (CPC)



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PLEADING TO STATE MATERIAL FACTS AND NOT EVIDENCE

Every pleading shall contain only a statement in a concise form of material facts on which the party pleading relies but not the evidence by which they are to be proved.

Every pleading shall be divided into paragraphs, numbered consecutively, each allegation should be in a separate paragraph.

Dates, sums and numbers shall be expressed in a pleading in figures as well as in words.

Follow



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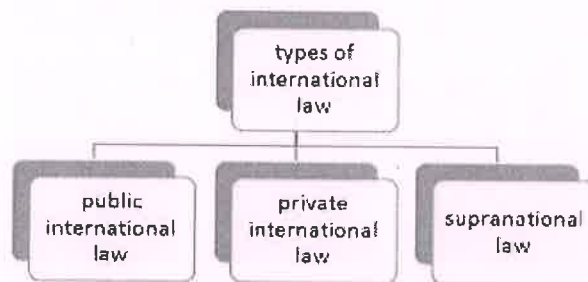
Teaching Methodology (2019-2020)

Faculty: Asst. Prof. Pratik Salgar

LL.B. II Sem II: LC0703 Public International Law

Public international law is the body of rules, that is legally binding on States and international organizations in their interactions with other States, international organizations, individuals, and other entities. It covers a range of activities, such as, diplomatic relations, conduct of war, trade, human rights and sharing of oceanic resources.

Teaching methodology for this subject includes traditional teaching method. PowerPoint presentation used to explain the nature and development of International law, state territory and State succession and for some other sub-topics.



SOURCES OF PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

I Primary sources

- 1) **Customary law** – states follow certain practices generally and consistently out of a sense of legal obligation
- 2) **Conventional Law** – derives from national agreements
 - established by
 - A) by the United Nations
 - advisory standards (the Universal Declaration of Human Rights)
 - B) through international treaties e.g.
 - the Geneva Conventions on the conduct of war or armed conflict
 - The World Health Organisation
 - UNESCO
 - The World Trade Organisation
 - The International Monetary Fund etc.

II Secondary source

- general principles common to systems of national law

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P.E.S.

Modern Law College

Ganeshkhind, Pune

Name of Faculty : Dr. Mayura Borde

Year : 2019 - 2020

Subjects Taught : Law and Social Transformation, Constitutional Law, Comparative Constitutional Law, Constitutional Law I, Constitutional Law II

Teaching Methodology Description :

For Law and Social Transformation, Constitutional Law, Media law, Comparative Constitutional Law, it being LLM Subjects of which research is very integral part, the teaching methodology included online lecture method, class discussions, ICT tools like powerpoint presentation, presentation by students, writing research paper. The students were given the practical knowledge about using the word document along with the use of the tool of Zotero which is a referencing application. The case study method was used to understand the format for writing each type of research paper and article and conducting such research. Assessment methods were also used wherein students were required to submit a research article on a topic of their choice and presentation on same.

The subject of **Constitutional Law I** includes the study of the first part of the Constitution which is a social document providing all the rights and duties to the citizens of India. The proper understanding of this subject is very essential for every student of law. Each student was required to go through the Constituent Assembly Debates and the teaching methodology of Role Play was used to make this activity interesting. Through this the students understood the procedure for drafting of the Constitution along with the ideals of the Constituent Assembly. This subject involves the most Case Laws so Case Law discussion was an integral part of the teaching methodology used. Group discussions were conducted on the landmark judgments of the Supreme Court regarding Fundamental Rights guaranteed under the Constitution.

The subject of **Constitutional Law II** includes second part of Constitutional Law involving Executive, Legislature and Judiciary. Through this study students come to know our executive, legislature and judicial structure along with its functioning. For understanding this subject's day to day practical examples were given relating to each topic and group discussions were conducted on then socio political matters.



**P.E.S.
Modern Law College
Ganeshkhind, Pune**

Name of Faculty: Asst. Prof. Shital Keskar

Academic Year: 2019-20 (SEM I & II)

Subjects Taught: Environmental Law, Professional Ethics, Forensic science

Teaching Methodology: SEM I

Environmental Law – The subject was taught using power point presentation. Assignments were given to the students. Group discussions and presentations were taken in the class. The students were asked to make presentation of certain topics allotted to them.

**ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION UNDER INDIAN
CONSTITUTION**

1. Preamble of Indian Constitution
2. Part III– Fundamental Rights
3. Part IV– Directive Principles of State Policy
4. Part IV A– Fundamental Duties
5. 7th Schedule of Indian Constitution– Union list, State list, Concurrent list

3. DPSP under Part IV

- a. Art. 47– ‘Raising level of nutrition and standard of living of people and improvement of public health’
- b. After 42nd Amendment to Indian Constitution– Art. 48–A was added–
Art. 48–A: Protection and improvement of Environment and safeguarding of Forests and Wildlife– The State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country.



For **Professional Ethics** – the subject was taught using PowerPoint Presentation. All slides and notes were shared with students on Google Classroom. Case laws were discussed in the class. Students were asked to make power point presentations.

- ▶ **Petitioner:**
Lt. Col., S.J. CHAUDHARY Vs.
Respondent: State (Delhi Administration)
- ▶ **Date Of Judgment** 17/01/1984
- ▶ **Bench:** Reddy, O. Chinnappa (J) Bench: Reddy, O. Chinnappa (J) Venkataramiah, E.S. (J) Misra, R.B. (J)
- ▶ **Citation:** 1984 Air 618 1984 Scr (2) 438 1984 Scc (1) 722 1984 Scale (1) 92

For **Law of Forensic Science** – the subject was taught using PowerPoint, Keynote Presentations. The students were encouraged to visit regional forensic science laboratory for understanding practical implications.

Teaching Methodology: SEM II

Subjects taught- Family Law II, Property Law

For Family Law II- The subject was taught using PowerPoint Presentations. All slides and notes were shared with students on Google Classroom. Assignments were given for the subject. Bare Acts were used for teaching. Group discussions were taken in the class on certain topics.

FAMILY LAW II

COPARCENARY

Hindu Undivided Family (HUF)

- ▶ Hindu Undivided Family (HUF) is also known as a Hindu joint family.
- ▶ It consists of a common ancestor and **all his lineal male descendants up to any generation** together with wife and **unmarried daughter of common ancestors and of the lineal male descendants.**
- ▶ The existence of the Hindu Undivided Family is from a **common ancestor.**
- ▶ Members in Hindu Undivided Family added by **birth, adoption, marriage.**
- ▶ A family is presumed to be a joint family by joint in **food, worship and estate.**



Who is a Coparcener ?

- › Coparcener is a term which is mainly used for the members who are the legal successors of the ancestral property.
- › In Mitakshara School only male members are considered as coparceners. After enactment of Hindu Succession Act, 2005, daughter can also be a coparcener in the ancestral property.
- › In Dayabhaga School both male and female are coparceners in their father's property.

Mitakshara Coparcenary

- › Coparcenary is counted till 4th generation from the last owner or the original owner.
- › Coparcenary is a narrow body of persons within a joint family. It consists of the father and next three male lineal ascendants i.e., son, son's sons, son's son's son.
- › Only male member of the family can be a coparcener, female cannot be a coparcener. After the enactment of the Hindu Succession Act, 2005 has enabled daughters to become coparcener like a son.

For Property Law-

The subject of Property Law includes Transfer of property Act and Indian Easement Act. These laws were explained through Bare Acts. The case laws were also explained in the class. Assignments were given to the students. Group discussions were taken. Chalk and duster method was used for teaching.

Due to COVID pandemic since March 2020, lectures were conducted on zoom platform.

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Name – Adv. Sushama Kadam

Academic Year – 2019-2020

Subjects Taught – Banking and Insurance Law

NAAC Criterion – 1.1.1

Teaching Methodologies Used –

1. **Lecture Method** – Whole topic related to the subject, concepts and knowledge related to the topics provided to the students in detail with all the information. Easy language used for explanation and wherever necessary legal language used while teaching. If required by students concepts explained in Marathi language. Questions asked to the students to stimulate their thinking and to make them more interactive during the lectures.
2. **Discussion Method** – To emphasize the main teaching points discussions were held after the completion of the sub-topics and to determine how well the students understood the concepts, principles and theories.
3. **Assignment Method** – To enhance the ability of students to research, to write on the topics and to make them conducive to the examination format, assignments were given.
4. **Tutorial Method** – Ministerial office website visits. Pune District Court Visit by the students to hear the proceedings of cases Under Section 136 of Negotiable Instruments Act.

Name of the Faculty – Asst. Prof. Manisha Sagavekar

Academic Year – 2019-2020

Subjects Taught – Intellectual Property Rights II (LO0609)

NAAC Criterion – 1.1.1

Teaching Methodologies Used –

1. **Lecture Method** – Whole topic related to the subject, concepts and knowledge related to the topics provided to the students in detail with all the information. Easy language used for explanation and wherever necessary legal language used while teaching. If required by students concepts explained in Marathi language. Questions asked to the students to stimulate their thinking and to make them more interactive during the lectures.
2. **Discussion Method** – To emphasize the main teaching points discussions were held after the completion of the sub-topics and to determine how well the students understood the concepts, principles and theories.
3. **Assignment Method** – To enhance the ability of students to research, to write on the topics and to make them conducive to the examination format, assignments were given.
4. **Tutorial Method** – Ministerial office website visits, Intellectual property website visits.

Name – Asst. Prof. Manisha Sagavekar

Academic Year – 2019-2020

Subjects Taught – Labour Law and Industrial Laws (LC 0801)

NAAC Criterion – 1.1.1

Teaching Methodologies Used –

1. **Lecture Method** – Whole topic related to the subject, concepts and knowledge related to the topics provided to the students in detail with all the information. Easy language used for explanation and wherever necessary legal language used while teaching. If required by students concepts explained in Marathi language. Questions asked to the students to stimulate their thinking and to make them more interactive during the lectures.
2. **Discussion Method** – To emphasize the main teaching points discussions were held after the completion of the sub-topics and to determine how well the students understood the concepts, principles and theories.
3. **Assignment Method** – To enhance the ability of students to research, to write on the topics and to make them conducive to the examination format, assignments were given.
4. **Tutorial Method** – Labour Court Visit arranged for the Students.

Name – Asst. Prof. Manisha Sagavekar

Academic Year – 2019-2020

Subjects Taught – Banking Laws including Negotiable Instruments Act

NAAC Criterion – 1.1.1

Teaching Methodologies Used –

1. **Lecture Method** – Whole topic related to the subject, concepts and knowledge related to the topics provided to the students in detail with all the information. Easy language used for explanation and wherever necessary legal language used while teaching. If required by students concepts explained in Marathi language. Questions asked to the students to stimulate their thinking and to make them more interactive during the lectures.
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4. **Tutorial Method** – Ministerial office website visits. Pune District Court Visit by the students to hear the proceedings of cases Under Section 136 of Negotiable Instruments Act.

