



Government of Maharashtra

STATE COMMON ENTRANCE TEST CELL

महाराष्ट्र शासन

राज्य सामाईक प्रवेश परीक्षा कक्ष

Information Brochure For On-Line CET

For seeking admission to

First Year of Five Year Degree Course in Bachelor of Laws leading to
LL.B (Regular, Full Time Integrated Course)

2017-2018

STATE COMMON ENTRANCE TEST CELL

305, Government Polytechnic Building,

49, Kherwadi, Ali Yavar Jung Marg, Bandra East,

Mumbai-400051 (Maharashtra State.)

TELEPHONE NO:+91-22-26473719

E-MAIL Address of CET CELL:- maharashtra.cetcell@gmail.com

E-mail address for reporting On-Line form filling problems:

registration_helpdesk@ibps.org

WEB SITE-CET CELL: <http://www.mahacet.org>

Competent Authority:- Commissioner, State CET CELL, Mumbai.

Nodal Officer: Director, Higher Education, Maharashtra State,

Central Building, Pune 411001.

Telephone No:-020-26051729

Web site-DHE:- www.dhepune.gov.in

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MAH- LL.B 5 Year CET-2017 ACTIVITY SCHEDULE

Sr. No.	ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE	
1	On Line Registration for MAH- LL.B 5 Year CET-2017 through Computer connected to Internet on the website www.mahacet.org // www.dhepune.gov.in/	First Date 31-03-2017 Friday	Last Date 26-04-2017 Wednesday
2	Issue of on line Hall Ticket through login of successfully registered candidates	09-05-2017	
3	Date of On-Line MAH- LL.B 5 Year CET-2017	Saturday 20-05-2017	
4	Declaration of result of the MAH- LL.B 5 Year CET-2017 on the website www.dhepune.gov.in & http://mahacet.org	Up to 30-05-2017 5.00 P.M.	

Important Note: The schedule displayed above is **provisional** and Competent Authority may change the same under Unavoidable Circumstances. The revised schedule, if any, will be notified on the following websites www.mahacet.org/ www.dhepune.gov.in/

1. NOTIFICATIONS and RESOLUTIONS FOR REFERENCES:

- 1) Government of Maharashtra Extra-Ordinary Gazette Part-4. Extraordinary No.48 Regulation No: 48-Dated 17th August 2015.
- 2) Government of Maharashtra Extra-Ordinary Gazette Part 4 -B , Extraordinary No.109, Dated 2nd April 2016.
- 3) Government of Maharashtra Extra-Ordinary Gazette Part 4 -B , Extra-Ordinary No.193, Dated 20th July 2016.

* Government of Maharashtra Extra-Ordinary Gazette are downloadable from

<http://dgps.maharashtra.gov.in>

- 4) Government Of Maharashtra, Higher and Technical Education Department , Government Resolution No:CET-2015/ C.No. 379/C.E.-2 , Dated 4th December 2015.
- 5) Government Of Maharashtra, Higher and Technical Education Department , Government Resolution No: CET-2015/ C.No. 243/15 /C.E.-2 , Dated 12th April 2016.
- 6) Government of Maharashtra, Higher and Technical Education Department , Government Resolution No: CET-2016/ C.No. 310/C.E.-2 , Dated 19th October 2016.
- 7) Bar Council Of India, Rules of Legal Education,2008.
- 8) Minutes of the Meeting of the Admissions Regulating Authority, Dated 21st December 2016.
- 9) Minutes of the First and Second Meeting of the Legal Education Advisory Committee, Dated 30th December 2016 and 20th February 2017.

* Government Resolutions are downloadable from

[https://www.maharashtra.gov.in/1145/government resolution](https://www.maharashtra.gov.in/1145/government%20resolution)

1.1 Important Notes for Candidates and Institutes:

- All candidates are advised to download the Information Brochure for CET and read it carefully before filling in the On-line Application Form.
- All candidates are informed that in On –Line Process every Notice, Notification, Change is intimated in On –Line – Mode only.
- Candidates are advised to keep up date with the web sites.
- Candidates are advised to seek the help of the Colleges in their locality to fill in the On-Line form.
- Application once Finally submitted will not be allowed to be withdrawn/ Edited/Changed in any circumstances. Fees once paid will NOT be refunded under any circumstances nor can be held in reserve for next year's CET
- All Institutes/Colleges participating in the CET and CAP Process are advised to use IT infrastructure/Computer Facility of the Institute/College to help candidates fill in the on line form.
- All Institutes/Colleges participating in the CET and CAP Process should also download and keep the Information Brochure on their office record.



महाराष्ट्र शासन
राज्य सामाईक प्रवेश परीक्षा कक्ष, मुंबई

Government of Maharashtra
STATE COMMON ENTRANCE TEST CELL, MUMBAI.

2. Introduction:

Government of Maharashtra has established a State Common Entrance Test Cell (GET CELL) under Admission Regulatory Authority (ARA) as per the provision in Section 10 of Maharashtra Unaided Private Professional Educational Institutions (Regulation of Admissions and Fees) Act, 2015, (Herein after called the Act).

According to G.R.No. CET-2015/C.R.379/MSHI-2, Dated 4th December, 2015 and G.R. No. CET-2016/F.No.84/MSHI-2, Dated 7th April, 2016 the Competent Authority shall conduct the MAH-LL.B 5YEAR CET 2017 for the admission to the First Year of the Five Year Full Time Professional under -graduate degree course in Law, **for the Academic Year 2017-2018.**

The admissions to the following Institutes will be done by the Competent Authority, provided they are approved and recognized by Government of Maharashtra and are affiliated to any of the Non-agricultural University in the State of Maharashtra State :

1. All Government Colleges offering LL.B 5 Year Course,
2. All Government Aided Colleges (including Minority Aided Colleges) offering LL.B 5 Year Course,
3. All University Departments offering LL.B 5 Year Course,
4. All University Managed Institutes offering LL.B 5 Year Course,
5. All Un-aided colleges (including Minority Unaided Colleges) offering LL.B 5 Year Course covered as per the Act.

3. Competent Authority & Nodal Officer:

Commissioner, State CET Cell is the **Competent Authority** to conduct the MAH- LL.B 5 Year CET-2017 as per the Provisions of 2(c) and Section 10(2) of the Act.

Commissioner, State Common Entrance Test Cell has appointed **Director, Higher Education, Maharashtra State, Central Building, Pune, 411001** as the **Nodal Officer** for MAH- LL.B 5 Year CET-2017 and CAP 2017.

4. Eligibility for Appearing to MAH-LL.B 5 YEAR CET 2017

4.1 The candidate should be an Indian Citizen.

The candidate should also fulfil the following eligibility criteria for following candidature types :

(1) **Maharashtra State Candidature :-**

Types of Maharashtra State Candidature:

- (Type-A) a candidate who is Domicile of Maharashtra or born in Maharashtra, or
- (Type-B) the Father or Mother of the Candidate is domiciled in the State of Maharashtra, or
- (Type-C) the Father or Mother of the Candidate is an employee of the Government of India or Government of India Undertaking who is posted and reported to duty in Maharashtra State before the last date for submitting the Application Form for CAP, or
- (Type-D) the Father or Mother of the Candidate is an employee of the Government of Maharashtra or Government of Maharashtra Undertaking, or
- (Type-E) the Candidates passing SSC and or HSC Examination or Equivalent Examination from a recognized institution from a disputed Maharashtra Karnataka Border Area and whose Mother tongue is Marathi.

(2) **All India Candidature:-**The Candidates having Indian Nationality are eligible under this Category.

(3) **Minority Candidature:-**The Maharashtra domiciled Candidate belonging to a particular Linguistic or Religious Minority Community within the State and as notified by the Government are eligible under this Category.

(4) **NRI Candidature:-** The Candidate who fulfils the conditions as defined in clause (n) of section 2 of the Act are eligible under this Category.

(5) **Foreign Student or OCI or PIO Candidature:-**The Foreign Student Candidates, as defined in clause (i) of section 2 of the Act, the Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) Candidate, as defined under clause (m) of rule 2 of the Notification No. CET 2015/C.R. 243/Mashi-2, Dated 2nd April, 2016 and Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) as defined in clause (o) of section 2 of the Act are eligible under this Category.

(6) **Jammu and Kashmir Migrant Candidature:-** (a) The children of citizens, who are displaced from Jammu and Kashmir to any part of India or from unsafe border area of Jammu and Kashmir to a relatively safer place in Jammu and Kashmir from 1990 onwards due to terrorist activities; or

(b) The children of officers belonging to Indian Administrative Services (IAS) or Indian Police Services (IPS) or Indian Foreign Services (IFS) and children of staff belonging to military and paramilitary forces transferred to Jammu and Kashmir to combat terrorist activities and joined the post on or before the last date for submission of application for admission; or

(c) The children of staff and officers of Jammu and Kashmir police engaged in combating terrorism; are eligible under this category.

4.2 Educational Qualifications for Maharashtra State Candidates:

- 4.2.1 The candidates passing SSC(X Std.) and HSC (XII Std.) Examination from a recognized institution in Maharashtra State or the candidates passing equivalent examination (such as 11+1, A level in Senior Secondary School Leaving Certificate Course) from a recognized Board/University of India or **outside Board/University in Maharashtra** or from Secondary Board or equivalent, constituted or recognized by the Union or by a State Government, with at least 45% marks in aggregate and 40% marks in aggregate in case of **SC and ST** applicants having valid Caste Certificate of State of Maharashtra .

4.2.2 For Outside Maharashtra State Candidates :- Candidates who have done their SSC and HSC from Outside Maharashtra State Board/ University, (belonging to any category) will be considered as Open Category Candidate irrespective of their Caste/ Category, and Criteria applicable to Open category candidates will be applicable to them.

4.2.3 An applicant who have successfully completed Senior Secondary School course ('+2') or equivalent such as (11+1, 'A' level in Senior School Leaving Certificate Course) from a recognized University of India or outside or from Senior Secondary Board or equivalent, constituted or recognized by the Union or by a State Government or from any equivalent institution from a foreign country recognized by the Government of that country for the purpose of issue of qualifying certificate on successful completion of the Course Examination, with minimum of 45% Marks in aggregate. (SC and ST Category candidates belonging to the State of Maharashtra with valid Caste Certificate from State of Maharashtra with minimum 40% Marks in aggregate). (Reference: Rules of Legal Education, 2008 (5(b) Page 5-6) Govt. Extra-ordinary Gazette dated 11/3/2016.

4.2.4 Candidates having passed SSC (X Std.) or equivalent Examination following regular mode/pattern and having Completed +2 - Higher Secondary Pass Certificate after prosecuting studies in distance or correspondence method shall also be considered as eligible for admission in the integrated 5 Yrs. Course with minimum of 45% Marks in aggregate. (Candidates belonging to SC and ST Category belonging to the State of Maharashtra and valid caste certificate from the state of Maharashtra with minimum 40% Marks in aggregate) are eligible for admission.

4.2.5 The candidates who have obtained 10th Std./Secondary School Certificate (SSC) Examination, in a single sitting examination without having basic qualification (1st to 9th Standard of schooling) and completed 12th Std. (HSC) equivalent examination in single sitting is not eligible for admission. (Reference: Rules of Legal Education, 2008 (5(b) Explanation: Page 6)

4.2.6 An applicant who has passed the 11th(old Pattern)/12th std. /Pre Degree Course(old pattern) examination from State/Central Boards of Schooling or from Open Schooling System/regular system recognized & established by the Government of the State/India or International Board of School Education, after prosecuting the basic course of studies in the pattern of 1st to 10th standards in Regular mode, at Secondary Schooling is eligible for admission to five year Integrated LL.B Course. The Basic qualifications i.e. X Std. (SSC.) Must not be obtained from Open School/University System. (Reference: BCI Legal Education Committee Minutes of the Meeting, held on 17th April 2011 Item No 18.)

Candidates who are appearing for the Qualifying Examination (HSC/XII Std. or Equivalent Examination) in the academic year 2016-2017 are also eligible to apply for CET/ Entrance Examination. Such candidates will become eligible for admission only if they score minimum required percentage of marks in the qualifying examination and produce marks Memo/ Degree Certificate of the Qualifying Examination while filling in the Form for CAP.

Notes:

- Aggregate marks means the Grand Total of marks obtained by the candidate at the Certificate/Diploma /Degree in all semesters/ years on which the Class/Grade is awarded by the Board/ University.

- In case the candidates are awarded Grade/s,/CGPA instead of marks, the conversion of Grade/s, CGPA to percentage of marks would be based on the formula/procedure certified by the Board/ University/ Institution from where the candidate has obtained the Bachelor's Degree. The candidate will have to bring the necessary proof to that effect from the University/ Institution. If the Grades of all Semesters/Years are taken into considered for awarding Grade in Certificate/ Diploma/Degree, the same is to be considered and noted by the candidate while filling in the form. It will be obligatory on the part of the candidate to bring grade to percentage certificate from the University/Board/ College/Institute.
- The percentage of Marks shall be calculated by rounding off to two places after decimal.
- The candidate belonging to SC/ST, DT/VJ, NT (A), NT-1 (B), NT-2(C), NT-3(D), OBC and SBC categories having caste certificate from the **State of Maharashtra** only should produce "**Caste Certificate**" issued by the Competent Authority and the candidates belonging to ST category should submit "**Tribe Validity Certificate**" issued by the Scrutiny Committee of Tribal Department along with Caste certificate. Candidates belonging to DT/VJ, NT (A), NT-1 (B), NT-2(C), NT-3(D), OBC and SBC should submit Valid **Non Creamy Layer Certificate** as applicable at the time of verification of Documents/Admission. Then only these category candidates will be eligible for CET Examination Fee Concession and admission on the reserved seat in the CAP process. Candidates belonging to other than Maharashtra State Universities will be treated as Open Category Candidate.

There is no upper age limit for admission to 5 Year LL.B CET Examination in the Academic Year 2017-2018, in view of case pending in Hon. Supreme Court of India, and the order passed by Hon. High Court, Bombay in WP. No.3235 of 2016. The admissions to LL.B-5 Yrs. Course will be subject to final outcome of various writ petitions. All applying candidates should a take note of this.

5. MAH- LL.B 5 Year CET-2017 Schedule:

MAH- LL.B 5 Year CET-2017 shall be conducted only in the On-Line Mode in Multiple Sessions, if required. MAH- LL.B 5 Year CET-2017 will be conducted on Sunday the 20th May 2017. Candidates shall have to appear for the On-Line CET strictly as per the date and session allotted to them at the allotted Venues and Centres in Maharashtra and outside Maharashtra State.

No candidate will be allowed to appear for the Test in other than the allotted Session, Centre and Venue.

6. Examination Fees for MAH- LL.B 5 Year CET-2017:-

Application Form Processing Fees as stated below is to be paid through on-line system only by Internet Payment, Credit Card/ Debit Card (RuPay/Visa/MasterCard/Maestro), Internet Banking, IMPS, Cash Cards/ Mobile Wallets for which the service charges, as per rules, shall be applicable in addition to the application form Processing Fees. No other mode of payment shall be permitted. The fees is non-refundable and non-transferable under any circumstances.

For all Candidates from Outside Maharashtra State** (OMS), Open Category candidates from Maharashtra State and J&K Migrant candidates.	Rs. 8,00/-*
For Candidates belonging to Maharashtra State of Backward class Categories (SC, ST, VJ/DT(NT-A), NT-1 (B), NT-2 (C), NT-3(D), OBC and SBC Categories. WITH VALID CASTE CERTIFICATE and in case of ST candidate- Caste Validity Certificate, and Non-creamy layer certificate to be submitted by VJ/DT(NT-A), NT-1 (B) NT-2 (C), NT-3(D), OBC and SBC candidates from Maharashtra State only.	Rs. 400/-*

Fees once Paid is not Refundable under any circumstances.

6.1 NRI,OCI,PIO and Foreign National Candidature:-

NRI/OCI/PIO/Foreign National Students desirous of seeking Admission to MAH- LL.B 5 Year CET-2017 Course need not apply and appear for MAH- LL.B 5 Year CET-2017. NRI/OCI/PIO/Foreign National Students are exempted from MAH- LL.B 5 Year CET-2017.

They must apply for CAP rounds as per the Notices and Time table to be displayed on www.mahacet.org and www.dhepune.gov.in. NRI, OCI, PIO, Foreign National Candidates will have to go through the scrutiny by the Scrutiny Committee appointed by Directorate of Higher Education. The details of which will be published on the web site in due course. The Candidates are advised to keep themselves updated.

* As decided in ARA Meeting dated 21st December 2016.

Candidates from **Out- side Maharashtra State and having degrees from Outside Maharashtra Universities belonging to any Category **will be considered as Open Category candidates** and criteria applicable to Open category candidates will be applicable to them.,

Detailed description of categories and Quota for Candidates having Caste Certificate from Maharashtra State only:-

Sr. No.	Category	% Quota
1	Scheduled Caste and Scheduled caste persons who have adopted Buddhist Religion	13
2	Scheduled Tribe (ST)	7
3	De-Notified Tribes (14 Similar Tribes) (VJ/DT)NT- A	3
4	Nomadic Tribes (28 Tribes before January 1990) and similar Tribes) (NT-1) B	2.5
5	Nomadic Tribes (Dhangar and Similar Tribes (NT-2) C	3.5
6	Nomadic Tribes (Vanjari and Similar Tribes) NT-3) D	2
7	Other Backward Class (OBC)	19
	Total	50

Source: Maharashtra Act No. XXX of 2006.

7. Procedure for Online Application Form Filling and Registration for MAH-LL.B 5 Year CET-2017

In order to appear for MAH- LL.B 5 Year CET-2017, the candidates are required to apply **On-Line** as per the detailed procedure/guidelines given below:

A) IMPORTANT POINTS TO BE NOTED BEFORE REGISTRATION

Before applying online, applicants/candidates should-

- should go through the **Information Brochure** made available to them **On- line** and check for **Eligibility criteria**.
- **Scan their photograph and signature** ensuring that both the photograph and signature adhere to the required specifications as given under **Guideline for Photograph and Signature Scan and Upload**.
- have a **valid e-mail ID and Mobile No.**, which should be kept active till the completion of this Admission Process.
- **APPLICATION FEES/INTIMATION CHARGES (NON REFUNDABLE)**

Application Fees for CET is to be paid in On-Line Mode. The fees once paid is not refundable. Bank Transaction charges for Online Payment of application fees/intimation charges will have to be borne by the Applicant.

B) Application Registration Procedure for CET:

Applicants are required to visit DHE's website <http://www.dhepune.gov.in/> or CET CELL's web site:- <http://www.mahacet.org> and open the given link. For filling the Online Application Form, they should click on the option "**APPLY ONLINE**" which will open a new screen.

(i) To register application follow the below given steps:-

a) Choose the tab "**Click here for New Registration**" and enter Name, Contact details and E-mail ID. B) A **provisional Registration Number and Password** will be generated by the system and displayed on the screen.
c) **Applicant should note down the Provisional Registration Number and Password in their note book and preserve it.**

d) An Email and SMS indicating the Provisional Registration Number and Password will also be sent on the Mobile No. given by the Candidate.

(ii) In case the applicant is unable to complete the application form in one go, he/she can save the data already entered by choosing "**SAVE AND NEXT**" tab. Prior to submission of the online application applicants are advised to use the "**SAVE AND NEXT**" facility to verify the details in the online application form and modify the same if required before Finally Submitting the Form.

(iii) Applicants are advised to carefully fill and verify the details filled in the online application themselves **as no change will be possible/ entertained after clicking the FINAL SUBMIT BUTTON**. No request for Change in details will be entertained by the CET CELL. Hence Candidates are advised to verify their details before Finally submitting the Form.

(iv) The Name of the applicant or his/her Father/Husband etc. should be spelt correctly in the application as it appears in the **SSC/HSC/Convocation/Degree certificates/Mark Sheets** of equivalent degree . Any change/ alteration found may disqualify the candidature.

(v) Applicants should Validate their filled in details and Save their filled in application by clicking the '**Validate Your Details**' and '**Save & Next**' button.

(vi) Applicants can proceed to upload Photo & Signature as per the specifications given in the Guidelines for Scanning and Upload of Photograph and Signature .

(vii) Applicants can proceed to fill other details of the Application Form.

(viii) Click on the Preview Tab to preview and verify the entire application form before **FINAL SUBMISSION**.

(ix) Modify details, if required, and click on '**FINAL SUBMIT ONLY**' after verifying and ensuring that the photograph, signature uploaded and other details filled by you are correct.

(x) Click on '**Payment**' Tab and proceed for Payment.

(xi) Click on '**Submit**' button. Candidates will not be able to **Edit** the On-Line Form, after the form is **Finally Submitted** On Line.

8. Payment of CET Examination Fees: Procedure :

Candidates are expected to remit the Form Fee using On Line Mode only as detailed below:

i) The Candidate's Completed Application form is integrated with Payment Gateway and the payment process can be completed by following the instructions given below:-

ii) The payment can be made by using Debit Cards (RuPay/Visa/MasterCard/Maestro). Credit Cards, Internet Banking, IMPS(**Immediate Payment Service (IMPS)** an instant interbank electronic fund transfer service through mobile phones), Cash Cards/ Mobile Wallets. **Bank transaction charges for On-Line Payment of Application Fee/Intimation Charges will have to be borne by the Candidate.**

iii) **Candidates should ensure their eligibility before applying On Line /Paying the Fees.**

- iv) After submitting your payment information in the online application form, *PLEASE WAIT FOR THE INTIMATION FROM THE SERVER. DO NOT PRESS BACK OR REFRESH BUTTON IN ORDER TO AVOID DOUBLE CHARGE.*
- v) On successful completion of the On Line Transaction, an **e-Receipt** will be generated.
- vi) Non-generation of 'e-Receipt' indicates PAYMENT FAILURE. On failure of payment, applicants are advised to login again using their Provisional Registration Number and Password and repeat the process of payment.
- vii) Applicants are required to take a printout of the e-Receipt and online application form and preserve it properly. **Please note that if the same cannot be generated, online transaction may not have been successful.**
- viii) **For Credit Card users:** All charges are listed in Indian Rupee. If you use a non-Indian credit card, your bank will convert to your local currency based at prevailing exchange rates.
- ix) To ensure the security of your data, please close the browser window once your transaction is completed.
- x) **There is facility to print application form containing fee details after payment of fees. Candidates are advised to take a print out of the application form containing fee-details and preserve it.**
- xi) **No other mode of payment of fees will be accepted.**

9 . Guidelines for Scanning and Uploading of Candidate's Photograph and Signature

IN CASE THE FACE IN THE PHOTOGRAPH OR SIGNATURE IS UNCLEAR, THE APPLICATION MAY BE REJECTED.

- APPLICANT MAY EDIT THE APPLICATION AND RE-UPLOAD THE PHOTOGRAPH/ SIGNATURE IN CASE PHOTOGRAPH AND SIGNATURE IS NOT CLAEAR..

I. PHOTOGRAPH IMAGE:

- Photograph must be a **recent**, passport size, color picture.
- The picture should be in **color**, against a **light-coloured, preferably white** background.
- Look straight at the camera with a relaxed face.
- If the picture is taken on a sunny day, have the sun behind you, or place yourself in the shade, so that you are not squinting and there are no harsh shadows.
- If you have to use flash, ensure there's no "red-eye".
- If you wear glasses make sure that there are no reflections and your eyes can be clearly seen.
- Photographs taken wearing Caps, Hats and Dark Glasses are not acceptable. Religious headwear is allowed but it must not cover your face. Your face should be clearly visible.
- Dimension 200 x 230 pixels is preferred.
- Size of file should be between 20kb-50kb.
- Ensure that the size of the scanned image is not more than 50KB. If the size of the file is more than 50KB, then adjust the settings of the scanner such as the DPI resolution, No.of colours etc. during the process of scanning.
- Candidates are advised to keep one copy of the photograph uploaded to be pasted on the Hall Ticket. The Uploaded photo image and photo pasted on the Hall Ticket/ should match. In case of mismatch of Photo the applicant may be disqualified.

II. SIGNATURE IMAGE :

- The applicant has to sign on white paper with Black Ink pen.

- **The signature must be signed only by the applicant and not by any other person.**
- The applicant's signature obtained on the Hall Ticket and Attendance Sheet at the time of the CET Examination should match with the uploaded signature. In case of mismatch of signature, the applicant may be disqualified.
- Dimensions 140 x 60 pixels is preferred for Signature image.
- Size of file should be between 10kb-20kb.
- Ensure that the size of the scanned image is not more than 20KB.

III. SCANNING THE PHOTOGRAPH & SIGNATURE

- Set the scanner resolution to a minimum of **200 dpi** (Dots per Inch).
- Set Color to True Color.
- File Size as specified above.
- Crop the image in the scanner to the edge of the Photograph/Signature, then use the upload editor to crop the image to the final size (as specified above).
- The image file should be JPG or JPEG format. An example file name is: image01.jpg or image01.jpeg Image dimension can be checked by listing the folder files or moving the mouse over the file image icon. Applicants using MS Windows/MS Office can easily obtain photo and signature in .jpeg format not exceeding 50KB & 20KB respectively by using MS Paint or MS Office Picture Manager. Scanned photograph and signature in any format can be saved in .jpg format by using 'Save As' option in the File menu and size can be reduced below 50KB (photograph) & 20KB (Signature) by using crop and then resize option [Please see point (i) & (ii) above for the pixel size] in the 'Image' menu. Similar options are available in other photo editor also.
- **If the size and format are not as prescribed, an error message will be displayed.**
- While filling in the Online Application Form the applicant will be provided with a link to upload his Photograph and Signature.

IV. Procedure for Uploading the Photograph and Signature

- There will be two separate links for uploading Photograph and Signature.
- Click on the respective link "Upload Photograph/ Upload Signature".
- Browse and Select the location where the Scanned Photo/Signature file has been saved.
- Select the file by clicking on it.
- Click the 'Upload' button
- **An online application which is incomplete** in any respect such as without Photograph and Signature uploaded in the online application form/unsuccessful fee payment **will not be considered as valid.**
- **After registering on-line candidates are advised to take printout of their system generated on-line application form.**

- **Important Note for All Candidates:-** Application once Finally submitted will not be allowed to be withdrawn/ Edited/Changed in any circumstances. Fees once paid will NOT be refunded under any circumstances nor can be held in reserve for next year's CET

10. Downloading Hall Ticket through Candidate's Log-In

As per the schedule given in the Information Brochure and Latest Notifications/ Notices published on the web sites the candidates will have to visit the

[http:// www.dhepune.gov.in](http://www.dhepune.gov.in) and <http://www.mahacet.org> website for downloading Hall Ticket for on-line Test from the given link.. Intimations for downloading Hall Ticket will also be sent through E-

mail/SMS. Candidates should keep their E-mails and Mobile Phones active during the entire admission process. Candidates having Do Not Disturb mode active may not get SMS alerts. Hence all candidates are advised to check their e-mail accounts and visit web sites on regular basis. Once the candidate clicks the relevant link, he/she can access the window for Hall Ticket download. The candidate is required to use **1) Registration Number/ Roll No, ii) Pass-word/ Date of Birth** for downloading the Hall Ticket. The candidate needs to affix recent recognizable photograph on the Hall Ticket preferably the same provided/uploaded during registration and appear at the examination centre with **1) Hall ticket ii) Original Photo Identity Proof** as stipulated below and proof of change in name, in original, if required, also specified in the Hall Ticket and **photo Identity proof as brought in original.**

11. Identity Verification of the Candidate at CET Examination Centre:

In the Examination Hall, the Hall Ticket along with Original of the Candidate's currently valid photo identity (bearing reasonably the same name as it appears on the Hall Ticket.) Such as **PAN Card, Pass Port/ Driving License/Voters ID Card/ Bank Pass Book** with photograph/ photo-identity proof issued by the Gazetted Officer on official letter head along with the photograph of the Candidate /Photo identity proof issued by the People's Representative on the official letter head along with photograph of the Candidate/ Aadhar Card with Candidate's photograph/E-Aadhar Card with Candidate's Photograph/Original Employee Identity Card / Bar Council Identity Card with photograph, Original Identity card issued by recognized College/Department of University valid for Academic Year 2016-2017/ Original Hall Ticket/Admit Card with Candidate's Photograph issued for the Board/ University Examination held in the year 2017 only, should be submitted to the invigilator for verification at the entry point. The candidate's identity will be verified with respect to his/her details on the Hall Ticket, if they do not match, the candidate may not be allowed to appear for the CET Examination. The Candidates must remember that Ration Card is not valid ID proof for the Examination.

Note: Candidates have to produce in original the Photo Identity Proof along with Examination Hall Ticket while attending the Examination, without which they will not be allowed to take up the examination. Candidates must note that the name as appearing on the Hall Ticket (provided during the process of registration) should reasonably match the name appearing as on photo identity proof. **Female candidates who have changed their first /last / middle name post marriage must take special note of this, if there is any mismatch between the name indicated in the Hall Ticket and photo identity proof, the candidate will not be allowed to appear for the Examination.** In case of candidates who have changed their name will be allowed only if they produce Gazette Notification./ their Original Marriage Certificate/ Affidavit in Original declaring change in name. **In No case Colour Xerox, Mobile photo of the Original Identity Proof will be allowed.**

12. Candidates Reporting Late:

The candidates reporting to the CET Examination after the time specified on the Hall Ticket for the Examination will not be permitted to take the Examination. The reporting time mentioned on the Hall Ticket is prior to the start time of the On-Line Test. Though the duration of the examination is 120 (One Hundred Twenty) Minutes, Candidates are required to be at the venue for about 230 (Two Hundred Thirty) minutes including the time required for completion of various formalities such as Verification, Collection of various requisite Documents, Logging in, Giving of Instructions etc. In the On-Line Examination mode, once the System Administrator has logged in No Candidate can be allowed to take the On Line Test. **Hence the candidates are advised to report to the Examination Centre much before the Reporting time. If the candidate reaches late to the Centre, in no case the Candidate will be adjusted in the other batch, if any. Candidate himself will be responsible for denial of entry in the Centre for Late Reporting and or Non Submission of the Original Photo ID Proof and Original Change of Name Proof whatever may be applicable to him/her.**

13. Test Centers for MAH- LL.B 5 Year CET-2017:

1. MAH- LL.B 5 Year CET-2017 will be conducted On-Line in the **selected cities in Maharashtra and Outside Maharashtra State**. The cities in which MAH- LL.B 5 Year CET-2017 will be conducted are designated as “Centers” for the CET.
2. Each Centre may have many “Venues” depending upon the number of candidates appearing at that Centre.
3. A candidate appearing for CET shall be give his/her preference for the Centre, however, the Competent Authority reserves the right to allocate the Centre and Venue.
4. The Examination will be conducted On-Line at venues given in the respective Hall ticket of the Candidate.
5. **No request for change of Centre/Venue/Date/ Session for the Examination shall be entertained by the CET CELL under any circumstances..**
6. Competent authority, however, reserves the right to cancel any of the Examination Centres and /or add some other Centres, at its discretion, depending upon **the response or number of application for particular Centre, administrative feasibility** etc. Though the candidate has selected a particular city as a centre, he may not get that centre if the response to that centre is not sufficient.
7. **Competent Authority also reserves the right to allot the candidate to any centre other than the one he/she has opted for in on line application form.**
8. Candidate will appear for the examinations at the Examination Centre at his/her own risk and expenses and Competent Authority will not be responsible for any injury or losses etc. of any nature.
9. Choice of Centre once exercised by the candidate will be final and binding on the Candidate.
10. If sufficient number of candidates does not opt for a particular centre for “Online” examination, Competent Authority reserves the right to allot any other adjunct centre to those candidates OR if the number of the candidates is more than the capacity available for online examination for a Centre, Competent Authority reserves the right to allot any other Centre to the candidate.

