

SHAHU SHIKSHAN SANSTHA'S (PANDHARPUR)
NALANDA LAW COLLEGE

(Affiliated To University of Mumbai)
(REGD. NO. BPT ACT F - 712 SOLAPUR)

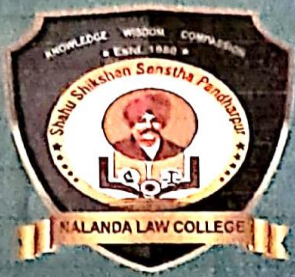
Plot No. 2, RSC 34, Gorai-II, Borivali (West), Mumbai - 400 091.
● Email : nalandalawcollege172@gmail.com ● Tel.: 022-2867 3210, 2868 8184
● Website : nalandalawcollege.in ● Mobile: 7304180489

Criteria – 2

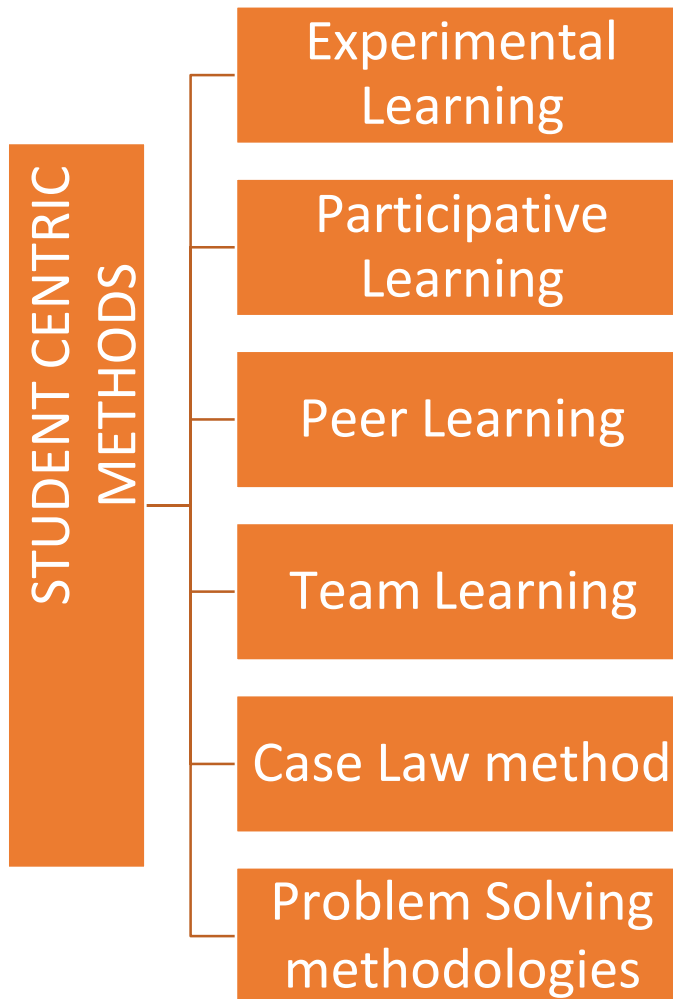
Teaching -Learning and Evaluation

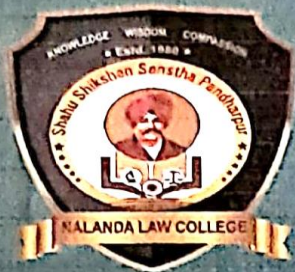
2.3. TEACHING- LEARNING PROCESS

2.3.1. Student centric methods, such as experiential learning, participative learning, peer learning, team teaching, case law method and problem-solving methodologies are used for enhancing learning experience and teachers use ICT-enabled tools including online resources for effective teaching learning process.



2.3.1 STUDENT CENTRIC METHODS





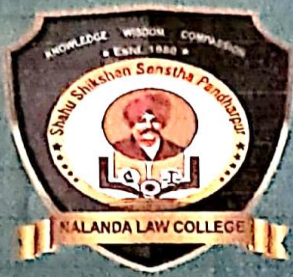
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INDEX

SR. NO.	EXPERIMENTAL LEARNING	PARTICIPATIVE LEARNING	PEER LEARNING	TEAM LEARNING	CASE LAW LEARNING	PROBLEM SOLVING METHODOLOGIES
1	Moot Court	Class Participation	Teacher Mentor	MOU – Collaboration	Case Study – 1 Amendments RTI Act.	Curriculum Flexibility (Added Courses)
2	Internship in Law Firm	Research	Student Member	Free Legal AID Clinic	Case Study –II Article Love Jihad	Curriculum Enrichment (Cross Cutting Issues)
3	Client Counselling Competition	Blended learning with ICT Tools	Mentor – Mentee Teaching – Learning	Legal Counselling Centre	Case Study –III Right to privacy, Private & State	Remedial Classes
4			Para Legal Volunteers (Learners)		Case Study –IV Transfer of High Court Judge	



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This college is very focused on student centric methods of teaching and learning and evaluation. It operates '**experimental learning**' through moot court, simulations and Externship. There is '**Participative learning**' such as class participation, Research operation, paper writing, paper presentation and papers publication along with blended learning using ICT tools.

The **peer learning method** is also followed through Para Legal Volunteers, with rather than for learning and peer learning groups formation. College also adopts '**Team learning Methodology**' which deals with women's cell, child right cell and legal counselling center. College also deals with case law method to make students to be more perfect. It may go through '**case law study**' guide teaching. Case law study methods and case law study websites. '**The problem-solving teaching**' can be implemented through remedial classes, IRAC & MIRAT methods for problem solving teaching and learning.

College organizes the moot court which helps law students to participate, learn the application of curriculum knowledge to argue, to defend, to raise objections and to interrogate.

College provides ICT enabled teaching learning with simulation. It is a model that mimics the operation of one existing or proposed system of law court, provides evidences for decision making by being able to test different scenarios. College advices students to an externship. It is an experimental learning. It involves shadowing seniors during their workdays in law process, in court in client dealing etc.

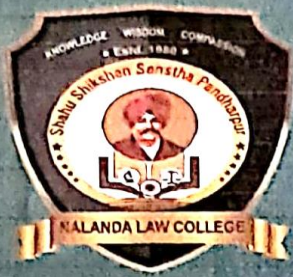
Active Class Participation, research and online – offline lectures by teachers helps them to undergo participative learning.

College has advance learner peer groups. It guides discusses and teaches to junior teachers or slow learners as a frequent meeting. The Senior Veteran Lawyers deliver online and offline lectures to student and interaction as in question answer form under peer learning. Law College students always act and work as para legal volunteers in community.

Team learning is the group of judiciary related individuals to increase spirit of teaching and learning. Case law is also part of teaching – learning along with problem solving methodologies as problem solving teaching learning process.




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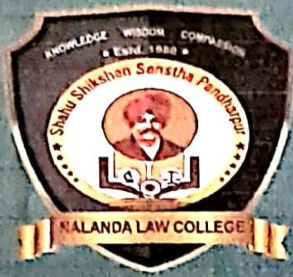
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A. EXPERIMENTAL LEARNING

1. Moot Court

2. Internship in Law Firm

3. Client Counselling Competition



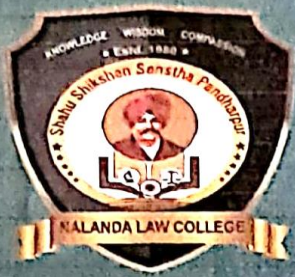
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2. Supporting Document of 2.3.1 Student Centric Method

A.EXPERIMENTAL LEARNING



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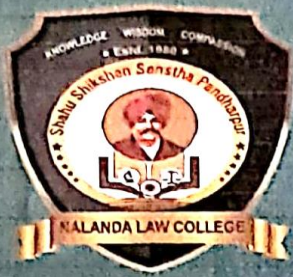
1. MOOT COURT

Moot Court serves as the legal school's laboratory, where theoretical understanding meets real-world scenarios for testing. It equips students with hands-on skills vital for resolving legal complexities, offering practical insights.