P.E.S

Modern Law College

Ganeshkhind, Pune

Name of the faculty: Prof. Prajakta Pimpalshende

Academic Year: 2020-21

Subject taught: Civil Procedures Code 1908, Land Laws I & II, Criminal Minor Act

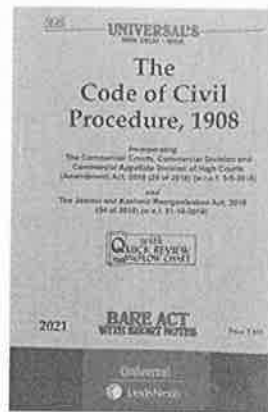
Civil Procedures Code: The Civil Procedure Code, is the procedural or adjective law, the functions of this law is to facilitate justice and further its ends. This law brings out the proper harmony in the conflict of interest between the parties.

Land Laws I and II: Land law deals with the rights to use, alienate, or exclude others from land. Land use agreements, including renting, are an important intersection of property and contract law. The purpose of the course, divided across two semesters, is to apprise the students about laws that govern the use and dealing with land and buildings, and regulation and control of activities concerning land.

Criminal Minor Act: Indian Penal Code is not the only criminal law in India, though it is one of the major criminal law. Apart from IPC there are many other criminal legislations. Post-independence many more legislations were enacted by the State to control crime and criminal behavior. These special legislations redefined crime and the criminal procedure to be followed

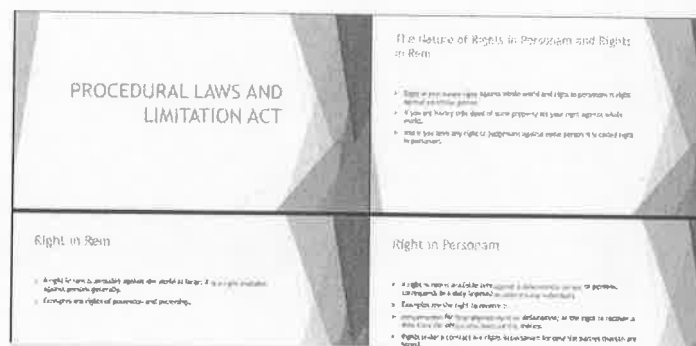
Teaching Methodology: Teaching methodology followed for this course is as follows

Bare act: The bare act is considered of Apex importance so as to refer to the detailed explanation of various sections, crimes and their specific punishments.



Reference Books: Reference books of renowned author is also studied for the interpretation of the sections and to understand their meaning in easy and simple language

PowerPoint Presentations: Power Point Presentations are referred to for simplification of legal provisions and to understand the concepts more clearly



Case Studies: Various Case laws relating to the acts are discussed so as the students can get a complete knowledge of what happens under different situations in practical life. Case studies are discussed and practiced

Debates, Discussion and Quizzes: Debate Competition, Discussion panels and Quiz Competitions are held so as the students get to understand the concepts better

P.E.S
Modern Law College
Ganeshkhind, Pune

Name of the faculty: Prof. Prajakta Pimpalshende

Academic Year: 2020-21

Subject taught: Civil Procedures Code 1908, Land Laws I & II, Criminal Minor Act

Civil Procedures Code: The Civil Procedure Code, is the procedural or adjective law, the functions of this law is to facilitate justice and further its ends. This law brings out the proper harmony in the conflict of interest between the parties.

Land Laws I and II: Land law deals with the rights to use, alienate, or exclude others from land. Land use agreements, including renting, are an important intersection of property and contract law. The purpose of the course, divided across two semesters, is to apprise the students about laws that govern the use and dealing with land and buildings, and regulation and control of activities concerning land.

Criminal Minor Act: Indian Penal Code is not the only criminal law in India, though it is one of the major criminal law. Apart from IPC there are many other criminal legislations. Post-independence many more legislations were enacted by the State to control crime and criminal behavior. These special legislations redefined crime and the criminal procedure to be followed

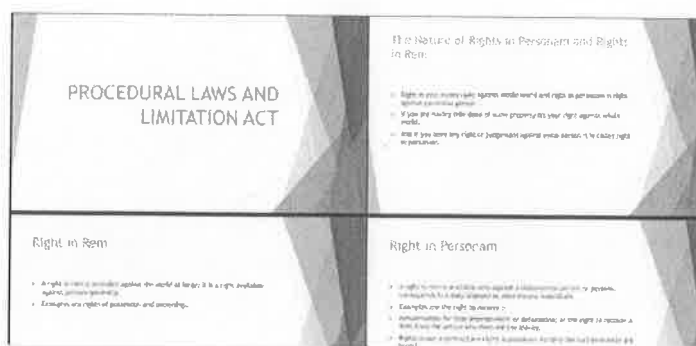
Teaching Methodology: Teaching methodology followed for this course is as follows

Bare act: The bare act is considered of Apex importance so as to refer to the detailed explanation of various sections, crimes and their specific punishments.



Reference Books: Reference books of renowned author is also studied for the interpretation of the sections and to understand their meaning in easy and simple language

PowerPoint Presentations: Power Point Presentations are referred to for simplification of legal provisions and to understand the concepts more clearly



Case Studies: Various Case laws relating to the acts are discussed so as the students can get a complete knowledge of what happens under different situations in practical life. Case studies are discussed and practiced

Debates, Discussion and Quizzes: Debate Competition, Discussion panels and Quiz Competitions are held so as the students get to understand the concepts better

Teaching methodology report

Academic year 2021-2022

Name of Faculty – Asst. Prof. Savita S. Bansode

1. Subject – penology and victimology

Semester I – April, 2021

Methodology used - Lecture method

In lieu of the Covid 19 lockdown, Online Lectures were conducted.

1. The subject of Penology and Victimology has detailed topics covered under it, such as theories of punishment, open prisons, parole and probation, concept of victimology and its impact on Criminal Justice System. So, for this subject, opted teaching methodology is PPT presentations and class discussions. PPT presentations included images of open prisons, examples explaining theories of punishment and other different concepts. The students were also given certain debatable topics like – Need of Capital Punishment, Need of Open Prisons, etc. in which they participated enthusiastically. Group discussions after the completion of certain topics is held in which students discussed real life examples for the respective topics.

Penology is the subject which deals with theories of punishments and other related principles of punishment. The methodology which is suitable for this subject is lecture method. the subject was taught module wise as given syllabus.

2. Subject – Semester II

Methodology used - Lecture method

Subject - Vulnerable and disadvantage Group, Company Law.

Methodology Used- Lecture method, discussion method, problem solving method along with ICT tool (Presentation) The above subjects can be justified with the help of lecture method discussion method and problem solving as these subjects are mostly based on legislation with could be covered by lecture method and discussion method brings out the various doubts leading to solving problems in the subjects. the use of ICT tool Power Point Presentations is most effective method as it gives visual display of the content. Even the present situation demands it as we are getting digital used to digital teaching and learning pattern.

Adhwa



P.E.S.

Modern Law College

Ganeshkhind, Pune

Name of Faculty : Asst. Prof. Aastha Taware

Year : 2020 - 2021

Subjects Taught : Social Research Methods, Constitutional Law I, Humanitarian and Refugee Law, Banking and Insurance Law

Teaching Methodology Description :

For **Social Research Methods**, it being a practical knowledge-based subject which is very integral to the area of research, the teaching methodology included online lecture method, class discussions, ICT tools like powerpoint presentation. The students were given the practical knowledge about using the word document along with the use of the tool of Zotero which is a referencing application. The case study method was used to understand the format for writing each type of research paper and article and conducting such research. Assessment methods were also used wherein students were required to submit a research article on a topic of their choice.

Research Article



aastha taware posted a new assignment: Assignment in lieu of Internal exam - Res...Due May 30

Posted May 19 (Edited May 27)

The Assignment is in lieu of your internal exam. You will be graded for 20 marks and there will not be an internal exam for the subject. Your internal marks solely depend on this assignment.

Format of the Assignment -

1. Write the article in word document. Submit the assignment in word document (.docx file)
2. Minimum word count - 1500 words excluding footnotes. Upper limit - 10 pages in word document.
3. Font - Times New Roman; Font size for headings - 14 pt.; Font size for para content - 12 pt.; Font size for footnotes - 10 pt.
4. Line spacing - 1.5
5. Margin - 1.0 on both sides.

Last date for submission - 27th May, 2021.

86

Turned in

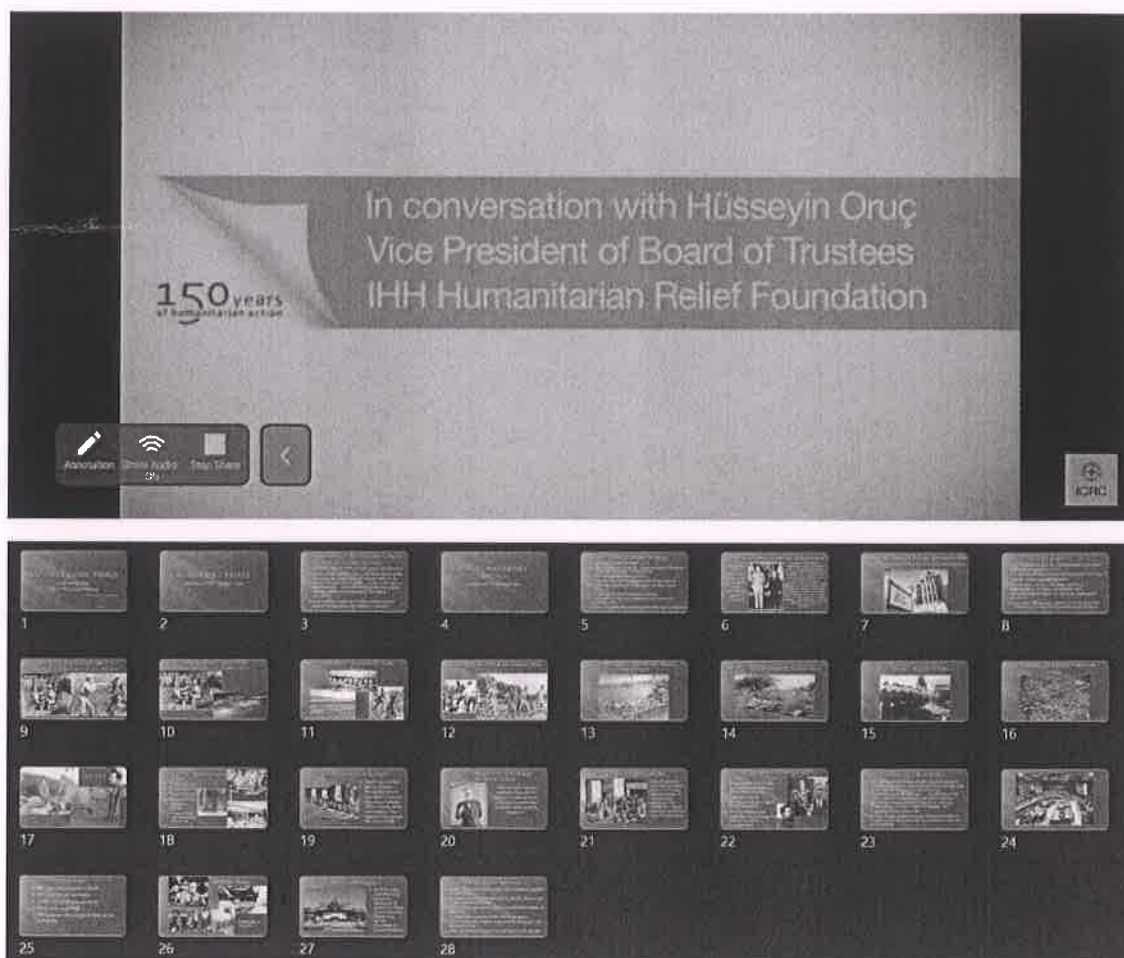
44

Assigned



The subject of **Constitutional Law I** includes the study of the first part of the Constitution which is a social document providing all the rights and duties to the citizens of India. The proper understanding of this subject is very essential for every student of law. Each student was required to go through the Constituent Assembly Debates and the teaching methodology of Role Play was used to make this activity interesting. Through this the students understood the procedure for drafting of the Constitution along with the ideals of the Constituent Assembly. This subject involves the most Case Laws so Case Law discussion was an integral part of the teaching methodology used. Group discussions were conducted on the landmark judgments of the Supreme Court regarding Fundamental Rights guaranteed under the Constitution. In lieu of the Covid 19 lockdown, online Lecture method along with the use of power point presentations was one of the teaching methodologies used.