14. Syllabus and Marking Scheme for MAH- LL.B 5 Year CET-2017

The On Line CET is comprising of one paper with Five sections:

Sr. No.	Area	No of questions	Marks per question	Total Marks
1	Legal Aptitude and Legal Reasoning	40	1	40
2	General Knowledge with Current Affairs	30	1	30
3	Logical and Analytical Reasoning	40	1	40
4	English	30	1	30
5	Mathematical Aptitude	10	1	10
6	Total	150	1 per question	150

14.1 MAH-LL.B-5 Years CET 2017 Syllabus Contents:

- i) **Legal Aptitude and Legal Reasoning:** This section will test candidate’s interest towards the study of Law, Legal aptitude and problem solving ability. Questions will be framed with the help of legal prepositions and a set of facts to which the said prepositions have to be applied. Some prepositions may not be true in the real sense. Candidates will have to assume truth of these prepositions and answer the questions drawing well supported conclusions.
- ii) **General Knowledge with Current Affairs:** The topics such as History(Ancient, Medieval and Modern), Geography, General Science, Economics, Civics, and the Current Affairs of the past One Year. The subject is to assess the knowledge of the recent happening and awareness of the world.
- iii) **Logical and Analytical Reasoning:**

The subject is to test the candidate's ability to identify patterns, logical links and rectify illogical arguments. It will include wide analogies, completing arguments, drawing well supported conclusions, reasoning by analogy, applying principles or rules. Further the subject is to measure the ability to understand the structure, relationship and to draw logical conclusions about the structures. It includes reasoning deductively from the set of statements and rules or principles that describes the relationship among persons, things or events.

iv) **English:** This section will consist the questions on the areas like Vocabulary (Synonyms, antonyms, analogies etc.) Proficiency (Idioms and Phrases, One word Substitution, Sentence Improvement and rearrangement, fill in the blanks etc) English Usage Errors (Common errors, Spotting errors, inappropriate usage of words, spelling mistakes etc.) English Comprehension

v) **Mathematical Aptitude:** This section is to test the candidate's liking for Mathematics which would broadly include the numerical ability. The Mathematical questions will be of 10th Std. level including various topics like Profit and Loss, Speed and Distance, Time and Work, Algebra, Average, Venn Diagram etc.

1.2 The questions will be **objective Multiple Choice Questions with Four options.**

1.3 There is **No Negative marking.**

1.4 The time allotted is **2 Hours** i.e. **One Hundred and Twenty Minutes.**

1.5 The Questions will be in **English and Marathi.**

15. Guidelines for Persons with Disabilities using a Scribe.

The **visually impaired** candidates (including Blind and Candidates having Low Vision) and candidates whose writing speed is adversely affected permanently (Dominant hand affected Candidate due to Physical Disability and candidates suffering from **Dyslexia, Dyscalculia, Dysgraphia** or for any reason can use their own scribe **at their own cost** during the on-line examination, subject to the limits in (i) and (ii) below in all such cases where scribe is used the following rules will apply:

The candidate will have to arrange his/her own scribe at his /her cost.

The scribe arranged by the candidate should not be a candidate for the same examination. If violation of the above is detected at any stage of the CET and CAP process; candidature of the both the Candidates and the Scribe will be cancelled. Candidates eligible for and who wishes to use the services of the scribe in the examination should invariably carefully indicate the same in the online application form. Any subsequent request will not be entertained...

- (i) **A person acting as a scribe for one candidate cannot be scribe for another candidate.**
- (ii) **The scribe can be from any academic stream.**
- (iii) Both the candidate as well as the scribe will have to give suitable undertaking in the enclosed Proforma confirming that the scribe fulfills all the stipulated eligibility criteria for the scribe mentioned above. Further in case it is later transpires that he /she did not fulfil any laid down eligibility criteria or suppressed material facts the candidature of the applicant will stand cancelled., irrespective of the result of the on-line examination.
- (iv) Those candidates who use a scribe shall be eligible for compensatory time of 20 minutes for every hour of the examination.
- (v) **Only candidates registered for compensatory time will be allowed** such concessions, since compensatory time given to the candidates shall be system based. It shall not be possible for the Competent Authority to allow such time if the candidate has not registered for the compensatory time while filling in the on line form. Candidates not registered for compensatory time shall not be allowed such concession at any cost.
- (vi) **The candidate with disability seeking scribe should fill in the form enclosed at the end of Information Brochure, affix the photo of the scribe and enclose self-attested certificate from Civil Surgeon/Competent Medical Authority empowered to certify, a certificate of the disability to be more than 40% and above in case of Dominant**

Hand affected candidate and low vision candidate or as the case may in respect of Learning Disability Candidates.

16. Action Against candidates found guilty of Misconduct/ use of Unfair Means:

Candidates are advised in their own interest **that they should not furnish any particulars that are false, tampered with or fabricated and should not suppress any material information while submitting on-line application. At the time of examination or in subsequent admission procedure, if a candidates (or has been) found guilty of:-**

- i. Using unfair means**
- ii. Impersonating or procuring impersonification by any person or
- iii. Misbehaving in the Examination Hall or disclosing, publishing, reproducing, or any information therein in whole or part thereof in any form or by any means, verbal or written, electronically or mechanically for any purpose or
- iv. Resorting to any irregular or improper means in connection with his/her candidature or
- v. Obtaining support of his/her candidature by unfair means, or
- vi. Carrying Mobile Phones or similar electronic devices of communication in the examination hall, such a candidate may, in addition to rendering himself/herself liable to criminal prosecution, be liable to be disqualified from the examination/admission for which he/she is a candidate. The candidate himself/herself will be responsible for the possible consequences. Candidate himself will be responsible of the safe custody of the mobile, since mobile phone is not allowed in- side the premises of the Examination.
- vii. Any unruly behavior/misbehavior in the Examination Hall will result in the cancellation of the candidature.

17. On Line Examination:

A. Details of the On-Line Examination Pattern

- The examination will be conducted on-line mode i.e. on a computer.
- The MAH- LL.B 5 Year CET-2017 test will be provided in English and Marathi.
- All the questions will have multiple choices. Out of the Four options/ answers to the question only one will be the correct answer. The candidate has to select the most appropriate answer and ‘mouse click’ the alternative which he/she feels appropriate/correct. The alternative /option that is clicked on will be treated as the answer to that question. Answer to any question will be considered for final evaluation. Only when candidate has submitted the answers by clicking on “Save and Next” or “Mark for Review and Next”.
- The clock has been set at the server and the countdown timer at the top right corner of your screen will display the time remaining for you to complete the Examination. When the clock runs out the Examination by default- candidate is not required to submit his/her examination.
- The question palette at the right of the screen shows one of the following statuses of each of the questions numbers:

- 1 You have not visited the question yet.
- 3 You have not answered the question.
- 5 You have answered the question.
- 7 You have NOT answered the question, but have marked the question for review.
- 9 You have answered the question, but marked it for review.

- **The marked review status simply acts as a reminder that you have set to look at the question again.** If an answer is selected for question that is marked for Review, the answer will be considered in the evaluation.
- To select a question to answer, you can do one of the following:--
 - i. Click on the question number in the question palette at the right of your screen to go to that numbered question directly. Note that using this option **does not save your answer** to the current question.
 - ii. Click on **'Save & Next'** to save answer to current question and to go to the next question in sequence.
 - iii. Click on **'Mark for Review and Next'** to save answer to current question, mark it for review, and to go to the next question in sequence.
 - To select your answer, click on one of the option buttons.
 - To change your answer, click another desired option button.
 - To save the answer, you **MUST** click on **'Save and Next'**.
 - To deselect a chosen answer, click on the chosen option again or click on the **Clear Response** button.
 - To mark a question for review click on **Mark for Review and Next**. If an answer is selected for a question that is Marked for Review, the answer will be considered in the final Evaluation.
 - To change an answer to a question, first select the question and then click on the new answer option followed by a click on the **Save and Next** button.
 - **The questions that are saved or marked for review after answering will ONLY be considered for evaluation.**
 - Test name(s) will be displayed on the top bar of the screen. Questions in the test can be viewed by clicking on the test name. The test you will view will be highlighted.
 - After clicking the **'Save and Next'** button on the last question for the test, you will automatically be taken to the first question of the **next test**.
 - You can move the mouse cursor over the test names to view the status of the questions of the test.
 - You can shuffle between test and questions anytime during the examination as per your convenience.
 - The candidates are requested to follow the instructions of the TEST ADMINISTRATOR carefully. If any candidate does not follow the instructions/ rules, it would be treated as a case of misconduct/adoption of unfair means and such a candidate

would be liable to debarment from appearing for the examinations for the period as decided by CET CELL.

- The candidates may ask the Test Administrator about the doubts or questions only before the commencement of the test. No query shall be entertained after the commencement of the examination.
- After the expiry of 120 minutes, the candidates will not be able to attempt any question or click their answers. The answers of the candidates would be saved automatically by the computer system even if he/she has not clicked the **Submit** button.
- **The candidates are advised to note the following things carefully:**
 - i. Candidates will not be allowed to **finally submit** unless they have exhausted the actual test time.
 - ii. Under no circumstances should a candidate click on any of the **KEYBOARD KEYS** once the examination starts as this will lock the Examination.

18. MAH- LL.B 5 Year CET-2017

Sample Questions:

i) Legal Aptitude and Legal Reasoning (40 Marks)

1. The minimum gap permissible between two sessions of Parliament

- a) 4 months
- b) 6 months
- c) 100 days
- d) 90 days

Ans: d

2. The Council of Ministers remains in office as long as it enjoys the confidence of

- a) President
- b) Lok Sabha
- c) Prime Minister
- d) None of these

Ans: b

3. To whom the Speaker of Lok Sabha has to address his resignation letter?

- a) Chief Justice of India
- b) Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha
- c) The Prime Minister
- d) The President

Ans: b

4. Fundamental rights have been declared in a)

- a) Part I of the Constitution of India
- b) Part II of the Constitution of India
- c) Part III of the Constitution of India
- d) Part IV of the Constitution of India

Ans: c

5. The oath is administered to the President of India by

- a) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- b) Prime Minister of India
- c) Attorney General of India
- d) Chief Justice of India

Ans: d

6. **Principle:** An Indian citizen, if he commits an offence within the meaning of Indian Penal Code in any other country, will still be liable to be tried in India.

Facts: Mr. Vaibhav, a citizen of India, commits a murder in the USA, which is not an offence in the USA. In the present case,

- a) Mr. Vaibhav is guilty of murder and can be tried in India irrespective of the fact that murder

is not an offence in the USA.

- b) Mr. Vaibhav is not guilty of murder in India because it is not an offence in the USA.
- c) Mr. Vaibhav is not guilty of murder because it was not committed in India.
- d) None of the above

Ans: a

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7. **Principal:** An offer can be accepted only when the acceptor has knowledge of such offer.

Facts: Mr. Arpit offers to pay a reward of Rs. 10,000, to anyone who finds his watch, Mr. Mithilesh, without knowledge of the offer made by Mr. Arpit, finds and returns the watch.

- a) Mr. Mithilesh can claim the reward offered by Mr. Arpit, because he finds and returns the watch.
- b) Mr. Mithilesh can't claim the reward amount as the offer made by Mr. Arpit was frivolous.
- c) Mr. Mithilesh can't claim the reward because he didn't have knowledge of the offer made by Mr. Arpit.
- d) None of the above

Ans: c

8. **Principle:** An agreement to do an impossible act is void.

Facts: Ms. Rajani agrees with Mr. Bala to discover treasure by magic.

- a) The act is not void because the act is capable of being performed.
- b) The act is not void because it is not forbidden by law.
- c) The act is void because the agreement to discover treasure by magic is impossible of performance.
- d) None of the above

Ans: c

9. **Principle:** Willful rash driving is an offence.

Facts: Mr. Tiwari was driving his car after drinking alcohol. Police books him for willful negligent driving. Is the act of the police lawful?

- a) No, because Mr. Tiwari was not driving rashly; he was drunk while driving.
- b) No, this is not a negligent act.
- c) Yes, because Mr. Tiwari was driving rashly.
- d) Yes, because the police has the power to arrest a person driving rashly.

Ans: a

10. **PRINCIPLE:-** Marrying once again during the sustenance of earlier marriage is an offence punishable under law.

FACT:- Mr. Kumar and Ms. Pooja are married for the last 4 years. Ms. Pooja met with an accident and was admitted to the hospital in an unconscious condition. Now 50 days have lapsed and her unconscious condition continues. The doctors say that her survival would be difficult. Mr. Kumar and Ms. Pooja have a young kid aged 8 months, whom they like very much. As there is no body take care of the child Mr. Kumar asked his friend Mr. Lata to take care of the kid. She imposed a condition that she would take care of the kid only if he marries her. Under these circumstances Mr. Kumar married Ms. Lata.

- a) Ms. Lata forced Mr. Kumar to marry her, so Mr. Kumar has not committed any offence.
- b) Mr. Kumar was helpless under the given circumstances. So he has not committed any offence.
- c) Mr. Kumar by marrying Ms. Lata has committed an offence.
- d) None of the above

Ans: c

11. The E-Court project was launched in

- a) 2011
- b) 2010
- c) 2009
- d) 2007

Ans: d

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12. All students graduating from academic year onwards need to clear the All India Bar Examination in order to practice law in India.

- a) 2007-08
- b) 2009-10
- c) 2208-09
- d) 20010-11

Ans: b

13. Parole is a suspension of sentence. The statement is

- a) True
- b) False
- c) Partly correct
- d) None of the above

Ans: b

14. The process by which the state ensures that an offender is punished is called

- a) Investigation
- b) Trial
- c) Prosecution
- d) None of the above

Ans: c

15. President Pranav Mukherjee rejected the Mercy petition filed by

- a) Afzal Guru
- b) Davinder Pal Singh Bhullar
- c) Mahendra Nath Das
- d) Both (a) & (b)

Ans: a

16. Which among the following is the author of the book "Off the Bench"?

- a) Mr. Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer
- b) Mr. Justice A. R. Lakshman
- c) Mr. Justice J. S. Verma
- d) Mr. Justice Y. V. Chandrachud

Ans: a

17. The offence of inciting disaffection, hatred or contempt against Government is

- a) Perjury
- b) Forgery
- c) Sedition
- d) Revolt

Ans: c

18. Where is the National Judicial Academy located?

- a) Kolkata
- b) Bhopal
- c) Delhi
- d) Mumbai

Ans: b

19. Every suit shall be instituted

- a) In the Supreme Court
- b) In any Court in the locality
- c) In the Court of lower grade competent to try it.

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- d) In the District Court

Ans: c

20. Dishonor of cheque is an offence punishable under

- a) Indian Penal Code
- b) Banking Regulations Act
- c) Negotiable Instruments Act

d) Payment and Settlement Act

Ans: c

21. Information Technology Act came in to operation in

- a) 2001
- b) 2002
- c) 2000
- d) 1999

Ans: c

22. In criminal trials an accused is a)

Deemed guilty until proved otherwise

- b) Deemed innocent until proved otherwise
- c) Always kept in jail until the end of trial
- d) Always released on bail pending the trial

Ans: b

23. A Judge of the Supreme Court holds office till he/she reaches the age of:

- a) 58 years
- b) 60 years
- c) 65 years
- d) There is no upper age limit

Ans: c

24. The FEMA Act means

- a) Foreign Exchange Act
- b) Foreign Management Act
- c) Foreign Exchange Management Act
- d) None of the above

Ans: c

25. The modern conception of Human Rights developed in the aftermath of the

- a) First World War
- b) Second World War
- c) Gulf War
- d) None of the above

Ans: b

26. Lok Sabha is elected for a period of

- a) 4 Years
- b) 5 Years
- c) 6 Years
- d) None of the above

Ans: b

27. POTA stands for

- a) Prohibition of Terrorists Act
- b) Prohibition of Toxic Acids
- c) Prevention of Terrorism Act
- d) Prevention of Terrorism and Atrocities

Ans: c

28. The Indian Supreme Court consists of

- a) 26 Judges
- b) 25 Judges
- c) 20 Judges
- d) 31 Judges

Ans: d

29. Crime is a

- a) Private Wrong
- b) Public Wrong

- c) Civil Wrong
- d) None of the above

Ans: b

30. The act of unlawfully entering into another's property

- a) Breach of Property
- b) Trespass
- c) Triplication
- d) Trover

Ans: b

31. Fundamental rights are guaranteed by the

- a) President
- b) Parliament
- c) People
- d) Constitution

Ans: d

32. By which of the following Constitutional Amendment Act, the Right to Education is made a Fundamental Right

- a) 84th
- b) 86th
- c) 81st
- d) 83rd

Ans: b

33. The minimum age for voting in a Panchayat Election in India is

- a) 18 years
- b) 21 years
- c) 16 years
- d) 17 years

Ans: a

34. The Constitution of India is

- a) A wholly unwritten Constitution
- b) A wholly written Constitution
- c) Partly written Constitution, partly based on customs
- d) A matter of ancient Indian tradition.

Ans: b

35. Indian Constitution envisages
20

- a) A Federal Government
- b) A unitary Government
- c) A quasi- federal Government
- d) A quasi- unitary Government

Ans: c

36. Fundamental Rights in India are

- a) Positive Rights
- b) Negative Rights
- c) Imperfect Rights
- d) None of the above

Ans: a

37. T. S. Thakur is the Chief Justice of India

- a) 39th
- b) 41st
- c) 42nd
- d) 43rd

Ans: d

38. National Law Day in India is observed on

- a) 24th October
- b) 10th December
- c) 26th November
- d) 15th August

Ans: c

39. Which one of the following is not correct?

- a) Freedom of speech and expression includes freedom of press.
- b) Right to life and personal liberty includes right to carry on any trade and profession
- c) Right to equality includes the principles of natural justice
- d) Freedom of conscience includes the wearing and carrying of kirpans by the Sikhs

Ans: b

40. Y makes an attempt to steal some jewels by breaking open a box and finds, after opening the box, that there is no jewel in it. Choose the appropriate answer.

- a) Y is not guilty of attempt to theft because the box was empty.
- b) Y is guilty of attempt to commit theft.
- c) Y is guilty of trespass.
- d) Y is not guilty of any offence.

Ans: b

ii) General Knowledge including Current Affairs (30 Marks)

1. Lingaraja Temple which was built during the medieval period is at -----

- a. Bhubaneshwar b. Mount Abu c. Khajurao d. Chhattarpur

Answer – (a)

2. Which of the following date is regarded as ‘Red Letter Day’ in the history of Modern India.

- a. 20th February 1947. b. 15th August 1947
- c. 09th December 1946 d. 24th March 1947

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Answer – (b)

3. Fa-Hien, the Chinese pilgrim, came to India in the year

- a. 398 A.D. b. 455 A.D. c. 467 A.D. d. 405 A.D.

Answer – (a)

4. Who was known as ‘Liberator of the Press’?

- a. Bentinck b. Hastings c. Metcalfe d. Macaulay

Answer – (c)

5. ‘Chauth’ was the tax collected by –

- a. Marathas b. Mughals c. Khiljis d. Rohillas

Answer – (a)

6. Lakshadweep is a group of ----- islands.

- a. 12 b. 25 c. 33 d. 15

Answer – (b)

7. Which is the largest sea in the world?

- a. Caspian Sea b. South China Sea c. Mediterranean Sea d. North Sea

Answer – (b)

8. Name of the oldest Mountain Range of India?

- a. Himalayas b. Nilgiris c. Aravallis d. Vindhyas

Answer – (c)

9. Lunar eclipse occurs on

- b. New Moon b. Full Moon c. Half Moon d. Quarter Moon

Answer – (b)

10. Which state in India has the world’s largest deposit of Thorium?

- c. Assam b. Andhra Pradesh c. Karnataka d. Kerala

Answer – (d)

11 Who developed Yahoo?

- a. Dennis Ritchie and Ken Thompson b. David Filo and Jerry Yang c. Vint Cerf and Robert Kahn d. Steve case and Jeff Bezos

Answer – (b)

12 Which is the heaviest Satellite (natural) of our solar system.

a. Moon b. Phobos c. Ganymede d. Deimos

Answer – (c)

13 The gas used for artificial Fruit ripening is -

a. Ethylene b. Acetylene c. Ethane d. Methane

Answer – (b)

14 Bronze is an alloy of

22

a. Copper and Zinc b. Tin and Zinc c. Copper and Tin d. Iron and Zinc

Answer – (c)

15 Father of Cloning

b. Gerhard Fischer b. Dr. Ian Willmut c. Dr. Hargobind Khorana

d. Mendel

Answer – (b)

16 India has followed ----- Policy of economic Development since 1991

a. Liberal b. Normal c. Strict d. Restrictive

Answer – (a)

17 The World Trade Organization came into existence on -----

a. December, 1994 b. January, 1993 c. December, 1996 d. January, 1995

Answer – (d)

18. The One rupee currency notes/ coins are issued by the -----

a. SBI b. Ministry of Finance c. RBI d. None of the above

Answer – (b)

19. Among the following taxes, which one is the indirect tax?

a. Personal Income Tax b. Corporate Tax c. VAT d. Both b and c

Answer – (c)

20. Which state of India records the highest production of tea?

a. West Bengal b. Kerala c. Tamil Nadu d. Assam

Answer – (d)

21. Who among the following was the only public official to resign his post in protest of emergency.

a. Justice H.R. Khanna b. K.R. Narayana c. Fali. S. Nariman d. None of the above

Answer – (c)

22. How many times can a President of India be re-elected?

a. can not be re-elected b. only once c. only twice d. any number of times

Answer – (d)

23. Who among the following is not appointed by the President?

a. Speaker of Lok Sabha

b. Chief Justice of India

c. High Court Judge

d. None of the above

Answer – (a)

24. The executive head of the State is ---

a. The Governor b. The Chief Minister c. The State Cabinet d. The State Legislative Council

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Answer – (a)

25. The Women's Reservation Bill was passed by Rajya Sabha on -----

a. 09.01.2010

b. 09.01.2009

c. 09.03.2010

d. 01.03.2010

Answer – (c)

26. Which of the following companies recently taken over by Google?

- a. Motorola b. HTC c. Sony Ericson d. None of the above

Answer – (a)

27. Who is the winner of the first Noor Inayat Khan Prize for 2016?

- a. Mamta Jain b. Padma Sharma c. Geetakshi Arora d. Geetanjali Purohit

Answer – (c)

28. The Setu Bharatam project has been launched for which purpose?

- a. To create free apps for Swatch Bharat Mission
b. To make all national highways free of Railway crossings
c. To boost Swatch Bharat Abhiyan
d. To encourage entrepreneurship among youth

Answer – (b)

29. According to Railway Budget 2016-17, which research organisation will be set up under Railways?

- A. Vishleshan B. Srestha C. Avataram D. Navrachna

Answer – (b)

30. Which state has launched 'Niramaya' scheme for distribution of free medicines?

- a. Odisha
b. Karnataka
c. Jharkhand
d. Madhya Pradesh

Answer – (a)

iii) Logical and Analytical Reasoning (40Marks)

1) RAP, MAP, HOT, FUN ?

- a) PQR
b) STM
c) CAT
d) WXY

Answer: c) CAT

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2) J, A, S, O, N ?

- a) J
b) D
c) S
d) M

Answer: b) D

3) ONM, SRQ, WVU, AZY ?

- a) DCB
b) LMN
c) JIH
d) UTS

Answer: a) DCB

4) ABIN, CDOE, EFUY, GHBK, ?

- a) LKDF
b) JJOD
c) IJLS
d) KSLA

Answer: c) IJOD

5) PFZ, RGY, THX ?

- a) STU
b) UIW
c) VTY
d) ABD

Answer: b) UIW

6) C-32, D-64, E-128, F-256 ?

- a) B-16
- b) G-515
- c) H-78
- d) A-16

Answer: a) B-16

7) SELECT, DETECT, COLLECT, PUPPET ?

- a) DEFECT
- b) EJECT
- c) SILLY
- d) ELECT

Answer: c) SILLY

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8) Beautiful : Handsome :: Women : ?

- a) Them
- b) Her
- c) Charming
- d) Husband

Answer: d) Husband

9) 3 : 10 :: 8 : ?

- a) 11
- b) 14
- c) 15
- d) 17

Answer: c) 17

10) Tuesday : May :: Saturday : ?

- a) September
- b) Monday
- c) August
- d) Wednesday

Answer: a) September

11) UNMEBR : NUMBER :: FLOAT : ?

- a) FLOTA
- b) LFOAT
- c) FTOAL
- d) TOFAL

Answer: b) LFOAT

12) Punishment : Crime :: Prize : ?

- a) Guilty
- b) Hatred
- c) Deed
- d) Sin

Answer: c) Deed

13) Blacksmith : Hammer :: Soldier : ?

- a) Gun
- b) Sword
- c) Knife
- d) Bullet

Answer : a) Gun

14) Disease : Health :: Freedom : ?

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- a) Pleasure
- b) Plight
- c) Ugly
- d) Slavery

Answer : d) Slavery

15) If SPOT is written as 1234, CAUGHT is written as 567894 and START is written as 94584, Find the code for SMART

- a) 65987
- b) 58975
- c) 56984
- d) 45682

Answer: c) 56984

16) CALCULATER is coded in a code as CACLUALTER; Find the code for GEOMETRY under the same rule.

- a) GEMOTERY
- b) GETROMEY
- c) GTMYEORE
- d) REYGTMOE

Answer: a) GEMOTERY

17) If SAM = 33 and JIMMY = 70, Find the value of METTLE ?

- a) 45
- b) 75
- c) 65
- d) 95

Answer: b) 75

18) If DELHI is coded as EFMIJ. What is the code for MAHARASHTRA ?

- a) NBIBSBTIUSB
- b) NCJKLPHUOL
- c) KOJSUPOTLF
- d) JSORYNOIYS

Answer: a) NBIBSBTIUSB

19) In a certain language A is written as 2, B as 4, C as 6, what do the figure 8, 10, 10, 8 stand for ?

- a) DEED
- b) DEEP
- c) DEER
- d) FEED

Answer: a) DEED

20) If PEN is coded QFO, Find the code for SUN.

- a) OUT
- b) TVO
- c) RTU
- d) TRU

Answer: b) TVO

21) If GENERAL is coded as 7555913, How can KNOWLEDGE be coded

- a) 569545695
- b) 123456789
- c) 987654321
- d) 256535475

Answer : d) 256535475

22) He is a soldier, so he cannot write comics

- a) No soldier can write comics
- b) Some soldiers can write comics
- c) Soldiers can seldom write comics
- d) All of these

Answer: a) No soldier can write comics

23) It is obviously false that dictators always die as martyrs

- a) Some who die as martyrs are not dictators
- b) Many who die as martyrs are other than dictators
- c) Dictators rarely die as martyrs
- d) All of these

Answer: d) All of these

24) This man can't win because he is not honest

- a) Those who can win are honest
- b) All honest persons are winners
- c) Only winners are honest
- d) None of these

Answer: b) All honest persons are winners

25) Some criminals are not politicians

- a) Some criminals are politicians
- b) Some politicians are not criminals
- c) Both of the above
- d) None of these

Answer: c) Both of the above

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26) All that glitters are not gold

- a) Many things that shine are other than gold
- b) Whatever shine is other than gold
- c) Gold is not the only glittering substance
- d) All of these

Answer: d) All of these

27) Some of the students are disobedient

- a) Some are disobedient students
- b) Some students are not disobedient
- c) Both of the above
- d) None of these

Answer: c) Both of the above

28) Should education be given to poor free of charge by the government?

Argument 1 – If yes, it will help the growth of the country

Argument 2 – If no, there will be illiteracy creating some new problems

- a) Only argument 1 is strong
- b) Only argument 2 is strong
- c) Both the arguments are strong
- d) Neither 1 and 2 is strong

Answer: c) Both the arguments are strong

29) Should the government stop aiding the minority institutions of education?

Argument 1 – If yes, it will help in the development of the minorities.

Argument 2 – If no, ruling party would lose its vote banks in elections.

- a) Only argument 1 is strong
- b) Only argument 2 is strong
- c) Both the arguments are strong
- d) Neither 1 and 2 is strong

Answer: a) Only argument 1 is strong

30) Ram is too clever to fail in the examination.

Assumption 1 – Very clever boys do not fail in examination

Assumption 2 – Those who are not clever may fail in the examination

- a) Assumption 1 is implicit
- b) Assumption 2 is implicit
- c) Both the Assumption 1 and 2 are implicit
- d) Neither of them are implicit

Answer: c) Both the Assumption 1 and 2 are implicit

31) Every citizen of India exercises adult franchise

Assumption 1 – Children are entitled to cast their votes

Assumption 2 – Adults suffrage is related to those who are grown up.

a) Assumption 1 is implicit

b) Assumption 2 is implicit

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c) Both the Assumption 1 and 2 are implicit

d) Neither of them are implicit

Answer: b) Assumption 2 is implicit

32) A instable person is a non-criminal who commits crime because of its abnormality.

Conclusion 1 – Some crimes have the root cause of abnormality.

Conclusion 2 – Instability and abnormality go hand in hand.

a) Only conclusion 1 is correct

b) Only conclusion 2 is correct

c) Both 1 and 2 are correct

d) Neither of them are correct

Answer: c) Both 1 and 2 are correct

33) Let the government increase the penal punishments for the criminals to decrease money laundering crimes in India

Assumption 1 – The present punishments for the crimes are very less.