NALANDA LAW COLLEGE, thrives on a vibrant mooting tradition, emphasizing its pivotal role as an essential pursuit for its students. This year, on **16th October 2023**, NALANDA LAW COLLEGE is poised to host its Edition of **Intra Moot Court Competition**, inviting legal enthusiasts from its college to showcase their advocacy and research prowess. This event isn't just about competing; it's about meeting fellow legal aficionados and learning together. Participants, amidst spirited debates and scholarly exchanges, are encouraged to transcend conventional perspectives and embrace innovative legal ideas.



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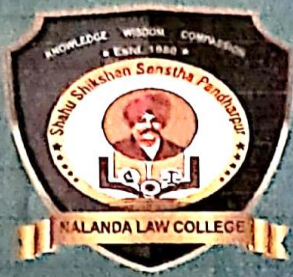
2. Internship in Law Firm

58 8184

Sr. no.	Law Firm (Senior Advocate/s)	Student Undergoing Internship	Class	Duration Schedule
1	Adv. Vikas Gupta Firm D-201, Parshwa Nagar, New Sai Petrol Pump, Mira Road (E) Mumbai - 411107	1 Kanojiya Saloni	L.L.B. -I	November, 2022 to December, 2022
		2 Shirodkar Dhananjay	F.Y.L.L.B.	
		3 Chowkedar Manohar	F.Y.L.L.B.	
		4 Mhatre Gaurav	F.Y.L.L.B.	
		5 Morab Nikita	F.Y.L.L.B.	
		6 Bhatia Farida	F.Y.L.L.B.	
2	Adv. Sonia Ghatkopar Firm 603/ Satyashree Apartment, Charkop , Sec. 1, Kandivali (W) Mumbai - 400067	1 Londe Prathamesh	F.Y.L.L.B.	November, 2022 to December, 2022
		2 Naik Vishakha	F.Y.L.L.B.	
		3 Tajage Akshay	F.Y.L.L.B.	
		4 Pathak Krishna	F.Y.L.L.B.	
		5 Modi Pushiti	F.Y.L.L.B.	
		6 Kolapak Vrishali	F.Y.L.L.B.	
3	Adv. Nilesh Yadav Firm 708/7 th floor, Magic Square, Poddar Road, Malad (E) Mumbai - 400097	1 Kamath Varsha	S.Y.L.L.B.	November, 2022 to December, 2022
		2 Jain Priyanka	S.Y.L.L.B.	
		3 Gore Suresh	S.Y.L.L.B.	
		4 Naik Sneha	S.Y.L.L.B.	
		5 Bendre Sonia	S.Y.L.L.B.	
		6 Khurana Nitin	S.Y.L.L.B.	
4	Adv. Anita Pathak Firm 1-A, Lodha Bhai Mansion, Opp. Churni Road(E), Mumbai - 400004	1 Patil Vivek	S.Y.L.L.B.	November, 2022 to January, 2023
		2 Apte Anjali	S.Y.L.L.B.	
		3 Pedhnekar Sawant	S.Y.L.L.B.	
		4 Tripathi Veena	S.Y.L.L.B.	
5	Adv. Nilesh Yadav Firm 708/7 th floor, Magic Square, Poddar Road, Malad (E) Mumbai - 400097	1 Dubey Meenakshi	S.Y.B.A.L.L.B	March, 2023 to May, 2023
		2 Durai Sona	S.Y.B.A.L.L.B	
		3 Shaikh Amir	S.Y.B.A.L.L.B	
		4 Vishwakarma Anil	S.Y.B.A.L.L.B	
		5 Prajapati Suman	S.Y.B.A.L.L.B	
		6 Masurkar Shubhada	S.Y.B.A.L.L.B	
6	Adv. Vikas Gupta Firm D-201, Parshwa Nagar, New Sai Petrol Pump, Mira Road (E) Mumbai - 411107	1 Karina Kanojia	F.Y.B.A.L.L.B.	March, 2023 to May, 2023
		2 Tiwari Saksshi	F.Y.B.A.L.L.B.	
		3 Mhaprulkar Sayli	F.Y.B.A.L.L.B.	
		4 Kelkar Tanvi	F.Y.B.A.L.L.B.	
		5 Jadhav Ruchita	F.Y.B.A.L.L.B.	
		6 Pal Suraj	F.Y.B.A.L.L.B.	
7	Adv. Sonia Ghatkopar Firm 603/ Satyashree Apartment, Charkop , Sec. 1, Kandivali (W) Mumbai - 400067	1 Samel Akshay	L.L.B-I	March, 2023 to May, 2023
		2 Shinde Pramod	L.L.B-I	
		3 Thakur Suyash	L.L.B-I	
		4 Mahadik Ramesh	L.L.B-I	
		5 Lashkare Vishal	L.L.B-I	
		6 Montry Jyoti	L.L.B-I	



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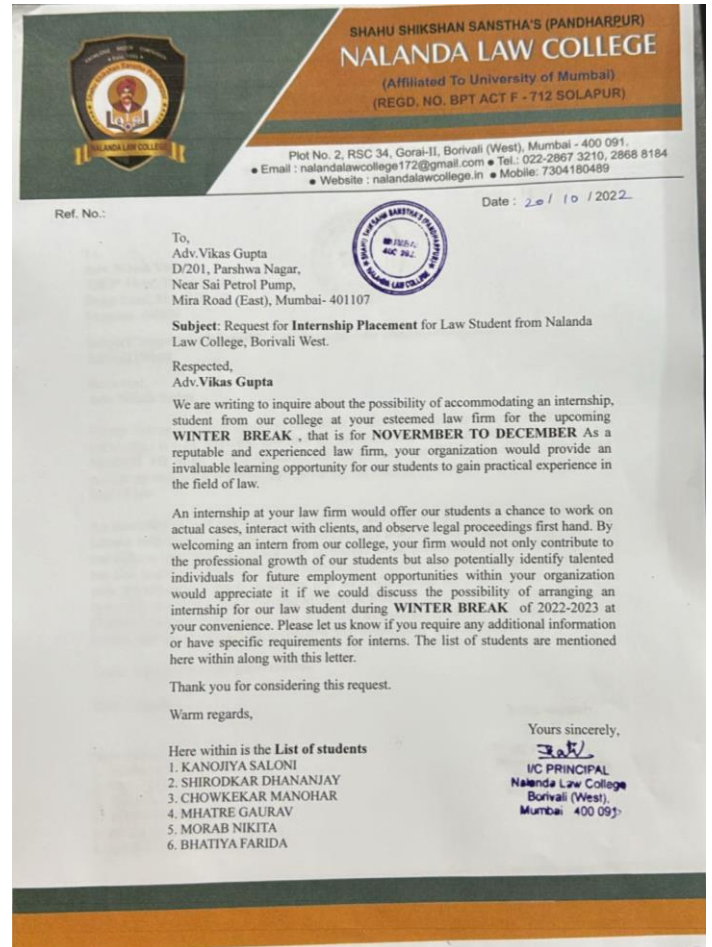
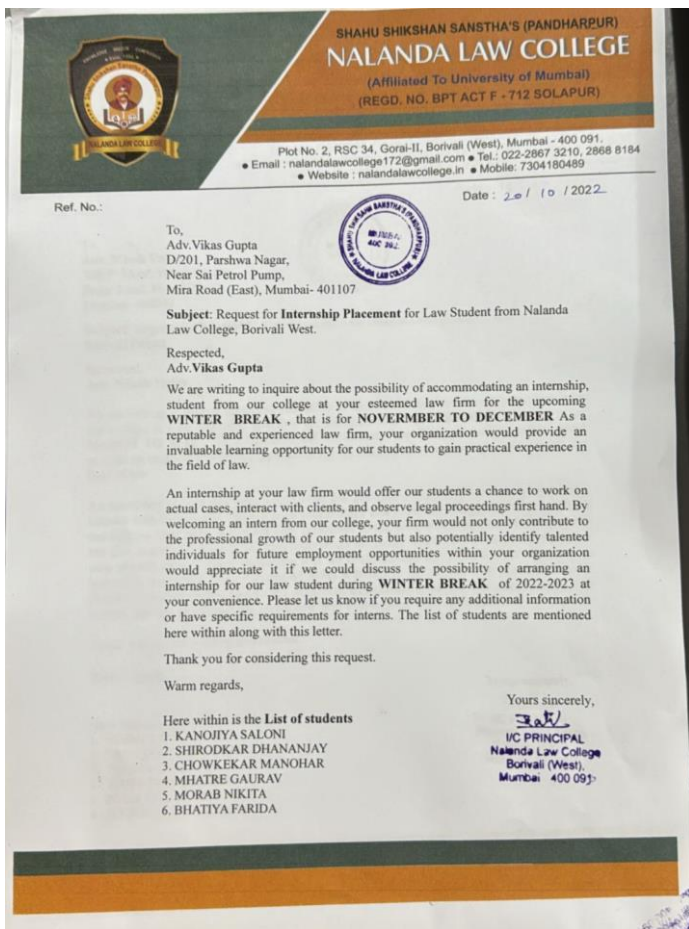