Humanitarian and Refugee Law being an optional subject, the number of students were less. In this subject, the teaching methodology used included online lecture method along with power point presentations. Further, through screen sharing certain important videos and movies by the International Committee of Red Cross were shown. Important decisions of the International Criminal Court and International Court of Justice were presented by the students and discussed by the students.



Adhwa



Banking and Insurance Law being an optional subject, the number of students were less. I was in charge of teaching the Insurance law for which the teaching methodology used included online lecture method along with sharing screen on the online platform. Important insurance related forms and concepts were shown and taught through the screen sharing method.

HEALTH INSURANCE CLAIM FORM

HEALTH INSURANCE CLAIM FORM

1. Name of Insured: _____

2. Date of Birth: _____

3. Gender: ☐ Male ☐ Female

4. Address: _____

5. Telephone: _____

6. Occupation: _____

7. Date of Admission: _____

8. Date of Discharge: _____

9. Name of Hospital: _____

10. Name of Doctor: _____

11. Name of Nurse: _____

12. Name of Pharmacist: _____

13. Name of Radiologist: _____

14. Name of Pathologist: _____

15. Name of Specialist: _____

16. Name of Consultant: _____

17. Name of Superintendent: _____

18. Name of Head Nurse: _____

19. Name of Head Pharmacist: _____

20. Name of Head Radiologist: _____

21. Name of Head Pathologist: _____

22. Name of Head Specialist: _____

23. Name of Head Consultant: _____

24. Name of Head Superintendent: _____

25. Name of Head Head Nurse: _____

26. Name of Head Head Pharmacist: _____

27. Name of Head Head Radiologist: _____

28. Name of Head Head Pathologist: _____

29. Name of Head Head Specialist: _____

30. Name of Head Head Consultant: _____

Health Insurance Claim Form

Health Insurance Claim Form

1. Name of Insured: _____

2. Date of Birth: _____

3. Gender: ☐ Male ☐ Female

4. Address: _____

5. Telephone: _____

6. Occupation: _____

7. Date of Admission: _____

8. Date of Discharge: _____

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Admission



REPORT

Teaching Methodology (2020 -2021)

Faculty: Asst.Prof. Bhumika Rathod

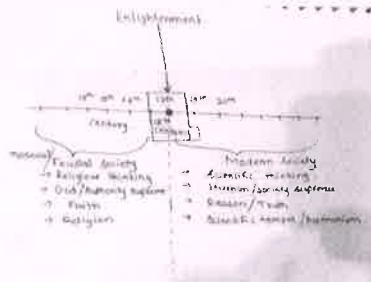
Sem I : BA0104 General Principles of Sociology

This subject is organized in such a way that to give an idea to the student of law the significance of sociology in the society and its impact and relationship on law and the importance of social aspects in law making. To make student understand basic concepts of sociology, Current Example were used to explain concepts related to social system. Comparative methods used to explain difference between sociology and other social science like law, economics, polity, history ,anthropology. Teaching methodology included online lecture method, class discussions, ICT tools like powerpoint presentation, white board available on zoom platform.

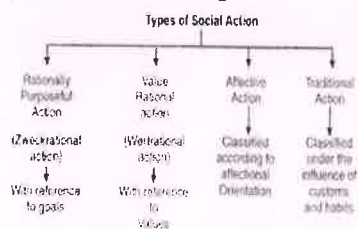
Sem II: BA0204 Theoretical Perspective of Sociology

1. **Brief orientation of Whole Syllabus:** Let students know what the course is about, why the course is taught, where it is going, and what will be required for them familiarize with the concepts. It facilitates breaking down of content into teachable units.
2. **Discussion based learning:** It helps students process information rather than simply receive it. The goal of a discussion is to get students to practice thinking about the course material. Being facilitator, faculty design and facilitate the discussion rather than convey information.
3. **Use of Tree Diagram, Timeline.**

Effective teaching method is to use visual presentations in a classroom. Charts and diagrams are especially helpful, as they enable students to see ideas visually laid out in an organized way. Also, visual tools can help the students process content and to make connections more easily. Teachers can purchase or make charts to display around the room, or create a chart as part of a lesson. These tools are especially useful in elementary school, where children tend to have shorter attention spans

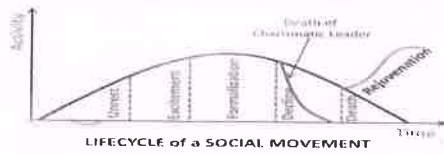


Timeline of Enlightenment



Tree diagram of Social Action





4. **ICT based teaching :** It Include teaching with help of power point presentation(ppts). PowerPoint can be an **effective tool to present material in the classroom** and encourage student learning. You can use PowerPoint to project visuals that would otherwise be difficult to bring to class. PowerPoint can be an effective tool to present material in the classroom and encourage student learning.

Sociology and 'Social Action'

- **Social action:** action that is meaningfully oriented toward the behavior of others.
- **Sociology** as the study of subjectively meaningful action
 - *Verstehen* = 'understanding'



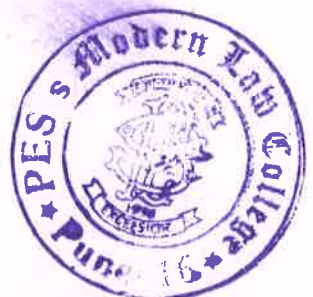
5. Question answer Method: Helps in achieving cognitive objectives and bringing knowledge at conscious level. MCQ form question answer discuss with student. While asking questions, the teacher keeps in mind the abilities, needs and interest of the learner.

6. Use of Google classroom: This platform helps to share Notes from all devices. Effective communication and sharing up the assignment process. In a way it saves paper.

SUB: Society in India

Student centric ICT based teaching methodologies were used

- 1) Lectures were conducted Online on zoom App using white board feature
- 2) Power Point Presentations to develop analytical and problem solving abilities in students.
- 3) Brain storming sessions were conducted
- 4) Current example and social research in Indian society shared for conceptual understandings.
- 5) Group Discussions
- 6) Question Banks were provided to students



REPORT

Teaching Methodology (2020 -2021)

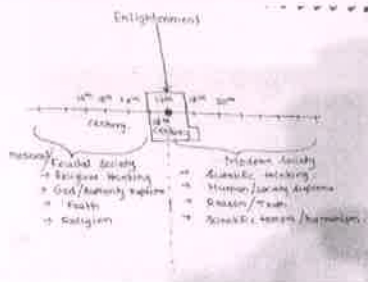
Faculty: Asst.Prof. Bhumika Rathod

Sem I : BA0104 General Principles of Sociology

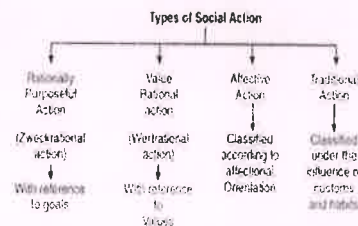
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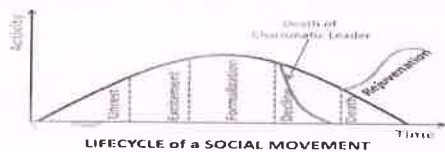


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SUB: Society in India

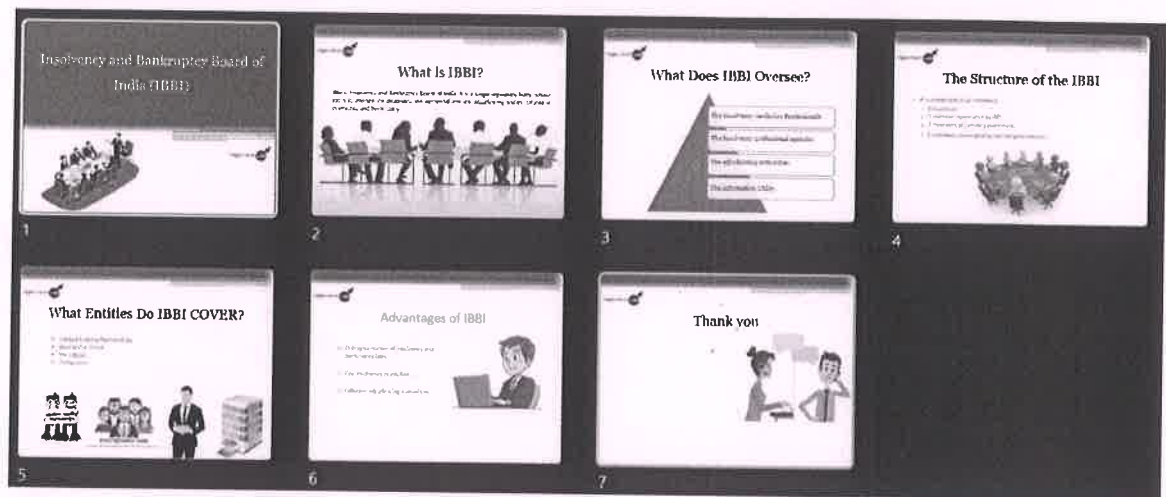
Student centric ICT based teaching methodologies were used

- 1) Lectures were conducted Online on zoom App using white board feature
- 2) Power Point Presentations to develop analytical and problem solving abilities in students.
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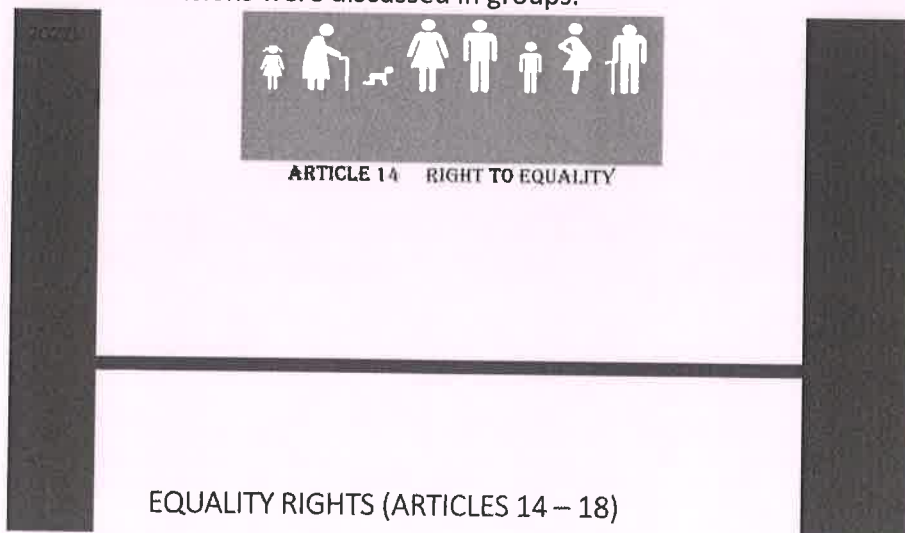
Adhwa



1. In the subject of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, the procedural part is involved regarding the Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process and the role of Debt tribunals and IBBI. So, for this subject the teaching methodology of PPT presentation along with the flow charts of procedures was provided. For the better understanding of the topics, hand written short-notes were provided. Different case studies were discussed in the lectures. Time-to-time revision of the topics was taken.