Assumption 2 – If government wants to get away with money laundering issues it should increase the punishment.

a) Assumption 1 is implicit

b) Assumption 2 is implicit

c) Both the Assumption 1 and 2 are implicit

d) Neither of them are implicit

Answer: b) Assumption 2 is implicit

34) Since the feeling of secularism is built in wherever there is social developments, there is little that can be done arrest it except at the cost of rigidity in the governments functioning.

Conclusion 1 – To maintain social developments secular issues should be allowed to be continued

Conclusion 2 – Secular issues and social developments run side by side.

a) Only conclusion 1 is correct

b) Only conclusion 2 is correct

c) Both 1 and 2 are correct

d) Neither of them are correct

Answer: c) Both 1 and 2 are correct

35) (1) My daughter is not old enough to vote

(2) My daughter is beautiful

Inference: My daughter is a girl under 18 years of age.

a) The inference is definitely true

b) The inference is definitely false

c) The inference is definitely is probably false or true

d) The inference cannot be drawn

Answer: c) The inference is definitely is probably false or true

36) (A) Those who are respectful are good children

(B) Beautiful children are respectful

Inference: Beauty and respect are qualities of children.

a) The inference is definitely true

b) The inference is definitely false

c) The inference is definitely is probably false or true

d) The inference cannot be drawn

Answer: c) The inference is definitely is probably false or true

37) (A) Either he is illiterate or poor

30

(B) He is poor

Inference: He is poor

- a) The inference is definitely true
- b) The inference is definitely false
- c) The inference is definitely is probably false or true
- d) The inference cannot be drawn

Answer: b) The inference is definitely false

38) (A) R is behind P and Q

(B) T is behind S

Inference: T is behind P

- a) The inference is definitely true
- b) The inference is definitely false
- c) The inference is definitely is probably false or true
- d) The inference cannot be drawn

Answer: a) The inference is definitely true

39) (A) The is train for track no 4

(B) Trains to track no 4 usually go to Delhi

Inference: This train goes to Delhi

- a) The inference is definitely true
- b) The inference is definitely false
- c) The inference is definitely is probably false or true
- d) The inference cannot be drawn

Answer: c) The inference is definitely is probably false or true

40) Assertion (A): There is population explosion in India

Reason (R): Majority of people living in India are Hindus

- a) 'A' is true and 'R' is false
- b) 'A' is false and 'R' is true
- c) Both 'A' and 'R' are true and 'R' is not the correct explanation of 'A'
- d) Both 'A' and 'R' are true and 'R' is the correct explanation of 'A'

Answer: c) Both 'A' and 'R' are true and 'R' is not the correct explanation of 'A'

iv) English (30 Marks)

Instructions: Identify the word that means the same:

1. Juvenile

- a) Young Person
- b) Old Person
- c) Offender
- d) Middle aged Person

Ans: a

2. Bankrupt

- a) Wealthy
- b) Insolvent
- c) Reckless
- d) Honest

Ans: b

3. Spendthrift

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- a) Famous
- b) Miser
- c) Extravagant
- d) Frugal

Ans: c

4. Violate

- a) Follow

- b) Disobey
- c) Command
- d) Regard

Ans: b

Instructions: Choose the word which is opposite in meaning in each of the following:

5. Cruel

- a) Weak
- b) Brutal
- c) Kind
- d) Troublesome

Ans: c

6. Adjourn

- a) Postpone
- b) Continue
- c) Prepone
- d) Delay

Ans: b

7. Industrious

- a) Indifferent
- b) Hard working
- c) Lazy
- d) Brave

Ans: c

8. Hostile

- a) Humane
- b) Mischievous
- c) Friendly
- d) Merciful

Ans: c

Instructions: Choose appropriate one word for the following:

9. A person who does not believe in God

- a) Pagan
- b) Atheist
- c) Fanatic
- d) Spiritual

Ans: b

10. One who sells things by roaming about

- a) Businessman
- b) Hawker
- c) Shopkeeper
- d) Grocer

Ans: b

11. A person who looks at the bright side of a thing

- a) Optimist
- b) Pessimist
- c) Philanthropist
- d) Hypocrite

Ans: a

12. Former holder of any office or position

- a) Predecessor
- b) Successor
- c) Heir
- d) Follower

Ans: a

Instructions: Some idioms given below are commonly used. Choose the correct meaning for each of the idioms:

13. A snake in the grass

- a) Hidden Enemy
- b) Fair weather friend
- c) Bosom friend
- d) Trustworthy Person

Ans: a

14. To give a false colouring

- a) To reveal the facts
- b) To misrepresent
- c) To be honest
- d) To produce the proof

Ans: b

15. To see eye to eye

- a) To agree
- b) To disagree
- c) To oppose

33

d) To appreciate

Ans: a

16. To leave no stone unturned

- a) To give up
- b) To try one's best
- c) To postpone
- d) To order

Ans: b

Instructions: Select the best option in the following sentences:

17. The old man was proud.....his son.

- a) on
- b) of
- c) at
- d) in

Ans: b

18. I congratulated my friendhis brilliant success in the examination.

- a) for
- b) on
- c) of
- d) about

Ans: b

19. English is universal language.

- a) A
- b) An
- c) The
- d) None

Ans: a

20. Pune isoxford of the east.

- a) A
- b) An
- c) The
- d) None

Ans: c

21. Each of the student.....present in the class.

- a) was
- b) were
- c) are
- d) has

Ans: a

34

22. The prime minister as well as the ministers.....gone abroad.

- a) has
- b) have
- c) is
- d) are

Ans: a

Instructions: Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions:

Man is a social animal and communication is a necessary condition of human existence.

Communication is the process by which information, thoughts and feelings are exchanged among people through speaking, writing or body language. The ideal communication should be precise, meaningful, appropriate and interactional. Communication whether it is verbal or nonverbal should be done carefully. The attitude and words of the communicator should always be positive and polite. The innovation, creativity and thinking out of the box during communication can help us to a large extent, in sorting out the complex and difficult situations in our personal and professional life.

23. Communication is necessary for

- a) Lawyers
- b) Doctors
- c) Engineers
- d) Human being

Ans: d

24. Ideal communication should be

- a) Meaningful
- b) Lengthy
- c) Inappropriate
- d) Irrelevant

Ans: a

25. Words of the communicator should always be

- a) Positive
- b) Negative
- c) Discouraging
- d) Impolite

Ans: a

26. The word 'innovation' in the passage means

- a) Creativity
- b) Monotonous
- c) Encouraging
- d) Complex

Ans: a

Instructions: In each question, a part of sentence is printed in italics. Below each sentence some alternatives are given which can substitute the italicized part of the sentence. Find out the correct answer:

27. As soon as *did I come* home, it started raining.

- a) As soon as I came
- b) No sooner I came

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- c) Hardly I came
- d) No improvement

Ans: a

28. She *is* studying law for four years.

- a) has been
- b) have been
- c) was
- d) No improvement

Ans: a

29. If he *will come* to me, I will help him.

- a) shall come
- b) comes
- c) came
- d) No improvement

Ans: b

30. All *which* glitters is not gold.

- a) that
- b) what
- c) the
- d) No improvement

Ans: a

v) Basic Mathematics (10 marks)

1 A man buys a cycle for Rs. 1400 and sells it at a loss of 15%. What is the selling price of the cycle?

- A. Rs. 1090 B. 1160
- C.

1190

Ans: C

D.

1202

2. The cost price of 20 articles is the same as the selling price of x articles. If the profit is 25%, then the value of x is:

- A) 15 B) 16

C)

18

Ans: B

D) 25

3. A boat can travel with a speed of 13 km/hr in still water. If the speed of the stream is 4 km/hr, find the time taken by the boat to go 68 km downstream.

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- A. 2 hours B. 3 hours

C.

4 hours

Ans: C

D. 5 hours

4. If a person walks at 14 km/hr instead of 10 km/hr, he would have walked 20 km more. The actual distance travelled by him is:

- A) 50 km B) 56 km

C) 70 km

Ans: A

D) 80 km

5. If 6 men and 8 boys can do a piece of work in 10 days while 26 men and 48 boys can do the same in 2 days, the time taken by 15 men and 20 boys in doing the same type of work will be:

- A. 4 days B. 5 days

C.

6 days

Ans: A

D. 7 days

6.

A man is 24 years older than his son. In two years, his age will be twice the age of his son. The present age of his son is:

A. 14 years B. 18 years

C.

20 years

Ans: D

D. 22 years

7. Sum of two numbers is 20 and their difference is 4. Find the numbers.

A. 12,8 B. 16,9

C.

20,10

Ans: A

D. 7,14

8. A Batsman makes a score of 87 runs in the 17th inning and thus increases his average

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by 3. Find his average after 17th inning.

A. 40 B. 39

C. 52 D. 55

Ans: B

9. Out of forty students, 14 are taking English Composition and 29 are taking chemistry.

If five students are in both classes, how many students are in neither class?

A. 5 B. 7

C. 3 D. 2

Ans: d

10. In a class, 7 students like to play Basketball and 8 like to play Cricket. 3 students like to

play on both Basketball and Cricket. How many students like to play Basketball or

Cricket or both?

A. 14 B. 16

C. 10 D. 12

Ans: d

The questions provided above are only for sample. Candidates are advised to go through the Syllabi and prepare for the CET by referring Standard Reference Books.

19. General Instructions:

- 1. Please note the Date, Time and Venue address of the Examination given in the Hall Ticket.**
- Candidates are advised to visit the venue one day before the On-line Examination to Confirm the Location so that you are able to report **on time** (as printed on the Hall ticket) on the day of the examination. In No case, **Late comers are not allowed at the Centre.**
- 3. The Hall ticket should be brought with you to the Examination Venue along with your recent pass port size photograph duly pasted on it. (The photograph pasted on the Hall Ticket should preferably the same photograph you have scanned and uploaded for filling in the on line form.)**
- 4. Candidates must preserve their original Hall Ticket with them for verification at the time of admission in the college/Department, but they must submit self- attested photocopy of the Hall-Ticket along with Original Hall ticket at the time of CET Examination**
- 5. You must scrupulously follow the instructions of the Test Administrator and CET CELL Representative/ Venue Officer at the examination venue. If you violate the Instructions you will be disqualified and will be asked to leave the Examination Venue.**

6. No use of calculators (separate or with watch) books, or written notes, cell phones (with or without camera facility), or any other electronic device will be allowed during the Examination.
7. Candidates should bring their Hall Ticket with their photo affixed thereon with currently **valid photo identity proof in original as detailed in Identity Verification Part (8). THIS IS ESSENTIAL.**
8. Identity of the candidate will be checked against the Photo and Name. Photo should exactly match, hence candidates are advised to use and upload their recent photo with specifications detailed above. Director of Higher Education Representatives Venue Officer's decision on allowing/disallowing the candidate will be final and binding on the Candidate.
9. Your responses (answers) will be analyzed with other candidates to detect patterns of similarity of right and wrong answers. If in the analytical procedure adopted in the regard, it is inferred/ concluded that the responses have been shared and scores obtained are not genuine/valid, your candidature may be cancelled. Any candidate who is found copying or receiving or giving assistance or engaging in any behavior unbecoming of a candidate will not be considered or assessment. The CET CELL may take further action against such candidates as deemed fit by it.
10. Candidate should bring with him/her a ball point pen. A sheet of paper will be provided which can be used by the candidate for rough work or taking down the question number you would like to review at the end of the test before submitting your answers. After the test is over you **MUST HAND OVER THIS SHEET** of paper to the Test Administrator before leaving the venue.
11. The possibility of occurrence of some problem in the Administration of the Examination cannot be ruled out completely which may impact test delivery and/or result from being generated. In that event, every effort will be made to rectify such problem, which may include movement of candidates, delay in test. Conduct of a re-examination is at the absolute discretion of the Test Conducting Body. **Candidates will not have any claim for the re-test.** Candidates not willing to move or not willing to participate in the delayed process of the test delivery shall be summarily rejected from the process.
12. **If the examination is held in more than one session, the scores across various sessions will be equated to adjust for slight differences in difficulty level of different test batteries used across sessions.** More than one session are required if the nodes capacity is less or some technical disruption takes place at any centre or for any candidate.
13. Anyone found to be disclosing, publishing, reproducing, transmitting, storing or facilitating transmission and storage of test contents in any form or any information therein in whole or part thereof or by any means verbal or written, electronic or mechanical or taking away the papers supplied in the examination hall or found to be unauthorized possession of test content is likely to be prosecuted.
14. Instances for providing incorrect information and or process violation by the candidate detected at any stage of the Admission process will lead to disqualification of the candidate from the selection process. And he she will not be allowed to appear in any admission process in the future. If such instances go undetected during the current Admission Process but are detected subsequently, such disqualification will take place with retrospective effect.

19.1 Important Points to Remember:

You are advised to bring with you:

- a) Hall ticket with affixed photo and valid Photo ID card in ORIGINAL
- b) Original Proof for Change in Name if any
- c) One ball point Pen one Blank paper
- d) Filled in Scribe Declaration Form (if you are using Scribe/ if applicable)

19.2 Other Guidelines

- i. Applicants are advised in their own interest to apply on-line much before the closing date and not to wait till the last date to avoid the possibility of disconnection/inability/ failure to log on to the Note website on account of heavy load on internet/website jam. **DHE/CET CELL** takes no responsibility for applicants not being able to submit their applications online within the last date on account of aforesaid reasons or for any other reason beyond the control of **the DHE/CET CELL**.
- ii. Any information submitted by an applicant in his/her application shall be binding on the applicant personally and he/she shall be liable for prosecution/ civil consequences in case the information/details furnished by him/her are found to be false at a later stage.
- iii. DHE/CET CELL shall not be responsible for any application made/ wrong information provided by an unauthorized person/institution. **Applicants are advised not to share/mention their application details with/to anyone.**
- iv. Candidates are advised to download and read the detailed guidelines for filling in online application.
- v. In no case the request for change of venue, centre, time slot will be entertained.
- vi. Candidates are directed to carry original Photo ID proof like, Aadhar Card, PAN Card, Driving Licence, Latest College ID of the current Academic Year at the CET centre, failing to produce the same will disqualify the candidate and will not be allowed to appear for the Examination. Candidate is requested to refer to the complete details mentioned in 12. Identity Verification.
- vii. **Candidates are advised to go through the detailed admission rules of the CET Examination they are going to appear before filling in the Form.**
- viii. **Candidates are expected to use Mouse of the computer and click the proper answer of the CET Questions. Not much computer knowledge and proficiency is expected from the candidates. Hence candidates have nothing to be afraid of On Line Examination.**

20. LEGAL JURISDICTION:

All disputes pertaining to the conduct of examination and selection shall fall within the jurisdiction of Courts, at Mumbai only. The Commissioner State CET CELL shall be the Legal Person in whose name the Government of Maharashtra may sue or may be sued.

21. Post CET Process:

The candidates are advised to visit <http://llb5.mhpravesh.in> for various Notifications, Government Resolutions and for **Post CET Centralized Admission Process** link for which will be provided on <http://mahacet.org> and <http://dhepune.gov.in>

- Details about **Seat Distribution, Seats in Colleges of Law, Facilities in Colleges of Law, NAAC, Bar Council of India (BCI) status of the Colleges/Departments, Internal Reservation for Physically Challenged and Ex-and Active Servicemen and Time Table of Admission, Fee Structure in colleges** will be made available in the **Common Admission Procedure(CAP) Information Brochure**, which candidates and Institutions will be required to download.

Wish You Good Luck!

22. SCRIBE DECLARATION FORM

The visually impaired candidates and candidates whose writing speed is adversely affected permanently for any reason can use their own scribe at their cost during the On-Line Examination. In all such cases where a scribe is used, the following rules will apply:

- Please ensure you are eligible to use a scribe as per the Government of India rules governing the recruitment of Persons with Disabilities.
- The candidate will have to arrange his/her own scribe at his/her own cost.
- The scribe arranged by the candidate should not be a candidate for the same examination .If violation of the above is detected at any stage of the process, candidature of both the candidate and the scribe will be cancelled.
- A person acting as a scribe for one candidate cannot be a scribe for another candidate.
- The scribe may be from any Academic Stream.
- Both the candidate as well as scribe will have to give a suitable undertaking confirming that the scribe fulfils all the stipulated eligibility criteria for a scribe mentioned above. Further in case it later transpires that he/she did not fulfill any laid down eligibility criteria or suppressed material facts the candidature of the applicant will stand cancelled, irrespective of the result of the online examination.
- Those candidates who use a scribe shall be eligible for compensatory time of 20 minutes for every hour of the examination or as otherwise advised.

Visually Impaired candidates under Blind/Low Vision, who use scribe, may skip the non verbal questions and questions on Table/Graph, if any. The candidates will be awarded marks for such Section based on the overall average obtained in other Sections of the respective test.

Please fill up the **DECLARATION given below** and submit along with the Hall Ticket.

We, the undersigned, Shri/Smt/Kum. _____ **eligible candidate**
for the **MAH- LL.B 5 Year CET-2017** examination

AND

Shri/Smt/Kum. _____ **eligible writer (scribe)** for the eligible candidate, do hereby declare that :

1. The scribe is identified by the candidate at his/her own cost and as per own choice. The candidate is **visually impaired** or **his/her writing speed is adversely affected permanently** and s/he needs a writer (scribe) as permissible under the Government of India rules governing the recruitment/Admission of Physically Challenged persons.
2. As per the rules, the candidate availing services of a scribe is eligible for compensatory time of 20 minutes for every hour of the Examination.
3. In view of the importance of the time element and the examination being of a competitive nature, the candidate undertakes to fully satisfy the Medical Officer of the Organization that there was necessity for use of a scribe as his/her writing speed is affected by the disabilities mentioned in Paragraph '1' above.
4. In view of the fact that multiple appearance / attendance in the examination are not permitted, the candidate undertakes that he/she has not appeared / attended the examination more than once and that the scribe arranged by him/her is not a candidate for the examination. If violation of the above is detected at any stage of the process, candidature of both the candidate and the scribe will be cancelled.
5. We hereby declare that all the above statements made by us are true and correct to the best of our knowledge and belief. We also understand that in case it is detected at any stage of Admission that we do not fulfill the eligibility norms and/or that the information furnished by us is incorrect/false or that we have suppressed any material fact(s), the candidature of the applicant will stand cancelled,

irrespective of the result of the examination. If any of these shortcoming(s) is/are detected even after the candidate's Admission, his/her admission are liable to be terminated. In such circumstances, both signatories will be liable to criminal prosecution

I, _____(Scribe), am not a candidate for this CET Examination.

Given under our signature and contact details:-

Signature of the Scribe Candidate

Roll No.:

Registration No.:

Signature of the Candidate

Postal Address of the Scribe Candidate

Postal Address of the Candidate

Mobile No. of the Scribe Candidate

Mobile No. of the Candidate

Landline No. of the Scribe Candidate

Landline No. of the Candidate

Signature of Invigilator

**Photograph
of the Scribe**



Note:- Scribe candidates are advised to take a print out of the page no 40 and 41 and fill it up take along with them by affixing their photo and enclosing necessary documents to the form and submit it to Venue Officer at the CET Test Centre.

23. How to fill up MAH- LL.B 5 Year CET-2017 Form

First Scan your Photo and Signature separately as per the directions given in the Information Brochure and save it on your PC's Desktop, and then follow the following steps.

Step 1 : Go to website :----- <http://www.dhepune.gov.in/>

Step 2 in the left hand side you will find : **E-Governance@DHE**

Under that you will find:

Higher Education CET Under Commissioner State CET Cell Mumbai

Step 3 Click on that, that will take you to the page:

Higher Education CETS under Commissioner, State CET CELL, Mumbai page.

Step 4 Click on the link 3/5 Year LL.B CET Application.

Step 5: You go to the form filling site.

Click on: Click here for New Registration

Step 6. Register yourself by filling in the details.

Step 7. Already registered candidates should:

Login in by filling in details for already Registered Candidates

Step 8. Validate your filled in details

Step 9. Save and Submit form

Step 10 Take print out of the Form.

Step 11. If you have any problem: kindly send mail to:

1) registration_helpdesk@ibps.org 2) maharashtra.cetcell@gmail.com

YOU CAN SEND SCREENSHOTS TO ABOVE both E-MAIL ADDRESSES, IF YOU FACE ANY DIFFICULTY. In case of Emergency call on--- 022-26473719 during Office Hours on all working days.

STATE CET CELL, MUMBAI & DIRECTORATE OF HIGHER EDUCATION, PUNE

BAR COUNCIL OF INDIA

Part –IV

Rules of Legal Education

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

CHAPTER I

Preliminaries and Definitions

1. Title and Commencement:

- (a) These Rules including the Schedules may be known as Rules of Legal Education - 2008
- (b) These Rules shall come into force in whole of India as soon as notified.
- (c) These Rules shall replace all previous Rules, Directives, notifications and resolutions relating to matters covered under these rules.

2. Definitions:

- (i) “**Act**” means The Advocates Act, 1961.
- (ii) “**Approved**” means approved by the Bar Council of India.
- (iii) “**Bar Council of India or Council or BCI**” shall mean Bar Council of India constituted under the Act.
- (iv) “**Centres of Legal Education**” means
 - (a) All approved Departments of Law of Universities, Colleges of Law, Constituent Colleges under recognized Universities and affiliated Colleges or Schools of law of recognized Universities so approved.
Provided that a Department or College or Institution conducting correspondence courses through distance education shall not be included.
 - (b) National Law Universities constituted and established by statutes of the Union or States and mandated to start and run Law courses.
- (v) “**Compulsory subjects**” means and include subjects prescribed by the Bar Council of India as such.
- (vi) “**Bachelor degree in law**” means and includes a degree in law conferred by the University recognized by the Bar Council of India for the purpose of the Act and includes a bachelor degree in law after any bachelor degree in science, arts, commerce, engineering, medicine, or any other discipline of a University for a period of study not less than three years

or an integrated bachelor degree combining the course of a first bachelor degree in any subject and also the law running together in concert and compression for not less than a period of five years after 10+2 or 11+1 courses as the case may be.

- (vii) **“Enrolment”** means enrolment on the Rolls of the Advocates maintained by the State Bar Councils as per the procedure laid down for the purpose by State Bar Councils/BCI as per Advocates Act, 1961.
- (viii) **“First Degree”** means Bachelor Degree in any branch of knowledge such as Arts, Fine Arts, Science, Commerce, Management, Medicine, Engineering, Pharmacy, Technology etc. conferred by Universities or any other qualifications awarded by an institution/authority recognized by the Bar Council of India, from time to time.
- (ix) **“Foreign citizen or Foreigner”** used in these Rules means a natural person having citizenship and /or resident of any other country.
- (x) **“Foreign University”** means and includes any University not constituted under any Act of Parliament of India or any State Legislature in India and which is incorporated outside India under the law of that country and function as University for organizing, running and managing courses of study and confer degree on successful completion of the course.
- (xi) **“Indian or Indian national”** used in these Rules means a natural person having citizenship of India and includes Non Resident Indian or Person of Indian Origin enjoying double citizenship in India.
- (xii) **“Inspection of the University”** means inspection by the Bar Council of India for recognizing its degree in law for the purpose of enrolment in the rolls of advocates and includes

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

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

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

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

- (xiv) "**Lateral Entry**" is an admission given to graduate applicants at the beginning of third year in an integrated Five Year Course.
- (xv) "**Lateral Exit**" means opting out at the end of three year after successfully completing the courses up to the third year, from an Integrated Five year course on being awarded a Bachelor degree.
- (xvi) "**Legal Education Committee or LEC**" means the Legal Education Committee constituted by the Bar Council of India under the Act, composed of five members of the Bar Council of India nominated by the Bar Council of India and five co-opted members comprising the Chairman who has to be a former Judge of the Supreme Court of India, a sitting Hon'ble Chief Justice of a High Court, distinguished Professor of Law, the Law Secretary and the UGC Chairman. The Committee may also have some permanent invitees proposed by the Bar Council of India.
- (xvii) "**Master degree**" means a degree, which is undertaken after the graduate degree in any discipline obtained from any University.
- (xviii) "**National Assessment and Accreditation Council**" is the body constituted as an autonomous body for conducting accreditation of Universities and Centre of Legal Education, by the University Grants Commission.
- (xix) "**Notify and Notification**" means notifying in the website of the Bar Council of India.
- (xx) "**Practice of law**" means and includes (a) practising before the Court, Tribunal, Authority, Regulator, Administrative Body or Officer and any Quasi Judicial and Administrative Body, (b) giving legal advice either individually or from a law firm either orally or in writing, (c) giving legal advice to any government, international body or representing any international dispute resolution bodies including International Court of Justice, (d) engaged in Legal Drafting and participating in any Legal Proceedings and (e) representing in Arbitration Proceedings or any other ADR approved by law.
- (xxi) "**Prescribed**" means prescribed under these Rules.
- (xxii) "**Recognized University**" means a University whose degree in law is recognized by the Bar Council of India under these Rules.
- (xxiii) "**Regular Course of Study**" means and includes a course which runs for at least five hours a day continuously with an additional half an hour recess every day and running not less than thirty hours of working schedule per week.
- (xxiv) "**Regular Approval**" means approval for not more than five years and includes permanent approval earlier granted to any Centre of Legal Education before these Rules come into force.
- (xxv) "**Rules**" means on 'Rules of Legal Education'.

- (xxvi) **“Second degree”** means a course of study leading to degree, which can be prosecuted only after obtaining a bachelor degree.
- (xxvii) **“Secretary”** means Secretary of the Bar Council of India.
- (xxviii) **“Temporary approval”** means approval for not more than a period of three years.
- (xxix) **“Sponsors”** means and includes a natural or artificial person, University, a body of persons incorporated or otherwise, a public trust, or society registered under the Union or any State Act for the purpose of sponsoring, establishing, organizing, managing and running any Centre of Legal Education.
- (xxx) **“State Bar Council”** means the State Bar Council constituted in the State under the Act.
- (xxxi) **“Unitary Degree course in law”** means three years degree course in law prosecuted by a student after completing a bachelor degree course in any discipline.
- (xxxii) **“University”** means as defined under the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 including National Law Universities and other Universities established by Acts of Central or State and also institutions declared as Deemed to be University under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act.

CHAPTER II

Standards of Professional Legal Education

3. Recognized Universities

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

4. Law courses

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Eligibility for admission:

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

(b) **Integrated Degree Program:** An applicant who has successfully completed Senior Secondary School course ('+2') or equivalent (such as 11+1, 'A' level in Senior School Leaving certificate course) from a recognized University of India or outside or from a Senior Secondary Board or equivalent, constituted or

recognized by the Union or by a State Government or from any equivalent institution from a foreign country recognized by the government of that country for the purpose of issue of qualifying certificate on successful completion of the course, may apply for and be admitted into the program of the Centres of Legal Education to obtain the integrated degree in law with a degree in any other subject as the first degree from the University whose such a degree in law is recognized by the Bar Council of India for the purpose of enrolment.

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

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

6. Prohibition to register for two regular courses of study

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

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

7. Minimum marks in qualifying examination for admission

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

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

8. Standard of courses

Whereas all Universities and its constituent and affiliated Centres of Legal Education conducting either the three year law degree program or the integrated double degree program for not less than five years of study or both would follow the outline of the minimum number of law courses both theoretical and practical,

compulsory and optional, as the case may be, prescribed by the Bar Council of India and specified in the Schedule II and ensuring that:-

- (a) the minimum number of law courses are effectively conducted in the Centres of Legal Education with adequate infrastructural facilities as may be prescribed and in the manner stipulated by the University Regulations and Rules and that of the Bar Council of India Rules,
- (b) the minimum standard of first degree course as designed and run by the University for the purpose of running integrated course in accordance with the standard prescribed by the University in view of the academic and other standards laid down, if any, taking into consideration by the standard-setting institutions like University Grants Commission or All India Council for Technical Education or any such body, as the case may be, and the program is effectively run with adequate number of faculty in respective subjects, with infrastructural facilities as may be prescribed by the University as well as the Bar Council of India, and
- (c) there is a regular and proper evaluation system for the purpose of certification of the students graduating in law after completing the course as a regular student.

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

9. Process and manner of running integrated course

The University concerned shall ensure that -

- (a) Faculties for running the entire course shall design the purpose, manner and the process of running the integrated courses semester-wise with clear objective criteria of integration.
- (b) There are all infrastructural facilities available for the courses, such as faculty for teaching the subjects concerned, laboratories needed, and other class room fixtures and fittings including the computer support.
- (c) The double degree courses may be planned by the University in order to suitably integrate the program meaningfully.
- (d) The University shall cause documentary evidences and records of the above requirements in (a), (b) and (c) to be submitted to the Bar Council of India, whose inspection committee would review the program from time to time and provide suggestions to the University concerned, if any.

10. Semester system

The course leading to either degree in law, unitary or on integrated double degree, shall be conducted in semester system in not less than 15 weeks for unitary degree course or not less than 18 weeks in double degree integrated course with not less than 30 class-hours per week including tutorials, moot

room exercise and seminars provided there shall be at least 24 lecture hours per week.

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

Provided further that Universities are free to adopt trimester system with appropriate division of courses per trimester with each of the trimester not less than 12 weeks.

11. Minimum infrastructure

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

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

12. End Semester Test

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

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

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

13. Prohibition against lateral entry and exit

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

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

CHAPTER III

Inspection, Recognition and Accreditation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) When a University receives an application for affiliation of a Centre of Legal Education to provide legal education by running professional degree program in law under either or both the streams, the University may before

deciding whether it is fit case for seeking inspection from the Bar Council of India, shall ensure that

- (i) the applicant organization proposing to run the institution is either already a non-profit organization of trust or registered society or a non-profit company or any other such legal entity or has taken all legal formalities to be as such,
- (ii) the institution has in its name either in freehold or leasehold, adequate land and buildings, to provide for Centre of Legal Education building, library, halls of residences separately for male and female and sports complex both indoor and outdoor, so that it can effectively run professional law courses provided that in case of leasehold the lease is not less than ten years,
Provided that sufficient and adequate floor space area specially and completely devoted for a Centre of Legal Education, based on the size of its student population, faculty requirement, adequate space required for infrastructure facilities can be considered sufficient accommodation for the purpose in a multi-faculty building on land possessed by the Management of a Society / Trust running multi-faculty institutions.
- (iii) recruited or taken steps to recruit adequate number of full time and visiting faculty members to teach each subjects of studies, each faculty having at least a Master Degree in the respective subject as required under the UGC Rules,
- (iv) there is the separate Centres of Legal Education for the study of law under a separate Principal who should be qualified in Law to be a Professor of Law as stipulated under UGC and Bar Council of India rules,
- (v) there is adequate space for reading in the library and there are required number of books and journals and adequate number of computers and computer terminals under a qualified librarian,
- (vi) if the prior permission of the State Government is necessary, a no objection certificate is obtained to apply for affiliation,
- (vii) a minimum Capital Fund as may be required under Schedule III from time to time by the Bar Council of India, and put into a Bank Account in the name of the proposed Centre of Legal Education sponsored by any private sponsor or sponsors, and
- (viii) all other conditions of affiliation under the University rules as well as the Bar Council of India Rules are complied with.