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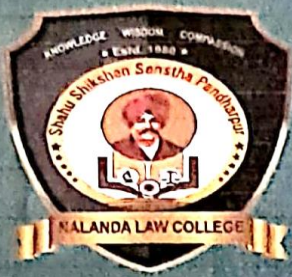
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2. Internship in Law Firm



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Advocates & Legal Consultants

Ref. : 59/23
Date : 05/01/2023

EXPERIENCE CERTIFICATE

TO WHOM SO EVER IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that Ms.Soniya Ghotekar from Nalanda Law Collage Mumbai has successfully completed Internship with our law firm from 25th July 2022 to 1st September 2022.

During her internship she was exposed to various activities like drafting, legal research, interaction with clients, court appearance etc.

We found her extremely inquisitive and dedicated. she was very much interested in getting into the depth of the law to understand it better.

Her association with us was fruitful and we wish her all the success in her future endeavours.

Sincerely,

For Sui Generis & Legal Consultant

Designation: Junior Advocate

Contact details: 9223281789

Place: MUMBAI



Address : A/213, Patel Shopping Center, Sainath Road, Malad (W), Mumbai 400 064.
● suigeneris@consultant.com ● www.sui-generis.in



Khyristor Legal



ADV. AJAY KAILASHNATH DUBEY

B.Com, LL.M (Business Law), LL.M (Intellectual property rights), PGDIPR, PGDADR

PLOT NO 408 ROOM NO 26 VIDYA CHS SECTOR 4 CHARKOP KANDIVALI WEST MUMBAI 67 TEL: 28690382 / 9867749304
Email: -khyristor.consultancy@gmail.com / ajv_dubey@yahoo.com

REF NO: - KL-422A-2023

Date: 01/11/2022

CERTIFICATE OF EXCELLENCE

TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that **DNYANESHWAR KAMBLE**, Student of School of Law of **Nalanda Law College, Mumbai**, has completed his/her internship as Para Legal i.e the period of 1st November 2022 to 30th November 2022 under my guidance.

I have found him/her to be a self-starter who is motivated, duty-bound and hard-working. She/he performed satisfactorily with good behavior and she/he was punctual at a time to report before me day to day. She/he worked on his assignment and his performance was Par Satisfactory.

His ability to settle comfortably within this period and work diligently is impressive. She/he will be an asset to any organization that he works with. Our best wishes are with him in his/her career and academic pursuit.

For **KHYRISTOR LEGAL**



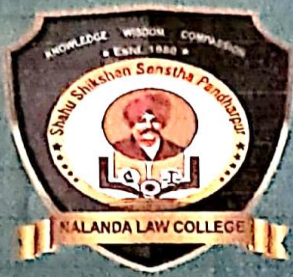
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3. Client Counselling Competition

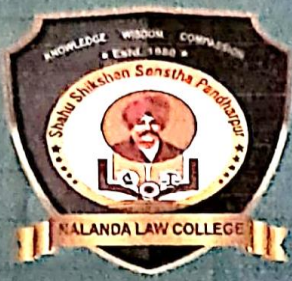
Client counselling for law students involves teaching future lawyers the skills and techniques necessary to effectively communicate with and advise clients. This type of training focuses on developing active listening skills, asking probing questions, showing empathy, and demonstrating professionalism. Law students learn how to build rapport with clients, establish trust, and manage client expectations. The goal of **Nalanda Law College, Borivali** is to empower students to provide practical legal advice and guidance while maintaining ethical standards and confidentiality. Ultimately, client counselling for law students aims to prepare them for real-world interactions with clients in legal practice.

With the passing of time, the legal profession evolved and the concept of client-centred counselling became an acceptable practice. The concept of client counselling or client-centred counselling involves the lawyer to assist his client in taking the decisions and not take decisions on behalf of them. Unlike other counselling, in legal counselling, the client might be looking for possible remedies for his situation.

As lawyers, our duty is to ensure that our client gets the best and nothing else and an important part of it is counselling your client properly and enabling them to make the right decisions. Client counselling is not even completely a skill, it is something that can be learned and mastered via practice.



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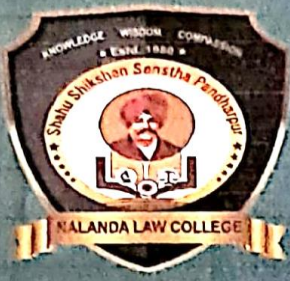
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INTRA CLIENT COUNSELING COMPETITION 2022-2023

Convener.
Prof. Milind Gajdhane

Faculty Coordinator
Adv. Rameshwari Dubey
(+91 8850-880741)

Student Coordinator
Ayush Choubey.
(+91 93219 87419)
Tejas Bane
(+91 70455 78867)

NO REGISTRATION FEE

Important Date: 6th May, 2022

ABOUT THE COMPETITION

The competition will be held in 4 rounds

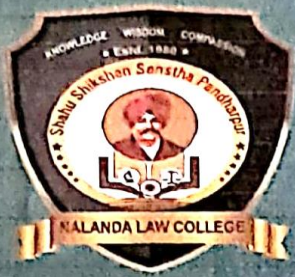
1. Preliminary round
2. Quater final round
3. Semi-final round
4. Final round

REWARDS:

- Certificate to Winner
- Certificate to Best Lawyer
- Certificate of Excellence to Runners up
- Certificate of Participation to all



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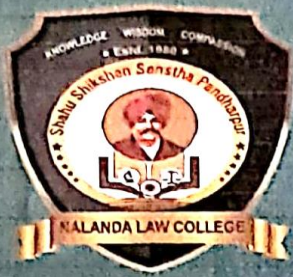
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Supporting Document of 2. 3. 1

**B. PARTICIPATIVE
LEARNING**



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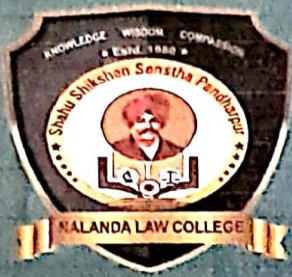
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PARTICIPATIVE LEARNING

1. Class Participation

2. Research

**3. Blended learning with
ICT Tools**



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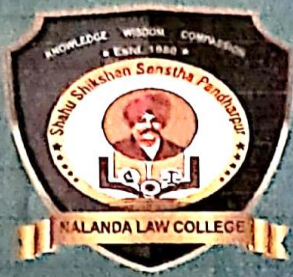
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B. PARTICIPATIVE LEARNING

1. CLASS PARTICIPATION



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2. RESEARCH

Nalanda Law College Gorai, Borivali, Mumbai



The IQAC and Research Committee of
Nalanda Law College, Gorai, Borivali, Mumbai

Organizes

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

on

Role of Women in Legal Education - Retrospect and Prospect

8th March 2023

Researchers, Faculties, Experts and Students are cordially invited for knowledge Fest.