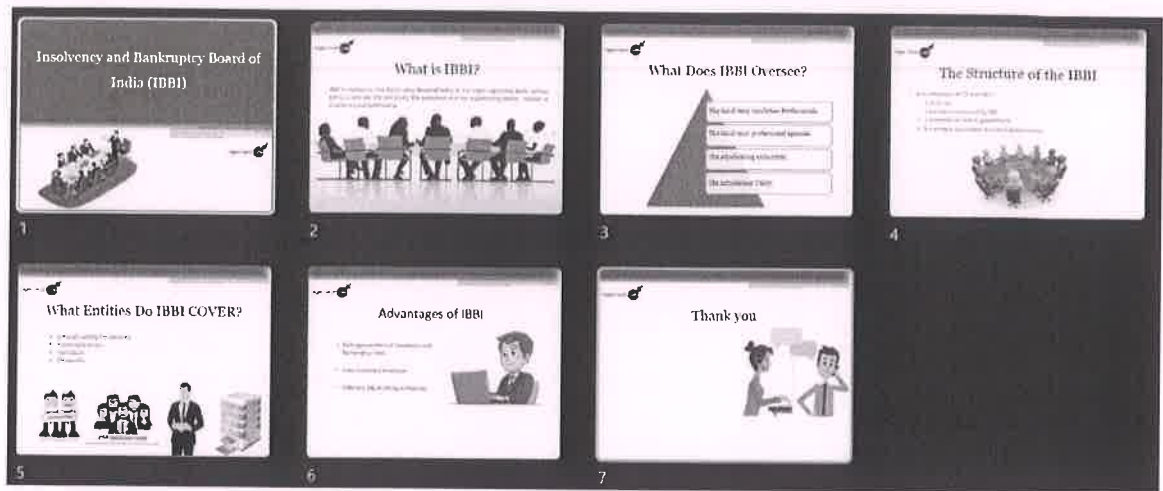


2. Constitutional Law I covers the first portion of the Constitution, which is a social document that outlines all of India's people's rights and responsibilities. Every law student must have a thorough comprehension of this subject. The Constituent Assembly Debates were required to be read by each student, and the teaching style of Role Play was used to make this practise engaging. The pupils gained an understanding of the procedure for drafting the Constitution as well as the ideals of the Constituent Assembly as a result of this. Because this subject has the most Case Laws, Case Law discussion was an important aspect of the teaching strategy. The landmark decisions were discussed in groups.

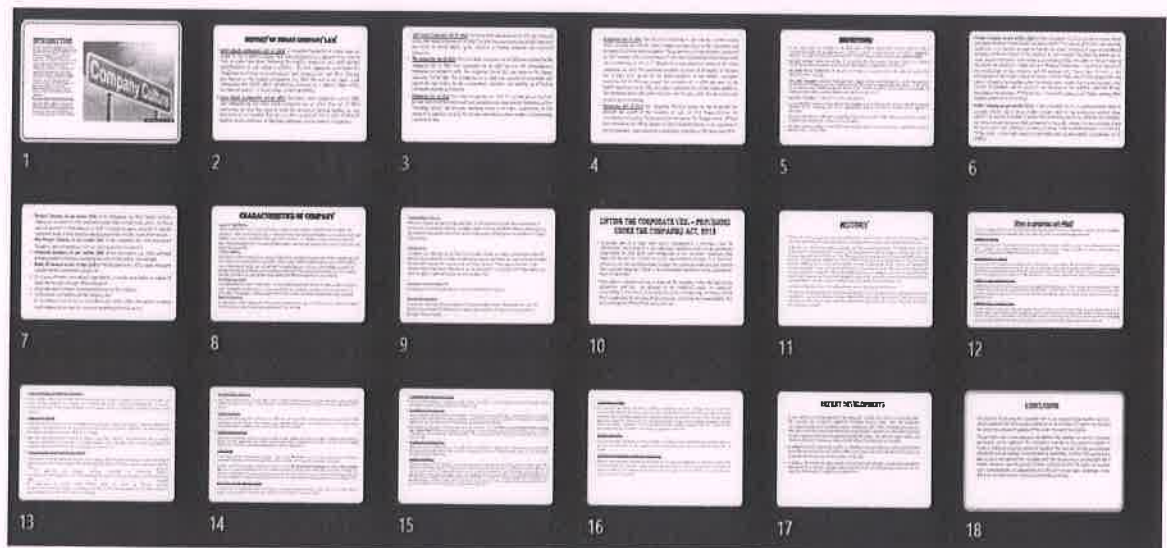


Adhwa





3. For the subject of Company law, the provisions as to definitions was taught by referring online bare act and PPT presentations. A class activity as to dividing the class in two parts and making them act as companies, different provisions like mergers, amalgamation, promoters, etc. were discussed.



The image displays two screenshots of a Google Classroom interface, likely from a Windows operating system.

Top Screenshot: Media Law Class

- Class Name:** Media Law
- Stream Tab:** Shows two assignments posted by Dr. Mayura Borde.
 - Assignment 1:** "Media Law PPT". Posted 10 Mar. Due 23 Mar. Status: 23/33 (Marked/Assigned).
 - Assignment 2:** "Research Article Media Law". Posted 24 Feb. Due 30 Mar. Status: 18/38 (Marked/Assigned).
- Left Sidebar:** Lists topics such as "Introduction", "Skill Development 1", "Media Law", "Banking Law", "Disaster Law", "Skill Development 2", "Privacy & Regulation", and "Contemporary issues".
- Bottom Taskbar:** Shows open files like "Teaching Methodology.docx", "Torts to incorporate.pdf", "Remoteness of da.pdf", and "Trespass to Land.pdf". The system clock shows 24°C, Clear, 05:16 AM, 12-04-2022.

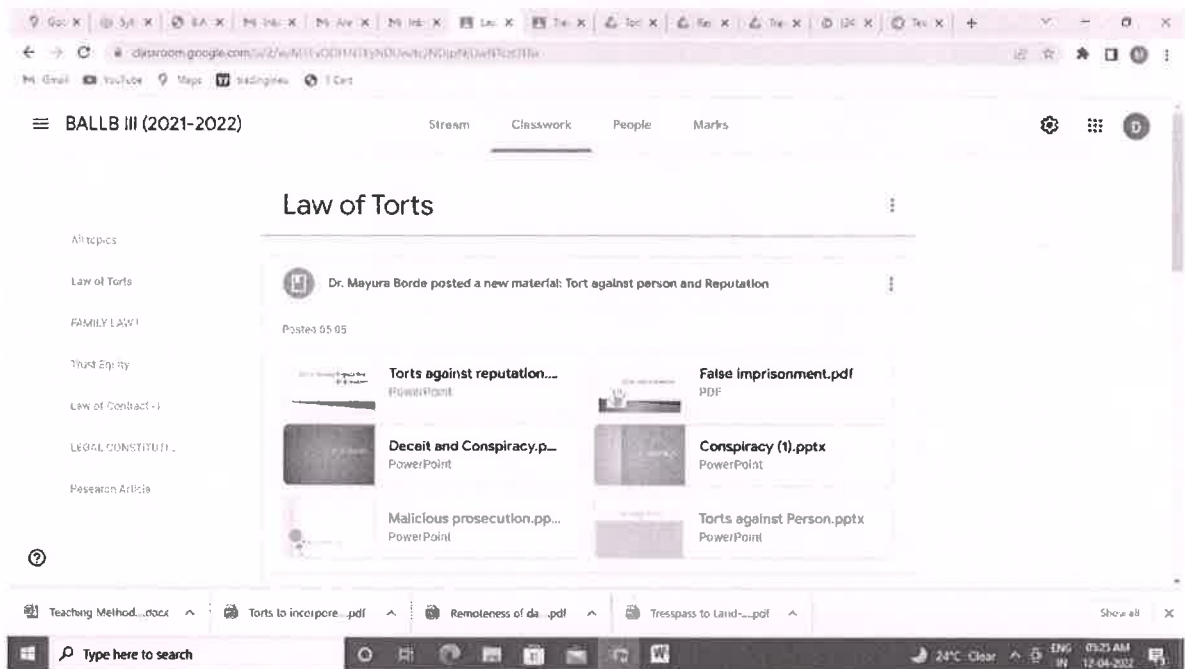
Bottom Screenshot: Law and Social Transformation Class

- Class Name:** Law and Social Transformation
- Stream Tab:** Shows one assignment posted by Dr. Mayura Borde.
 - Assignment 1:** "Final Longish Term Paper". Posted 24 Nov 2021 (Edited 24 Nov 2021). Due 5 Dec 2021. Status: 30/26 (Marked/Assigned).
- Left Sidebar:** Lists topics such as "Introduction", "Skill Development 2", "Media Law", "Banking Law", "Regulation", "Skill Development 1", "Privacy & Regulation", and "Contemporary and Pr...".
- Bottom Taskbar:** Shows open files like "Teaching Methodology.docx", "Torts to incorporate.pdf", "Remoteness of da.pdf", and "Trespass to Land.pdf". The system clock shows 24°C, Clear, 05:17 AM, 12-04-2022.

The subject of **Property Laws** includes the study of the transfer of property act and easement act. The proper understanding of this subject is very essential for every student of law. Each student was required to go through the bare acts of transfer of property act and easement act and the teaching methodology of Role Play was used to make this activity interesting. Through this the students understood the concept of property, modes of transfer and its requirements. This subject involves property transactions so Case Law discussion was an integral part of the teaching methodology used.



Law of Torts, the teaching methodology used included online lecture method along with power point presentations. Further, through screen sharing certain important videos involving concept of various torts were shown.



Name of Faculty: Assistant Professor Vaishnavi S Desai

Academic year: 2020-2021

Subjects Taught: Penology and Victimology, Company law, Insolvency and Bankruptcy code, 2016

Teaching Methodology Description:

In lieu of the Covid 19 lockdown, Online Lectures were conducted.

1. The subject of Penology and Victimology has detailed topics covered under it, such as theories of punishment, open prisons, parole and probation, concept of victimology and its impact on Criminal Justice System. So, for this subject, opted teaching methodology is PPT presentations and class discussions. PPT presentations included images of open prisons, examples explaining theories of punishment and other different concepts. The students were also given certain debatable topics like – Need of Capital Punishment, Need of Open Prisons, etc. in which they participated enthusiastically. Group discussions after the completion of certain topics is held in which students discussed real life examples for the respective topics.