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

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

When a University proposes to run a professional degree course in law of either or both streams in its Faculty or Department or in any of its constituent

College it shall ensure the minimum standards of requirement as prescribed and then shall in each proposal seek inspection by the team of inspection of the Bar Council of India by submission of application with all necessary information within the stipulated date notified by the Bar Council of India every year, in appropriate Form.

18. Inspection of a University

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

- (i) Required infrastructural facilities outlined under the Bar Council of India Rules;
- (ii) Required number of teaching faculties as prescribed by the Bar Council of India and the University Grants Commission;
- (iii) Facilities for imparting practical legal education specified in the curriculum under the Rules and Legal Aid Clinic, Court Training and Moot Court exercises;
- (iv) Adequate library, computer and technical facilities including on-line library facility and
- (v) In case of a Centre of Legal Education sponsored by private initiative of a person there is a Capital Fund as required in the Schedule III by the Bar Council of India from time to time, deposited in the Bank Account in the name of the Centre of Legal Education concerned.

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

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

19. Types of Inspection

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

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

Provided that if a Law University is established by an Act passed by the Central or any State Legislature to run Law courses as specified and mandated in the statute, such a University may commence and run courses in the stipulated streams before any Initial Inspection. However such a University would require regular inspection and the first inspection shall be conducted within the first year of commencement of the courses.

- (ii) **Regular Inspection:** Regular Inspection means an inspection of a University including all or any of its affiliated Centre of Legal Education by the Bar Council of India conducted after the initial inspection at the end of temporary approval, excepting a Law University established by a Central or State Act, for granting a regular approval and thereafter at least once in every five years unless the University / Centre of Legal Education concerned has sought/inspected for accreditation.
- (iii) **Surprise inspection:** Surprise inspection means inspection conducted by University/Bar Council of India anytime without giving notice to the Centre of Legal Education.
- (iv) **Inspection for accreditation:** Inspection applied for by a Centre of Legal Education possessing approval for the purpose of accreditation and certification.

20. Inspection and Monitoring Committee

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

21 Inspection fees

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

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

22. Inspection Report

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

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

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

23. Specific recommendation needed

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

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

24. Adverse report

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

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

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

25. Recommendation of the Legal Education Committee

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

In case of withdrawal or revocation of approval of an institution it shall be

effective from the commencement of the next academic year following the date on which the communication is received by the Registrar of the University.

26. Approval

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

- (a) **Temporary approval:** On the Initial inspection report or Regular Inspection report the Legal Education Committee may recommend a temporary approval for not more than a period of three years to a newly proposed institution in the event the institution has facilities enough to commence the teaching program on such conditions as the Legal Education Committee may prescribe.
- (b) **Regular approval:** A regular approval may be recommended for not more than a period of five years when an institution fulfills all standard set norms and has the capability of maintaining such standard continuously. Such regular approval shall entitle such institution to seek accreditation from the Bar Council of India who can do the same either of its own according to rules of accreditation or may cause it done by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council.

27. Revocation of approval

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

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

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

28. Accreditation system

There shall be an accreditation and performance rating system for any institution having regular approval, based on State and/or National level

gradation. Such performance grade may be used in all letter head, sign board, literature and publications, including prospectus and franchise materials of the institution.

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

29. Accreditation Committee

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

30. Application for accreditation

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

31. Rules for accreditation

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

- (i) The accreditation and certification shall be made either directly by the Accreditation Committee of the Bar Council of India based on the analytical tools of credit rating system as far as adaptable or the Bar Council of India may cause it done through National Assessment and Accreditation Council based on the analysis made by NAAC.
- (ii) Once the accreditation is done it shall remain valid for a period of five years from the date the certification is communicated to the institution concerned.
- (iii) The performance analysis shall have three components, academic, administration and financial.
- (iv) The study for determining performance rate shall be based on previous five years' data, current contents of the program and the future projection made on the basis of data analysis.
- (v) The Accreditation Committee shall require complete disclosure of performance records, accounting and financial records and procedures of human and other asset management of the institution.
- (vi) In so far as the academic part is concerned the following data would form basis of study:

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

- (vii) The financial performance data shall depend upon the previous five years annual accounts, annual reports, annual budget, fund raised, financial asset management and deployment, future plan, asset structure and any other financial information as may be required.
- (viii) The administrative performance would be assessed on the basis on composition of the management body, observance of regulatory rules, administrative staff ratio, working days loss and any other information that may be required for ascertain the management QC.
- (ix) The study shall be based on (a) records, (b) visit, inspection and dialogue of the committee with the management, staff, students and the faculty.
- (x) The committee may visit the institution after providing notice or without and can visit if required, more than once.
- (xi) Data based analysis shall be communicated to the institution before rating begins for further observation and supplementary information, if required.

32. Obligation of the institution to facilitate free and fair enquiry

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

33. Anti Ragging Measures

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

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

CHAPTER IV

Directorate of Legal Education

34. Directorate of Legal Education

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

35. Director of Legal Studies

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

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

36. Legal Education Officer (LEO)

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER V

Recognition of Degree in law of a Foreign University

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

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

(i) completed and obtained the degree in law after regularly pursuing the course for a period not less than three years in case the degree in law is obtained

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

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

38. Enlisting a Foreign University

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

39. Recognition of a Foreign University

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

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

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

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

40. Standard test for recognition

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

- (i) The degree in law shall be a **second stage degree** offered either after graduation from an approved University by the Bar Council of India for

the purpose of admission in the course leading to Degree in Law in the Foreign University concerned; or shall be an **integrated program** offered after 10+2 or 11+1 school education.

- (ii) The course leading to the Degree in Law in the Foreign University (hereinafter mentioned as The course) concerned shall be at least for **three years'** duration if taken after graduation in the manner stated above, or shall be at least for **five years'** duration if undertaken in a integrated program as mentioned above.
- (iii) The course shall be a **regular course** of study undertaken in a University or Centre of Legal Education affiliated to a University, as the case may be.
- (iv) The course shall contain, *mutatis mutandis*, subjects of studies, which are **prescribed as compulsory subjects**, by the Bar Council of India on recommendation of the Centres of Legal Education from time to time, in the LL.B. program of a recognized University in India for the purpose of enrolment.

CHAPTER VI

Miscellaneous Provisions

41. Uniform Identity Number of students and faculty

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

42. Annual Report and Return

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

43. Dispute Resolution Body

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

44. Annual Notification:

(1). The Council shall notify in its website and send copies to each State Bar Councils as per Schedule I of these Rules, the names of Universities whose

degrees in law recognized under these rules with a list of approved Centres of Legal Education. The Council shall require each University and the State Bar Council to also notify the same within its jurisdiction and provide a copy to each of its approved Centres of Legal Education, including the same in their respective website in so far as the Centres of Legal Education within the respective jurisdiction of these institutions.

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

45. Over-riding effect

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

46. Savings

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

47. Amending procedures

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

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

SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE I

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

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

SCHEDULE II

Academic standards and Courses to be studied

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

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

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

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

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

Law subjects (papers) in both the streams

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

(b) For specialized and / or honours course, a student has to take not less than thirty six papers in all, which shall include eighteen compulsory papers,

four clinical papers, six optional papers and eight papers in specialized/honours course in any Group as stipulated below. However if eight papers are taken from multiple of groups, honours can be given in general law without mentioning any specialization.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Part II (Law papers common to both the streams)

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

1. Jurisprudence (Legal method, Indian legal system, and basic theory of law).
2. Law of Contract
3. Special Contract
4. Law of Tort including MV Accident and Consumer Protection Laws
5. & 6. Family Law (2 papers)
7. Law of Crimes Paper I : Penal Code
8. Law of Crime Paper II :Criminal Procedure Code
9. & 10. Constitutional Law (two papers)
11. Property Law
12. Law of Evidence
13. Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act
14. Administrative Law
15. Company Law
16. Public International Law

17. Principles of Taxation Law
18. Environmental Law
19. & 20. Labour and Industrial Law (2 papers)

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

21. Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance

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

(b) Pleadings: -

- (i) Civil: Plaint, Written Statement, Interlocutory Application, Original Petition, Affidavit, Execution Petition, Memorandum of Appeal and Revision, Petition under Article 226 and 32 of the Constitution of India.
- (ii) Criminal: Complaint, Criminal Miscellaneous petition, Bail Application, Memorandum of Appeal and Revision.
- (iii) Conveyance: Sale Deed, Mortgage Deed, Lease Deed, Gift Deed, Promissory Note, Power of Attorney, Will, Trust Deed
- (iv) Drafting of writ petition and PIL petition

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

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

22. Professional Ethics & Professional Accounting system

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

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

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

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

23. Alternate Dispute Resolution

Outline of the course:

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

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

24. Moot court exercise and Internship:

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

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

- (b) Observance of Trial in two cases, one Civil and one Criminal (30 marks):

Students may be required to attend two trials in the course of the last two or three years of LL.B. studies. They will maintain a record and enter the various steps observed during their attendance on different days in the court assignment. This scheme will carry 30 marks.

- (c) Interviewing techniques and Pre-trial preparations and Internship diary (30 marks):

Each student will observe two interviewing sessions of clients at the Lawyer's Office/Legal Aid Office and record the proceedings in a diary, which will carry 15 marks. Each student will further observe the preparation of documents and court papers by the Advocate and the procedure for the filing of the suit/petition. This will be recorded in the diary, which will carry 15 marks.

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

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

Constitutional Law Group

Legal Philosophy including theory of Justice

Indian Federalism

Affirmative Action and Discriminative Justice

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

Business Law Group

Law and Economics
Banking Law
Investment Law
Financial Market Regulation
Foreign Trade
Law of Carriage
Transportation Law
Insurance Law
Bankruptcy & Insolvency
Corporate Governance
Merger & Acquisition
Competition Law
Information Technology Law
Direct Taxation
Indirect Taxation
Equity and Trust
Law on Project Finance
Law on Corporate Finance
Law on Infrastructure Development
Special Contract

International Trade Law

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

Crime & Criminology

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

International Law

International Organization
International Human Rights
Private International Law
International Environmental Law
IMF & World Bank
Regional Agreement & Regionalization
Uncitral Model Codes

International Labour Organization & Labour Laws
International Dispute Resolution Bodies
Maritime Law
Law of the Sea and International River
Humanitarian and Refugee Law
International Criminal Law and International Criminal Court

Law & Agriculture

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

Intellectual Property Law

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

University's power for additional subject/group:

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

Part III (Only For Honours course in Law)

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

Freedom to University

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

Example

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

First Semester : 20 weeks

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

Second Semester : 20 weeks

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

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

First Semester:	4 (First degree papers)	+ 2 (Law papers)
Second Semester	4 (do)	+ 2 (do)
Third Semester	3 (do)	+ 3 (do)
Fourth Semester	3 (do)	+ 3 (do)

Fifth Semester	2 (do)	+ 4 (do)
Sixth Semester	2 (do)	+ 4 (do)
Seventh Semester	1 (do)	+ 4 (do)
Eighth Semester	1 (do)	+ 4 (do)
Ninth Semester	5 (do)	
Tenth Semester	5 (do)	

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

For Pass course one has to offer only

14 papers in liberal discipline and 28 courses in Law

Three Year Course

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

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

Detailed course design may be supplied during admission.

SCHEDULE III

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

Physical infrastructure

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

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

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

space for the said purpose shall be decided by the respective authority of the University under its affiliation regulation and as guided by the UGC.

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

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

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

5A. Size of a section : The Inspection Committee may approve for admission in each of the section of a class for not more than 60 students and may allow a minimum of two sections in each class but not more than five sections in one class (such as First Year or Second Year or Third Year, etc) as the case may be unless there is any exceptional reason for granting more sections in a Class, such a reason has to be specified by the inspection Committee.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Academic infrastructure

15. Minimum Library requirement: To start with, a Law Library shall have a set of AIR manual, Central Acts and Local Acts, Criminal law journal, SCC, Company cases, Indian Bar Review, selected Judgements on Professional Ethics and Journals with the back volumes for at least ten years and also such number of text books in each subjects taught during the period according to the minimum standard ratio of ten books for each registered students. For running integrated program, text books of such other subjects are also to be kept in the similar minimum ratio. The minimum investment in Library in each academic year must shall be Rupees Fifty thousand for one stream and Rupees One Lakh for both the streams.

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

17. Core Faculty: There shall be sufficient number of full time faculty members in each Centre of Legal Education (i.e. ,Department, constituent or affiliated college) to teach each subject at all point of time for running courses who can be

supported by part time or visiting faculty. Such a core faculty shall in no case be less than six in the first year of the approval with both streams in operation, eight in the second year and ten in the case of third year of law courses. In addition, for the integrated course there shall be adequate faculty in the subjects offered in the liberal educational subjects as part of the course by the institution. These faculties in the liberal educational discipline in Arts, Science, Management, Commerce, Engineering, Technology or any other discipline shall possess qualification as is required under the UGC guideline or under such other standard setting body as the discipline is allotted to by any Act, statute, or Rules of the Government of India or of a State.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

20. Minimum qualification needed for the Faculty: Full-time faculty members including the Principal of the Centre of Legal Education shall be holders of a

Master's degree or as prescribed by UGC or other such standard setting bodies. However faculty for teaching clinical program may be appointed from the retired judicial officers or from the Bar, a person with professional experience for a minimum period of 10 years. Visiting faculty from the Bar, bench or academy shall have a minimum experience of 10 years.

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

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

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

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

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

25. Minimum Period of Internship: (a) Each registered student shall have completed minimum of 12 weeks internship for Three Year Course stream and 20 weeks in case of Five Year Course stream during the entire period of legal studies under NGO, Trial and Appellate Advocates, Judiciary, Legal Regulatory authorities, Legislatures and Parliament, Other Legal Functionaries, Market Institutions, Law Firms, Companies, Local Self Government and other such bodies as the University shall stipulate, where law is practiced either in action or in dispute resolution or in management.

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

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

26. District-wise list of Senior Lawyers willing to guide students under internship: The State Bar Councils shall be required to prepare a list of suggested Senior Advocates District-wise with at least ten years experience who are willing to take under internship students during the vacation period. The Bar Council of

India shall then publish the list of senior lawyers willing to guide students under internship in the web-site as well as make the list available with the Institutions.

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

(For all) White/Black trouser, white shirt, black tie, black coat, black shoe and black socks. When students have problems of getting the entire formal dress for any reason, they have to have a white trouser, full sleeve shirt to be tucked in and covered shoe.

(Optional for Girl students) Black printed sharee, with white full sleeve blouse and covered black shoe or Lawyer's Suit with black covered shoe.

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

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

(b) Subject to the condition stipulated by a University, and the general social condition of the applicants seeking legal education belatedly, the maximum age for seeking admission into a stream of Three Year Bachelor Degree Course in Law, is limited to thirty years with right of the University to give concession of 5 further year for the applicant belonging to SC or ST or any other Backward Community.

SCHEDULE IV

Inspection and other fees

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

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

Explanation :

1. Each institution requiring inspection, initial or regular, by the Inspecting Committee of the Bar Council of India shall and pay inspection fee of rupees one lakh or any other sum as may be stipulated by the Bar Council of India from time to time in a draft payable to Bar Council of India at New Delhi along with submission of application Form.
2. Whenever approval of affiliation is granted to the Centres of Legal Education, it shall be necessary for the Centres of Legal Education to deposit Rupees Two Lakh in the shape of guarantee to fulfill all the norms of the Bar Council of India. The same shall be liable to be forfeited if norms are not complied with and same shall carry no interest.
3. Any institution seeking accreditation from the Bar Council of India shall pay an accreditation fee of Rupees two lakh or such fee as may be prescribed.

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

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

SCHEDULE VI**Proforma Inspection report****THE BAR COUNCIL OF INDIA**

21, ROUSE AVENUE, NEW DELHI - 110 002

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

NOTE :

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

- (c) Part III is the form in which the Bar Council of India office will seek explanation/clarification and wherever necessary, compliance to the Bar Council of India rules before submission of the application along with the inspection report to Legal Education Committee for consideration.
- (d) Correct and honest statement of facts supported by documentary evidence and prompt response from the management to the correspondence will enable the Bar Council of India to process the applications at the shortest possible time.
- (e) Any attempt to influence the judgement of the Inspection team or Legal Education Committee/ Bar Council of India will entail summary rejection of the application itself.

PART - I

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

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

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

A.

- (a) Name and complete address of the Centre of Legal Education including Pin code, Phone & fax numbers and addresses of email and Website
- (b) Name, designation and address of the person making the application with Phone & Fax numbers and address of email.
- (c) Year of establishment of Centre of Legal Education and Name of University to which affiliated.
- (d) When was it affiliated ?
Whether temporary or Permanent?
(enclose letter from University)

- (e) What courses in law are being offered at present
- (i).
 - (ii).
 - (iii).
- (f) When did the BCI give recognition ?
(letter from BCI)
- (g) Was the Centre of Legal Education inspected before by BCI ?
Details of the same.
- (h) Recognition of courses to which this application refers:
- (i) How many batches of LL.B / LL.B Integrated graduates passed out of the Centre of Legal Education ?
 - (j) How many batches of Post graduate (LL.M) students passed out of the Centre of Legal Education ?

B.

- (a) Who manages the Centre of Legal Education and under what framework ?
(Enclose : Statute, Regulation, etc.)
- (b) Give the names, addresses of the members of Board of Management.
(Enclose documents in support)
- (c) What are the other institutions run by the same management and where?
- (d) How long the present management will continue under the rules ?
- (e) What are the sources of funding of the Centre of Legal Education ?

- (f) What are the assets of the Centre of Legal Education ?
(Details of documents in support)
- (g) Who appoints the staff of the Centre of Legal Education and under what procedure ?
- (h) Does the Centre of Legal Education pay U.G.C. scales ?
If not, how much for different cadres of academic staff.
- (i) Was the Centre of Legal Education ever disaffiliated by the Govt./ University ?
If so, under what reasons ?
- (j) Give additional evidence, if any, to guarantee the financial viability of the Centre of Legal Education.

II. INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES

- (a) Land and Buildings : Area, built-up space, description of class rooms, staff rooms, student facilities used for Centre of Legal Education only.
(enclose documents)
- (b) Does the Centre of Legal Education have its own building ? If not, when it proposes to build ?
- (c) Size, furniture, budget, personnel, system of lending etc. of the Centre of Legal Education's law library.
- (d) Number of text books, reference books and periodicals in law library
(Give detailed break-up in separate paper)

- (e) Name, rank, salary, qualification and teaching experience of academic staff including Principal (Use separate sheet, if necessary)
- (f) Give details of supporting (administrative) staff available to the Centre of Legal Education .
- (g) Is there a Hall of residence for students? How many can be accommodated ?
- (h) Are there common room facilities for students ? Boys and Girls ?
- (i) How far is the nearest court from the Centre of Legal Education ? What are the other courts in the neighbourhood ?
- (j) Are there other law teaching Centres of Legal Education in the area? Give details.

III. ACADEMIC AFFAIRS AND POTENTIAL FOR DEVELOPMENT

- (a) What are the courses now being offered ?
- (b) What is the strength of students in each of the courses now offered ?.
- (c) What is the process of student selection for admission.
- (d) What is the maximum intake the Centre of Legal Education had in the last five years ? (Give detailed break-up)

- (e) What is the duration and normal schedule for teaching in the Centre of Legal Education?
(attach the time-table used in the last year / semester)
- (f) How many classes a student has to attend on an average on a working day ?
- (g) Is the attendance taken once a day or once in every class ?
- (h) Who keeps the attendance register ? office / teacher after class hours.
- (i) What percentage of students live in the locality and what percentage commute from outside the area ?
- (j) Are there periodic examinations conducted by the Centre of Legal Education to assess progress of learning of students ?
- (k) Who supervises the regularity and quality of teaching and under what procedure ?
- (l) How does the management ensure that classes are regularly held ?
- (m) Give details of the Students the Centre of Legal Education admitted in the 1st LL.B class, the number of students presented for the final year LL.B examinations and number of students passed (with Distinctions if any) in the last five years.

- (n) What are the outstanding academic achievements of the Centre of Legal Education in legal learning ?
- (o) What evidence are there to show research accomplishment of the faculty ?
(Attach data separately of each such faculties)
- (p) Does the Centre of Legal Education publish any journal ?
(Give details & attach copies)
- (q) What is the system in vogue for Practical Training of students ?
(Give details)
- (r) Is the Centre of Legal Education students /staff involve themselves in legal aid activities ?
(Give details)
- (s) Give the names of teachers handling the practical training courses.
- (t) What are the problems perceived in imparting practical training ?
- (u) Did the Centre of Legal Education introduce the BCI prescribed curriculum ?
- (v) Does the Centre of Legal Education follow an annual or semester system ?

IV. SELF ASSESSMENT REPORTS

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

V. UNDERTAKING

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

PRINCIPAL / DEAN

CORRESPONDENT/ MANAGEMENT

PLACE:

DATE :

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

PART - II

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

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

A. PRELIMINARY DETAILS

(a) Names of Inspection Team :

(b) Date of Inspection :

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

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

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

C. VERIFICATION OF ACADEMIC AFFAIRS AND POTENTIAL FOR DEVELOPMENT

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

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

D. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- (a) On Infrastructure including library and staff :
- (b) On standards of teaching, research, co-curricular activities :
- (c) On reforms immediately required if Bar Council of India Rules were to be complied with in letter and spirit :
- (d) Recommendations for Legal Education Committee /Bar Council of India consideration :

Place & Date :

Signature :

PART - III

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

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

Before sending the Part III proforma, the BCI Secretariat will enter the queries and clarifications they are seeking from the Centre of Legal Education management)

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

1.

2.

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

(i) Recommendations of the LEGAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE :

(ii) Decision of the Bar Council of India :

**THE BAR COUNCIL OF INDIA PROFORMA FOR INSPECTION REPORT
OF CENTRE OF LEGAL EDUCATION**

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

1. Name of the Centre of
Legal Education with
complete address
2. Name of the University to which
the Centre of Legal Education
is affiliated / sought to be affiliated
with photocopies of relevant documents.
3. Name of the Society / Trust /
Organisation sponsoring the
Centre of Legal Education,
its financial position,
details of the organisation etc.
(Full details)
4. Date of inspection
5. Name of the members of the
Inspection Team
6. Approximate population of the
State and the area where the
Centre of Legal Education
is located / proposed to be located.
7. Number of Centres of Legal
Education in the area, their
names, total strength of students
in each year of the course (Both three
year and five year)
8. Number of degree colleges (both
undergraduate and post-graduate)
in the area
9. Necessity for starting a new Centre
of Legal Education / continuance
of the existing Centre of Legal
Education in the area
10. Details of the courts in the area
11. Number of lawyers practising in the
area

12. If the Centre of Legal Education is already affiliated by University and permitted by State Government, details thereof with Photocopies of documents
 - (i) Details of affiliation of University with documentary proof
 - (ii) Permission of the State Government with documentary proof.
13. Whether five year course has been introduced in the Centre of Legal Education / Deptt. of University, If so, when ?
If five year course is not introduced yet whether the Centre of Legal Education is intending to do so or not.
14. Details about the course of study imparted / sought to be imparted and timings of Centre of Legal Education.
15. Details about the teaching staff, their qualifications, salary and other service conditions with complete details of full time and part time teachers.
16. (a) Details about the accommodation at the Disposal of the Centre of Legal Education.
(b) Whether the land and building are owned by the Centre of Legal Education or the same is rented or leased? (Full details thereof with photocopies of relevant documents)
17. Details about the Administrative Staff in the Centre of Legal Education.
18. (a) Details about the Library in terms of space , equipments and full details of text books, reference books, journals and other periodicals
(b) State whether the books and periodicals mentioned in Clause 15 of Schedule III of the Rules are available in the library or not ?
Give details
(c) Working hours of library and details of Library staff
(d) Whether there is qualified and trained librarian or not ?

19. Views of Members of inspecting team with regard to starting of the proposed Centre of Legal Education / continuing the existing Centre of Legal Education in terms of its utility (with specific recommendations as to whether the proposed Centre of Legal Education can be granted approval of affiliation/ existing Centre of Legal Education can be allowed to retain approval of affiliation or not)
20. Whether approval can be granted on regular basis or it should be on temporary basis for a limited period (give reasons for this and mention about the period for which recommendation is made).
21. Conditions, if any, that can be imposed and the time limit for fulfilling those conditions (if temporary affiliation is recommended)
22. Any other fact which the Hon'ble members want to mention and is not covered under this proforma.

MEMBER,

BCI

MEMBER, BCI.

SCHEDULE VII

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

1. **Name of the Centre of Legal Education :**
2. **Address with phone number, email ID:**
3. **Name and address of the body running the Centre of Legal Education :**
4. **Name of the University:**
5. **When the University affiliated the Centre of Legal Education (copy of the letter of affiliation to be attached):**
6. **Affiliation granted up to:**
7. **Conditions of affiliations, if any:**
8. **When NOC from the State Government obtained, if required (a copy of the NOC to be attached):**

9. Affiliation approved by Bar Council of India on (in case of subsequent approval needed):
10. Approval valid up to (in case subsequent approval needed):
11. Conditions of approval of the Bar Council of India , if any (in case of subsequent approval needed):
12. Specific response on each condition of approval (in case of subsequent approval needed):
13. When was the initial inspection by Bar Council of India done (in case of subsequent approval needed):
14. Annual Report & audited Accounts of the previous years (in case of subsequent approval needed):
15. Detailed statement of the infrastructure if not provided in the application:
16. List of teaching faculty & None – teaching staff with qualifications & experience.

SCHEDULE VIII

Forms of Annual Return

To be specified later and incorporated as and when prescribed

SCHEDULE IX

Application form accreditation and credit rating

To be specified later and incorporated as and when prescribed

SCHEDULE X

Information of enrolled student for Uniform Identity Card

To be specified later and incorporated as and when prescribed

SCHEDULE XI

Centralised data for Faculties

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

SCHEDULE XII

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

SCHEDULE XIII

List of dates fixed for various Regulatory purposes

New Proposal

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

Renewal of approval of affiliation

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

Application for accreditation

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

PART – V
THE STATE ROLL AND SENIORITY

CHAPTER – 1

Preparation and maintenance of the State Roll

(Rules under Section 17, 19, 20 and 22 of the Act)

1. (1) The Council may, from time to time, give directions as to the manner in which the State Councils shall prepare and maintain the Rolls under Section 17 of the Act.
(2) The copies of the State Roll to be sent under Section 19 of the Act shall be in Form 'B–1 and B–2' as set out in the rules at the end of this Chapter and shall contain such further details as the Council may specify.
2. Particulars of transfers under Section 18 of the Act, cancellations directed under the proviso to Section 26 (1) of the Act, removal of names under Section 26A of Act, punishments imposed by an order under Chapter V, particulars as to the result of appeals under the relevant decisions of the courts, and such other matters which the Council may specifically direct, shall be noted in the said Rolls.
3. Save as otherwise directed by the Council, no other particulars shall be entered in the said Rolls.
4. Every page of the Roll shall bear the signature or a facsimile thereof of the Secretary or other person authorised by the State Council.
5. Authenticated copies of any additions or alternations made in the Roll shall be sent to the Council without delay.

ADVOCATES ACT, 1961

An Act to amend and consolidate the law relating to legal practitioners and to provide for the constitution of the Bar Councils and an All-India Bar.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Twelfth Year of the Republic of India as follows:-

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1. Short title, extent and commencement.—(1) This Act may be called the Advocates Act, 1961.

¹[(2) It extends ²to the whole of India.]

(3) It ³[shall, in relation to the territories other than those referred to in sub-section (4), come into force] on such date⁴ as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint, and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of this Act.

⁴[(4) This Act shall, in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir and the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint in this behalf, and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of this Act.]

2. Definitions.—⁵[(1)] In this Act, unless the context otherwise

¹ Substituted by Act 60 of 1973, sec. 2, for sub-section (2) w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

²The Act has been extended to—
The Union territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli by Regulation 8 of 1963.
The Union territory of Pondicherry by Act 26 of 1968, sec. 3 and Sch.

³ Substituted by Act 60 of 1973, sec. 2, for “shall come into force” w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

⁴ Inserted by Act 60 of 1973, sec 2 w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

⁵ Sec. 2 renumbered as sub-section (1) of the Sec. 2 thereof by Act 60 of 1973 w.e.f. 31.07.1974.

requires,—

(a) “advocate” means an advocate entered in any roll under the provisions of this Act;

(b) “appointed day”, in relation to any provision of this Act, means the day on which that provision comes into force;

¹[***]

(d) “Bar Council” means a Bar Council constituted under this Act;

(e) “Bar Council of India” means the Bar Council constituted under section 4 for the territories to which this Act extends;

²[***]

(g) “High Court” , except in sub-section (1) ³[and sub-section (1A)] of section 34 and in sections 42 and 43, does not include a court of the Judicial Commissioner, and, in relation to a State Bar Council, means,—

(i) in the case of a Bar Council constituted for a State or for a State and one or more Union territories, the High Court for the State;

(ii) in the case of the Bar Council constituted for Delhi, ⁴[the High Court of Delhi];

(h) “law graduate” means a person who has obtained a bachelor’s degree in law from any University established by law in India;

(i) “Legal practitioner” means an advocate ⁵[or vakil] or any High Court, a pleader, mukhtar or revenue agent;

(j) “prescribed” means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(k) “roll” means a roll of advocates prepared and maintained under this Act;

¹ Clause (c) of Section 2(1) omitted by Act 107 of 1976 w.e.f. 15.10.1976.

² Clause (f) of Section 2(1) omitted by Act 107 of 1976 w.e.f. 15.10.1976.

³ Inserted by Act 60 of 1973 w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

⁴ Substituted by Act 60 of 1973 for the “the High Court of Punjab” w.e.f. 31.07.1974.

⁵ Substituted by Act 107 of 1976 for “vakil or attorney” w.e.f. 15.10.1976.

(l) "State" does not include a Union territory;

(m) "State Bar Council" means a Bar Council constituted under section 3;

(n) "State roll" means a roll of advocates prepared and maintained by a State Bar Council under section 17.