Sub-Themes:

Distinctiveness of Woman Lawyer
Historical Judgments by Woman Judge
Distinguished Woman Lawyer in Past
Dimensional Woman Lawyer in Present
Past Status of Girls Students in Law Colleges
Present Status of Girls Students in Law Colleges
Prospect of Girls Students in Judicial
Statistical Analysis of Prospect of Women's as Lawyer/Judge

ORGANISING COMMITTEE

(Professors of Nalanda Law College)
1. PROF DEVENDRA SINGH
2. PROF DURGA NAIK
3. PROF NALANDA BADEKAR

(Professors of Devjibhai Hariya Law College)
4. DR. ANJULA SHRIKRUSHNA CHOUBE
5. MR. K. SHIRPURE
6. MRS. SHWETA SHETTY

Nalanda Law College Gorai, Borivali, Mumbai

KEY NOTE SPEAKER



Mr. Tanmay Sarkar
Founder & Director
STRIKERS Training and consulting Hub

CHIEF GUEST



Mr. Ashok Kheelare
Retired Dist. Judge

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Dr. Jagannath B. Patil
I/C Principal
Nalanda Law College

PATRON



Mr. Abraham Awale
Chairman
Shahu Shikshan Sanstha



Mr. Abraham Awale
Chairman
Shahu Shikshan Sanstha

IMPORTANT DATES

Submit Paper at nalandalawcollege172@gmail.com

Last Date of Paper Submission: 1st March 2023

Paper Acceptance Notification: 4th March 2023

Date of Conference: 8th March 2023

Payment Details

Registration Fees: Rs. 700 /-
Acc. Name: Nalanda Law College, Mumbai
Acc. No. 60115846821
IFSC Code: MAHB0001149

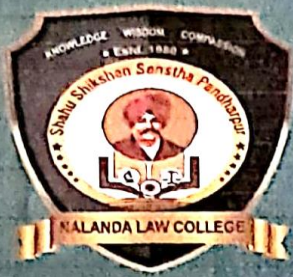
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www.nalandalawcollege.in



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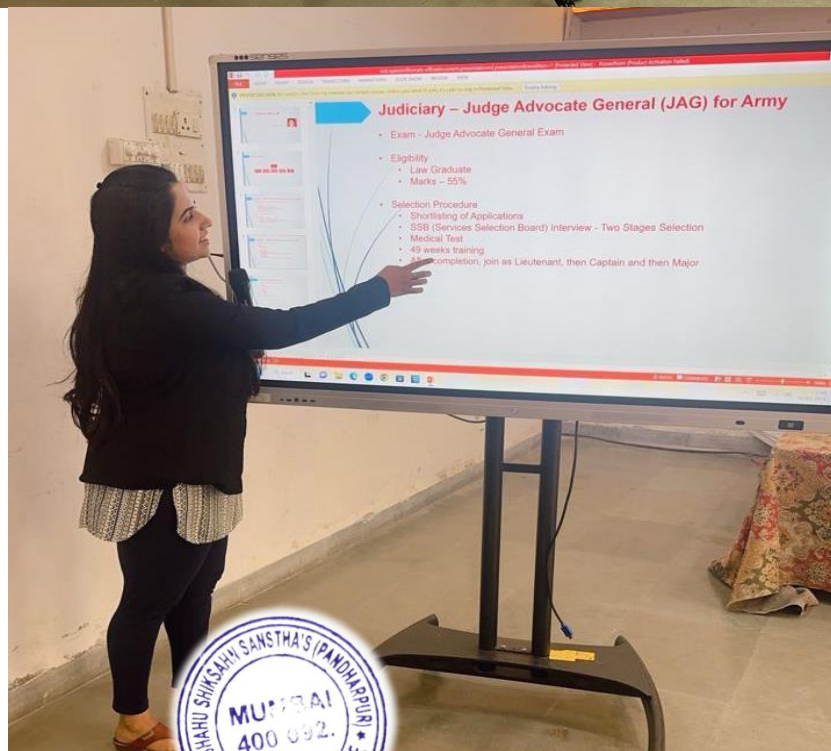
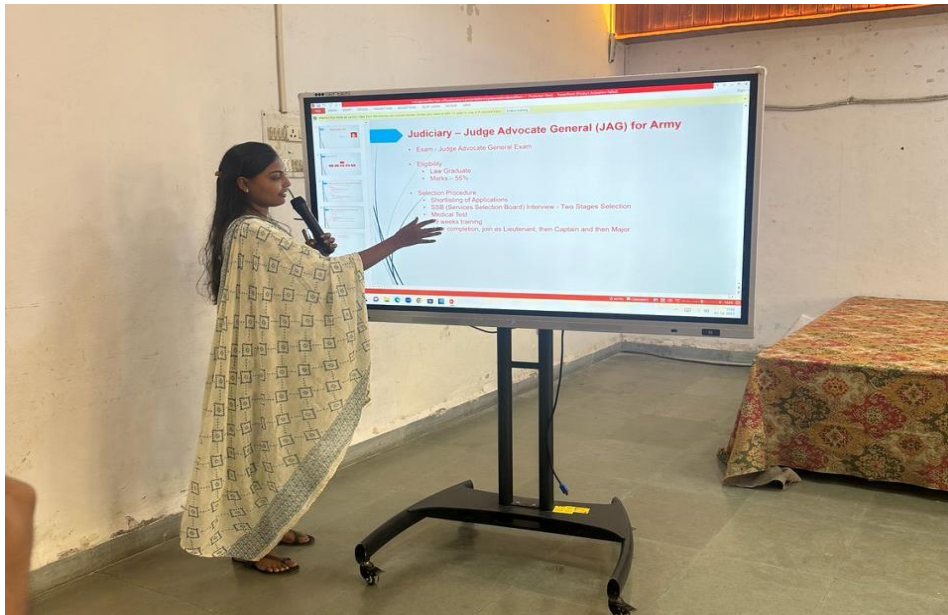


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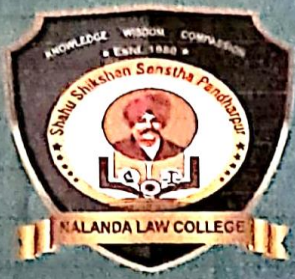
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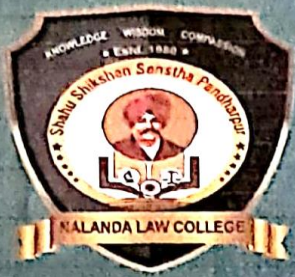
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C. PEER LEARNING



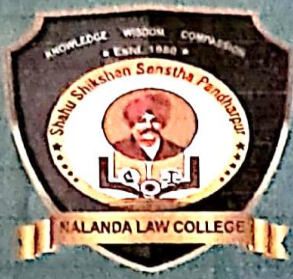
PEER LEARNING

1. Teacher Mentors

2. Student Mentors

3. Mentor – Mentee Teaching – Learning

**4. Para Legal Volunteers
(Learners)**



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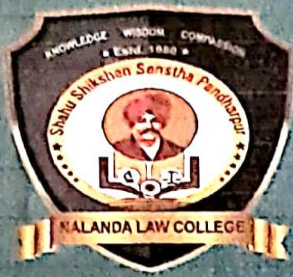
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1. Teacher Mentor

B. PEER LEARNING



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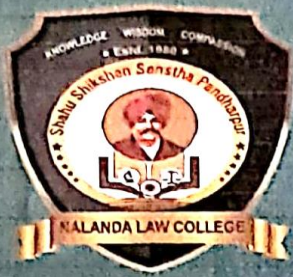
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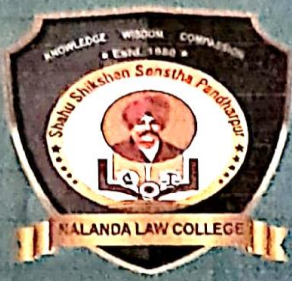
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3. Mentor – Mentee Teaching – Learning