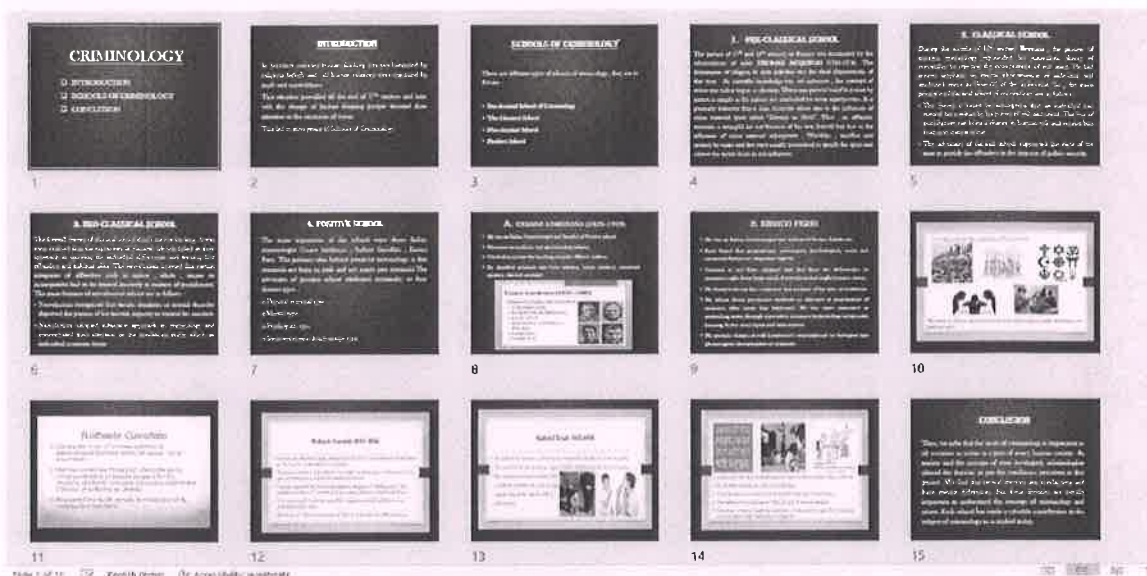


2. In the subject of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, the procedural part is involved regarding the Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process and the role of Debt tribunals and IBBI. So, for this subject the teaching methodology of PPT presentation along with the flow charts of procedures was provided. For the better understanding of the topics, hand written short-notes were provided. Different case studies were discussed in the lectures. Time-to-time revision of the topics was taken.



3. Criminal Psychology and Criminal Sociology

The main purpose of this syllabus is to familiarise students with sociological and psychiatric breakthroughs in understanding human behaviour, particularly deviant behaviour. The goal is to give students a thorough understanding of crime causes and prevention. The notion of criminology as a science has changed as psychiatry and sociology have progressed. So, the topics such as psychoanalysis, forensic psychology, application, etc. was discussed by way of giving references of different movies and web series. Notes were provided in the form google links and ppt.



4. International Economic law

The importance of international law has expanded significantly in the modern era, as a result of the changing features of globalisation and nation states' increasing reliance on economic interactions. In comparison to previous years, nation-state interactions are more based on economic cooperation rather than political perspectives.

This course provides students with an overview of the economic legal picture of states in order to gain a wide perspective of nation-state interactions in the economic era. For the better understanding of concepts under this subject, module-wise revision and group discussions were held.

5. Investment and Securities law

In the growth and development of Indian market economies, the securities market is critical. A mature and well-regulated securities market facilitates the control of financial risks while also supporting company objectives. In addition, ordinary investors are increasingly putting their money into mutual funds and other collective assets, putting the securities markets at the centre of private wealth.

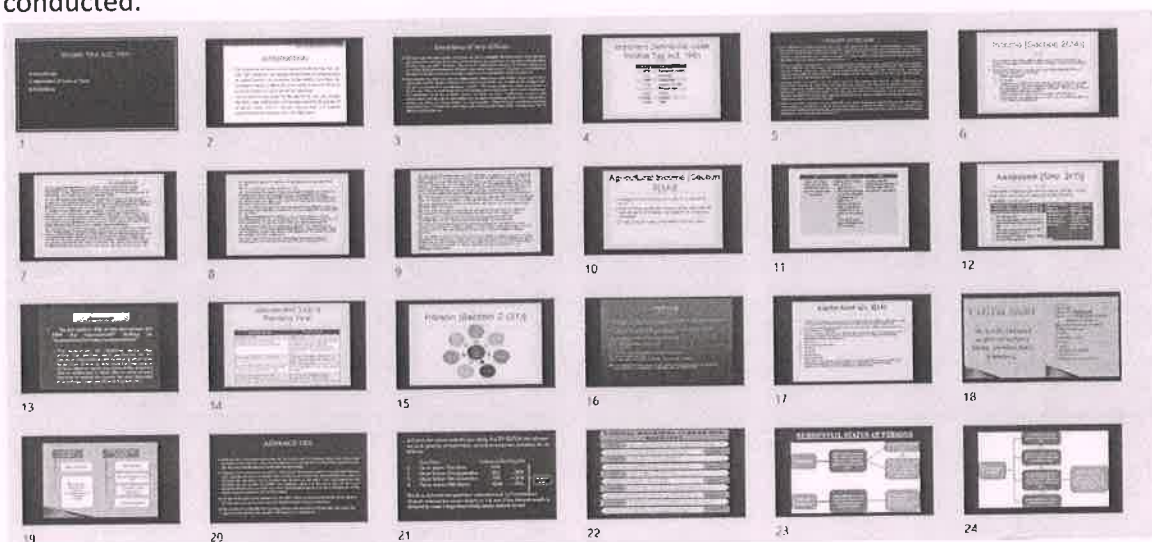
This subject introduces for the students' numerous laws and regulations controlling the functioning and movement of the securities market, as implemented by the appropriate legislative and regulatory organisations. The topics like SEBI, regulatory framework of securities market, insider trading, FEMA, etc. were discussed by



[illegible]

Taxation law

In this subject the basic principles of taxation are given along with the important principles of computation of income. It provides important tenets of calculation of income of natural and legal person. It also prescribes for powers and functions of various authorities under Income Tax Act. It provides the important features of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act and Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act. These principles and topics were taught by way of case laws and examples through PPTs. Group discussions were held and revision of complicated concepts were conducted.



فلاح

P.E.S.

Modern Law College

Ganeshkhind, Pune

Name of Faculty : Asst. Prof. Amal Varghese

Year : 2020 - 2021

Subjects Taught : General English, English for Law, Legal Language and Legal Reasoning and Law and Literature

Teaching Methodology Description:

For **General English** – the subject was taught using PowerPoint, Keynote Presentations. Grammar based topics were taught using examples and illustrations. Written Comprehensions and other subjects were taught using previous year question paper. Slides were interactive and self explanatory. All slides and notes were shared with students on Google Classroom.

For **English for Law** – the subject was taught using PowerPoint, Keynote Presentations. Phonetic and Phonetic Transcription was taught using usage of words and sounds. Word Formation and other topics related to morphology were taught with apt examples. All slides and notes were shared with students on Google Classroom.

For **Legal Language and Legal Reasoning** – the subject was taught using PowerPoint, Keynote Presentations along with Whiteboard on Zoom. Drafting and other topics were taught using real life examples and students were given a written assignment. Logic and Fallacy was taught to students using self explanatory examples and illustrations. All slides and notes were shared with students on Google Classroom.

For **Law and Literature** – the subject was taught by reciting the actual text to the students. Dramas were read and taught along with Presentations. All slides and notes were shared with students on Google Classroom.



P.E.S.
Modern Law College
Ganeshkhind, Pune

Name of Faculty: Dr. Madhushree Mandar Joshi

Year: 2020 - 2021

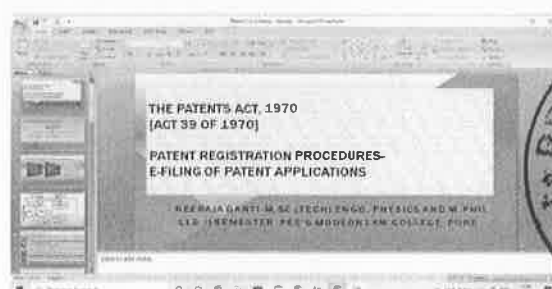
Subjects Taught: IPR –II

Teaching Methodology Description: Intellectual Property Rights and the Laws regulating it is a blend of Theory and Practise oriented specialized subject. The Law is still at developing stage thus needing frequent updates. Considering the aims and objects stated in the syllabus and the nature of the subject following teaching method was initially planned and undertaken

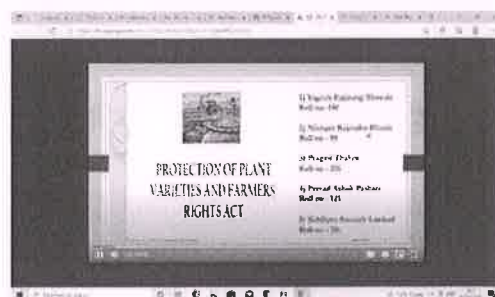
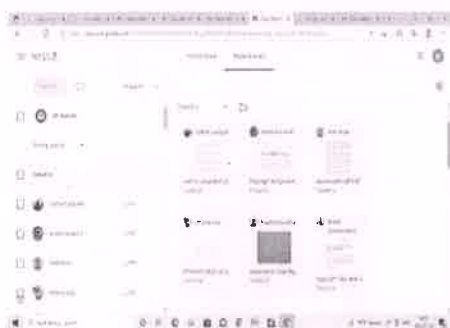
1. **Lecture Method** – The online lectures were conducted. The session focused on the Principles and provisions of law and the explanation to it. This made students to understand the basics of the Law in Text.



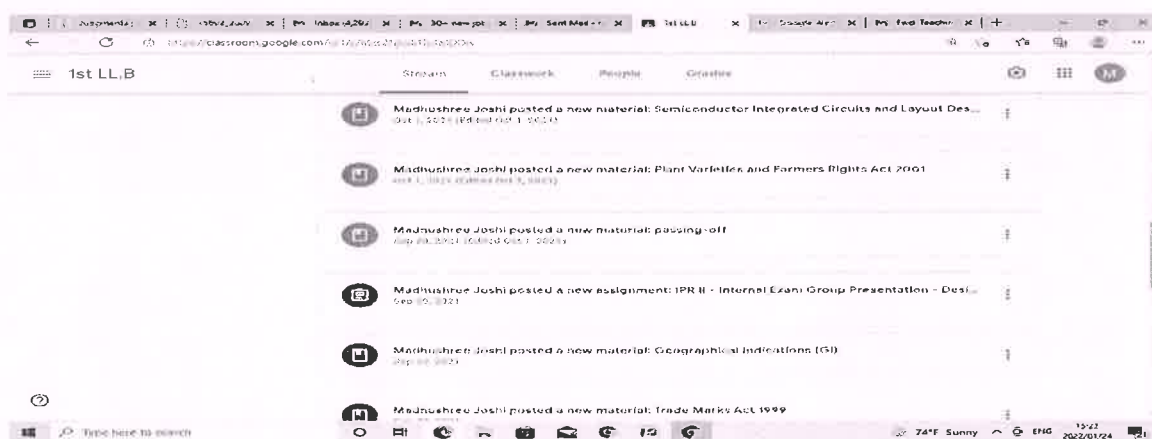
2. **Discussion:** In support of the lecture conducted for updating in law the aspects were discussed with the students on regular basis.