¹[(2) Any reference in this Act to a law which is not in force in the State of Jammu and Kashmir or in the Union territory of Goa*, Daman and Diu, shall, in relation to that State or that territory, be construed as a reference to the corresponding law, if any, in force in that State or that territory, as the case may be.]

¹ Inserted by Act 60 of 1973 w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

CHAPTER II
BAR COUNCILS

3. State Bar Councils.—(1) There shall be a Bar Council—

(a) for each of States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, ¹[Jammu and Kashmir], ²[Jharkhand] ³[Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh], ⁴[***], ⁵[***], ⁶[Karnataka], Orissa, Rajasthan ⁷[Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal], to be known as the Bar Council of that State;

⁸[(b) for the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura to be known as the Bar Council of Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh;]

(c) for the State of Kerala and ⁹[the Union territory of Lakshadweep], to be known as the Bar Council of Kerala;

¹⁰[(cc) for the ¹¹[State of Tamil Nadu] and the Union territory of Pondicherry to be known as the Bar Council of Madras*];]

¹²[(ccc) for the States of Maharashtra and Goa, and the Union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, to be known as the Bar Council of Maharashtra and Goa;]

¹ Inserted by Act 60 of 1973 w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

² Inserted by Act 30 of 2000 w.e.f. 15.11.2000.

³ Substituted by Act 28 of 2000 for “and Madhya Pradesh” w.e.f. 01.11.2000.

⁴ The word “Madras” omitted by Act 26 of 1968 w.e.f. 24.05.1968.

⁵ The word “Maharashtra” omitted by the Dadra and Nagar Haveli (Civil Courts and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations, 1963 (8 of 1963) w.e.f. 01.07.1965.

⁶ Substituted by the Mysore State (Alteration of Name) (Adaptation of Laws on Union Subjects) Order, 1974, for “Mysore” w.e.f. 01.11.1973.

⁷ Substituted by Act 29 of 2000 for “and Uttar Pradesh” w.e.f. 09.11.2000.

⁸ Substituted by Act 69 of 1986 for clause (b) w.e.f. 24-12-1986.

⁹ Substituted by Act 34 of 1973 for “the Union territory of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands” w.e.f. 01.11.1973.

¹⁰ Ins. by Act 26 of 1968, sec. 3 and Sch.—Part I (w.e.f. 26-5-1968).

¹¹

* Currently Bar Council of Tamil Nadu.

¹² Substituted by Act 18 of 1987 for clause (ccc) w.e.f. 30.05.1987.

¹[(d) for the States of Punjab and Haryana, and the Union territory of Chandigarh, to be known as the Bar Council of Punjab and Haryana;

(dd) for the State of Himachal Pradesh, to be known as the Bar Council of Himachal Pradesh;]

(e) for the State of West Bengal and the ²[Union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands], to be known as the Bar Council of West Bengal; and

(f) for the Union territory of Delhi, to be known as the Bar Council of Delhi.

(2) A State Bar Council shall consist of the following members, namely:—

(a) in the case of the State Bar Council of Delhi, the Additional Solicitor General of India *ex officio* ³[in the case of the State Bar Council of Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura, the Advocate General of each of the State of Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura, *ex officio*; in the case of the State Bar Council of Punjab and Haryana, the Advocate-General of each of the State of Punjab and Haryana, *ex officio*;] and in the case of any other State Bar Council, the Advocate-General of the State, *ex officio*;

⁴[(b) in the case of a State Bar Council with an electorate not exceeding five thousand, fifteen members, in the case of a State Bar Council with an electorate exceeding five thousand but not exceeding ten thousand, twenty members, and in the case of the State Bar Council with an electorate exceeding ten thousand, twenty-five members, elected in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote from amongst advocates on the electoral roll of the State Bar Council:]

⁵[Provided that as nearly as possible one-half of such elected members shall subject to any rules that may be made in this behalf by the Bar Council of India, be persons who have for at

¹ Subs. by Act 53 of 1970 for clause (d) w.e.f. 25.01.1971.

² Subs. by Act 81 of 1971 for “Union Territories of Tripura and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands” w.e.f. 21.01.1972.

³ Inserted by Act 60 of 1973 w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

⁴ Substituted by Act 60 of 1973 for clause (b) w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

⁵ Substituted by Act 38 of 1977 for sub-section (3) w.e.f. 13.09.1976.

least ten years been advocates on a State roll, and in computing the said period of ten years in relation to any such person, there shall be included any period during which the person has been an advocate enrolled under the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926 (38 of 1926).]

¹[(3) There shall be a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman of each State Bar Council elected by the Council in such manner as may be prescribed.

(3A) Every person holding office as Chairman or as Vice-Chairman of any State Bar Council immediately before the commencement of the Advocates (Amendment) Act, 1977 (38 of 1977) shall, on such commencement, cease to hold office as Chairman or Vice-Chairman, as the case may be:

Provided that every such person shall continue to carry on the duties of his office until the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman, as the case may be, of each State Bar Council, elected after the commencement of the Advocates (Amendment) Act, 1977 (38 of 1977), assumes charge of the office.]

²[(4) An Advocate shall be disqualified from voting at an election under sub-section (2) or for being chosen as, and for being, a member of State Bar Council, unless he possesses such qualifications or satisfies such conditions as may be prescribed in this behalf by the Bar Council of India, and subject to any such rules that may be made, an electoral roll shall be prepared and revised from time to time by each State Bar Council.

(5) Nothing in the proviso to sub-section (2) shall affect the term of office of any member elected before the commencement of the Advocates (Amendment) Act, 1964 (21 of 1964), but every election after such commencement shall be held in accordance with the provisions of the rules made by the Bar Council of India to give effect to the said proviso.]

³[(6) Nothing in clause (b) of sub-section (2) shall affect the representation of elected members in any State Bar Council as constituted immediately before the commencement of the Advocates (Amendment) Act, 1973 (60 of 1973), until that State Bar Council is reconstituted in accordance with the provision of

¹ Inserted by Act 21 of 1964 w.e.f. 16.05.1964.

² Substituted by Act 38 of 1977 for sub-section (3) w.r.e.f. 31.10.1977.

³ Inserted by Act 60 of 1973 w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

this Act.]

4. Bar Council of India.—(1) There shall be a Bar Council for the territories to which this Act extends to be known as the Bar Council of India which shall consist of the following members, namely:—

(a) the Attorney-General of India, *ex officio*;

(b) the Solicitor-General of India, *ex officio*;

¹[***]

(c) one member elected by each State Bar Council from amongst its members.

²[(1A) No person shall be eligible for being elected as a member of the Bar Council of India unless he possesses the qualifications specified in the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 3.]

³[(2) There shall be a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman of the Bar Council of India elected by the Council in such manner as may be prescribed.

(2A) A person holding office as Chairman or as Vice-Chairman of the Bar Council of India immediately before the commencement of the Advocates (Amendment) Act, 1977 (38 of 1977), shall, on such commencement, cease to hold office as Chairman or Vice-Chairman, as the case may be:

Provided that such person shall continue to carry on the duties of his office until the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman, as the case may be, of the Council, elected after the commencement of the Advocates (Amendments) Act, 1977 (38 of 1977), assumes charge of the office.]

⁴[(3) The term of office of a member of the Bar Council of India elected by the State Bar Council shall—

(i) in the case of a member of a State Bar Council who holds office *ex-officio*, be two years from the date of his election ²[or till he ceases to be a member of the State Bar Council, whichever is

¹ Clause (bb) omitted by Act 38 of 1977 w.r.e.f. 31.10.1977.

² Inserted by Act 60 of 1973 w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

³ Substituted by Act 38 of 1977 for sub-sections (2) and (2A) w.r.e.f. 31.10.1977.

⁴ Inserted by Act 21 of 1964 w.e.f. 16.05.1964.

earlier]; and

(ii) in any other case, be for the period for which he holds office as a member of the State Bar Council:

Provided that every such member shall continue to hold office as a member of the Bar Council of India until his successor is elected.]

5. Bar Council to be body corporate. —Every Bar Council shall be a body corporate having perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire and hold property, both moveable and immovable, and to contract, and may by the name by which it is known sue and be sued.

6. Functions of State Bar Councils. — (1) The functions of a State Bar Council shall be—

(a) to admit persons as advocates on its roll;

(b) to prepare and maintain such roll;

(c) to entertain and determine cases of misconduct against advocates on its roll;

(d) to safeguard the rights, privileges and interests of advocates on its roll;

¹[(dd) to promote the growth of Bar Associations for the purposes of effective implementation of the welfare schemes referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (2) of this section clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 7;]

(e) to promote and support law reform;

²[(ee) to conduct seminars and organise talks on legal topics by eminent jurists and publish journals and paper of legal interest;

(eee) to organise legal aid to the poor in the prescribed manner;]

(f) to manage and invest the funds of the Bar Council;

(g) to provide for the election of its members;

¹ Inserted by Act 70 of 1993 w.e.f. 26.12.1993

² Inserted by Act 60 of 1973 w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

¹[(gg) to visit and inspect Universities in accordance with the directions given under clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 7;]

(h) to perform all other functions conferred on it by or under this Act;

(i) to do all other things necessary for discharging the aforesaid functions.

²[(2) A State Bar Council may constitute one or more funds in the prescribed manner for the purpose of—

(a) giving financial assistance to organise welfare schemes for the indigent, disabled or other advocates;

(b) giving legal aid or advice in accordance with the rules made in this behalf;]

³[(c) establishing law libraries.]]

⁴[(3) A State Bar Council may receive any grants, donations, gifts or benefactions for all or any of the purposes specified in sub-section (2) which shall be credited to the appropriate fund or funds constituted under that sub-section.]

7. Functions of Bar Council of India.—⁵[(1)] The functions of the Bar Council of India shall be—

⁶[***]

(b) to lay down standards of professional conduct and etiquette for advocates;

(c) to lay down the procedure to be followed by its disciplinary committee and the disciplinary committee of each State Bar Council;

(d) to safeguard the rights, privileges and interests of advocates;

(e) to promote and support law reform;

¹ Inserted by Act 70 of 1993 w.e.f. 26.12.1993.

² Sub-sections (2) and (3) subs. by Act 60 of 1973 for sub-section (2) w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

³ Inserted by Act 70 of 1993 w.e.f. 26.12.1993.

⁴ Sub-sections (2) and (3) substituted by Act 60 of 1973 w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

⁵ Section 7 renumbered as sub-section (1) of that section by Act 60 of 1973 w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

⁶ Clause (a) omitted by Act 60 of 1973 w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

(f) to deal with and dispose of any matter arising under this Act, which may be referred to it by a State Bar Council;

(g) to exercise general supervision and control over State Bar Councils;

(h) to promote legal education and to lay down standards of such education in consultation with the Universities in India imparting such education and the State Bar Councils;

(i) to recognise Universities whose degree in law shall be a qualification for enrolment as an advocate and for that purpose to visit and inspect Universities³[or cause the State Bar Councils to visit and inspect Universities in accordance with such directions as it may give in this behalf];

¹[(ia) to conduct seminars and organize talks on legal topics by eminent jurists and publish journals and papers of legal interest;

(ib) to organise legal aid to the poor in the prescribed manner;

(ic) to recognise on a reciprocal basis foreign qualifications in law obtained outside India for the purpose of admission as an advocate under this Act;]

(j) to manage and invest the funds of the Bar Council;

(k) to provide for the election of its members;

(l) to perform all other functions conferred on it by or under this Act.

(m) to do all other things necessary for discharging the aforesaid functions;

²[(2) The Bar Council of India may constitute one or more funds in the prescribed manner for the purpose of—

(a) giving financial assistance to organise welfare schemes for indigent, disabled or other advocates;

(b) giving legal aid or advice in accordance with the rules made in this behalf;]

¹ Inserted by Act 60 of 1973 w.e.f 31.01.1974.

² Inserted by Act 60 of 1973 w.e.f.31.01.1974.

¹[(c) establishing law libraries.]

²[(3) The Bar Council of India may receive any grants, donations, gifts or benefactions for all or any of the purposes specified in sub-section (2) which shall be credited to the appropriate fund or funds constituted under that sub-section.]

³**[7A. Membership in international bodies.**—The Bar Council of India may become a member of international legal bodies such as the International Bar Association or the International Legal Aid Association, contribute such sums as it thinks fit to such bodies by way of subscription or otherwise and authorise expenditure on the participation of its representatives in any international legal conference or seminar.]

⁴**[8. Term of office of Members of State Bar Council.**—The term of office of an elected member of a State Bar Council (other than an elected member thereof referred to in section 54) shall be five years from the date of publication of the result of his election:

Provided that where a State Bar Council fails to provide for the election of its member before the expiry of the said term, the Bar Council of India may, by order for reasons to be recorded in writing, extend the said term, the Bar Council of India may, by order, extend the said term for a period not exceeding six months.]

⁵**[8A. Constitution of Special Committee in the absence of election.**—(1) Where a State Bar Council fails to provide for the election of its members before the expiry of the term of five years or the extended term, as the case may be, referred to in section 8, the Bar Council of India shall, on and from the date immediately following the day of such expiry, constitute a Special Committee consisting of—

(i) the *ex officio* member of the State Bar Council referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 3 to be the Chairman:

Provided that where there are more than one *ex officio* members, the senior-most amongst them shall be the Chairman;

¹ Inserted by Act 60 of 1973 w.e.f 31.01.1974.

² Sections 8 and 8A substituted by Act 70 Of 1993 for section 8 w.e.f. 26.12.1993

³ Inserted by Act 60 of 1973 w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

⁴ Section 8 substituted by Act 70 of 1993 for section 8 w.e.f. 26.12.1993.

⁵ Section 8A subs. by Act 70 of 1993 for section 8 w.e.f. 26.12.1993.

and

(ii) two members to be nominated by the Bar Council of India from amongst advocates on the electoral roll of the State Bar Council,

to discharge the functions of the State Bar Council until the Bar Council is constituted under this Act.

(2) On the constitution of the Special Committee and until the State Bar Council is constituted—

(a) all properties and assets vesting in the State Bar Council shall vest in the Special Committee;

(b) all rights, liabilities and obligations of the State Bar Council, whether arising out of any contract or otherwise, shall be the rights, liabilities and obligations of the Special Committee;

(c) all proceedings pending before the State Bar Council in respect of any disciplinary matter or otherwise, shall stand transferred to the Special Committee.

(3) The Special Committee constituted under sub-section (1) shall, in accordance with such directions as the Bar Council of India may give to it in this behalf, hold election to the State Bar Council within a period of six months from the date of its constitution under sub-section (1), and where, for any reason the Special Committee is not in a position to conduct election within the said period of six months, the Bar Council of India may, for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, extend the said period.]

9. Disciplinary Committees.—(1) A Bar Council shall constitute one or more disciplinary committees, each of which shall consist of three persons of whom two shall be persons elected by the Council from amongst its members and the other shall be a person co-opted by the Council from amongst advocates who possess the qualifications specified in the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 3 and who are not members of the Council, and the senior-most advocate amongst the members of a disciplinary committee shall be the Chairman thereof.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), any disciplinary committee constituted prior to the commencement of the Advocates (Amendment) Act, 1964, (21 of 1964) may dispose of the proceedings pending before it as if this section had not been amended by the said Act.

¹**[9A. Constitution of legal aid Committees.—**(1) A Bar Council may constitute one or more legal aid committees each of which shall consist of such number of members, not exceeding nine but not less than five, as may be prescribed.

(2) The qualifications, the method of selection and the term of office of the members of legal aid committee shall be such as may be prescribed.]

10. Constitution of committees other than disciplinary committees.—(1) A State Bar Council shall constitute the following standing committees, namely:—

(a) an executive committee consisting of five members elected by the Council from amongst its members;

(b) an enrolment committee consisting of three members elected by the Council from amongst its members.

(2) The Bar Council of India shall constitute the following standing committees, namely:—

(a) an executive committee consisting of nine members elected by the Council from amongst its members;

(b) a legal education committee consisting of ten members, of whom five shall be persons elected by the Council from amongst its members and five shall be persons co-opted by the Council who are not members thereof.

(3) A State Bar Council and the Bar Council of India may constitute from amongst its members such other committees as it may deem necessary for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

²**[10A. Transaction of business by Bar Councils and committees thereof:-** ³(1) The Bar Council of India shall meet at New Delhi or at such other place as it may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, determine.

(2) A State Bar Council shall meet at its headquarters or at such other place as it may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, determine.]

¹ Inserted by Act 60 of 1973 w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

² Inserted by Act 60 of 1973 w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

³ Substituted by Act 70 of 1993 for sub-sections (1) and (2) w.e.f. 26.12.1993.

(3) The committees other than disciplinary committees continued by the Bar Councils shall meet at the headquarters of the respective Bar Councils.

(4) Every Bar Council and every committee thereof except the disciplinary committees shall observe such rules of procedure in regard to the transaction of business at their meetings as may be prescribed.

(5) The disciplinary committees constituted under section 9 shall meet at such times and places and shall observe such rules of procedure in regard to the transaction of business at their meetings as may be prescribed.]

¹**[10B]. Disqualification of members of Bar Council.** —An elected member of a Bar Council shall be deemed to have vacated his office if he is declared by the Bar Council of which he is a member to have been absent without sufficient excuse from three consecutive meetings of such Council, or if his name is, for any cause, removed from the roll of advocates or if he is otherwise disqualified under any rule made by the Bar Council of India.

11. Staff of Bar Council.—(1) Every Bar Council shall appoint a Secretary and may appoint an accountant and such number of other persons on its staff as it may deem necessary.

(2) The Secretary and the accountant, if any, shall possess such qualification as may be prescribed.

12. Accounts and audit.—(1) Every Bar Council shall cause to be maintained such books of accounts and other books in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed.

(2) The accounts of a Bar Council shall be audited by auditors duly qualified to act as auditors of companies under the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956), at such times and in such manner as may be prescribed.

²[(3) As soon as may be practicable at the end of each financial year, but not later than the 31st day of December of the year next following, a State Bar Council shall send a copy of its accounts together with a copy of the report of the auditors thereon to the Bar Council of India and shall cause the same to be published in

¹ Section 10A renumbered as section 10B by Act 60 of 1973 w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

² Sub-sections (3) and (4) substituted by Act 63 of 1973 w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

the Official Gazette.]

(4) As soon as may be practicable at the end of each financial year, but not later than the 31st day of December of the year next following, the Bar Council of India shall send a copy of its accounts together with a copy of the report of the auditors thereon to the Central Government and shall cause the same to be published in the Gazette of India.]

13. Vacancies in Bar Council and Committees thereof not to invalidate action taken.—No acts done by a Bar Council or any committee thereof shall be called in question on the ground merely of the existence of any vacancy in, or any defect in the constitution of, the Council or committee, as the case may be.

14. Election to Bar Councils not to be questioned on certain grounds.—No election of a member to a Bar Council shall be called in question on the ground merely that due notice thereof has not been given to any person entitled to vote thereat, if notice of the date has, not less than thirty days before that date, been published in the Official Gazette.

15. Power to make rules.—(1) A Bar Council may make rules to carry out the purposes of this Chapter.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—

¹[(a) the election of members of the Bar Council by secret ballot including the conditions subject to which persons can exercise the right to vote by postal ballot, the preparation and revision of electoral rolls and the manner in which the result of election shall be published;]

²[***]

³[(c) the manner of election of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Bar Council;]

(d) the manner in which and the authority by which doubts and disputes as to the validity of an election to the Bar Council ⁴[or to the office of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman] shall be

¹ Substituted by Act 60 of 1973 w.e.f. 31.01.1974

² Clause (b) omitted by Act 60 of 1973 w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

³ Inserted by Act 38 of 1977 w.r.e.f. 31.10.1977.

⁴ Inserted by Act 38 of 1977 w.r.e.f. 31.10.1977.

finally decided;

¹[***]

(f) the filling of casual vacancies in the Bar Council;

(g) the powers and duties of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Bar Council;

²[(ga) the constitution of one or more funds by a Bar Council for the purpose of giving financial assistance or giving legal aid or advice referred to in sub-section (2) of section 6 and sub-section (2) of section 7;]

(gb) organisation of legal aid and advice to the poor, constitution and functions of committees and sub-committees for that purpose and description of proceedings in connection with which legal aid or advice may be given;]

(h) the summoning and holding of meetings of the Bar Council, ³[***] the conduct of business thereof, and the number of members necessary to constitute a quorum;

(i) the constitution and functions of any committee of the Bar Council and the term of office of members of any such committee;

(j) the summoning and holding of meetings, the conduct of business of any such committee, and the number of members necessary to constitute a quorum;

(k) the qualifications and the conditions of service of the secretary, the accountant and the other employees of the Bar Council;

(l) the maintenance of books of accounts and other books by the Bar Council;

(m) the appointment of auditors and the audit of the accounts of the Bar Council;

(n) the management and investment of the funds of the Bar Council.

(3) No rules made under this section by a State Bar Council shall

¹ Clause (e) omitted by Act 23 of 1966, deemed to have always been omitted.

² Inserted by Act 60 of 1973 w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

³ The words "the times and places where such meetings are to be held" omitted by Act 60 of 1973 w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

have effect unless they have been approved by the Bar Council of India.

CHAPTER III

ADMISSION AND ENROLMENT OF ADVOCATES

16. Senior and other advocates.—(1) There shall be two classes of advocates, namely, senior advocates and other advocates.

(2) An advocate may, with his consent, be designated as senior advocate if the Supreme Court or a High Court is of opinion that by virtue of his ability ¹[standing at the Bar or special knowledge or experience in law] he is deserving of such distinction.

(3) Senior advocates shall, in the matter of their practice, be subject to such restrictions as the Bar Council of India may, in the interest of the legal profession, prescribe.

(4) An advocate of the Supreme Court who was a senior advocate of that Court immediately before the appointed day shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be a senior advocate:

²[Provided that where any such senior advocate makes an application before the 31st December, 1965 to the Bar Council maintaining the roll in which his name has been entered that he does not desire to continue as a senior advocate, the Bar Council may grant the application and the roll shall be altered accordingly.]

17. State Bar Councils to maintain roll of advocates.— (1) Every State Bar Council shall prepare and maintain a roll of advocates in which shall be entered the names and addresses of—

(a) all persons who were entered as advocates on the roll of any High Court under the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926 (38 of 1926), immediately before the appointed day ³[including persons, being citizens of India, who before the 15th day of August, 1947, were enrolled as advocates under the said Act in any area which

¹ Substituted by Act 60 of 1973 for “experience and standing at the Bar” w.e.f. 31.01.1974

² Added by Act 21 of 1964 w.e.f. 16.05.1964.

³ Substituted by Act 60 of 1973 for “and who, within the prescribed time” w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

before the said date was comprised within India as defined in the Government of India Act, 1935, and who at any time] express an intention in the prescribed manner to practise within the jurisdiction of the Bar Council;

(b) all other persons who are admitted to be advocates on the roll of the State Bar Council under this Act on or after the appointed day.

(2) Each such roll of advocates shall consist of two parts, the first part containing the names of senior advocates and the second part, the names of other advocates.

(3) Entries in each part of the roll of advocates prepared and maintained by a State Bar Council under this section shall be in the order of seniority, ¹[and, subject to any rule that may be made by the Bar Council of India in this behalf, such seniority shall be determined] as follows:—

(a) the seniority of an advocate referred to in clause (a) subsection (1) shall be determined in accordance with his date of enrolment under the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926 (38 of 1926);

(b) the seniority of any person who was a senior advocate of the Supreme Court immediately before the appointed day shall, for the purposes of the first part of the State roll, be determined in accordance with such principles as the Bar Council of India may specify;

²[***]

(d) the seniority of any other person who, on or after the appointed day, is enrolled as a senior advocate or is admitted as an advocate shall be determined by the date of such enrolment or admission, as the case may be;

³[(e) notwithstanding anything contained in clause (a), the seniority of an attorney enrolled [whether before or after the commencement of the Advocate (Amendment) Act, 1980] as an advocate shall be determined in accordance with the date of his enrolment as an attorney.]

¹ Substituted by Act 21 of 1964 for “and such seniority shall be determined” w.e.f. 16.05.1964.

² Clause (c) omitted by Act 60 of 1973 w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

³ Inserted by Act 47 of 1980 w.e.f. 29.11.1980.

(4) No person shall be enrolled as an advocate on the roll of more than one State Bar Council.

18. Transfer of name from one State roll to another.—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 17, any person whose name is entered as an advocate on the roll of any State Bar Council may make an application in the prescribed form to the Bar Council of India for the transfer of his name from the roll of that State Bar Council to the roll of any other State Bar Council and, on receipt of any such application the Bar Council of India shall direct that the name of such person shall without the payment of any fee, be removed from the roll of the first mentioned State Bar Council and entered in the roll of the other State Bar Council and the State Bar Councils concerned shall comply with such direction:

¹[Provided that where any such application for transfer is made by a person against whom any disciplinary proceeding is pending or where for any other reason it appears to the Bar Council of India that the application for transfer has not been made *bona fide* and that the transfer should not be made, the Bar Council of India may, after giving the person making the application an opportunity of making a representation in this behalf, reject the application.]

(2) For the removal of doubts it is hereby declared that where on an application made by an advocate under sub-section (1), his name is transferred from the roll of one State Bar Council to that of another, he shall retain the same seniority in the latter roll to which he was entitled in the former roll.

19. State Bar Councils to send copies of rolls of advocates to the Bar Council of India.—Every State Bar Council shall send to the Bar Council of India an authenticated copy of the roll of advocates prepared by it for the first time under this Act and shall thereafter communicate to the Bar Council of India all alterations in, the additions to, any such roll, as soon as the same have been made.

²[20. Special provision for enrolment of certain Supreme Court advocates.—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in

¹ Added by Act 21 of 1964, sec. 10 (w.e.f. 16.05.1964).

² Substituted by Act 60 of 1973 w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

this Chapter, every advocate who was entitled as of right to practise in the Supreme Court immediately before the appointed day and whose name is not entered in any State roll may, within the prescribed time, express his intention in the prescribed form to the Bar Council of India for the entry of his name in the roll of a State Bar Council and on receipt thereof the Bar Council of India shall direct that the name of such advocate shall, without payment of any fee, be entered in the roll of that State Bar Council, and the State Bar Council concerned shall comply with such direction.

(2) Any entry in the State roll made in compliance with the direction of the Bar Council of India under sub-section (1) shall be made in the order of seniority determined in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 17.

(3) Where an advocate referred to in sub-section (1) omits or fails to express his intention within the prescribed time, his name shall be entered in the roll of the State Bar Council of Delhi.]

21. Disputes regarding seniority.—(1) Where the date of seniority of two or more persons is the same, the one senior in age shall be reckoned as senior to the other.

¹[(2) Subject as aforesaid, if any dispute arise with respect to the seniority of any person, it shall be referred to the State Bar Council concerned for decision.]

²[**22. Certificate of enrolment.**—(1) There shall be issued a certificate of enrolment in the prescribed form by the State Bar Council to every person whose name is entered in the roll of advocates maintained by it under this Act.

(2) Every person whose name is so entered in the State roll shall notify any change in the place of his permanent residence to the State Bar Council concerned within ninety days of such change.]

23. Right of pre-audience.—(1) The Attorney-General of India shall have pre-audience over all other advocates.

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (1), the Solicitor-General of India shall have pre-audience over all other advocates.

(3) Subject to the provisions of sub-sections (1) and (2), the

¹ Substituted by Act 60 of 1973 for sub-section (2) w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

² Substituted by Act 60 of 1973, sec. 17, for section 22 (w.e.f. 31-1-1974).

Additional Solicitor-General of India shall have pre-audience over all other advocates.

¹[(3A) Subject to the provisions of sub-sections (1), (2) and (3), the second Additional Solicitor-General of India shall have pre-audience over all other advocates.]

(4) Subject to the provisions of sub-sections (1), ²[(2), (3) and (3A)], the Advocate-General of any State shall have pre-audience over all other advocates, and the right of pre-audience among Advocates-General *inter se* shall be determined by their respective seniority.

(5) Subject as aforesaid—

(i) senior advocates shall have pre-audience over other advocates; and

(ii) the right of pre-audience of senior advocates *inter se* shall be determined by their respective seniority.

24. Persons who may be admitted as advocates on a State roll.— (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, and the rules made thereunder, a person shall be qualified to be admitted as an advocate on a State roll, if he fulfills the following conditions, namely:—

(a) he is a citizen of India:

Provided that subject to the other provisions contained in this Act, a national of any other country may be admitted as an advocate on a State roll, if citizens of India, duly qualified, are permitted to practise law in that other country;

(b) he has completed the age of twenty-one years;

(c) he has obtained a degree in law—

(i) before the ³[12th day of March, 1967], from any University in the territory of India; or

(ii) before the 15th August, 1947, from any University in any area which was comprised before that date within India as

¹Inserted by Act 47 of 1980 w.e.f. 29.11.1980.

² Substituted by Act 47 of 1980 for the brackets, figures and words “(2) and (3)” w.e.f. 29.11.1980.

³ Substituted by Act 60 of 1973 for “28th day of February, 1963” w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

defined by the Government of India Act, 1935; or

¹[(iii) after the 12th day of March, 1967, save as provided in sub-clause (iiia), after undergoing a three year course of study in law from any University in India which is recognised for the purposes of this Act by the Bar Council of India; or

(iiia) after undergoing a course of study in law, the duration of which is not less than two academic years commencing from the academic year 1967-68 or any earlier academic year from any University in India which is recognised for the purposes of this Act by the Bar Council of India; or]

²[(iv) in any other case, from any University outside the territory of India, if the degree is recognised for the purposes of this Act by the Bar Council of India] or;

³[he is barrister and is called to the Bar on or before the 31st day of December, 1976 ⁴[or has passed the article clerks examination or any other examination specified by the High Court at Bombay or Calcutta for enrolment as an attorney of that High Court;] or has obtained such other foreign qualification in law as is recognised by the Bar Council of India for the purpose of admission as an advocate under this Act;]

⁵[***]

(e) he fulfils such other conditions as may be specified in the rules made by the State Bar Council under this Chapter;

⁶[(f) he has paid, in respect of the enrolment, stamp duty, if any, chargeable under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899), and an enrolment fee payable to the State Bar Council of ⁷[six hundred rupees and to the Bar Council of India, one hundred and fifty rupees by way of a bank draft drawn in favour of that Council]:

Provided that where such person is a member of the Schedule Castes or the Schedule Tribes and produces a

¹ Substituted by Act 60 of 1973 for clause (iii) w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

² Inserted by Act 21 of 1964 w.e.f. 16.05.1964.

³ Substituted by Act 60 of 1973 for "he is a barrister" w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

⁴ Inserted by Act 107 of 1976 w.e.f. 15.10.1976.