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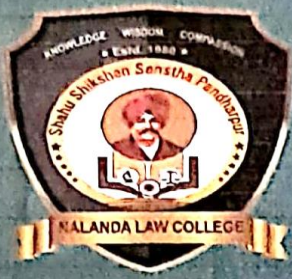
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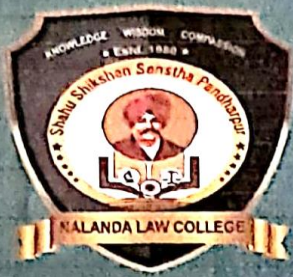


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D. TEAM LEARNING



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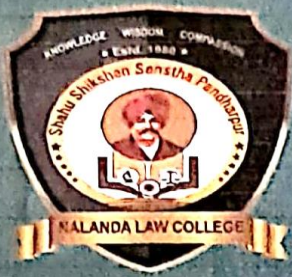
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TEAM LEARNING

1.MOU – Collaboration

2.Free Legal AID Clinic

3.Legal Counselling Centre



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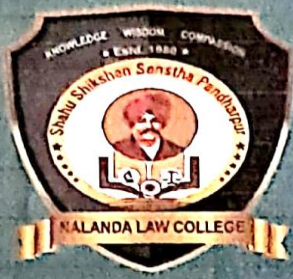
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List of MOU with Colleges

Sr. No.	Name of College	MOU Date From-To
1	Siddharth College of Law	2020-21 to 2023-24
2	Siddharth College of Commerce & Economics	2020-21 to 2023-24
3	Siddharth College of Arts, Science & Commerce	2020-21 to 2023-24
4	Oriental College of Law	2020-21 to 2023-24
5	Ambedkar College of Law	2020-21 to 2023-24
6	Ambedkar College of Commerce & Economics	2020-21 to 2023-24
7	Shree L. R. Tiwari College of Law	2020-21 to 2023-24
8	SSS P Devjibhai Hariya Law College	2020-21 to 2023-24
9	Rizvi Law College	2020-21 to 2023-24
10	Agnel School of Law	2020-21 to 2023-24
11	Rajarshi Shahu Law College	2020-21 to 2023-24
12	SSS Adhyapak Mahavidyalaya (B.Ed)	2020-21 to 2023-24
13	Children Welfare Centre's College of Law	2020-21 to 2023-24
14	M. M. Jagtap College of Arts, Commerce Science	2020-21 to 2023-24
15	St. Rocks' College of Law	2020-21 to 2023-24
16	Dayanand College of Law	2020-21 to 2023-24

List of MOU with NGOs

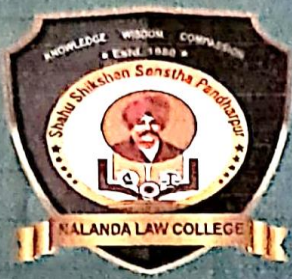
1	Career Managers	2023-24 to 2025-26
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List of MOU with Employers

1	Adv. Vikas Subedar Gupta	2021-22 to 2023-24
2	Adv. Manjula Biswas	2021-22 to 2023-24
3	Adv. Soniya Ghotekar	2021-22 to 2023-24
4	SJ & Associates	2022-23 to 2024-25



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Ref. No.: _____ Date: 7/4/2020

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

The Principal
Nalanda Law College
Plot No.2, RSC 34, Gorai-II
Borivali (W), Mumbai-400091

BETWEEN

The Principal
Siddharth College of
Commerce and Economics
348, Anand Bhavan,
3rd floor, Dr. D-N> Road,
Fort, Mumbai - 400001.

MOU is 1) No Legal Binding on either side
2) No monetary gain / loss / Investment on either side
3) Any Party may withdraw from MOU with prior consent / discussion/mutual Consideration.

MOU is for (The parties intend to)

- To engage students and scholars in industrial Internship Programme.
- Collaboration-operation and interaction for academic development as per industry.
- Collaboration-operation and interaction for grooming the students for job ready.
- Collaboration-operation and interaction for placement of the students in industry.
- Collaboration-operation and interaction for any related and mutual activities in college and industries.
- Period from 2020-21 to 2023-24.

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Mumbai, Maharashtra

Principal
Siddharth College of
Commerce and Economics
Fort, Mumbai.

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Ref. No.: NLL/100 Date: 30/05/2020

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

The Principal
Nalanda Law College
Plot No.2, RSC 34, Gorai-II
Borivali (W), Mumbai-400091

BETWEEN

The Principal
Siddharth College of Arts,
Science & Commerce
Purshotamdas Thakurdas Marg,
Outram Road , Fort,
Mumbai, Maharashtra 400001

MOU is 1) No Legal Binding on either side
2) No monetary gain / loss / Investment on either side
3) Any Party may withdraw from MOU with prior consent / discussion/mutual Consideration.

MOU is for (The parties intend to)

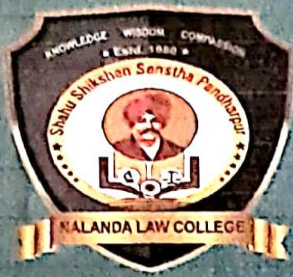
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- Collaboration-operation and interaction for any related and mutual activities in college and industries.
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Mumbai, Maharashtra

Principal
Siddharth College of Arts,
Science & Commerce
Mumbai, Maharashtra.



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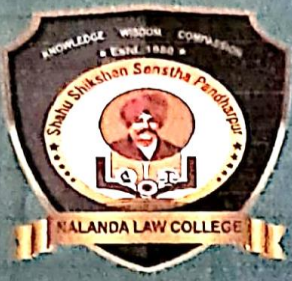
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2. Free Legal AID Clinic

LEGAL AID



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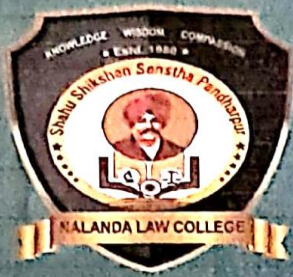
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LEGAL COUNSELING CENTER



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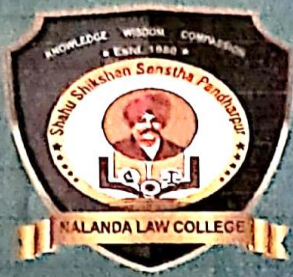
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E. CASE LAW LEARNING



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CASE LAW LEARNING

1. Case Study – 1 Amendments RTI Act.

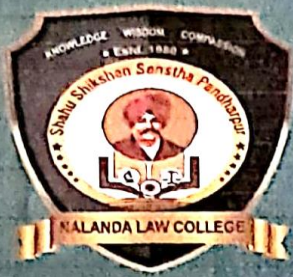
**2. Case Study –II
Article Love Jihad**

**3. Case Study –III
Right to privacy, Private & State**

**4. Case Study –IV
Transfer of High Court Judge**



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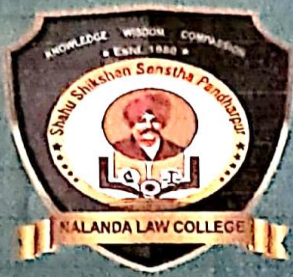
1. Case Study – 1 Amendments RTI Act.