3. **Case Presentation:** The practical aspects of the subject were covered through Case Presentations where the group of students researched in the specified Law and briefly presented the Case Law to the peer audience.



4. The students were provided access to Google Class for referring to the shared material and uploading the documents of the participated activities. The student friendly procedure helped the students to comply and participated in activities. This proved to be an effective way of communication.



P.E.S.

Modern Law College

Ganeshkhind, Pune

Name of Faculty : Asst. Prof. Shivanajli Bhoite

Year : 2020 - 2021

Subjects Taught : 1) Cooperative Law – LLB II & BALLB IV

2) Legal Constitutional History – LLB I & BALLB III

3) Law of Trust- LLB I & BALLB III

4) Alternative Dispute Redressal – LLB II

Teaching Methodology Description :

- 1) Cooperative Law – this subject is about Cooperative principles, cooperative movement and its history. It also included the Maharashtra Cooperative Society's Act 1960 with amendments.

This subject was taught with the help of lecture method. Students were shared with materials available on google classroom. There were assignments and internal test for the subject.

- 2) Legal Constitutional History – this subject is all about history of courts , development of courts and history of legislature. Teaching included lecture method, power point presentations, assignments , presentation of student on various allotted students.

- 3) Law of Trust- it includes two enactments the Indian Trust Act 1882 and Maharashtra Public Trust Act 1950. This subject was taught with lecture method, assignments and internal Test.

- 4) Alternative Dispute Redressal- the subject includes The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, which includes different alternative dispute redressal systems in India for arbitration , mediation, negotiation etc. It also includes international arbitration and its provisions. Methods used for teaching are power point presentations , assignments and internal examinations.

LAW OF TRUST, EQUITY

34 Rules

Bridge Course 2020

Internal Exam Time

Learning & Resources

Law of Trust

Constitutional Law I



projakta pimpalshinde posted a new assignment: Assignment for trust.(Opti... Due 20 Jun 2021

Posted 16 Jun 2021

All questions are compulsory

25

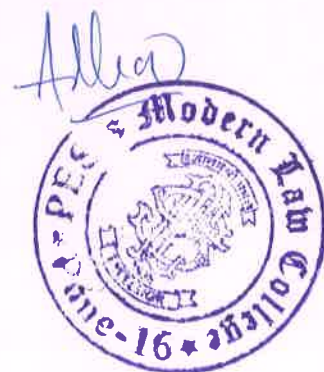
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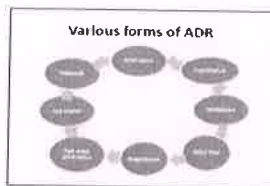
205

Assigned

Law of Equity and Trust ...

Google Docs





Concept of Mediation

- Mediation is a way of settling disputes without resorting to litigation. It is a process where a neutral third party (the mediator) helps the disputing parties to reach a mutually acceptable settlement.
- Mediation is a voluntary process. The parties to the dispute must agree to participate in mediation.
- Mediation is a confidential process. The mediator cannot disclose the details of the mediation to anyone outside the mediation process.
- Mediation is a non-binding process. The parties are not bound by the mediator's suggestions or recommendations.

SUITABLE CASES FOR MEDIATION:

- Almost all cases of different nature where parties agree for mediation proceedings are generally fit to be referred to the mediator.
- But certain cases are particularly appropriate for referral to mediation and they are cases pertaining to recovery of money, rent, partition, matrimonial, libel, specific performance, damages, injunction, dispute between landlord and tenant, change of name cases, motor accident cases etc. Suitable criminal cases include offences covered under Section 320 Cr.P.C. (compoundable offences).



STAGE FOR REFERENCE TO MEDIATION:

- Reference is made to the mediator by the court or the parties to the dispute.
- The mediator meets the parties to the dispute and tries to bring them to a mutually acceptable settlement.
- If the parties reach a settlement, the mediator prepares a written settlement agreement.
- If the parties do not reach a settlement, the mediator may refer the case back to the court.

Role of Mediator

- To act honestly and fairly by following principle of natural justice.
- The parties should be heard and given equal opportunity to present their submissions freely and fully.
- To induce the parties for the amicable settlement of dispute.
- To use his skill and knowledge while performing the act of mediating.
- To ensure that no party is pressurized unduly or forced to arrive at the terms of settlement.

The Adalat System

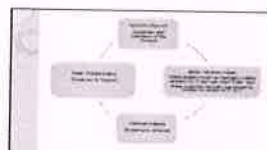
- Beyond Presidency Towns
- Separation of political activities - new territories in control
- Terminals known as Mohal
- Administration of justice in Mohal
- Thus the Adalat system
- First formal suggestion of Company
- 1772: First Adalat system by Governor Warren Hastings

- Mohal for district - Nizamat Adalat
- Collection of revenue - khar, gifts and accounts
- Ploughing - to explain Muslim law of crops
- Khar and mukt - to give a...
- Collection general supervision for regular and impartial administration of justice
- Serious cases referred to Sadar Nizamat Adalat for final orders

Plan of 1774: to remove defects of plan of 1772

- Collectors retained
- An Indian official called Diwan or Amil as collector in each district
- Sadar Nizamat Adalat divided into 4 divisions: each division several districts
- Sadar division: Provincial Council - 4 to 5 English commercial servants of the Company
- To oversee the collection of revenue and hear appeals decided by the Amil

- Justice plan of 1772
- Districts as the unit of administration
- BDO divided into number of districts
- Each district: one English servant of the Company - Collector
- Responsible for collection of revenue
- Mohal Diwan Adalat
- Each district: collector as judge
- jurisdiction: all civil cases - property, marriage, inheritance, crime, debt



Sadar Nizamat Adalat	- Chief of the Court 1800-1801
Mofussil Nizamat Adalat	- Chief of the Court 1801-1802
Mofussil Diwan Adalat	- Chief of the Court 1802-1803

- Laws - Quran for Mohammedans, Shastras for Hindus
- Collector being Englishmen - no knowledge of legal system
- Native law officers, khar and punds to assist collector
- Cases up to Rs 500 - decision Amil
- Small cases Adalat - petty cases
- Dispute up to 1000 rupees - head farmer
- caused trouble and expenses

- Comments
- Efforts to promote impartial and independent justice
- Regular salary to officers
- No separation of powers
- Collector overburdened
- Judges without knowledge of law
- Administration of civil justice - English judges
- Criminal justice - Muslim judges - no direct obligation on company

- Executive powers - provincial council
- No separation between the civil justice and revenue collection
- Warren Hastings did not trust collector
- He recommended the plan as temporary
- Provincial council reduced the functions of the Diwan and Amil
- Burden on Sadar Nizamat Adalat increased
- Central justice - Shah shifted from Calcutta to Murshidabad and placed under supervision and control of the Council
- Mohal Razi Khan appeal for the new post



P.E.S.

Modern Law College

Ganeshkhind, Pune

Name of Faculty : Asst. Prof. Aastha Taware

Year : 2020 - 2021

Subjects Taught : Social Research Methods, Constitutional Law I, Humanitarian and Refugee Law, Banking and Insurance Law

Teaching Methodology Description :

For **Social Research Methods**, it being a practical knowledge-based subject which is very integral to the area of research, the teaching methodology included online lecture method, class discussions, ICT tools like powerpoint presentation. The students were given the practical knowledge about using the word document along with the use of the tool of Zotero which is a referencing application. The case study method was used to understand the format for writing each type of research paper and article and conducting such research. Assessment methods were also used wherein students were required to submit a research article on a topic of their choice.

Research Article



aastha taware posted a new assignment: Assignment in lieu of Internal exam - Res...Due May 30

Posted May 19 (Edited May 27)

The Assignment is in lieu of your internal exam. You will be graded for 20 marks and there will not be an internal exam for the subject. Your internal marks solely depend on this assignment.

Format of the Assignment -

1. Write the article in word document. Submit the assignment in word document (.docx file)
2. Minimum word count - 1500 words excluding footnotes. Upper limit - 10 pages in word document.
3. Font - Times New Roman; Font size for headings - 14 pt.; Font size for para content - 12 pt.; Font size for footnotes - 10 pt.
4. Line spacing - 1.5
5. Margin - 1.0 on both sides.

Last date for submission - 27th May, 2021.

86

Turned in

44

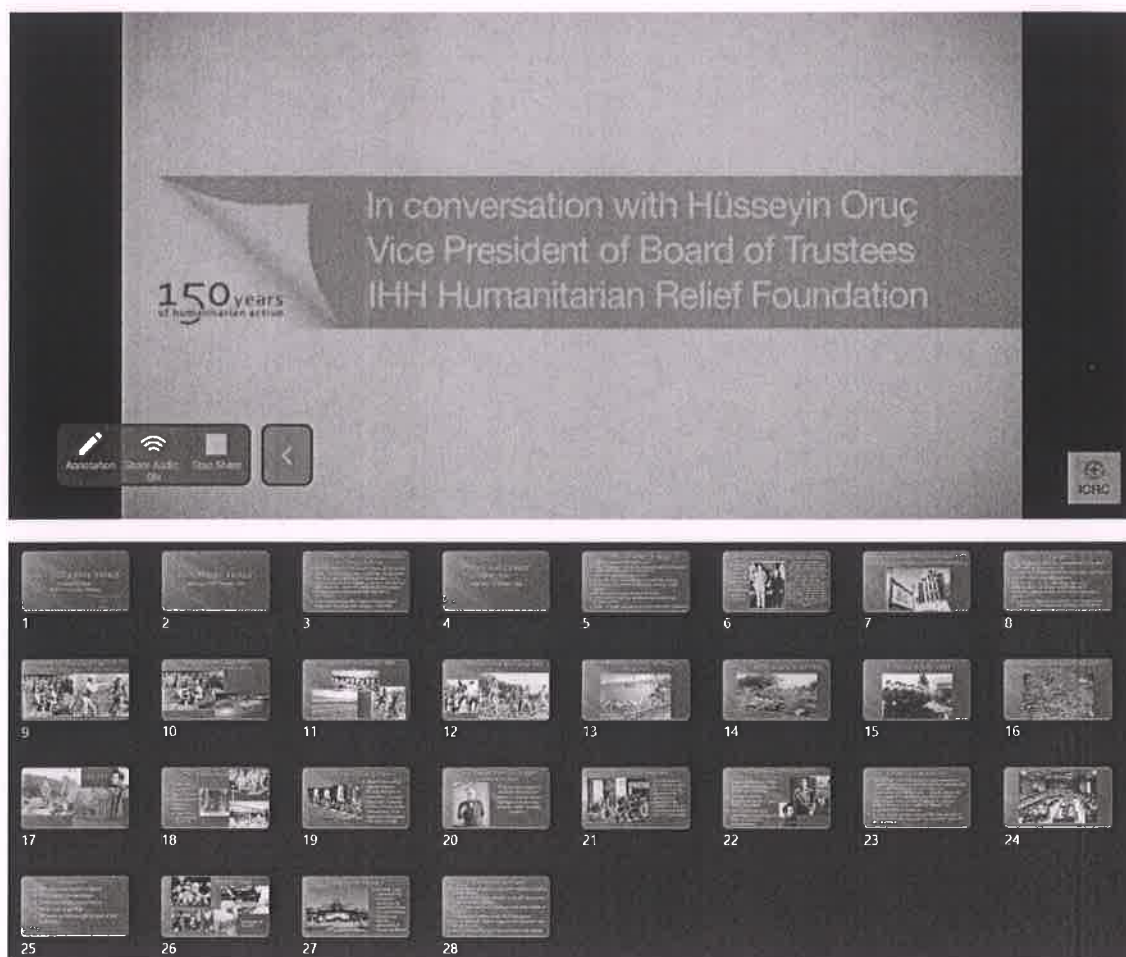
Assigned

Aastha Taware



The subject of **Constitutional Law I** includes the study of the first part of the Constitution which is a social document providing all the rights and duties to the citizens of India. The proper understanding of this subject is very essential for every student of law. Each student was required to go through the Constituent Assembly Debates and the teaching methodology of Role Play was used to make this activity interesting. Through this the students understood the procedure for drafting of the Constitution along with the ideals of the Constituent Assembly. This subject involves the most Case Laws so Case Law discussion was an integral part of the teaching methodology used. Group discussions were conducted on the landmark judgments of the Supreme Court regarding Fundamental Rights guaranteed under the Constitution. In lieu of the Covid 19 lockdown, online Lecture method along with the use of power point presentations was one of the teaching methodologies used.