⁵ Clause (d) omitted by Act 60 of 1973 w.e.f. 31.01.1974

⁶ Substituted by Act 60 of 1973 for clause (f) w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

⁷ Substituted by Act 70 of 1993 for "two hundred rupees" w.e.f. 26.12.1993.

certificate to that effect from such authority as may be prescribed, the enrolment fee payable by him to the State Bar Council shall be ¹[one hundred rupees and to the Bar Council of India, twenty-five rupees].

²[*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this sub-section, a person shall be deemed to have obtained a degree in law from a University in India on that date on which the results of the examination for that degree are published by the University on its notice board or otherwise declaring him to have passed that examination.]

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), ³[a vakil or a pleader who is a law graduate] may be admitted as an advocate on a State roll, if he—

(a) makes an application for such enrolment in accordance with the provisions of this Act, not later than two years from the appointed day, and

(b) fulfils the conditions specified in clauses (a), (b), (e) and (f) of sub-section (1).

⁴[(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) a person who—

(a) ⁵[***] has, for at least three years, been a vakil or pleader or a mukhtar, or, was entitled at any time to be enrolled under any law ⁶[***] as an advocate of a High Court (including a High Court of a former Part B State) or of a Court of Judicial Commissioner in any Union territory; or

⁷[(aa) before the 1st day of December, 1961, was entitled otherwise than as an advocate practise the profession of law (whether by of pleading or acting or both) by virtue of the provision of any law, or who would have been so entitled had he

¹ Substituted by Act 70 of 1993 for “two hundred and fifty rupees” w.e.f. 26.12.1993.

² Inserted by Act 14 of 1962 w.e.f. 30.03.1962

³ Substituted by Act 21 of 1962 w.e.f. 16.05.1964.

⁴ Inserted by Act 21 of 1964 w.e.f. 16.05.1964.

⁵ The words “before the 31st day of March, 1964” omitted by Act 33 of 1968 w.e.f. 05.05.1968.

⁶ The words “before the 31st day of March, 1964 and then in force” omitted by Act 33 of 1968 w.e.f. 05.05.1968.

⁷ Inserted by Act 60 of 1963 w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

not been in public service on the said date; or]

¹[***]

(c) before the 1st day of April, 1937, has been an advocate of any High Court in any area which was comprised within Burma as defined in the Government of India Act, 1935; or

(d) is entitled to be enrolled as an advocate under any rule made by the Bar Council of India in this behalf,

may be admitted as an advocate on a State roll if he—

(i) makes an application for such enrolment in accordance with the provisions of this Act; and

(ii) fulfils the conditions specified in clauses (a), (b), (e) and (f) of sub-section (1).]

²[***]

³**[24A. Disqualification for enrolment.]—(1) No person shall be admitted as an advocate on a State roll—**

(a) if he is convicted of an offence involving moral turpitude;

(b) if he is convicted of an offence under the provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 (22 of 1955);

⁴[(c) if he is dismissed or removed from employment or office under the State on any charge involving moral turpitude.

Explanation.—In this clause, the expression “State” shall have the meaning assigned to it under Article 12 of the Constitution:]

Provided that the disqualification for enrolment as aforesaid shall cease to have effect after a period of two years has elapsed since his ⁵[release or dismissal or, as the case may be, removal].

(2) Nothing contained in sub-section (1) shall apply to a person who having been found guilty is dealt with under the provisions of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 (20 of 1958).]

¹ Sub-clause (b) omitted by Act 60 of 1973 w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

² Sub-section (4) omitted by Act 107 of 1976 w.e.f. 15.10.1976.

³ Inserted by Act 60 of 1973 w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

⁴ Inserted by Act 70 of 1993 w.e.f. 26.12.1993.

⁵ Substituted by Act 70 of 1993 for “release” w.e.f. 26.12.1993.

25. Authority to whom applications for enrolment may be made.—An application for admission as an advocate shall be made in the prescribed form to the State Bar Council within whose jurisdiction the applicant proposes to practise.

26. Disposal of applications for admission as an advocate.—
(1) A State Bar Council shall refer every application for admission as an advocate to its enrolment committee, and subject to the provisions of sub-sections (2) and (3) ¹[and to any direction that may be given in writing by the State Bar Council in this behalf], such committee shall dispose of the application in the prescribed manner:

²[Provided that the Bar Council of India may, if satisfied, either on a reference made to it in this behalf or otherwise, that any person has got his name entered on the roll of advocates by misrepresentation as to an essential fact or by fraud or undue influence, remove the name of such person from the roll of advocates after giving him an opportunity of being heard.]

(2) Where the enrolment committee of a State Bar Council proposes to refuse any such application, it shall refer the application for opinion to the Bar Council of India and every such reference shall be accompanied by a statement of the grounds in support of the refusal of the application.

(3) The enrolment committee of a State Bar Council shall dispose of any application referred to the Bar Council of India under sub-section (2) in conformity with the opinion of the Bar Council of India.

¹[(4) Where the enrolment committee of a State Bar Council has refused any application for admission as an advocate on its roll, the State Bar Council shall, as soon as may be, send intimation to all other State Bar Councils about such refusal stating the name, address and qualifications of the person whose application was refused and the grounds for the refusal.]

³[**26A. Power to remove names from roll.**—A State Bar Council may remove from the State roll the name of any advocate who is dead or from whom a request has been received to that effect.]

¹ Inserted by Act 21 of 1964 w.e.f. 16.05.1964.

² Added by Act 21 of 1964 w.e.f. 16.05.1964.

³ Substituted by Act 60 of 1973 for section 26A w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

27. Application once refused not to be entertained by another Bar Council except in certain circumstances.—Where a State Bar Council has refused the application of any person for admission as an advocate on its roll, no other State Bar Council shall entertain an application for admission of such person as an advocate on its roll, except with the previous consent in writing of the State Bar Council which refused the application and of the Bar Council of India.

28. Power to make rules.—(1) A State Bar Council may make rules to carry out the purposes of this Chapter.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—

¹[(a) the time within which and form in which an advocate shall express his intention for the entry of his name in the roll of a State Bar Council under section 20;]

²[***]

(c) the form in which an application shall be made to the Bar Council for admission as an advocate on its roll and the manner in which such application shall be disposed of by the enrolment committee of the Bar Council;

(d) the conditions subject to which a person may be admitted as an advocate on any such roll;

(e) the instalments in which the enrolment fee may be paid.

(3) No rules made under this Chapter shall have effect unless they have been approved by the Bar Council of India.

¹ Substituted by Act 60 of 1973 for clause (a) w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

² Clause (b) omitted by Act 60 of 1973 w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

CHAPTER IV
RIGHT TO PRACTICE

29. Advocates to be the only recognised class of persons entitled to practise law.—Subject to the provisions of this Act and any rules made thereunder, there shall, as from the appointed day, be only one class of persons entitled to practise the profession of law, namely, advocates.

30. Right of advocates to practise.—Subject to provisions of this Act, every advocate whose name is entered in the ¹[State roll] shall be entitled as of right to practise throughout the territories to which this Act extends,—

- (i) in all courts including the Supreme Court;
- (ii) before any tribunal or person legally authorised to take evidence; and
- (iii) before any other authority or person before whom such advocate is by or under any law for the time being in force entitled to practise.

31. Special provision for attorneys.—*[Omitted by the Advocates (Amendment) Act, 1976 (107 of 1976) w.e.f. 01.01.1977.]*

32. Power of Court to permit appearances in particular cases.—Notwithstanding anything contained in this Chapter, any court, authority, or person may permit any person, not enrolled as an advocate under this Act, to appear before it or him in any particular case.

33. Advocates alone entitled to practise.—Except as otherwise provided in this Act or in any other law for the time being in force, no person shall, on or after the appointed day, be entitled to practise in any court or before any authority or person unless he is enrolled as an advocate under this Act.

34. Power of High Courts to make rules.—(1) The High Court may make rules laying down the conditions subject to which an advocate shall be permitted to practise in the High Court and the courts subordinate thereto.

¹ Substituted by Act 60 of 1973 for “common roll” w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

¹[(1A) The High Court shall make rules for fixing and regulating by taxation or otherwise the fees payable as costs by any party in respect of the fees of his adversary's advocate upon all proceedings in the High Court or in any Court subordinate thereto.]

²[(2) Without prejudice to the provisions contained in sub-section (1), the High Court at Calcutta may make rules providing for the holding of the Intermediate and the Final examinations for articled clerks to be passed by the persons referred to in section 58AG for the purpose of being admitted as advocates on the State roll and any other matter connected therewith.]

³[***]

¹ Inserted by Act 60 of 1973 w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

² Inserted by Act 38 of 1977 w.r.e.f. 31.10.1977.

³ Sub-section (3) omitted by Act 107 of 1976 w.e.f. 01.01.1977.

CHAPTER V

CONDUCT OF ADVOCATES

35. Punishment of advocates for misconduct.—(1) Where on receipt of a complaint or otherwise a State Bar Council has reason to believe that any advocate on its roll has been guilty of professional or other misconduct, it shall refer the case for disposal to its disciplinary committee.

¹[(1A) The State Bar Council may, either of its own motion or on application made to it by any person interested, withdraw a proceeding pending before its disciplinary committee and direct the inquiry to be made by any other disciplinary committee of that State Bar Council.]

(2) The disciplinary committee of a State Bar Council ²[***] shall fix a date for the hearing of the case and shall cause a notice thereof to be given to the advocate concerned and to the Advocate-General of the State.

(3) The disciplinary committee of a State Bar Council after giving the advocate concerned and the Advocate-General an opportunity of being heard, may make any of the following orders, namely:—

(a) dismiss the complaint or, where the proceedings were initiated at the instance of the State Bar Council, direct that the proceedings be filed;

(b) reprimand the advocate;

(c) suspend the advocate from practice for such period as it may deem fit;

(d) remove the name of the advocate from the State roll of advocates.

(4) Where an advocate is suspended from practice under clause (c) of sub-section (3), he shall, during the period of suspension, be debarred from practising in any court or before any authority or person in India.

(5) Where any notice is issued to the Advocate-General under sub-section (2), the Advocate-General may appear before the

¹ Inserted by Act 60 of 1973 w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

² The words “, if it does not summarily reject the complaint,” omitted by Act 60 of 1973 w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

disciplinary committee of the State Bar Council either in person or through any advocate appearing on his behalf.

¹[*Explanation.*—In this section, ²[section 37 and section 38], the expressions “Advocate-General” and Advocate-General of the State” shall, in relation to the Union territory of Delhi, mean the Additional Solicitor General of India.]

36. Disciplinary powers of Bar Council of India.—(1) Where on receipt of a complaint or otherwise the Bar Council of India has reason to believe that any advocate ³[***] whose name is not entered on any State roll has been guilty of professional or other misconduct, it shall refer the case for disposal to its disciplinary committee.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Chapter, the disciplinary committee of the Bar Council of India may, ⁴[either of its own motion or on a report by a State Bar Council or on an application made to it by any person interested], withdraw for inquiry before itself any proceedings for disciplinary action against any advocate pending before the disciplinary committee of any State Bar Council and dispose of the same.

(3) The disciplinary committee of the Bar Council of India, in disposing of any case under this section, shall observe, so far as may be, the procedure laid down in section 35, the references to the Advocate-General in that section being construed as references to the Attorney-General of India.

(4) In disposing of any proceedings under this section the disciplinary committee of the Bar Council of India may make any order which the disciplinary committee of a State Bar Council can make under sub-section (3) of section 35, and where any proceedings have been withdrawn for inquiry ⁵[before the disciplinary committee of the Bar Council of India] the State Bar Council concerned shall give effect to any such order.

¹ Inserted by Act 21 of 1964 w.e.f. 16.05.1964.

² Inserted by Act 60 of 1973 w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

³ The words “on the common roll” omitted by Act 60 of 1973 w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

⁴ Substituted by Act 60 of 1973 for “of its own motion” w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

⁵ Subs. by Act 60 of 1973 for “before the Bar Council of India” w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

¹[36A. Changes in constitution of disciplinary committees.— Whenever in respect of any proceedings under section 35 or section 36, a disciplinary committee of the State Bar Council or a disciplinary committee of the Bar Council of India ceases to exercise jurisdiction and is succeeded by another committee which has and exercises jurisdiction, the disciplinary committee of the State Bar Council or the disciplinary committee of the Bar Council of India, as the case may be, so succeeding may continue the proceeding from the stage at which the proceedings were so left by its predecessor committee.]

²[36B. Disposal of disciplinary proceedings.—(1) The disciplinary committee of a State Bar Council shall dispose of the complaint received by it under section 35 expeditiously and in each case the proceedings shall be concluded within a period of one year from the date of the receipt of the complaint or the date of initiation of the proceedings at the instance of the State Bar Council, as the case may be, failing which such proceedings shall stand transferred to the Bar Council of India which may dispose of the same as if it were a proceeding withdrawn for inquiry under sub-section (2) of section 36.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where on the commencement of the Advocates (Amendment) Act, 1973 (60 of 1973), any proceedings in the respect of any disciplinary matter against an advocate is pending before the disciplinary committee of a State Bar Council, that disciplinary committee of the State Bar Council shall dispose of the same within a period of six months from the date of such commencement or within a period of one year from the date of the receipt of the complaint or, as the case may be the date of initiation of the proceedings at the instance of the State Bar Council, whichever is later, failing which such other proceedings shall stand transferred to the Bar Council of India for disposal under sub-section (1).]

37. Appeal to the Bar Council of India.—(1) Any person aggrieved by an order of the disciplinary committee of a State Bar Council made ³[under section 35] ⁴[or the Advocate General of the

¹Inserted by Act 60 of 1973 w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

²Inserted by Act 60 of 1973 w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

³Substituted by Act 21 of 1964 for “under sub-section (3) of section 35” w.e.f. 16.05.1964.

⁴ Inserted by Act 60 of 1973 w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

State] may, within sixty days of the date of the communication of the order to him, prefer an appeal to the Bar Council of India.

(2) Every such appeal shall be heard by the disciplinary committee of the Bar Council of India which may pass such order ¹[(including an order varying the punishment awarded by the disciplinary committee of the State Bar Council)] thereon as it deems fit:

¹[Provided that no order of the disciplinary committee of the State Bar Council shall be varied by the disciplinary committee of the Bar Council of India so as to prejudicially affect the person aggrieved without giving him reasonable opportunity of being heard.]

38. Appeal to the Supreme Court.—Any person aggrieved by an order made by the disciplinary committee of the Bar Council of India under section 36 or section 37 ²[or the Attorney-General of India or the Advocate-General of the State concerned, as the case may be,] may within sixty days of the date on which the order is communicated to him, prefer an appeal to the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court may pass such order ¹[(including an order varying the punishment awarded by the disciplinary committee of the Bar Council of India)] thereon as it deems fit:

¹[Provided that no order of the disciplinary committee of the Bar Council of India shall be varied by the Supreme Court so as to prejudicially affect the person aggrieved without giving him a reasonable opportunity of being heard.]

³[**39. Application of sections 5 and 12 of Limitation Act, 1963.**—The provisions of sections 5 and 12 of the Limitation Act, 1963 (36 of 1963), shall, so far as may be, apply to appeals under section 37 and section 38.]

40. Stay of order.— ²[(1)] An appeal, made under section 37 or

¹ Inserted by Act 60 of 1973 w.e.f. 31.01.1974

² Substituted by Act 60 of 1973 w.e.f. 31-1-1974.

³ Section 40 renumbered as sub-section (1) of that section by Act 60 of 1973 w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

section 38, shall not operate as a stay of the order appealed against, but the disciplinary committee of the Bar Council of India, or the Supreme Court, as the case may be, may, from sufficient cause, direct the stay of such order on such terms and conditions as it may deem fit.

¹[(2) Where an application is made for the stay of the order before the expiration of the times allowed for appealing therefrom under section 37 or section 38, the disciplinary committee of the State Bar Council, or the disciplinary committee of the Bar Council of India, as the case may be, may, for sufficient cause, direct the stay of such order on such terms and conditions as it may deem fit.]

41. Alteration in roll of Advocates.—(1) Where an order is made under this Chapter reprimanding or suspending an advocate, a record of the punishment shall be entered against his name—

(a) in the case of an advocate whose name is entered in a State roll, in that roll;

²[***]

any where any order is made removing an advocate from practice, his name shall be struck of the State roll ³[***].

⁴[***]

(3) Where any advocate is suspended or removed from practice, the certificate granted to him under section 22, in respect of his enrolment shall be recalled.

42. Powers of disciplinary committee.—(1) The disciplinary committee of a Bar Council shall have the same powers as are vested in a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908), in respect of the following matters, namely:—

(a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person

¹ Inserted by Act 60 of 1973 w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

² Clause (b) omitted by Act 60 of 1973 w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

³ The words “or the common roll, as the case may be” omitted by Act 60 of 1973 w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

⁴ Sub-section (2) omitted by Act 60 of 1973 w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

and examining him on oath;

(b) requiring discovery and production of any documents;

(c) receiving evidence on affidavits;

(d) requisitioning any public record or copies thereof from any court or office;

(e) issuing commissions for the examination of witness or documents;

(f) any other matter which may be prescribed:

Provided that no such disciplinary committee shall have the right to require the attendance of—

(a) any presiding officer of a Court except with the previous sanction of the High Court to which such court is subordinate;

(b) any officer of a revenue court except with the previous sanction of the State Government.

(2) All proceedings before a disciplinary committee of a Bar Council shall be deemed to be judicial proceedings within the meaning of sections 193 and 228 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (45 of 1860), and every such disciplinary committee shall be deemed to be a civil court for the purposes of sections 480, 482 and 485 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (5 of 1898).

(3) For the purposes of exercising any of the powers conferred by sub-section (1), a disciplinary committee may send to any civil court in the territories to which this Act extends, any summons or other process, for the attendance of a witness or the production of a document required by the committee or any commission which it desires to issue, and the civil court shall cause such process to be served or such commission to be issued, as the case may be, and may enforce any such process as if it were a process for attendance or production before itself.

¹[(4) Notwithstanding the absence of the Chairman or any member of a disciplinary committee on date fixed for the hearing of a case before it, the disciplinary committee may, if it so thinks fit, hold or continue the proceedings on the date so fixed and no such proceedings and no order made by the disciplinary committee in any such proceedings shall be invalid merely by

¹ Ins. by Act 60 of 1973 w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

reason of the absence of the Chairman or member thereof on any such date:

Provided that no final orders of the nature referred to in sub-section (3) of section 35 shall be made in any proceeding unless the Chairman and other members of the disciplinary committee are present.]

¹[(5) Where no final order of the nature referred to in sub-section (3) of section 35 can be made in any proceedings in accordance with the opinion of the Chairman and the members of a disciplinary committee either for want of majority opinion amongst themselves or otherwise, the case, with their opinion thereon, shall be laid before the Chairman of the Bar Council concerned or if the Chairman of the Bar Council is acting as the Chairman or a member of the disciplinary committee, before the Vice-Chairman of the Bar Council, and the said Chairman or the Vice Chairman of the Bar Council, as the case may be, after such hearing as he thinks fit, shall deliver his opinion and the final order of the disciplinary committee shall follow such opinion.]

¹**[42A. Powers of Bar Council of India and other committees.**—The provisions of section 42 shall, so far as may be, apply in relation to the Bar Council of India, the enrolment committee, the election committee, the legal aid committee, or any other committee of a Bar Council as they, apply in relation to the disciplinary committee of a Bar Council.]

43. Cost of proceedings before a disciplinary committee.—The disciplinary committee of a Bar Council may make such order as to the cost of any proceedings before it as it may deem fit and any such order shall be executable as it were an order—

(a) in the case of an order of the disciplinary committee of the Bar Council of India, of the Supreme Court;

(b) in the case of an order of the disciplinary committee of a State Bar Council, of the High Court.

44. Review of orders by disciplinary committee.—The disciplinary committee of a Bar Council may of its own motion or otherwise review any order ¹[within sixty days of the date of that order] passed by it under this Chapter:

¹ Inserted by Act 60 of 1973 w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

Provided that no such order of review of the disciplinary committee of a State Bar Council shall have effect unless it has been approved by the Bar Council of India.

CHAPTER VI
MISCELLANEOUS

45. Penalty for persons illegally practising in courts and before other authorities.—Any person who practises in any court or before any authority or person, in or before whom he is not entitled to practise under the provisions of this Act, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months.

¹**46. Payment of part of enrolment fees to the Bar Council of India.**—*[Omitted by Act 70 of 1993 w.e.f. 26.12.1993].]*

²**46A. Financial assistance to State Bar Council.**—The Bar Council of India may, if it is satisfied that any State Bar Council is in need of funds for the purpose of performing its functions under this Act, give such financial assistance as it deems fit to that Bar Council by way of grant or otherwise.]

47. Reciprocity.—(1) Where any country, specified by the Central Government in this behalf by notification in the Official Gazette, prevents citizens of India from practising the profession of law or subjects them to unfair discrimination in that country, no subject of any such country shall be entitled to practise the profession of law in India.

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (1), the Bar Council of India may prescribe the conditions, if any, subject to which foreign qualifications in law obtained by persons other than citizens of India shall be recognised for the purpose of admission as an advocate under this Act.

48. Indemnity against legal proceedings.—No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against any Bar Council or any committee thereof or a member of a Bar Council ³[or any Committee thereof] for any act in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of the provisions of this Act or of any rules made thereunder.

⁴**48A. Power of revision.**—(1) The Bar Council of India may, at any time, call for the record of any proceeding under this Act

¹ Earlier section 46 was substituted by Act 107 of 1976 w.e.f. 15.10.1976.

² Inserted by Act 60 of 1973 w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

³ Inserted by Act 60 of 1973 w.e.f.31.01.1974.

⁴ Inserted by Act 21 of 1964 w.e.f. 16.05.1964.

which has been disposed of by a State Bar Council or a Committee thereof, and from which no appeal lies, for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the legality or propriety of such disposal and may pass such orders in relation thereto as it may think fit.

(2) No order which prejudicially affects any person shall be passed under this section without giving him a reasonable opportunity of being heard.]

¹**[48AA. Review.**—The Bar Council of India or any of its committees, other than its disciplinary committee, may of its own motion or otherwise review any order, within sixty days of the date of that order, passed by it under this Act.]

²**[48B. Power to give directions.**—(1) For the proper and efficient discharge of the functions of a State Bar Council or any Committee thereof, the Bar Council of India may, in the exercise of its powers of general supervision and control, give such directions to the State Bar Council or any committee thereof as may appear to it to be necessary, and the State Bar Council or the committee shall comply with such directions.

(2) Where a State Bar Council is unable to perform its functions for any reason whatsoever, the Bar Council of India may, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, give such directions to the *ex officio* member thereof as may appear to it to be necessary, and such directions shall have effect, notwithstanding anything contained in the rules made by the State Bar Council.]

49. General power of the Bar Council of India to make rules.—³[(1)] The Bar Council of India may make rules for discharging its functions under this Act, and, in particular, such rules may prescribe—

⁴[(a) the conditions subject to which an advocate may be entitled to vote at an election to the State Bar Council including

¹ Inserted by Act 60 of 1973 w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

² Inserted by Act 21 of 1964 w.e.f. 16.05.1964.

³ Section 49 renumbered as sub-section (1) of that section by Act 60 of 1973 w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

⁴ Clauses (a) to (ah) subs. by Act 21 of 1964, sec. 20, for clause (a) w.e.f. 16.05.1964.

the qualifications or disqualifications of voters, and the manner in which an electoral roll of voters may be prepared and revised by a State Bar Council;

(ab) qualifications for membership of a Bar Council and the disqualifications for such membership;

(ac) the time within which and the manner in which effect may be given to the proviso to sub-section (2) of section (3);

(ad) the manner in which the name of any advocate may be prevented from being entered in more than one State roll;

(ae) the manner in which the seniority among advocates may be determined;

¹[(af) the minimum qualifications required for admission to a course of degree in law in any recognised University;]

(ag) the class or category of persons entitled to be enrolled as advocates;

(ah) the conditions subject to which an advocate shall have the right to practise and the circumstances under which a person shall be deemed to practise as an advocate in a court;]

(b) the form in which an application shall be made for the transfer of the name of an advocate from one State roll to another;

(c) the standard of professional conduct and etiquette to be observed by advocates;

(d) the standards of legal education to be observed by universities in India and the inspection of universities for that purpose;

(e) the foreign qualifications in law obtained by persons other than citizens of India which shall be recognised for the purpose of admission as an advocate under this Act;

(f) the procedure to be followed by the disciplinary committee of a State Bar Council and by its own disciplinary committee;

(g) the restrictions in the matter of practice to which senior advocates shall be subject;

¹ Substituted by Act 60 of 1973 for clause (af) w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

¹[(gg) the form of dresses or robes to be worn by advocates, having regard to the climatic conditions, appearing before any court or tribunal;]

(h) the fees which may be levied in respect of any matter under this Act;

²[(i) general principles for guidance of State Bar Councils and the manner in which directions issued or orders made by the Bar Council of India may be enforced;]

(j) any other matter which may be prescribed:

³[Provided that no rules made with reference to clause (c) or clause (gg) shall have effect unless they have been approved by the Chief Justice of India:]

⁴[Provided further that] no rules made with reference to clause (e) shall have effect unless they have been approved by the Central Government.

³[(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in the first proviso to sub-section (1), any rules made with reference to clause (c) or clause (gg) of the said sub-section and in force immediately before commencement of the Advocates (Amendment) Act, 1973 (60 of 1973), shall continue in force until altered or repealed or amended in accordance with the provisions of this Act.]

⁵**[49A. Power of Central Government to make rules.]—(1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act including rules with respect to any matter for which the Bar Council of India or a State Bar Council has power to make rules.**

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—

(a) qualifications for membership of a Bar Council and disqualifications for such membership;

¹ Inserted by Act 60 of 1973 w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

² Substituted by Act 21 of 1964 for clause (i) w.e.f. 16.06.1964.

³ Inserted by Act 60 of 1973 w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

⁴ Substituted by Act 60 of 1973 w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

⁵ Inserted by Act 21 of 1964 w.e.f. 16.05.1964.

(b) the manner in which the Bar Council of India may exercise supervision and control over State Bar Council and the manner in which the directions issued or orders made by the Bar Council of India may be enforced;

(c) the class or category of persons entitled to be enrolled as advocates under this Act;

(d) the category of persons who may be exempted from undergoing a course of training and passing an examination prescribed under clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 24;

(e) the manner in which seniority among advocates may be determined;

(f) the procedure to be followed by a disciplinary committee of a Bar Council in hearing cases and the procedure to be followed by a disciplinary committee of the Bar Council of India in hearing appeals;

(g) any other matter which may be prescribed.

(3) Rules under this section may be made either for the whole of India or for all or any of the Bar Councils.

(4) If any provision of a rule made by a Bar Council is repugnant to any provision of a rule made by the Central Government under this section, then, the rule under this section, whether made before or after the rule made by the Bar Council, shall prevail and the rule made by the Bar Council shall, to the extent of the repugnancy, be void.

¹[(5) Every rule made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.]

¹Substituted by Act 60 of 1973 w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

50. Repeal of certain enactments.—(1) On the date on which a State Bar Council is constituted under this Act, the provisions of sections 3 to 7 (inclusive), sub-sections (1), (2) and (3) of section 9, section 15 and section 20 of the Indian Bar Council Act, 1926 (38 of 1926), shall stand repealed in the territory for which the State Bar Council is constituted.

(2) On the Date on which Chapter III comes into force, the following shall stand repealed, namely:—

(a) sections 6, 7, 18 and 37 of the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879 (18 of 1879), and so much of sections 8, 9, 16, 17, 19 and 41 of that Act as relate to the admission and enrolment of legal practitioners;

(b) sections 3, 4, and 6 of the Bombay Pleaders Act, 1920 (Bombay Act 17 of 1920);

(c) so much of section 8 of the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926 (38 of 1926), as relates to the admission and enrolment of legal practitioners;

(d) the provisions of the Letters Patent of any High Court and of any other law insofar as they relate to the admission and enrolment of legal practitioners.

(3) On the date on which Chapter IV comes into force, the following shall stand repealed, namely:—

(a) sections 4, 5, 10 and 20 of the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879 (18 of 1879), and so much of sections 8, 9, 19 and 41 of that Act as confer on legal practitioners the right to practise in any court or before any authority or person;

(b) sections 5, 7, 8, and 9 of the Bombay Pleaders Act, 1920 (Bombay Act 17 of 1920);

(c) section 14 of the Indian Bar Council Act, 1926 (38 of 1926), and so much of sections 8 and 15 of that Act as confer on legal practitioners the right to practise in any court or before any authority or person;

(d) the Supreme Court Advocates (Practice in High Courts) Act, 1951 (18 of 1951);

(e) the provisions of the Letters Patent of any High Court and of any other law conferring on legal practitioners the right to practise in any court or before any authority or person.

(4) On the date on which Chapter V comes into force, the following shall stand repealed, namely:—

(a) sections 12 to 15 (inclusive), sections 21 to 24 (inclusive) and section 39 and 40 of the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879 (18 of 1879), and so much of sections 16, 17 and 41 of that Act as relate to the suspension, removal or dismissal of legal practitioners;

(b) sections 24 to 27 (inclusive) of the Bombay Pleaders Act, 1920 (Bombay Act 17 of 1920);

(c) sections 10 to 13 (inclusive) of the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926 (38 of 1926);

(d) the provisions of the Letters Patent of any High Court and of any other law insofar as they relate to the suspension, removal or dismissal of legal practitioners.

(5) When the whole of this Act has come into force—

(a) the remaining provisions of the Acts referred to in this section which do not stand repealed by virtue of any of the foregoing provisions of this section [except sections 1, 3 and 36 of the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879 (18 of 1879)] shall stand repealed;

(b) the enactments specified in the Schedule shall stand repealed to the extent mentioned therein.

51. Rule of construction.—On and from the appointed day, references in any enactment to an advocate enrolled by a High Court in any form of words shall be construed as references to an advocate enrolled under this Act.

52. Saving.—Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to affect the power of the Supreme Court to make rules under article 145 of the Constitution—

(a) for laying down the conditions subject to which a senior advocate shall be entitled to practise in that Court;

(b) for determining the persons who shall be entitled to 1[act or plead] in that Court.

CHAPTER VII

TEMPORARY AND TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

53. Elections to first State Bar Council.—Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the elected members of a State Bar Council, constituted for the first time under this Act, shall be elected by and from amongst advocates, vakils, pleaders and attorneys who, on the date of the election, are entitled as of right to practise in the High Court and are ordinarily practising within the territory for which the Bar Council is to be constituted.