My view on Amendments to RTI 2019

1. The Right To Information Act , 2005 was enacted by repealing the Freedom of Information Act 2002. The object of legislating RTI was for giving every citizen access to information controlled by public authorities. Under the Act it was obligatory upon the authority to provide information and maintain records consistent with its operation needs. The object of the Act was to promote openness, transparency and accountability in administration. The person desirous of obtaining information shall make a request in writing or through electronic means to the concerned Public Information Officer specifying the particulars of the information sought by him and the Public Information Commissioner shall within thirty days either provide the information required on payment of prescribed fee or reject the request for reasons for the reason and grounds as set out under section 8 and 9 of the Act. If the person was aggrieved by the order, he could exercise his right of preferring first appeal and further second appeal before the Central Information Commissioner.
2. The new law strengthen the freedom of press because under the Official Secrets Act the authorities usually denied the information relating to government documents. The freedom of information is basically a citizens right but the freedom of press is not different than the citizens right. It is the press which discloses the matters relating to public importance and strengthens democracy. RTI was considered to be an incarnation of the Fundamental Right guaranteed under the Constitution of India under Article 19(1)(a) which guaranteed freedom of speech and expression. Freedom to speak also guaranteed freedom to know.
3. RTI has helped millions of people to empower themselves, resolve their grievance through just Rs 10/- Application which had led to transparency, in preventing corruption in thousands of small government offices. Many of them have been beaten, killed, threatened and have lost their lives just because of their courage and determination to persist. there were segment of people who believed that their corrupt practices would come to light.
4. RTI was a globally celebrated legislation as it was meant that the function of the State (Governance) would be accountable to individual. It was passed after critical examination of the standing committee. The function included implementing constitutional right standing between the individual and state and this require independence and autonomy.
5. On 19th July 2019 , Mr. Jitendra Singh, Minister of State for Ministry of Personnel introduced the Bill for Amendment to the RTI. On 22nd July 2019, Lok Sabha passed the Right to Information (Amendment Bill) 2019. While 218 members voted in favour of the Right to Information (Amendment Bill) 2019, 79 went against the bill. Mr. Jitendra Singh introduced the bill stating that the Information Commissioner was a statutory body and it was anomaly to equate it to a constitutional body like the Election Commissioner who has been given a constitutional right. An anomaly drawn that the Central Information Commissioner is ranked equivalent to Supreme



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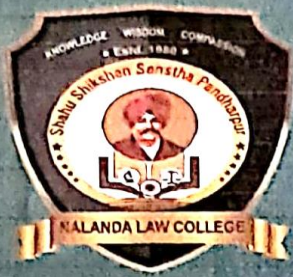
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court judges if the power of the Central Information Commissioner is to be seen, however the orders of the Information Commissioner can be challenged in High Court. Therefore there is an apparent anomaly in the status of the Information Commissioner which is required to be modified and rectified, explained the Minister.

6. The Minister further went on to explain that the Amendment is merely an enabling legislation and Government has no ulterior motives and neither the government is interfering in the authority of the Commissioner. The amendment is not an attempt to undermine the autonomy of the Information Commissioner but to bring uniformity in the categorisation of services. The reason for amendment is that the mandate of the Election Commissioner and Information Commissioner is different and hence the service conditions have to be rationalised accordingly.
7. Let us see as to what could be the cause or what triggered the Government to carry out amendment and bring the Central Information Commissioner and Information Commissioner within the category of so called "sarkari baabu" and whether the amendment is justified?
8. At present as per the RTI Act, the salary and allowances of the CIC and IC are same as that of Chief Election Commissioner and Election Commissioner respectively which enjoys a constitutional status as per the provisions of the Constitution of India. Therefore RTI Act gives special status and privileges so that they can work autonomously without any fear from the central body. Currently the tenure is fixed for a period of five years. Amendment means that their tenure can be fixed as per executive rules framed by the Central Government. Today the CIC and IC functionaries are delved with the responsibility of providing information of the government offices to the citizens so that transparency prevails and the citizen comes to know what is happening in the government offices save and except the office which fall under the exception category. Now, pursuant to the amendment, the appointment to the offices of CIC and IC shall be by Government under the executive rules framed by the Central Government and the Government shall be at will to fix the tenure of CIC and IC and hence can remove, transfer of CIC and IC at their own will. RTI information is sought against the Government and pursuant to the new amendment the appointment of offices of CIC and IC shall be by Government. Can you expect the transparency. If there is no changes to the powers and autonomy of the CIC and IC then what was the need for the amendment.
9. The present tenure of CIC as per section 16 of RTI is fixed for a period of 5 years. Section 16 has been amended to say, "for such term as may be prescribed by the Government". Similarly section 27 has been amended to give, "making power to the central Government to determine, pay, allowance, service conditions of CIC and IC."
10. Let us analyse some past orders against the Government or its concerned people. Everybody must be aware of the fate of CIC Mr Sridhar Acharyala who had disclosed information by virtue of his order in respect of the educational qualification of our Hon'ble P.M. Mr Narendra Modi. The disclosure order such made led to transfer of the said CIC from HRD Ministry. Here is one such case where a CIC gives information of a prominent personality who is our Hon'ble P.M. to a citizen and the affect is that the said CIC lost charge of files related to HRD Ministry. Imagine when a Government employee is appointed who has to give information against a Government. Can the same autonomy be still maintained.
11. After the demonetization and lapse of considerable time period information was sought in respect of black money being retrieved by the Government. The information given revealed the



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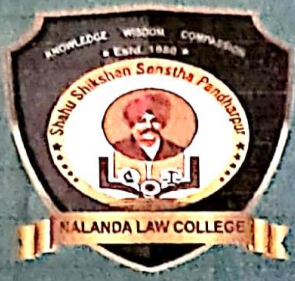
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falsity of the claims of the government as approximately 99% of the cash came back into the coffers of Government.

12. While steps are taken few businessmen and taxortion has come into place leading to commission of suicides of some of the prominent business class of people, one such being the founder of CCD, Mr Siddhartha against there was not even demand letter issued from tax authorities, but the same was published in news papers that the said CCD owner is a defaulter of crores of rupees, whereas there are few who are enjoying the being high class businessmen even when they happen to be huge defaulters. On one such information being sought, RBI Director, Mr Raghuram Ranjan submitted the list of defaulters and it was then a citizen came to know about the list of defaulters and then same came to be published on public platform.
13. Then details of RBI board meeting was sought by a citizen that transpired prior to demonetization. Information was provided that there was a meeting held at 5.30 p.m. in New Delhi on November 2016 almost two and half hours before Hon'ble P.M. Modi in and address to the nation announced demonetisation decision on 8th November 2016. In an RTI apply the central Bank had reed flagged concerns over the Government claims on curbing black money and counterfeit notes, citing most cash was in form of real sector assets.
14. An RBI reply further revealed that within five days of demonetisation, scrapped currency bills worth Rs. 3118.51 crore were deposited in eleven Gujrat District Co operative Banks linked to (BJP). Mr Amit Shah was a director in a few of them. This was done at a time when all through nation co operative banks were not allowed to commit normal transaction.
15. The claim made by Hon'ble P.M. Mr Narendra Modi in Lok Sabha that lakhs of bogus ration card have been weeded out, their number proved to be false when information was revealed under RTI.
16. I understand that some of the above information where the Government was at the receiving end is the main cause for bringing amendment to the RTI Act. Now the Government will appoint its own person through executive order which has been more specifically set out in the amended provisions of section 27 of the RTI Act. So the real reason is to make RTI toothless.
17. Now the question is that CIC or IC does not find a constitutional status in the Constitution then why such autonomy be given to such authority. Let me answer it this way, neither CVC (Central Vigilance Commission) nor CBI had any statutory foundation. The status changed after the outcome in the case of Vineet Narain Versus Union Of India. The Apex Court said, " the power conferred on this court by the Constitution are ample to remedy this defect and to ensure enforcement of concept of equality,". The case of Vineet Narain stands for two propositions. The court found that the CVC and CBI was to guarantee constitutional status so that influential people can also be brought into book.
18. Recently CBI chief Mr Alok Verma was transferred as the said CBI chief dared to look into the prohibited filed of the government. The Apex court held that the transfer was not in accordance to the law.
19. Vineet Kumar case and Alok Verma case envisages that even though CBI and CVC was not and never had been found place in Constitution, its role and function in implementing fundamental right and standing between individual and State in independence manner is akin to constitutional functionary.
20. DM Office and President powers are often challenged in High court and Supreme Court, does it at they below the courts. No. Various offices are provided fixed tenure so that they can act



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independently without any fear. There is no sword lingering over their head of immediate department transfers as and when State or authority pleases.