Humanitarian and Refugee Law being an optional subject, the number of students were less. In this subject, the teaching methodology used included online lecture method along with power point presentations. Further, through screen sharing certain important videos and movies by the International Committee of Red Cross were shown. Important decisions of the International Criminal Court and International Court of Justice were presented by the students and discussed by the students.



Banking and Insurance Law being an optional subject, the number of students were less. I was in charge of teaching the Insurance law for which the teaching methodology used included online lecture method along with sharing screen on the online platform. Important insurance related forms and concepts were shown and taught through the screen sharing method.

HEALTH INSURANCE CLAIM FORM									
ATTENTION: DO NOT WRITE, SIGNATURES MUST BE IN INK									
PATIENT		INSURANCE		PHYSICIAN		HOSPITAL		DATE	
NAME	DATE OF BIRTH	INSURANCE COMPANY	INSURANCE NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	NAME	ADDRESS	DATE	TIME
PATIENT'S SIGNATURE		INSURANCE COMPANY'S SIGNATURE		PHYSICIAN'S SIGNATURE		HOSPITAL'S SIGNATURE		DATE	
PATIENT'S ADDRESS		INSURANCE COMPANY'S ADDRESS		PHYSICIAN'S ADDRESS		HOSPITAL'S ADDRESS		DATE	
PATIENT'S PHONE NUMBER		INSURANCE COMPANY'S PHONE NUMBER		PHYSICIAN'S PHONE NUMBER		HOSPITAL'S PHONE NUMBER		DATE	
PATIENT'S OCCUPATION		INSURANCE COMPANY'S OCCUPATION		PHYSICIAN'S OCCUPATION		HOSPITAL'S OCCUPATION		DATE	
PATIENT'S RELIGION		INSURANCE COMPANY'S RELIGION		PHYSICIAN'S RELIGION		HOSPITAL'S RELIGION		DATE	
PATIENT'S MARITAL STATUS		INSURANCE COMPANY'S MARITAL STATUS		PHYSICIAN'S MARITAL STATUS		HOSPITAL'S MARITAL STATUS		DATE	
PATIENT'S EDUCATION		INSURANCE COMPANY'S EDUCATION		PHYSICIAN'S EDUCATION		HOSPITAL'S EDUCATION		DATE	
PATIENT'S EMPLOYMENT		INSURANCE COMPANY'S EMPLOYMENT		PHYSICIAN'S EMPLOYMENT		HOSPITAL'S EMPLOYMENT		DATE	
PATIENT'S SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER		INSURANCE COMPANY'S SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER		PHYSICIAN'S SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER		HOSPITAL'S SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER		DATE	
PATIENT'S MEDICAL HISTORY		INSURANCE COMPANY'S MEDICAL HISTORY		PHYSICIAN'S MEDICAL HISTORY		HOSPITAL'S MEDICAL HISTORY		DATE	
PATIENT'S PRESENT ILLNESS		INSURANCE COMPANY'S PRESENT ILLNESS		PHYSICIAN'S PRESENT ILLNESS		HOSPITAL'S PRESENT ILLNESS		DATE	
PATIENT'S TREATMENT		INSURANCE COMPANY'S TREATMENT		PHYSICIAN'S TREATMENT		HOSPITAL'S TREATMENT		DATE	
PATIENT'S PROGNOSIS		INSURANCE COMPANY'S PROGNOSIS		PHYSICIAN'S PROGNOSIS		HOSPITAL'S PROGNOSIS		DATE	
PATIENT'S DISCHARGE		INSURANCE COMPANY'S DISCHARGE		PHYSICIAN'S DISCHARGE		HOSPITAL'S DISCHARGE		DATE	
PATIENT'S FOLLOW-UP		INSURANCE COMPANY'S FOLLOW-UP		PHYSICIAN'S FOLLOW-UP		HOSPITAL'S FOLLOW-UP		DATE	
PATIENT'S RETURN		INSURANCE COMPANY'S RETURN		PHYSICIAN'S RETURN		HOSPITAL'S RETURN		DATE	
PATIENT'S DEATH		INSURANCE COMPANY'S DEATH		PHYSICIAN'S DEATH		HOSPITAL'S DEATH		DATE	
PATIENT'S BURIAL		INSURANCE COMPANY'S BURIAL		PHYSICIAN'S BURIAL		HOSPITAL'S BURIAL		DATE	
PATIENT'S CREMATION		INSURANCE COMPANY'S CREMATION		PHYSICIAN'S CREMATION		HOSPITAL'S CREMATION		DATE	
PATIENT'S DONATION		INSURANCE COMPANY'S DONATION		PHYSICIAN'S DONATION		HOSPITAL'S DONATION		DATE	
PATIENT'S TRANSFER		INSURANCE COMPANY'S TRANSFER		PHYSICIAN'S TRANSFER		HOSPITAL'S TRANSFER		DATE	
PATIENT'S RECEPTION		INSURANCE COMPANY'S RECEPTION		PHYSICIAN'S RECEPTION		HOSPITAL'S RECEPTION		DATE	
PATIENT'S DISCHARGE		INSURANCE COMPANY'S DISCHARGE		PHYSICIAN'S DISCHARGE		HOSPITAL'S DISCHARGE		DATE	
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PATIENT'S BURIAL		INSURANCE COMPANY'S BURIAL		PHYSICIAN'S BURIAL		HOSPITAL'S BURIAL		DATE	
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PATIENT'S RECEPTION		INSURANCE COMPANY'S RECEPTION		PHYSICIAN'S RECEPTION		HOSPITAL'S RECEPTION		DATE	
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PATIENT'S RETURN		INSURANCE COMPANY'S RETURN		PHYSICIAN'S RETURN		HOSPITAL'S RETURN		DATE	
PATIENT'S DEATH		INSURANCE COMPANY'S DEATH		PHYSICIAN'S DEATH		HOSPITAL'S DEATH		DATE	
PATIENT'S BURIAL		INSURANCE COMPANY'S BURIAL		PHYSICIAN'S BURIAL		HOSPITAL'S BURIAL		DATE	
PATIENT'S CREMATION		INSURANCE COMPANY'S CREMATION		PHYSICIAN'S CREMATION		HOSPITAL'S CREMATION		DATE	
PATIENT'S DONATION		INSURANCE COMPANY'S DONATION		PHYSICIAN'S DONATION		HOSPITAL'S DONATION		DATE	
PATIENT'S TRANSFER		INSURANCE COMPANY'S TRANSFER		PHYSICIAN'S TRANSFER		HOSPITAL'S TRANSFER		DATE	
PATIENT'S RECEPTION		INSURANCE COMPANY'S RECEPTION		PHYSICIAN'S RECEPTION		HOSPITAL'S RECEPTION		DATE	
PATIENT'S DISCHARGE		INSURANCE COMPANY'S DISCHARGE		PHYSICIAN'S DISCHARGE		HOSPITAL'S DISCHARGE		DATE	
PATIENT'S RETURN		INSURANCE COMPANY'S RETURN		PHYSICIAN'S RETURN		HOSPITAL'S RETURN		DATE	
PATIENT'S DEATH		INSURANCE COMPANY'S DEATH							

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Follow



Teaching methodology report

Name of Faculty- Asst. Prof. Savita S. Bansode

Semester I – July 2020-- 21

1. Subject – Professional Ethics and Contempt of court Law.

Methodology used - Lecture method and Discussion Method

while teaching Professional Ethics I have focused on lecture method along with discussion method as this is the oldest forms of teaching methodologies. I used this technique because it was the best method to make students aware about the basic laws relating to Legal Profession and code of conduct for people engaging in this profession.

By using this method, I have explained all relevant acts to students and past and present case studies aims to create awareness among the students about the legislative measures.

Discussion method was relevant for this subject as it provided opportunities to ask questions This method helped students as they participated in lecture at various level and even took notes.

2. Subject – Criminal Minor Acts.

Methodology Used- Lecture Method

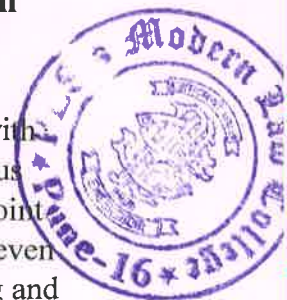
I used lecture method in Criminal Minor Acts subject as this subject demands explanation of each provision of Various Special Criminal Acts in relation with few basic concepts of Criminal Law. The subject covers principles applicable to all kinds of special crime . A sound grasp of this subject is the foundation necessary for a better understanding of all special laws that affect crime. That will enable the student to be acquainted with fundamentals of criminal law.