Explanation.—Where the territory for which the Bar Council is to be constituted includes a Union territory, the expression “High Court” shall include the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of that Union territory.

54. Term of office of members of first ¹[*] State Bar Council.**—Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the term of office of the ²[***] elected members of ¹[***] a State Bar Council constituted for the first time, shall be two years from the date of the first meeting of the Council:

³[Provided that such members shall continue to hold office until the State Bar Council is reconstituted in accordance with the provisions of this Act.]

55. Rights of certain existing legal practitioners not affected.—Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act,—

- (a) every pleader or vakil practising as such immediately before the date on which Chapter IV comes into force (hereinafter in this section referred to as the said date) by virtue of the provisions of the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879 (18 of 1879), the Bombay Pleaders Act, 1920 (17 of 1920), or any other law who does not elect to be, or is not qualified to be, enrolled as an advocate under this Act;

¹ The words “the Bar Council of India and” omitted by Act 21 of 1964 w.r.e.f. 16.08.1961.

² The words “nominated and” omitted by Act 14 of 1962 w.e.f. 30.03.1962.

³ Inserted by Act 21 of 1964 w.r.e.f. 16.08.1961.

¹ [***]

²[(c) every mukhtar practising as such immediately before the said date by virtue of the provisions of the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879, or any other law, who does not elect to be, or is not qualified to be, enrolled as an advocate under this Act;

(d) every revenue agent practising as such immediately before the said date by virtue of the provisions of the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879 (18 of 1879), or any other law,]

shall, notwithstanding the repeal by this Act of the relevant provisions of the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879 (18 of 1879), the Bombay Pleaders Act, 1920 (Bombay Act 17 of 1920), or other law, continue to enjoy the same right as respects practice in any court or revenue office or before any authority or person and be subject to the disciplinary jurisdiction of the same authority which he enjoyed or, as the case may be, to which he was subject immediately before the said date and accordingly the relevant provisions of the Acts or law aforesaid shall have effect in relation to such persons as if they had not been repealed.

56. Dissolution of existing Bar Council.—(1) On the constitution under this Act of a State Bar Council, other than the Bar Council of Delhi (hereinafter referred to as the new Bar Council)—

(a) all properties and assets vesting in the corresponding Bar Council shall vest in the new Bar Council;

(b) all rights, liabilities, and obligations of the corresponding Bar Council whether arising out of any contract or otherwise, shall be the rights, liabilities and obligations respectively of the new Bar Council;

(c) all proceedings pending before the corresponding Bar Council in respect of any disciplinary matter or otherwise shall stand transferred to the new Bar Council.

(2) In this section, “corresponding Bar Council” in relation to a State Bar Council, other than the Bar Council of Delhi, means the Bar Council for the High Court in the territory for which the State Bar Council is constituted under this Act.

¹ Clause (b) omitted by Act 107 of 1976 w.e.f. 01.01.1977.

² Substituted by Act 21 of 1964 for clause (c) w.e.f. 16.05.1964.

57. Power to make rules pending the constitution of a Bar Council.—Until a Bar Council is constituted under this Act the power of that Bar Council to make rules under this Act shall be exercised,—

(a) in the case of the Bar Council of India, by the Supreme Court;

(b) in the case of a State Bar Council, by the High Court.

¹[58. Special provisions during the transitional period.—(1) Where a State Bar Council has not been constituted under this Act or where a State Bar Council so constituted is unable to perform its functions by reason of any order of a court or otherwise, the functions of the Bar Council or any Committee thereof, insofar as they relate to the admission and enrolment of advocates, shall be performed by the High Court in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(2) Until Chapter IV comes into force, a State Bar Council or a High Court performing the functions of a State Bar Council may enrol any person to be an advocate on a State roll, if he is qualified to be so enrolled under this Act, notwithstanding that no rules have been made under section 28 or that the rules so made have not been approved by the Bar Council of India, and every person so enrolled shall, until that Chapter comes into force, be entitled to all the rights of practice conferred on an advocate under section 14 of the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926 (38 of 1926).

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, every person who, immediately before the 1st day of December, 1961, was an advocate on the roll of any High Court under the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926 (38 of 1926), or who has been enrolled as an advocate under this Act shall, until Chapter IV comes into force, be entitled as of right to practise in the Supreme Court, subject to the rules made by the Supreme Court in this behalf.

(4) Notwithstanding the repeal by sub-section (2) of section 50 of the provisions of the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879 (18 of 1879), or of the Bombay Pleaders Act, 1920 (Bombay Act 17 of 1920), ²[or of any other law relating to the admission and enrolment of legal

¹ Inserted by Act 14 of 1962 w.r.e.f. 16.08.1961.

² Substituted by Act 32 of 1962 for certain words w.r.e.f. 16.08.1961.

practitioners, the provisions of the Acts, and law aforesaid] and any rules made thereunder insofar as they relate to ¹[the renewal or the issue by way of renewal] of a certificate to a legal practitioner authorising him to practise shall have effect until Chapter IV comes into force and, accordingly, every certificate issued or renewed to a legal practitioner (who is not enrolled as an advocate under this Act) which is or purports to be issued or renewed under the provisions of either of the aforesaid Acts ²[or of the other law] during the period beginning with the 1st day of December, 1961 and ending with the date on which Chapter IV comes into force, shall be deemed to have been validly issued or renewed.]

³[58A. Special provisions with respect to certain advocates.—

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, all advocates who, immediately before the 26th day of July, 1948, were entitled to practise in the High Court in Allahabad or the Chief Court in Oudh and who under the provisions of the United Provinces High Courts (Amalgamation) Order, 1948 were recognised as advocates entitled to practise in the new High Court of Judicature at Allahabad but whose names were not formally entered on the roll of advocates of that High Court merely by reason of the non-payment of the fee payable to the Bar Council of the said High Court, and all advocates who were enrolled as such between the said date and the 26th day of May, 1952 shall, for the purposes of clause (a) (1) of section 17 be deemed to be persons who were entered as advocates on the roll of the said High Court under the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926 (38 of 1926) and every such person may, on an application being made in this behalf, be admitted as an advocate on the State roll of Uttar Pradesh.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, all advocates who, immediately before the 10th day of October, 1952, were entitled to practise in the High Court of Hyderabad but whose names were not formally entered on the roll of advocates of that High Court merely by reason of the non-payment of the fee payable to the Bar Council of the said High Court shall, for the purposes of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 17, be deemed to be person who were entered as advocates on the roll of the

¹ Substituted by Act 21 of 1964 for “the issue and renewal” w.e.f. 16.05.1964.

² Inserted by Act 32 of 1962 w.r.e.f. 16.08.1961.

³ Inserted by Act 21 of 1964 w.e.f. 16.05.1964.

said High Court under the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926, (38 of 1926) and every such person may, on an application being made in this behalf, be admitted as an advocate on the State roll of Andhra Pradesh or of Maharashtra.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, all advocates who, immediately before the 1st day of May, 1960, were entitled to practise in the High Court of Bombay and who applied to get their names entered on the roll of advocates of the High Court of Gujarat under the provisions of section 8 of the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926 (38 of 1926), but whose names were not so entered by reason of the repeal of the said provision shall, for the purposes of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 17, be deemed to be persons who were entered as advocates on the roll of the High Court of Gujarat under the said Act and every such person may, on an application being made in this behalf, be admitted as an advocate on the State roll of Gujarat.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, all persons who immediately before the 1st day of December, 1961, were advocates on the roll of the Court of Judicial Commissioner in any Union territory under any law in force in that territory shall, for the purposes of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 17, be deemed to be persons who were entered as advocates on the roll of a High Court under the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926 (38 of 1926) and every such person may, on an application made in this behalf, be admitted as an advocate on the State roll maintained in respect of that Union territory.]

¹[58AA. Special provisions in relation to the Union territory of Pondicherry.—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, all persons who, immediately before the date on which the provisions of Chapter III are brought into force in the Union territory of Pondicherry, were entitled to practise the profession of law (whether by way of pleading or acting or both) under any law in force in the said Union territory or who would have been so entitled had they not been in public service on the said date, shall for the purposes of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 17, be deemed to be persons who were entered as advocates on the roll of a High Court under the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926 (38 of 1926), and every such person may, on an application made in this behalf within such time as may be specified by the Bar

¹ Inserted by Act 26 of 1968 w.e.f. 10.06.1968.

Council of Madras, be admitted as an advocate on the State roll maintained in respect of the said Union territory.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, every person who, immediately before the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV are brought into force in the Union territory of Pondicherry, was practising the profession of law (whether by way of pleading or acting or both or in any other way) by virtue of the provisions of any law in force in the said Union territory, who does not elect to be or is not qualified to be, enrolled as an advocate under sub-section (1), shall, notwithstanding the repeal of the relevant provisions of such law by the Pondicherry (Extension of Laws) Act, 1968 (26 of 1968), continue to enjoy the same rights as respects practice in any court or revenue office or before any authority or person and be subject to the disciplinary jurisdiction of the same authority which he enjoyed, or, as the case may be, to which he was subject, immediately before the said date and accordingly the relevant provisions of the law aforesaid shall have effect in relation to such persons as if they had not been repealed.]

¹[58AB. Special provisions with respect to certain persons enrolled by Mysore* State Bar Council.—Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or any judgment, decree or order of any court or any resolution passed or direction given by the Bar Council of India, every person who was admitted as an advocate on the State roll by the State Bar Council of Mysore* during the period beginning with the 28th day of February, 1963, and ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, on the basis of his having obtained a certificate of pleadership from the High Court of Mysore*, shall, save as otherwise provided, be deemed to have been validly admitted as an advocate on that State roll and accordingly entitled to practise the profession of law (whether by way of pleading or acting or both):

Provided that where any such person elected to be enrolled as an advocate on the roll of any other State Bar Council, his name shall be deemed to have been struck off the roll of the State Bar Council of Mysore* from the date he was enrolled by the other State Bar Council:

¹ Inserted by Act 33 of 1968 w.e.f. 05.06.1968.

* Mysore is now Karnataka.

Provided further that the seniority of such person, whether his name is borne on the State roll of the State Bar Council or Mysore*, or on the State roll of any other Bar Council, shall, for the purposes of clause (d) of sub-section (3) of section 17, be determined by reckoning the 16th day of May, 1964, as the date of admission.]

¹[58AC. Special provisions with respect to certain persons enrolled by Uttar Pradesh State Bar Council.—Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or any judgment, decree or order of any court, every person who was enrolled as an advocate by the High Court during the period beginning with the 2nd day of January, 1962 and ending on the 25th day of May, 1962 and was subsequently admitted as an advocate on the State roll by the State Bar Council of Uttar Pradesh shall be deemed to have been validly admitted as an advocate on that State roll from the date of his enrolment by the High Court and accordingly entitled to practise the profession of law (whether by way of pleading or acting or both).]

¹[58AD. Special provisions with respect to certain persons migrating to India.—Notwithstanding the repeal by this Act of the provisions of the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879 (18 of 1879), or of any other law relating to the admission and enrolment of legal practitioners (hereafter in this section referred to as such Act or law), every person who migrates to the territory of India from any area which, before the 15th day of August, 1947, was comprised within India as defined in the Government of India Act, 1935, and who has, before such migration, been a pleader, mukhtar or revenue agent in any such area under any law in force therein, may be admitted and enrolled under the relevant provisions of such Act or law as a pleader, mukhtar or, as the case may be, revenue agent, if he—

(a) makes an application for the purpose to the appropriate authority under such Act or law; and

(b) is a citizen of India and fulfils other conditions, if any, specified in this behalf by the appropriate authority aforesaid, and notwithstanding the repeal by this Act of the relevant

¹ Inserted by Act 60 of 1973 w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

provisions of such Act or law, every pleader, mukhtar or revenue agent so enrolled shall have the same rights as respects practice in any court or revenue office or before any other authority or person and be subject to the disciplinary jurisdiction of the same authority to which he would be subject under the relevant provisions of such Act or law as if they had been repealed and accordingly, those provisions shall have effect in relation to such persons.]

¹**[58AE. Special provisions in relation to the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu.—**(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, all persons who, immediately before the date on which the provisions of Chapter III are brought into force in the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, were entitled to practise the profession of law (whether by way of pleading or acting or both) under any law in force in the said Union territory or who would have been so entitled had they not been in public service on the said date, shall for the purpose of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 17, be deemed to be persons who were entered as advocates on the roll of a High Court under the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926 (38 of 1926), and every such person may, on an application made in this behalf within such time as may be specified by the Bar Council of Maharashtra, be admitted as an advocate on the State roll maintained in respect of the said Union territory:

Provided that the provisions of this sub-section shall not apply to any person who, on the date of the application aforesaid, was not a citizen of India.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, every person who immediately before the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV are brought into force in the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, was practising the profession of law (whether by way of pleading or acting or both or in any other way) by virtue of the provisions of any law in force in the said Union territory, or who does not elect to be or is not qualified to be enrolled as an advocate under sub-section (1), shall, notwithstanding the repeal by this Act of the relevant provisions of such law, continue to enjoy the same rights as respects practice in any court or revenue office or before any other authority or person and be,

¹ Inserted by Act 60 of 1973 w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

subject to the disciplinary jurisdiction of the same authority which he enjoyed or, as the case may be, to which he was subject, immediately before the said date and accordingly the relevant provisions of the law aforesaid shall have effect in relation to such person as if they had not been repealed.

(3) On the date on which this Act or any part thereof comes into force in the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, the law in force in that Union territory which corresponds to this Act or such part and which does not stand repealed by virtue of the provisions of section 50 of this Act, shall also stand repealed.]

¹**[58AF. Special provisions in relation to Jammu and Kashmir.—**(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, all advocates who, immediately before the date on which the provision of Chapter III are brought into force in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, were entitled to practise in the High Court of that State, or who would have been so entitled had they not been in public service on the said date, shall, for the purpose of the clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 17, be deemed to be persons who were entered as advocates on the roll of a High Court under the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926 (38 of 1926), and every such person may, on an application made in this behalf within such time as may be specified by the Bar Council of India, be admitted as an advocate on the State roll maintained in respect of the said State.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, every person who, immediately before the date on which the provision of Chapter III are brought into force in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, was entitled otherwise than as an advocate to practise the profession of law (whether by way of pleading or acting or both) by virtue of the provisions of any law in force in the said State, or who would have been so entitled had he not been in public service on the said date, may be admitted as an advocate on the State roll maintained in respect of the said State, if he—

(i) makes an application for such enrolment in accordance with the provisions of this Act; and

(ii) fulfils the conditions specified in clauses (a), (b), (e) and (f)

¹ Inserted by Act 60 of 1973 w.e.f. 31.01.1974.

of sub-section (1) of section 24.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, every person who, immediately before the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV are brought into force in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, was practising the profession of law (whether by way of pleading or acting or both or in any other way) by virtue of the provisions of any law in force therein, or who does not elect to be or is not qualified to be enrolled as an advocate under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), shall, notwithstanding the repeal by this Act of the relevant provisions of such law, continue to enjoy the same rights as respects practice in any court of revenue office or before any other authority or person and be subject to the disciplinary jurisdiction of the same authority which he enjoyed, or, as the case may be, to which he was subject, immediately before the said date and accordingly the relevant provisions of the law aforesaid shall have effect in relation to such persons as if they had not been repealed.

(4) On the date on which this Act or any part thereof comes into force in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, the law in force in that State which corresponds to this Act or such part thereof which does not stand repealed by virtue of the provisions of section 50 of this Act, shall also stand repealed.]

¹[58AG. Special provisions in relation to articled clerks.— Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, every person who, immediately before the 31st day of December, 1976 has commenced his articleship and passed the Preliminary examination, for the purpose of enrolment as an attorney of the High Court at Calcutta in accordance with the rules made under sub-section (2) of section 34, before the omission of that sub-section by Advocates (Amendment) Act 1976, (107 of 1976), may be admitted as an advocate on the State roll if he—

(i) passes, on or before the 31st day of December, 1980,—

(a) the Final Examination in a case where such person has, before the 31st day of December, 1976, passed the Intermediate examination,

(b) the Intermediate and the Final examinations in any other case.

¹ Inserted by Act 38 of 1977 w.r.e.f. 31.10.1977.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this clause, the High Court at Calcutta may prescribe such rules as may be necessary under sub-section (2) of section 34, specifying the nature of the examinations and any other matter relating thereto;

(ii) makes an application for such enrolment in accordance with the provisions of this Act; and

(iii) fulfils the conditions specified in clauses (a), (b), (e) and (f) of sub-section (1) of section 24.]

¹[58B. Special provision relating to certain disciplinary proceedings.—(1) As from the 1st day of September, 1963 every proceeding in respect of any disciplinary matter in relation to an existing advocate of a High Court shall, save as provided in the first proviso to sub-section (2), be disposed of by the State Bar Council in relation to that High Court, as if the existing advocate had been enrolled as an advocate on its roll.

(2) If immediately before the said date, there is any proceeding in respect of any disciplinary matter in relation to an existing advocate pending before any High Court under the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926 (38 of 1926), such proceeding shall stand transferred to the State Bar Council in relation to that High Court, as if it were a proceeding pending before the corresponding Bar Council under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 56:

Provided that where in respect of any such proceeding the High Court has received the finding of a Tribunal constituted under section 11 of the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926 (38 of 1926), the High Court shall dispose of the case and it shall be lawful for the High Court to exercise for the purpose of all powers conferred on it under section 12 of the said Act as if that section had not been repealed:

Provided further that where the High Court has referred back any case for further inquiry under sub-section (4) of section 12 of the said Act, the proceeding shall stand transferred to the State Bar Council in relation to the High Court as if it were proceeding before a corresponding Bar Council under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 56.

(3) If immediately before the said date there is any proceeding in

¹ Inserted by Act 21 of 1964 w.e.f. 16.05.1964.

respect of any disciplinary matter pending in relation to any pleader, vakil, mukhtar or attorney, who has been enrolled as an advocate on any State roll under the Act, such proceeding shall stand transferred to the State Bar Council on the roll of which he has been enrolled and be dealt with under this Act as if it were a proceeding arising against him thereunder.

(4) In this section “existing advocate” means a person who was enrolled as an advocate on the roll of any High Court under the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926 (38 of 1926) and who, at the time when any proceeding in respect of any disciplinary matter is initiated against him, is not enrolled as an advocate on a State roll under this Act.

(5) The provisions of this section shall have effect, notwithstanding anything contained in this Act.]

¹[59. Removal of difficulties.—(1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, particularly in relation to the transition from the enactments repealed by this Act to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government may, by order published in the Official Gazette, make such provisions not inconsistent with the purposes of this Act, as appear to it to be necessary or expedient for removing the difficulty.

(2) An order under sub-section (1) may be made so as to have retrospective effect from a date not earlier than the 1st day of December, 1961.]

²[60. Powers of Central Government to make rules.—(1) Until rules in respect of any matter under this Act are made by a State Bar Council and approved by the Bar Council of India, the power to make rules in respect of that matter shall be exercisable by the Central Government.

(2) The Central Government after consultation with the Bar Council of India may, by notification in the Official Gazette, may make rules under sub-section (1) either for any State Bar Council or generally for all State Bar Councils and the rules so made shall have effect, notwithstanding anything contained in this Act.

(3) Where in respect of any matter any rules made by the Central Government under this section for any State Bar Council, and in

¹ Inserted by Act 14 of 1962 w.r.e.f. 16.08.1961.

² Inserted by Act 32 of 1962 w.e.f. 14.09.1962.

respect of the same matter, rules are made by the State Bar Council and approved by the Bar Council of India, the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct that the rules made by it in respect of such matter shall cease to be in force in relation to the Bar Council with effect from such date as may be specified in the notification and on the issue of such notification, the rules made by the Central Government shall, accordingly, cease to be in force except as respects things done or omitted to be done before the said date.]

**Maharashtra State
Secondary and Higher secondary Educational Board**

S.N. 832-A-F, Plot No 178-179, near to Balchitravani Bhamburda,
Shivajinager Pune - 411004



**Higher Secondary Certificate Examination
Standard 12th**

**Private Candidate / Student
(Form No. 17) Scheme**

Important Notes

Candidates / Students are hereby informed that (Form No.17) Name registration cum enrollment form is merely an eligibility form to appear for the exam privately and it is not an examination form

**INFORMATION BOOKLET WITH
NAME REGISTRATION / ENROLLMENT
FORM (FORM NO. 17)**

Inside

Form, Subject scheme, guidelines &
suggestions and other information

Price 100/- Inclusive Enrolment application and including form no.17



Maharashtra State Board of Secondary Education Pune - 411004

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Shri Krishnakumar Patil

Secretary

Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education,
Pune - 411 004

Phone No : 022 / 2570500, Fax No. : 25665807 / 2566808,

Website : <http://www.mshshse.ac.in>

E-mail :- chairman@mshshse.ac.in / secretary@mshshse.ac.in

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Introduction

Education is a continuous process. How to continue this process is decided by the individual himself or the existing circumstance. At all village level primary education till standard four is available. Higher Primary Education is available everywhere in the state within the distance of the- Four Kilometer and at five kilometer distance secondary education is available. In such way, webs of school has been generated at the state. The idea has been rooted to make education available to those who have deprived of educational opportunities in proper age, and make them avail the educational facilities without age barriers. At primary level, state government has started informal educational centres, hostel school and Mahatma Phule education scheme.

At Secondary level facility of appearing privately for secondary school certificate examination was available but due to lack of guidance students were not able to take proper benefit of these facilities. Complaints were received of various types of exploitation. On the basis of National Policy " open school scheme" We made provision of guidance, and self-study material. Maharashtra State Secondary and Higher Secondary Board started " Direct application scheme" without meritorious adjustment.

Our scheme provides a new hope to those students, who deprived of education due to their economical, social and other reasons. Under this scheme, students who passed standard Fourth and completed Fourteen years of age can enrol directly to the State Board and take admission to nearby guidance centre. These centers are providing various help like preparation for examination self-study books and practice of practical examination. This booklet provides information about the procedure of enrollment, working pattern of contact guiding centers, provision of guidance, details of study material and application of enrollment.

We have faith that this booklet is useful for teachers, parents, principals and students and needy students. They will take benefit of this new opportunity to appear for The Secondary School Certificate Examination.

Gangadgar Mahamane
President
State Board, pune 411 004

GUIDLINES FOR PRIVATE STUDENTS (STD : XII)

Availability of Form No. 17 for private students registration / enrollment. Blank forms in prescribed formats (Form No.17) for private students registration cum enrollment along with information booklet is available during office hours in divisional board office between 10.30 am to 4.00 pm either by paying 100/- cash / challan.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR PRIVATELY APPEARING CANDIDATE

1. A candidate who has passed a secondary school certificate Examination of the State Board or any other equivalent examination from other State Board is eligible to enroll for 12 th exam as a private candidate only after two ears of passing the exam (For e.g. If a student has passed S.S.C exam in the year 2015 He/She will be eligible to appear for the H.S.C exam to be held in Feb / March 2017 after a gap of two years.
2. Candidates those who have passed / failed in F.Y.J.C exam or after taking admission in F.Y.J.C have left the school / college in between are eligible to enrol as a private candidate for 12th H.S.C exam on the condition that his / her name should not be there on the Jr. College attendance register/ muster in the next academic year.
3. Students having / holding a diploma certificate or any other equivalent qualification fulfilling condition no. 01 are eligible to enroll as a private candidate.
4. Candidate must have passed S.S.C or any other equivalent examination with English as one of the subject.
5. Students enrolling as a private student for science stream must have secured 35% marks in science subject. It is mandatory for them to submit their / enrollment form (Form No. 17) through their Jr. colleges sanctioned for science stream by the board.
6. Students / Candidates from outside maharashtra State as a private candidate must seek a certificate from Divisional Deputy Director or Education Officer (Secondary) further more candidate are supposed to forward their forms (Form No. 17) through those colleges which are allotted by these concerned authorities.
7. Students / Candidates enrolling as a private candidate cannot opt for technical / Bifocal / Vocational / Minimum competency vocational course skill based syllabus subjects.
8. Students / Candidates have to select the subjects from the subject list of H.S.C Board only.
9. Like regular students, private candidates / Students can opt. information Technology Subject, but the concerned college must have taken sanction for IT Subject and must have a laboratory as per the rules and regulations of the board.
10. Students having passed 10th standard from any other board other than Maharashtra Board must have sought an eligibility certificate by submitting required documents of his passed examination to the concerned board. It is very essential to submit an eligibility certificate in a stipulated time or else candidates / Students have to pay a fine / penalty as per Board circular issued in time and again.

Documents to be submitted along with Form No. 17 for enrollment as a private student

1. Original S.S.C mark sheet along with one attested photocopy
2. Original S.S.C passing certificate along with one attested photocopy.
3. Original leaving certificate (LC) or transfer certificate (TC) of 10th / 11th / Jr. College / Polytechnic along with one attested photocopy of the same. In case of a duplicate transfer certificate produced in place of original transfer certificate. Candidates are required to attach self attested and signed affidavit on blank paper (for format see perform given in enclosed booklet)
4. Original mark sheet of F.Y.J.C (XI std) along with an attested photocopy of the same.
5. For residential proof Ration Card / Adhar Card/ Voting Card / Photocopy o parents Transfer order / prescribed registration certificate.
6. If last attended school / college is beyond the jurisdiction of the applying board candidate ought to seek concerned district education officers / Education Inspector / Education officers counter signature on the rear / back side of the TC / LC. Students / Candidates outside the maharashtra state must have a counter signature of the concerned authorities.
7. Candidates / Students have to submit a declaration in the prescribed format (see format / proforma.2)
8. It is the sole responsibility of the candidate / Student to submit their duly completed and signed project work / practicals / oral exam / journals environment related syllabus and other grade subjects projects and seminars 9 see Proforma - B)
9. Enrollment / other fees for registration / payment slip (proforma -D)
10. Candidates / Students are required to enclose
11. Private candidates / students those who have opted practical related subject must have to pay Rs. 100/- as a fee to the concerned Junior Colleges for the sake of practical Provisions.
12. Incomplete / wrongly filled / Inadequate/ insufficient documents forms / fees not paid as per the provisions All such enrollments forms will be rejected. Kindly note that no. forms sent by post will be accepted under any circumstances.

Enrollment / Registration form (Form No. 17) for privately appearing candidates appearing for Feb / March / Sept-October Higher Secondary Examination

Permanent Dates for submitting (Form No. 17)

The following dates are finalised for submission of private candidates forms (Form No. 17) appearing for Feb / March / Sept / October Higher Secondary examination.

As per Rule 89 (3) of the Maharashtra State Board, candidates appearing as private students must / submits their application / enrollment form (Form No. 17) to duly completed / filled their concerned junior colleges along with all required documents and fees.

The concerned Junior colleges must submit the duly filled enrollment forms along with original documents and attested photo copies to the Board on the following dates.

Exam	Details	Last date for student (practical to submit enrollment form / (Form No. 17) to the Jr. Colleges	Last date for Junior Colleges to send / draw demand draft for enrollment	Last date for Submission of enrollment forms (From No. 17) along with demand draft to the Board
March	Without late fees	10 July	13 July	18 July
	With late fees	20 July	22 July	25 July
	Extremely delayed cases (Fees)	Note : - Enrollment forms / forms No. 17 will be accepted between 21st July to 20th August by charging extremely delayed fees (20/- Rs. per day per candidate) candidates are required to submit their forms in person in the Board office.		
Exam	Details	Last date for student (Private to submit enrollment form / (Form No. 17) to the Jr. Colleges	Last date for Junior Colleges to send / draw demand draft for enrollment	Last date for Submission of enrollment forms (From No. 17) along with demand draft to the Board
July	Without late fees	10 February	13 February	18 February
	With late fees	20 February	22 February	25 February
	Extremely delayed cases (Fees)	Note : - Enrollment forms / forms No. 17 will be accepted between 21st February to 20th March by charging extremely delayed fees (20/- Rs. per day per candidate) candidates are required to submit their forms in person in the Board office.		

If the above mentioned dates falls on sunday or public holidays, forms (Form No. 17) will be accepted on the next working days/

Kindly note that forms will not be accepted after the due dated (Hand delivery or by post) under any circumstances for submission of enrollment forms (Form No. 17) to the Board, some important things are given below for your kind perusal and reference.

Fees for Enrollment Form (Form No. 17) / Registration

According to the conditions laid down by the Board, following fees will be charged for enrollment of private candidate (Under Form No. 17)

Sr. No	Details	Fees
01	Fees for registration / enrollment	Rs. 100/- (Per student)
02	Form verification along with verification fees (Verification of form, correspondence other administrative expenses)	Rs. 400/- (Per student)
03	Late Fees	Rs. 25/- (Per student)
04	Extremely delayed fees	Rs. 20/- (Per day / per student)

GUIDELINE / SUGGESTION REGARDING VERIFICATION OF APPLICATION FORMS, ACCEPTANCE / REJECTION OF FORMS (FORMS NO 17)

1. After the receipt of the duly filled forms to the divisional Board, forms will be verified and in case of not eligible candidates, intimation will be given / informed to such candidate Rs. 100/- will be refunded to such candidates (fees for enrollment)
2. The names of all eligible candidates along with enrollment certificate will be sent to the concerned Jr. colleges candidates are required to collect their documents to S.S.C and other original certificates & enrollment certificate from the concerned Jr. colleges.
3. The students / candidates who received name registration/ enrollment certificate have to fill up their forms. A private student / candidate must fill the duly prescribed forms in the months of November and December. If he / she wants to appear for Feb / March examination. Where as candidates who want to appear for July exams have to fill their forms in the month of June. The candidates must take a note of this information and immediately contact the junior College, as soon as he / she receives enrollment / registration certificate.
4. All be eligible candidates / students have to get the information regarding language subjects oral exam, Practical Exam, Project related information, Grade Subject from their consult Jr. collages.