21. Supreme Court in Union of India Versus R. Gandhi President of Madras Bar Association has recognized fixed tenure and stable salaries as an essential aspect of institutional independence.
22. Courts had to interfere in appointment of vacant post of CIC , implementation of Lokpal, safeguarding CVC, CBI etc. I understand that the purpose of amendment is to weaken the autonomous powers enjoyed by the office of CIC as the Government has been made uncomfortable in the past, since the office of CIC and IC have revealed information to the government discontent.

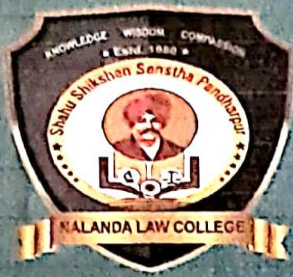
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2. Case Study –II

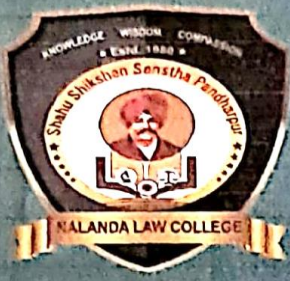
Article Love Jihad

OPINION ON LOVE- JIHAD

1. In this article, I would like to voice my opinion on the people who are inappropriately glorifying interfaith marriages with an agenda bounded with an unlawful motive. In the first place, interfaith marriages will not have a greater impact on society to an extent. Way back in the early 19th century there are few instances where Muslim and Christian organizations have tried to convert people from lower castes and to curb this movement Hindu member community launched a massive campaign against this uncertainty which is elevating the culture of fear in Hindu communities.
2. As per Article 25, every citizen has a right to believe their faith. The current laws threatening interfaith and interreligious marriages in the name of “Love Jihad” .Love Jihad is just a conspiracy theory that has been coined by Pramod Mutallik (Leader of Ramsene)which is striking the liberty quotient and blurring the boundaries of equity in a secular country like India. In other words, Love Jihad is the term used to accuse Muslim men of eloping Hindu women, and most importantly so-called elite circles in India need to know that Love Jihad is not officially recognized by Indian law and lacks a legal definition.
3. Things getting worse day by day as Love Jihad is not just restricted to Hindu and Muslims rather referring to the caste system. If a Hindu girl gets married to Muslim men by misrepresentation, force, coercion, undue influence then Learned personalities stating that it comes under Love jihad. Robert Epstein (Harvard Psychologist) stated Love Jihad mines Love and the most powerful and collective emotion called a religion because Love jihad happens only in between Muslim men and non-Muslim women. So Love Jihad curtails down to religion but not love.
4. There are few instances where OTT platform Netflix has been accused by the authorities of featuring a scene where a Hindu girl kissing a Muslim man with the backdrop of the temple as it is hurting religious sentiments. Even Tata groups received a backlash for featuring an ad of a Hindu Muslim couple with an ad line Ekathvam as the audience sees it as a token of promotion of Love Jihad. The Supreme court probed 94 similar cases where 23 out of those turn out to be Love Jihad. In Kerala from 2009-12, 2667 young women converted from other religions to Islam.
5. The major problem is the campaign is getting more forceful now. Introducing laws to restrict the choices of a person inculcates a sense of insecurity for the people. There are hundreds of stories where intercaste marriages took place and they are leading their life happily. As a proud citizen of India if one can clearly understand the complications that new laws are bringing in accordance to inter-religious marriages then it silver lines the fact that basic right was getting denied with the crippled mindset and immature social attitudes. Instances of this sort are harmful to social engagement to a great extent.
6. In other words, the government is interfering in the complete personal decision of an individual and whom to marry. The government is falsely implicating many such innocent people under of Love Jihad with their narrow thought. As per Article 21 scrutiny by the state of such a decision is a grave assault on personal liberty and is violative. Every citizen has the liberty



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to exercise his/her fundamental rights and once both the parties have attained the required age can proceed to have wedlock as per the Special marriage act 1954. Even in the special marriage act 1954, it should not invade the fundamental rights. Recently UP prohibition of unlawful conversion of the regional ordinance has been passed which states Forceful interfaith conversions are termed as the classic case of Love Jihad. If this the motive behind passing this law then do you think taking away people from wedding venues and torturing them is ethical on morality grounds in a country like India?? This is like invading the privacy and freedom of choice of the individuals. In the eyes of law Right to privacy and the right to access fundamental rights is essential.

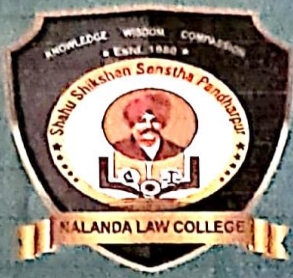
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3. Case Study –III

Right to privacy, Private & State

Right to Privacy as Configured by various judgement against State and Private Bodies.

1. The Indian Supreme Court delivered a landmark verdict that is set to determine the course of privacy laws in India. The nine-Judge Bench in K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India, categorically laid down right to privacy as a fundamental right under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution. Given the constitutional scheme of the country, enforcement of fundamental rights is only possible against State actors. Therefore, if a literal approach of the Constitution is undertaken, a case for an alleged violation of any the fundamental right can be brought only against the Government or government officials and not private individuals.
2. One of the Judges in his verdict however, seemed to indicate a liberal approach. Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul (in his separate opinion) recognized the breach of privacy committed by private individuals/ private entities/non-State actors as well i.e. private individuals. Recognising the technological development and how non-State actors can threaten privacy of an individual he stated:

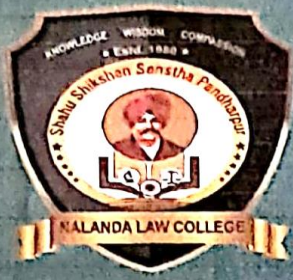
“587. The capacity of non-State actors to invade the home and privacy has also been enhanced.

593. The concept of "invasion of privacy" is not the early conventional thought process of "poking ones nose in another person's affairs". It is not so simplistic. In today's world, privacy is a limit on the government's f power as well as the power of private sector entities” .

3. Justice Kaul called upon the legislature to legislate on this issue and ensure privacy of individuals against other citizens as well.
4. The author in the present article takes the recommendation of Justice Kaul further and attempts to highlight the current legal regime in India, under which enforcement of the right to privacy is allowed against non-State actors. The article shall cover the enforcement of the right in constitutional law, information technology law and tort law.
5. The Constitution of India states that fundamental rights enshrined in Part III, can only be enforced against State as defined in Article 12. State for the purposes of the Constitution includes the Government and Parliament of India and the Government and the legislature of each of the States and all local or other authorities within the territory of India or under the control of the Government of India. The above was the traditional approach which governed the law till 2005.
6. In 2005, the Supreme Court in Zee Telefilms Ltd. v. Union of India, the court moved away from this traditional approach and held that if the activities of a body carry an element of public interest or public duty, fundamental rights can be enforced against it. The institutions which fall under this definition are mostly educational institutions, Cricket Boards, etc. Therefore, if a school taps private conversations of its faculty or students, a constitutional remedy of violation of the fundamental right to privacy shall lie against it, as despite being a



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7. The Definition of the State has been given a very wide altitude in the case of BCCI and it has been laid down that any private body which exercises its action affecting the public and imparts action for the public is bound to perform action and duties taking into account the welfare of the public and hence for while initiating decision and policy they are accountable to public and hence can be termed as State. Thus even though bodies are private, they shall be termed as State if their action infringes rights of individuals.
8. The Information Technology Act, 2000 (Act) provides protection against specifically invasion of privacy of employer and employee relationship. The Act requires the employer to undertake certain reasonable security practices to protect sensitive personal data of employees, which is in their possession. Data covered under this category includes medical records, financial records, biometric information, etc.
9. Therefore, if the data of an individual is compromised by his/her employer, they have a remedy under the IT Act to enforce their right to privacy. The Act allows an aggrieved employee to claim damages for violation of their right to privacy.