Semester II – 2020-21

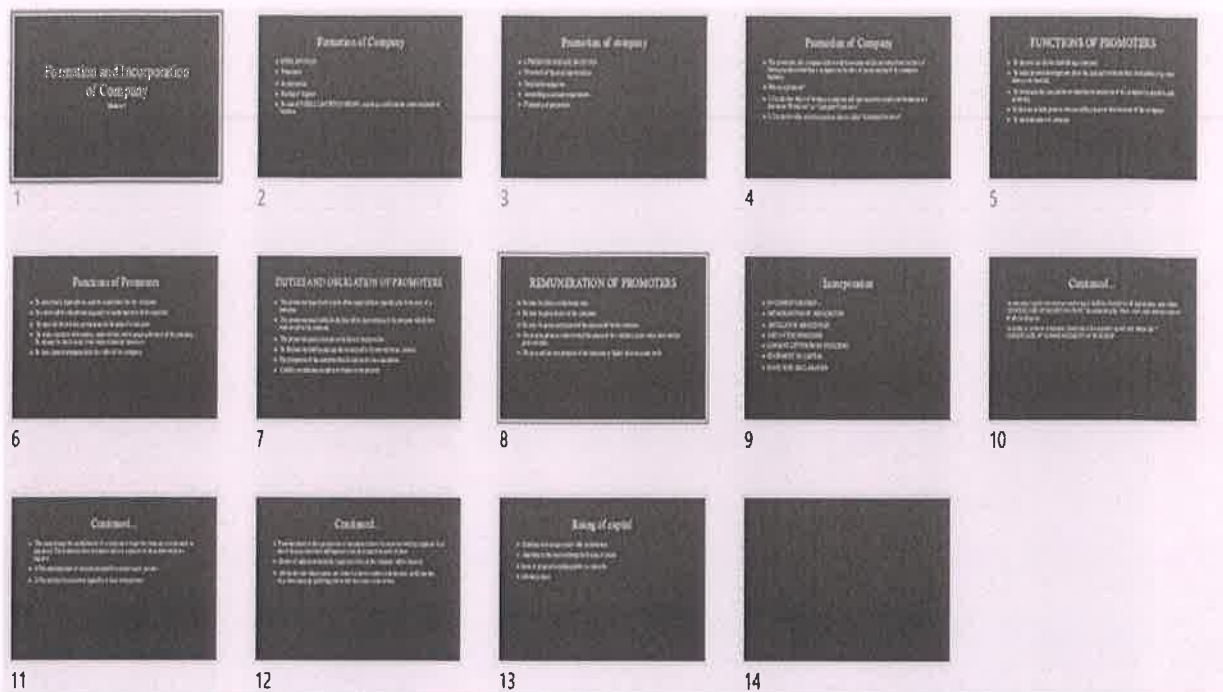
1. Subject - Vulnerable and disadvantage Group, Company Law , Penology and Victimology

Methodology Used- Lecture method, discussion method, problem solving method along with ICT tool (Presentation)

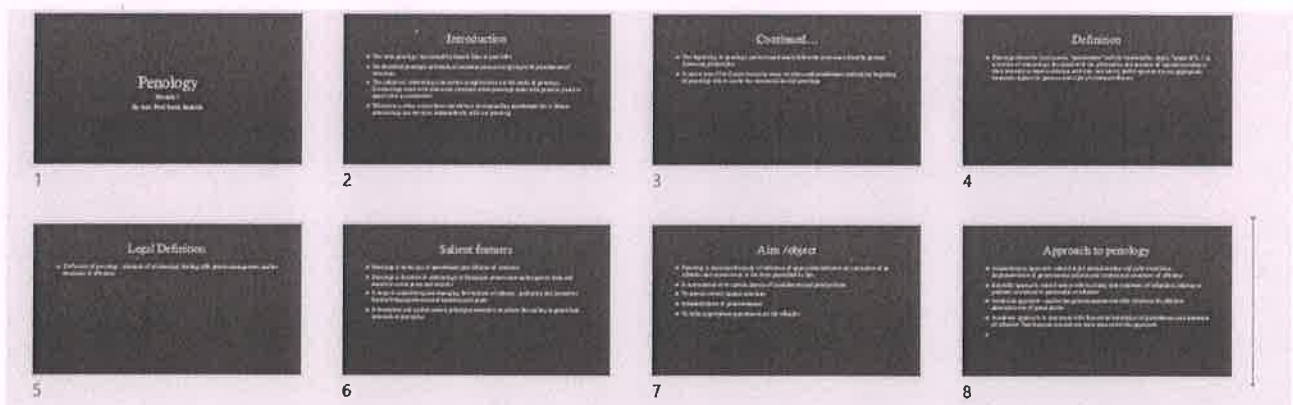
The above subjects can be justified with the help of lecture method discussion method and problem solving as these subjects are mostly based on legislation with could be covered by lecture method and discussion method brings out the various doubts leading to solving problems in the subjects. the use of ICT tool Power Point Presentations is most effective method as it gives visual display of the content. even the present situation demands it as we are getting digital used to digital teaching and learning pattern.



Adhew



Company Law PPT



Penology and Victimology PPT



Result - April - 2017

Sr.No	Cours	Class Wise Result						Total Result			Pass %
		Pass	S. Class	H.S.Class	First Class	Fail	Total	T.Pass	T. Fail	Total	
1	LL.B - I	5	9	8	1	79	102	23	79	102	23%
2	LL.B - II	17	16	2	0	56	91	35	56	91	38%
3	LL.B - III	0	10	28	13	22	73	51	22	73	70%
4	BA.LL.B - I	36	17	9	3	27	92	65	27	92	71%
5	BA.LL.B - II	81	10	7	1	35	134	99	35	134	74%
6	BA.LL.B - III	24	27	6	1	74	132	58	74	132	44%
7	BA.LL.B - IV	22	17	8	1	25	73	48	25	73	66%
8	BA.LL.B - V	0	4	14	5	16	39	23	16	39	59%
9	DTL	0	8	3	0	51	62	11	51	62	22%
10	DCL	0	2	2	6	15	25	10	15	25	40%
12	DIPR	0	2	3	3	7	15	8	7	15	53%
13	DLL & LW	0	2	11	12	10	35	25	10	35	71%
15	LL.M - I	13	0	0	0	0	13	13	0	13	100%
16	LL.M - II	0	0	16	3	7	26	19	7	26	73%


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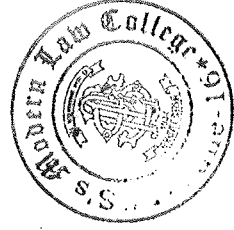


Result - April - 2018

Sr.No	Cours	Class Wise Result						Total Result			Pass %
		Pass	S. Class	H.S.Class	First Class	Fail	Total	T.Pass	T.Fail	Total	
1	LL.B - I	19	37	14	4	12	86	74	12	86	86%
2	LL.B - II	44	39	9	1	28	121	93	28	121	76%
3	LL.B - III	0	8	23	9	12	52	40	12	52	76%
4	BALL.B - I	38	39	1	10	16	104	88	16	104	85%
5	BALL.B - II	103	12	10	0	43	168	125	43	168	74%
6	BALL.B - III	60	50	24	0	31	165	134	31	165	81%
7	BALL.B - IV	25	34	18	2	7	86	79	7	86	91%
8	BALL.B - V	0	7	24	11	8	50	42	8	50	84%
9	DTL	0	6	2	0	27	35	8	27	35	22%
10	DCL	0	3	6	15	14	38	24	14	38	63%
12	DIPR	0	2	6	13	10	31		10	31	67%
13	DLL & LW	0	19	24	7	10	60	50	10	60	83%
15	LL.M - I	32	0	0	0	0	32	32	0	32	100%
16	LL.M - II	0	0	0	9	5	14	9	5	14	64%

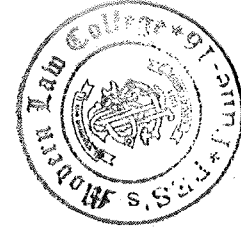
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Result - April - 2019

Sr.No	Cours	Class Wise Result						Total Result			Pass %
		Pass	S. Class	H.S. Class	First Class	Fail	Total	T. Pass	T. Fail	Total	
1	LL.B - I	169	0	0	0	0	169	169	0	169	100%
2	LL.B - II	34	37	33	14	8	126	118	8	126	93%
3	LL.B - III	4	68	0	12	17	101	84	17	101	83%
4	BA.LL.B - I	33	37	0	32	9	111	102	9	111	91%
5	BA.LL.B - II	96	48	0	25	12	181	169	12	181	93%
6	BA.LL.B - III	40	30	0	0	42	112	70	42	112	62%
7	BA.LL.B - IV	71	49	17	0	10	147	137	10	147	93%
8	BA.LL.B - V	0	20	26	26	9	81	72	9	81	88%
9	DTL	10	17	7	6	20	60	40	20	60	67%
10	DCL	0	7	7	23	19	56	37	19	56	66%
12	DIPR	2	4	9	4	16	35	19	16	35	54%
13	DLL & LW	0	1	10	1	1	13	12	1	13	92%
15	LL.M - I	17	0	0	0	8	25	17	8	25	68%
16	LL.M - II	0	0	1	18	5	24	19	5	24	79%



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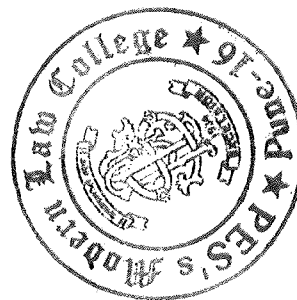
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Result - April - 2020

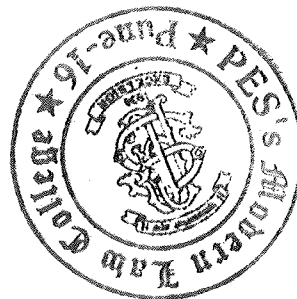
Sr.No	Cours	Class Wise Result										Total Result			Pass %
		Pass	S. Class	H.S. Class	First Class	Fail	Total	T.Pass	T.Fail	Total		T.Pass	T.Fail	Total	
1	LL.B - I	38	48	38	42	17	183	166	17	183		166	17	183	91%
2	LL.B - II	18	40	44	44	12	158	146	12	158		146	12	158	92%
3	LL.B - III	0	0	10	45	1	56	55	1	56		55	1	56	98%
4	BA.LL.B - I	28	24	0	55	2	109	107	2	109		107	2	109	98%
5	BA.LL.B - II	24	63	0	77	2	166	164	2	166		164	2	166	98%
6	BA.LL.B - III	15	87	0	58	2	162	160	2	162		160	2	162	98%
7	BA.LL.B - IV	37	30	0	15	5	87	82	5	87		82	5	87	94%
8	BA.LL.B - V	0	4	1	143	6	154	148	6	154		148	6	154	96%
9	DTL	1	4	3	39	12	59	47	12	59		47	12	59	79%
10	DCL	0	0	0	61	4	65	61	4	65		61	4	65	93%
12	DIPR	0	0	1	40	2	43	41	2	43		41	2	43	95%
13	DLL & LW	0	3	4	36	3	46	43	3	46		43	3	46	93%
15	LL.M - I	38	0	0	0	6	44	38	6	44		38	6	44	86%
16	LL.M - II	0	0	0	21	4	25	21	4	25		21	4	25	84%


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Result - April - 2021

Sr.No	Cours	Class Wise Result						Total Result			Pass %
		Pass	S. Class	H.S. Class	First Class	Fail	Total	T.Pass	T. Fail	Total	
1	LL.B - I	6	0	0	185	1	192	191	1	192	99%
2	LL.B - II	0	0	25	127	5	157	152	5	157	96%
3	LL.B - III	0	0	20	85	4	109	105	4	109	96%
4	BA.LL.B - I	0	0	121	0	0	121	121	0	121	100%
5	BA.LL.B - II	0	0	0	114	2	116	114	2	116	98%
6	BA.LL.B - III	0	0	0	103	0	103	103	0	103	100%
7	BA.LL.B - IV	0	0	0	137	1	138	137	1	138	99%
8	BA.LL.B - V	0	0	0	102	1	103	102	1	103	99%
9	DTL	9	0	9	36	6	60	54	6	60	90%
10	DCL	1	0	0	37	0	38	38	0	38	100%
12	DIPR	0	0	2	15	3	20	17	3	20	85%
13	DLL & LW	0	0	0	36	0	36	36	0	36	100%
15	LL.M - I	56	0	0	0	0	56	56	0	56	100%
16	LL.M - II	0	0	0	37	4	41	37	4	41	90%



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