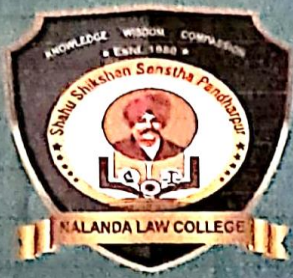
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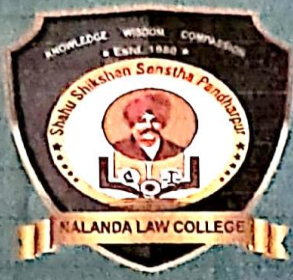
4. Case Study –IV Transfer of High Court Judge

Transfer of High Court Judges: Centres Political Revenge

1. On September 2019 , the Collegium recommend that Justice Vijaya Tahilramani , who can be said to be one of the senior judges among the Chief Justices of Chennai High Courts be transferred from Chennai High Court to Meghalaya High Court and Chief Justice from Meghalaya High Court be transferred to Madras High Court.
2. Those who are from Mumbai must be knowing that Justice Vijaya Tahilramani was a Judge of the Bombay High Court for more than 15 years. She has also served as Acting Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court. In August 2018 she was appointed as the Chief Justice of Chennai High Court which has a sanctioned strength of more than 70 judges and being transferred to Meghalaya High Court which has a sanctioned strength of only three judges.
3. What as such would have transpired that a Justice who is heading a strength of 75 judges is now being transferred to head a strength of 3 judges. Has there been any reprimand against her judgements. As far as I am aware, when she was in Bombay High Court for more than 16 years, nothing as such has been heard of! Then what could be a cause of such humiliation. Probably the current Government in force had to face embarrassment when Justice Tahilramani heading the bench in Bilkis Bano case in the year 2017 upheld the life sentence of 11 persons and overturned the acquittal of five Police Officials and further reprimand of two doctors for destroying evidence in the said case. I could not gauge any other reason as to why Justice A.K. Mittal who is junior to Justice Tahilramani is brought to Madras High Court within three months of his taking charge as Chief Justice as Meghalaya High Court.
4. If I think I am acting bias, then there are various other instance, for instance, an instance of Justice Akil Abdulhameed Kureshi. Justice Kureshi, senior judges of Gujarat High Court who was not to be elevated as



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Chief Justice was transferred to Bombay High Court. Justice Kureshi instead of adhering to then state political government gave custodial remand of Amit Shah to CBI in Sohrabuddin case by setting aside the order passed by the Magistrate rejecting the request of questioning by CBI by way of videography. The Government was not appointing the authority and Lok Ayukta was non functioning and Justice Kureshi appointed Justice A.R. Mehta as Lok Ayukta which was a huge embarrassment to the Gujrat Government.

5. Similarly Justice Jayant Patel met with the same fate. Justice Patel ordered CBI enquiry in Ishrat Jahan case. Justice Patel had ordered CBI enquiry probe into the controversial encounter of Ishrat Jahan and three others and monitored the case for more than six months.
6. Same fortune was met to Justice Rajiv Sikdhar who was transferred from Delhi High Court to Madras Court. Centre had issued a notice a notice to Greenpeace activist Priya Pillai and she was arrested from airport when she was going to attend an international event. Justice Sikdhar quashed the look out notice against the said Greenpeace Activist which was again an embarrassment to the Government.

However, this is not only happening during this Government, it has happened in a more arbitrary manner during the Indira Gandhi regime also.

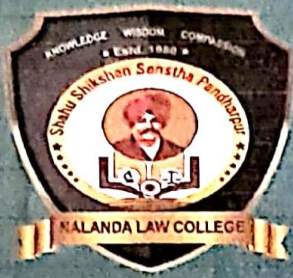
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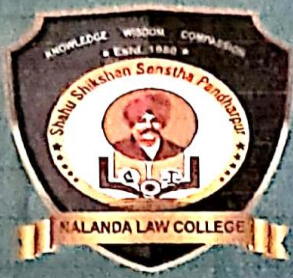
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Supporting Document of 2. 3. 1

**F. PROBLEM SOLVING
METHODOLOGIES
REMEDIAL CLASSES**



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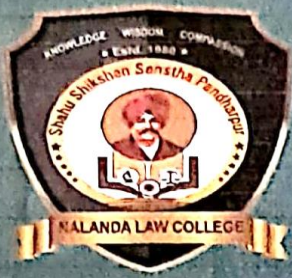
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PROBLEM SOLVING METHODOLOGIES

**1. Curriculum Flexibility (Add on
Courses)**

**2. Curriculum Enrichment (Cross
Cutting Issues)**

3. Remedial Classes



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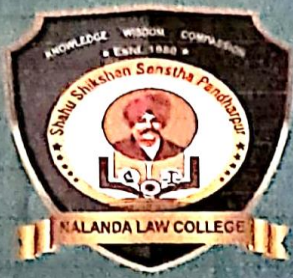
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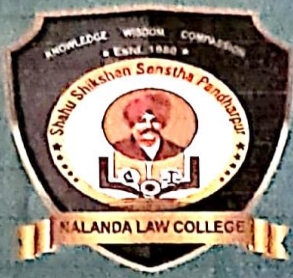
2. Curriculum Enrichment (Cross Cutting Issues)

List of the Courses that integrate crosscutting issues relevant to Professional Ethics, Gender, Constitutional and human Values, Environmental and Sustainability into the Curriculum. The list is provided each year wise.

Sr. No.	Class	Subject	Cross Cutting Area
PROFESSIONAL ETHICS			
1	T.Y.B.L.S. / LL.B. F.Y.LL.B.	Practical Training - I	Professional Ethics
2	T.Y.B.L.S. / LL.B. F.Y.LL.B.	Practical Training - II	Professional Ethics
GENDER			
1	F.Y.B.L.S. / LL.B.	English -I	Gender
2	F.Y.B.L.S. / LL.B.	History	Gender
3	F.Y.B.L.S. / LL.B.	Legal Language and Writing	Gender
4	S.Y.B.L.S. / LL.B.	Sociology	Gender
5	S.Y.B.L.S. / LL.B.	English II	Gender
6	T.Y.B.L.S. / LL.B. F.Y.LL.B.	Law of Crimes	Gender
7	T.Y.B.L.S. / LL.B. F.Y.LL.B.	Family Law- I	Gender
8	Fourth Year B.L.S. / LL.B. S.Y.LL.B.	Family Law II	Gender
9	Fourth Year B.L.S. / LL.B. S.Y.LL.B.	Criminology	Gender
10	Fifth Year B.L.S. / LL.B. T.Y.LL.B.	Public International Law and Human Rights	Gender
11	Fifth Year B.L.S. / LL.B. T.Y.LL.B.	Law Relating to Women and Children	Gender
12	Fifth Year B.L.S. / LL.B. T.Y.LL.B.	Law and Medicine	Gender
CONSTITUTIONAL AND HUMAN VALUES			
1	F.Y.B.L.S. / LL.B.	History	Constitutional & Human values
2	F.Y.B.L.S. / LL.B.	Political Science - I	Constitutional & Human values



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3. Remedial Classes

Institutional policy for organizing special programmes for Different levels of Learners

LEVELS OF LEARNERS	SPECIAL PROGRAMMEES FOR DIFFERENT LEVELS OF LEARNERS
Slow Learners	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Remedial Lectures (Teaching)2. Mentoring by faculty mentors3. Extended Library Use4. Additional Learning opportunities through online5. Encouraging them to articulate orally in the class6. Providing more chances for classroom7. Mentoring by Advanced Learners
Average Learners	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Regular Curriculum- Cocurricular delivery of the college2. Regular class test3. Regular teaching learning process4. Regular attention/ care5. Regular timetable
Advance Learners	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Work as mentor2. Engagement in peer teaching3. Tutoring slow learners4. Academic recognition such as membership5. Writing Assignments on more challenging topics




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