5. The tentative time table for Feb / March written exam is generally declared in the month of July (earlier year) where as printed time table for the written exam to be conducted in the month of July is declared in the month of June.
All candidates are required to get this information from their concerned Jr. Colleges

Higher Secondary Certificate Examination (Std 12th)

Subjects, Number of question papers, information regarding practical of oral Exams

Sr. No.	Subjects	Written / Project			Practical / oral / Project			Max. Marks
		No. of que. Papers	duration in (hrs)	Marks	No. of que. Papers	duration in (hrs)	Marks	
1.	Compulsory Subjects English (01)	One	Three	80	--	--	20	100
2.		One	Three	80	--	--	20	100
3.	Environmental studies (ENS) Education	--	--	30	Internal evaluation seminar / Journals		20	50
4.	Physical Education & Health	--	--	25	--	25	50	Grade

Sr. No.	Optional Subjects	Any four subject of any one faculty steam (Arts, commerce & Science)						
1.	Modern Indian Language (Any other language other than compulsory language)	One	Three	80	--	--	20	100
2.	Modern foreign language (Any other language other than compulsory language)	One	Three	80	--	--	20	100
3.	Sanskrit	One	Three	80	--	--	20	100
4.	Ardhmaghee	One	Three	80	--	--	20	100
5.	Pali	One	Three	80	--	--	20	100
6.	Arabic	One	Three	80	--	--	20	100
7.	Parshian	One	Three	80	--	--	20	100
8.	Avesta Pahelvi	One	Three	80	--	--	20	100
9.	English Literature	One	Three	80	--	--	20	100

10.	Marathi Literature	One	Three	80	20 Essy thesis	--	--	100
11.	Practical Hindi	One	Three	80	20 Orals	--	20	100
12.	History	One	Three	80	--	--	20	100
13.	Geography	One	Three	80	--	one	20	100
14.	Maths & Statistics (For Arts & Science student)	One	Three	80 (40+40)	--	one	20	100
15.	Maths & Statistics (For commerce student)	One	Three	80 (40+40)	--	Three	20	100
16.	Geology	One	Three	70	One	Three	30	100
17.	Politics	One	Three	80	--	--	20	100
18.	Child development	One	Three	70	Project & Practical action	--	30	100
19.	Textile	One	Three	70	one Practical 20	3 Projects 10	30	100
20.	Sociology	One	Three	80	--	--	20	100
21.	Philosophy	One	Three	80	--	--	20	100
22.	Logic	One	Three	80	--	--	20	100
23.	Psychology	One	Three	80	--	--	20	100
24.	Economics	One	Three	80	--	--	20	100
25.	Book keeping & Accountancy	One	Three	80	--	Project 20	--	100
26.	Organization of commerce & Management	One	Three	80	--	Project 20	--	100
27.	Secretarial Practice	One	Three	80	--	Project 20	--	100
28.	Co-operation	One	Three	80	--	Project 20	--	100
29.	Physics	One	Three	70 35+35	one Practical Project	--	30	100
30.	Chemistry	One	Three	70 35+35	One Practical and a Project	--	30	100
31.	Biology	One	Three	70 35+35	One Practical and a Project	--	30	100

32.	Drawing	--	--	--	one	Three	80+20	100
33.	Painting	--	--	--	Two	Three	80+20	100
34.	Tutorial / Composition	--	--	--	one	Three	80+20	100
35.	History & Arts	one	Three	80	--	--	20	100
36.	History & Indian Music & development	one	Three	100	--	--	--	100
37.	(Practical One)	--	--	--	One	Three	100	100
38.	Classical Singing (Practical Two)	--	--	--	One	Three	100	100
39.	Instrumental (Practical Three)	--	--	--	One	Three	100	100
40.	Percussion Instruments	One	Two & half	50	One	30 Min.	50	100
41.	Agricultural Science Horticultural	One	Three	70	One	Three	30	100
42.	Animal Science & Technology	One	Three	70	One	Three	30	100
43.	Defence Science	One	Three	80	One	Two	20	100
44.	Education	One	Three	80	--	--	20	100
45.	Occupational Orientation Shorthand 1) (English/Marathi)	--	--	--	One	Three	100	100
	2) (Library & Information Science	One	Two	50	One	Three	50	100
46.	Information Technology	One	Two & Half	80	One	Three	20	100
47.	General Knowledge (Sci. / Com. / Arts) only for sainik schools	One	Two	100	--	--	--	100

Note :- School grade subjects and practical subject.

1. School grade subjects exam of privately appearing candidates (Form No. 17) will be conducted in the month of January. All the private candidates / students (Form No. 17) should contact their concerned Junior colleges in this regard.
2. Practical exams of science and information Technology (IT subject) subjects will be conducted along with other regular students.
3. For all Faculties / Streams fo Higher secondary examinations. The question papers will be in A B C D sets will be multiple sets of question papers.

Note :- School grade subjects and Compulsory Subject

4. **Environmental Education / Science :-** Environmental education science / studies is a compulsory subject (Arts, commerce, science) in Junior Colleges. In each term there will be an Internal Evaluation of 30 marks for project work (First Term) + 20 marks (Internal evaluation seminar / Journals) etc. There will be no written exam in the subject of environmental education Science / Studies However there will be separate seminars / Journals in each terms and common project for both the terms. After calculating out of 50 marks in each term marks will be entered (out of 100) on the official mark sheet of the Board exam. The result of the candidate will be declared after considering the marks along with the total marks.
5. For Health and physical education (Compulsory Subject) there will be a written exam of 25 marks and a practical exam of 25 marks each. However these marks will be converted into grades and will be reflected in the mark sheet. All privately appearing candidates should contact their Junior Colleges in this connection
6. Physically handicap : - special Children / Physically handicap Candidates are exempted from appearing practical exams in the compulsory subject of Health and physical Education.
7. The history of Arts and can be taken as a subject of special subject for this subject there will be a written exam of 80 Marks and practical exams will be fo 20 marks (Total 100 Marks) along with this subject
 1. Drawing (57)
 2. Design and colour (58) 3 conceptual drawing (59) any one of these 3 subjects can be opt. as practical subjects. One or more than one practical subjects cannot be opted.
8. Drawing (57.2 Designs and colour (58) 3 conceptual drawing (59) 3 conceptual drawing (59) All these subjects will be having 100 Marks exam (80 Marks) for practical + 20 marks for classroom work)
9. In the subject of The history of Arts and appreciation there will be exam of 100 marks (80 Marks for written exam and 20 Marks for practical exam)
10. There will be no practical exam for the subject of History and Development of Indian Music. A written exam of 100 Marks will be conducted.
11. There will be a practical exam of 100 marks in the following subjects. Vocal light Music Practical I, Vocal Classical music practical II, Instrumental Music Practical III.
12. **Musical Instruments :-** There will be a written in the subject of exam of 50 marks and practical exam will be 50 marks. This subject can be opt. as a special subject. Along with this subject, the subject like History and development of Indian music can be opt. as a subject. The practical related subjects like Vocal Light Music Practical I, Vocal classical Music practical II, Instrumental Music Practical III can not be opted together with the subjects like the history of Indian music and musical Instruments.

CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECTS STREAM / WISE ARTS BRANCH

1. Modern Indian Language
2. Modern Foreign
3. Sanskrit
4. Ardhmaghdhee
5. Plae
6. Arabik
7. Parshian
8. Avesta pahelvi
9. English
10. History
11. Geoprathy
12. Mathematics and Statistics (Arts & Science)
13. Politics
14. Child Development
15. Textile Science
16. Sociology
17. Philosophy
18. Logic
19. Psychology
20. Economics
21. Defence Science
22. Drawing
- 23.
24. Design and colour
25. Conceptual design
26. History and Development of Indian Music
27. Music (Light) Practical I
28. Classical music singing (Practical II)
29. Instrumental (Practical III)
30. Musical Instruments
31. Book Keeping and Accountancy
32. Co-operation
33. Education
34. Occupational Orientation
- A) Shorhand (English / Marathi)
- B) Library and Information Science
35. Information Technology
36. Marathi Literture
37. Practical Hindi

CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECTS STREAM / WISE COMMERCE BRANCH

1. Mathematics and Statistics (Commerce)
2. Economics
3. Geography
4. Book - Keeping & Accountancy
5. Organization of Commerce and Management
6. Secretarial Practice
7. Co-operation
8. Occupational orientation
 - A. Shorthand (English / Marathi)
 - B. Library and Information Science
9. Defence Science
10. Information Technology
11. English Literature
12. Marathi Literature
13. Practical Hindi

CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECTS STREAM / WISE SCIENCE BRANCH

1. Mathematics and Statistics (Arts & Science)
2. Geology
3. Child Development
4. Textile
5. Psychology
6. Economics
7. Geography
8. Defence Science
9. Physics
10. Chemistry
11. Biology
12. Agri Cultural Science and Technology
13. Animal Science and Technology
14. Sociology
15. Sanskrit
16. Education
17. Information Technology
18. English Literature
19. Marathi Literature
20. Practical Hindi

Note :-

1. Subjects have to be selected as per the subject scheme candidate / students have to ensure not to select wrong combination.
2. One or more than one practical subjects cannot be opted simultaneously.

PROFORMA OF AN AFFIDAVIT TO BE SUBMITTED ON PLAIN PAPER WITH SELF ATTESTATION IN CASE OF DUPLICATE SCHOOL LEAVING CERTIFICATE IS SUBMITTED

I _____ Son/Daughter of _____

Aged _____ Years, Occupation _____

Resident of _____

Do hereby state on solemn affirmation as under:

That I was student of _____

School / Jr. College / Polytechnic From _____ to _____ I left

The School / Jr. College / Polytechnic on _____ and passed / failed the S.S.C Examination / F.Y.J.C. / Diploma course in Feb. / March / April

I was issued a School Leaving Certificate by above Secondary School / Jr. College / Polytechnic. The said School / Junior College / Polytechnic Leaving Certificate cannot be produced to obtain a permission to appear for H.S.C Examination of _____

Because _____

Since the date of Leaving the Secondary School / Jr. College / Polytechnic mentioned above I did not enrol my name in any Jr. College as a regular Student.

I understand that my candidature / Performance is liable for Cancellation in case the above information is found to be incorrect.

Solemnly affirmed at _____ on _____

DEPONENT

Verification

I, _____ the above named candidate verify that the statements contained in the above paragraphs are true to the best of my Knowledge and belief and that nothing material has been cancelled.

Place :

Date

Signature of the Dependent

प्रत्येक खाजगी विद्यार्थ्यांने भरावयाचे हमीपत्र

१) मी _____ यापूर्वी कधीही महाराष्ट्र राज्य माध्यमिक व उच्च माध्यमिक शिक्षण मंडळाने घेतलेली उच्च माध्यमिक प्रमाणपत्र परीक्षा किंवा इतर कोणत्याही सांविधिक मंडळ किंवा विद्यापीठ यांची इतर कोणतीही समतुल्य किंवा उच्च परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण झालेली / झालेली नाही.

I, _____ have never passed the H.S.C. Examination conducted by the Maharashtra State Board Secondary & Higher Secondary Education or any other equivalent or Higher Examination of any Statutory Board or University.

२) मी सादर केलेला फॉर्म नं. १७ हा फक्त मी इ. १२ वी परीक्षेस बसण्यास पात्र आहे किंवा नाही यासाठी भरलेला आहे याची मला पूर्ण जाणीव व माहिती आहे. मंडळाने मला पात्र ठरविल्याची माहिती मी स्वतः जातीने समक्ष माझ्या कनिष्ठ महाविद्यालयाकडून घेईन व परीक्षेसाठी फॉर्म भरून घेईन. अशाप्रकारे मी पात्र ठरून जर परीक्षेचा फॉर्म भरू शकलो / शकले नाही तर त्यासंबंधीची संपूर्ण जबाबदारी माझी राहिल व त्याबद्दल मी तक्रार करणार नाही.

I know and I understand that, I have filled up Form No. 17 through my Junior College only to get permission from H.S.C Board to appear as a Private Candidate for H.S.C. Examination, Further I am assured that I will take all the information about my said permission and submission of my examination form in time through my Junior College. If I failed to do so I will not make any complaint in this matter.

Regd. Application form No. :

नोंदणी अर्ज क्रमांक _____

Signature of the Candidate

विद्यार्थ्याची स्वाक्षरी

Name of Student

विद्यार्थ्याची स्वाक्षरी

Address

विद्यार्थ्याचा पत्ता

स्थळ :-

Place : _____

प्राचार्य सही _____

Sign of Principal

दिनांक : / / २०

Date : / / 20

कनिष्ठ महाविद्यालय शिक्का _____

Seal of Jr. College

Index No.

Guidelines for Private Candidates are Given below

ELIGIBILITY OF PRIVATE CANDIDATES

1. A candidate who has passed the Secondary School Certificate Examination of the State Board or any other equivalent Public/Authorised Official Examination of Board or school outside the State or outside India can be held eligible to enrol his name at the Higher Secondary Certificate Examination a private candidate two years after his passing the Secondary School Certificate examination or any other equivalent examination. However, Students studying in the first year diploma at Polytechnic may be held eligible to enrol a " Private Candidate" at the next following Higher Secondary Certificate examination, even though they passes or fails the diploma course.
2. If a candidate who desires to appear at the Higher Secondary Certificate examination as a private candidate under clause I above, intends to offer subjects where practicals are prescribed, he shall complete the practical course prescribed for those subjects for First Year and Second Year in recognized junior college. He shall attach the necessary certificate from the head of the recognized junior college of his having completed the practical course in those subjects for the two years along with his application.
3. The above mentioned eligibility for appearing as a private candidate at the end of Second Year Junior College (Std. XII) is subject to the condition that,
 - (i) He was not on the roll of a Junior College in Maharashtra State during the last two academic years, or
 - (ii) If he passed at the end of the first year of recognized Junior College in Maharashtra State during the last one academic year preceding the date of the Higher Secondary Certificate examination at which he desires to appear.

Note :

For the purposes of (i) and (ii) above for the February or March Higher Secondary Certificate examination the academic year commencing from June in that academic year shall be counted as one academic year Provided that,

- (a) It shall be competent for the Divisional Board to prevent permanently or for such specific period as the Divisional Board may determine in each case, any Junior College which forwards under this clause, applications of private candidates without proper scrutiny, from forwarding such applications, except the applications of their own bonafide past students
 - (b) Unless specially permitted by the Divisional Board to do so no junior College shall forward more than 50 applications from candidates other than its own bonafide past students, for permission to appear as private candidates at any one Higher Secondary Certificate examination. Provided further that it shall be competent for the Divisional Chairman to relax, on the merits of each case, the said limit and allow Junior college to forward more that 50 applications at any one examination from bonafide private candidates other than its own past students.
 - (c) It shall be competent for the Divisional Board to debar an applicant employing malpractices to secure permission to appear at the examination as a private candidate under clause I above, from applying for permission to appear for the examination, for a period of two years from the month and year of the examination, for which permission is sought, even if such a candidate is otherwise eligible and further forfeit the enrolment fee if already paid and cancel the enrolment certificate, if already issued.
4. Each applicant will have to pay a registration fee, an enrolment fee, as mentioned in Regulation 94/3, along with the application to be submitted through the head of the junior college last attended, for permission to appear for the Higher Secondary Certificate examination. If the said junior College does not exist or is derecognised or refuses to forward the application, the applicant shall submit the application, the applicant shall submit the application through the head of any recognised Junior College within the jurisdiction of the Divisional Board. The registration and enrolment fee will not be refunded in any case.

For such an enrolment, permanent dates of submission of these forms, (Form No.17) to the Board office along with the prescribed fee will be as under :

- 1) February / March Examination
 - (a) With Regular Fee : Up to 10 th July
 - (b) With Late Fee : Up to 20th July
 - (c) with Extra Late Fee : From 21 st July to 20th August

- | | | | |
|----|-------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1) | September | (a) With Regular Fee | : Up to 10 th February |
| | October | (b) With Late Fee | : Up to 20th February |
| | Examination | (c) with Extra Late Fee | : From 21 st February |
| | | | 20th August |

If Sunday or any Public Holiday occurs on any of the dates mentioned above the concerned ate will be prolonged accordingly.

5. If a Private candidate is unable to submit his application before the date fixed by the Divisional Board, the Divisional Secretary may admit his application if it is received with a late fee, as mentioned in Regulation 94, not later than 10th day after the last date fixed by the Divisional Board.

- a. Provided also that, it shall also be competent for the Divisional chairman to accept the application of a private candidate up to ten days after the date prescribed by the Board for submission of applications of private candidates, with late fee or without late fee, if he is satisfied that the application alongwith the prescribed fee with late fee or without late fee was, in fact sumitted by the private candidate to the head of the Junior College on or before that normal or extended date prescribed, but the head of the Junior College faild to submit the application together with the examination fee, with late fee or without fee, to the Board within the time prescribed. In such case, however, an amount as mentioned in Regulation 94/3 per candidate for each day of delay shall be charged by the Board to the Junior College concerned as fine. The amount of fine shall be borne by the Junior College concerned.

The Head of Junior College, While submitting the application (s) of private candidate (s) shall give a written undertaking to the Divisional Board concerned that the amount of fine shall not be recovered from the candidate (s) concerned

6. An applicant held eligible for enrollment as a private candidate will be issued an enrolment certificate which should be attached to the application for admission to the Higher Secondary Certificate examination to be forwarded through the head of the Junior College concerned.
7. A person who has been enrolled as a private candidate for the Higher Secondary Certificate examination conducted by the Divisional Board need

8. A candidate desirous of appearing at the higher Secondary Certificate examination as a private candidate shall affix two copies of the same specimen of his recent photograph, one on the Form No. 17 in the space provided for the purpose and the other on the application form duly attested by the head of the Junior College forwarding his application for admission to the Higher Secondary Certificate examination.
9. Every applicant will have to state in writing that he is not undergoing rustication or prevention from appearing at the examination imposed by any Statutory Board, recognised body or University in India or any other examination authority at the time of submission of his application for enrolment or during the period of the examination.
10. Private candidates will not be eligible for the award of any of the prizes or scholarships at the Higher Secondary Certificate Examination.
11. The Junior College forwarding the application of a private candidate should provide facilities for completing practicals in the subjects offered by the candidate in which practicals are prescribed for which the junior college may charge a consolidated fee of Rs. 100/-
12. Private Repeater Candidates can have the facility to change the subject/stream according to the facility approved to the repeater candidates.
13. There shall not be age limit to appear as a private candidate for the Higher Secondary Certificate examination.
14. To appear as a private candidate for the Higher Secondary Certificate examination, the candidate shall have to pass the Secondary School Certificate or equivalent examination with English subject.
15. Private candidate shall not be eligible to select subjects from Technical Bi-focal Vocational /H.S.C. Vocational groups.
16. If it appears on scrutiny, that the candidate is ineligible to appear as a private candidate according to the provisions of Regulations, the registration and enrolment fee, excepting Rs. 100/- as administration charges, will be refunded. However, late fee or extra-late fee or special extra late fee paid by the candidate will not be refunded.
17. The Head of the junior college concerned shall issue a certificate in prescribed form to the private candidate, instead of junior college leaving certificate for further studies.

18. Candidate registering his name as private candidate for Science Stream, shall have to secure minimum 35 percent marks in Science subject of the Secondary School certificate or equivalent examination.
19. The candidates who have passed the examination of a Statutory Board, or recognised institution or University out of Maharashtra State shall have to apply, for Eligibility Certificate in a prescribed form, with a prescribed fee, and shall have to obtain Eligibility Certificate. Otherwise, they shall not be permitted to appear for the examination as private candidate.
20. The syllabus and scheme of examination prescribed for regular candidates shall be applicable to private candidates.

INFORMATION OF DIVISIONAL BOARD FOR CONTACT

1) Pune Divisional Board

Address : Maharashtra state Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education, Pune Divisional Board, Shivaji Nagar, Pune 411 005.

District : Pune, Ahmednagar, Solapur

Phone : (020) 25536781, 82, 83

Fax : (020) 25536761

2) Nagpur Divisional Board

Address : Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education, Nagpur Divisional Board, Civil Lines, Nagpur 440 001.

District : Nagpur, Bhandara, Vardha, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Gondia

Phone : (0712) 2560209

Fax : (0712) 2561775

3) Aurangabad Divisional Board

Address : Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education, Aurangabad Divisional Board, Railway Station Rd., Usmanabad, Aurangabad 431 005.

District : Aurangabad, Parbhani, Beed, Hingoli, Jalna

Phone : (0240)2334228

Fax : (0240) 2321201

INFORMATION OF DIVISIONAL BOARD FOR CONTACT

4) Mumbai Divisional Board

Address : Maharashtra state Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education, Mumbai Divisional Board, Plot no 27 and 28, sector 16-A, Vashi, New Mumbai 400 703

District : Mumbai, Mumbai suburban, Thane, Raigad, Palgar

Phone : (022) 27881075, 27881077

Fax : (022) 27659491

5) Kolhapur Divisional Board

Address : Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education, Kolhapur Divisional Board, 539, Kasaba karveer, behind shivaji university, near Rajendra Nagar Kolhapur 416 004

District : Kolhapur, Satara, Sangli

Phone : (0231) 2696101, 03

Fax : (0231) 2690758

6) Amravati Divisional Board

Address : Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education, Amravati Divisional Board, Shashtriangar, amravati 444 602

District : Amravati, Akola, Bhuldana, Yavatmal, Washim

Phone : (0721) 2662657

Fax : (0721) 2662749

INFORMATION OF DIVISIONAL BOARD FOR CONTACT

7) Nashik Divisional Board

Address : Maharashtra state Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education, Nashik Divisional Board, Vani house, opp. Runanubhand mangala karyalaya, New Mumbai-Agra national highway, Nashik 422 001

District : Nashik, Dhule, Jalgaon, Nandurbar

Phone : (0253) 2592141, 43

Fax : (0253) 2599359

8) Latur Divisional Board

Address : Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education, Latur Divisional Board, behind, Rajasthan High School, Cotton Textile Area, Kaneri Rd., Latur 413 531.

District : Latur, Usmanabad, Nanded

Phone : (02382) 258241

Fax : (02382) 258219

9) Kokan Divisional Board

Address : Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education, Kokan Divisional Board, M.I.D.C, E77/06, Mirjole, Ratnagiri 415 612

District : Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg

Phone : (02352) 231251

Fax :



**Maharashtra State
Secondary and Higher secondary Educational Board**

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Shivajinager Pune - 411004



**Secondary School Certification Examination
Standard 10th**

**Private Student Enrolment
Procedure Of Direct Application**

Note for the students

An Enrolment application (From No. 17) is not an examination from to appear for private secondary school certificate examination. It is just and eligibility application to appear privately for the secondary state certificate examination.

Information Booklet and Application from No 17

- 1) Planning
- 2) Guidance Instruction
- 3) Promissory Note

* for the students *

Price 100/- inclusive Enrolment application



Maharashtra State Board of Secondary Education Pune - 411004

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Secretary

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Phone No : 022 / 2570500, Fax No. : 25665807 / 2566808,

Website : <http://www.mshshse.ac.in>

E-mail :- chairman@mshshse.ac.in / secretary@mshshse.ac.in

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Introduction

Education is a continuous process. How to continue this process is decided by the individual himself or the existing circumstance. At all village level primary education till standard four is available. Higher Primary Education is available everywhere in the state within the distance of the- Four Kilometer and at five kilometer distance secondary education is available. In such way, webs of school has been generated at the state. The idea has been rooted to make education available to those who have deprived of educational opportunities in proper age, and make them avail the educational facilities without age barriers. At primary level, state government has started informal educational centres, hostel school and Mahatma Phule education scheme.

At Secondary level facility of appearing privately for secondary school certificate examination was available but due to lack of guidance students were not able to take proper benefit of these facilities. Complaints were received of various types of exploitation. On the basis of National Policy " open school scheme" We made provision of guidance, and self-study material. Maharashtra State Secondary and Higher Secondary Board started " Direct application scheme" without meritorious adjustment.

Our scheme provides a new hope to those students, who deprived of education due to their economical, social and other reasons. Under this scheme, students who passed standard Fifth and completed Fourteen years of age can enrol directly to the State Board and take admission to nearby guidance centre. These centers are providing various help like preparation for examination self-study books and practice of practical examination. This booklet provides information about the procedure of enrollment, working pattern of contact guiding centers, provision of guidance, details of study material and application of enrollment.

We have faith that this booklet is useful for teachers, parents, principals and students and needy students. They will take benefit of this new opportunity to appear for The Secondary School Certificate Examination.

Gangadhar Mhamane
President
State Board, Pune 411 004

Secondary School (std 10) Certificate Examination Subject scheme

For secondary School certificate seven subjects are compulsory. It includes three languages, information communication Technology (ICT), Mathematics or General Mathematics, science and technology and social science. Inclusive of five compulsory grade subjects.

Sr. No.	Subject	No of question paper	Timing	Oral / Practical Marks Internal assessment	Total
1	First language	One	3 hours	80 + 20	100
2	Second language Entire syllabus or composite syllabus	One Two	3 hours 2+2 hours	80 + 20 40 + 10 and 40 + 10	100 100
3	Third language	One	3 hours	80 + 20	100
4	Information Communication Technology	One	2 hours	40 + 10 Practical marks	Grade
5	Mathematics Algebra Geometry or General Mathematics Part 1 Part 2	One One One One	2 hours 2 hours 2 hours 2 hours	40 40 Internal Assessment 20 40 40 Internal Assessment 20	100 100
6	Science and Technology Part 1 Part 2	One One	2 hours 2 hours	40 40 Practical 20	100
7	Social Science History and Political Science Geography and Economic	One One	2 hours 2 hours	28 + 12 28 + 12 Internal assessment (10+10) 20	100
	Total				600
8	Health and Physical Education	-	-	-	Grade
9	Personality Development	-	-	-	Grade
10	Work Education Optional Subject - 1	-	-	-	Grade
11	Optional Subject - 2	-	-	-	Grade

- Contact Centers will conduct the practical and grade examinations of information communication Technology, Practical examination of science and technology and school level grade examinations. Contact Centers will send obtained Grades and marks to the Divisional Board.
- Special subject scheme and concessions are sanctioned to the students of special need by Board. In such cases students must contact to the school principal or Principals of the contact centers.

Sr. No.	Subject	Written Examination			Oral Examination Marks	Practical examination		Total
		No. of Question paper	Marks	Timings hours		Marks	Timings hours	
10	Work Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	Grade
11	Social Service or Scout/guide or civil	-	-	-	-	-	-	Grade
	Defense and Transport security or	-	-	-	-	-	-	Grade
	Defense Science or NCC/MCC or vocational Guidance	-	-	-	-	-	-	Grade
		-	-	-	-	-	-	Grade
		-	-	-	-	-	-	Grade
		-	-	-	-	-	-	Grade
		-	-	-	-	-	-	Grade

These examination will be conducted in the month of January and reporting will be completed.

Note :-

- To pass in languages, in written examination 20% marks means 16 marks out of 80 and 35 marks out of 100 is essential.
Compulsory subject ' Health and Physical Education' examinations will be conducted at school level in each semester. Examinations of 25 marks written and 25 marks practical, altogether 50 marks examination will be conducted. Marks will be converted into grades. Grades will be shown in the final mark sheet.
- Group of three language subject consist of 300 marks will be consider together for passing. To pass the group of three language, 105 marks are essential and in that 25% marks out of 100 (means 25 marks out of 100) and in composite language 25% marks out of 50 (means 13 marks out of 50) are essential.
- As a known practice to pass, there will be a group of subject Mathematics, or General Mathematics and Science. To pass in group of these two subject, it is necessary to score (35%) marks out of 70 and each subject at least 25% marks (means in science subject 25 marks out of 100 and Mathematics or General Mathematics 25 marks out of 100.) Such provision of marks still prevalent, but it is essential to score in each subject separately at least 20% marks (means 16 marks out of 80) will be essential.
- In Science and Technology out of 100 marks 80 marks for written examination and 20 marks for practical examinations. In that science I for 40 marks and Science II for 40 marks each examinations timings will be 2 hours. To score 35% marks to pass in written examination it is essential to score 20% marks.

5. For internal assessment of Social Science there will be 10 marks for History and Political Science and 10 marks for Geography and Economic. 20 Marks will be given to exercise book for private candidates. Exercise books will be provided at contact centers. These exercise books should be solved as per the guidance and submitted to incharge of Contact Center / Principal.
6. Internal grade examination will be conducted by related School / Contact Center. Obtained Grades will be sending to the Divisional Board office and same will be shown in the mark list.
7. In work Education out of 36 subjects, one subject will be selected by the Contact Center / School level. In both semester for 200 marks, 60 marks written and 40 marks practical and for years work 20 marks, project 40 marks, for activity 20 marks, altogether 40 marks and 10 marks for notebook in each semester, inclusive of both semester 20 marks. In this way 100 marks. Written + Practical + Years work = Total 300. Obtained marks will be converted into 100 an as per that grade will be shown in the mark list.
8. ' Personality Development' Examination of this subject will be conducted at school level. On behalf of Board at school level the written examination will be conducted - years work (five activity) 50 marks, i.e. $50+50+50=150$ will be converted into 50, on the basis of this marks grades will be shown in the final mark list.
9. Optional school grade subject of IX and X group, MCC, Social service, Scout / Guide, Civil Defense, Transport Security, NCC and Vocational Guidance out of this subject one subject should be selected. For subject Vocational Guidance 60 marks Written and 40 marks Practical examination will be conducted, and other all subjects 50 marks Written and 50 marks Practical + 50 marks Oral examination will be conducted in each semester. 200 marks will be converted in to 100 marks and grades will be shown in the mark list.
10. Information Communication Technology, for this subject Total marks is 50 and 40 marks will be for written examination, which will be conducted by the Board, at school level 10 marks Practical examination will be conducted. Marks of this subject will not be counted in other subject marks. But 50 marks grade will be shown in mark list. (Information Communication Technology is a compulsory subject. work Experience subject from the group of (Work Education) information Technology subject excluded from it.)

Secondary School Certificate Examination

Students those who are unable to attend the school, to complete their education or in between drop out from the school can fill the enrollment form 17 of Board from any added Secondary School Certificate examination. Those who wanted to take benefit of this facility they must complete 14 years of their age and it is

necessary that candidate at least pass st IV.

An Enrollment application (Form No. 17) is not an examination form to appear for Private Secondary School Certificate.

Board has prepared new improved scheme of examination by considering the difficulties of the student and students can take benefit of this scheme. Due to this improved schemes, students who drop out from the school can enroll themselves easily and directly to the Maharashtra State Secondary and Higher Secondary Board. Students can fill examination form through Contact Centers allotted by the Board. Students also can receive guidance for examinations, Practical examination and practice of solving question paper. Due to this facility students can directly enroll themselves to the Board. Students also can take benefit of self study material prepared by Board. Various educational opportunities are available for those who pass Secondary School Certificate examinations.

Schemes are as follows :-

1. Application form can be produce only for the March examinations. After receiving enrolment certificate, if student unable to appear for the examination, can be appear for the next proceeding examination in the month of July and March. Sanctioned Enrolment Certificate will be considering till the student passes his Secondary School Certificate examinations.
2. Person who passed 4th standard examination from aided school and complete 14 years of age on 31 July will be considered eligible to enroll as a provide students.
3. Subject scheme of secondary school certificate provides equal standard to the private students like the students who regularly attends the school. Standard remains the same, there is no change in the standard.
4. Those who seek admission will be receiving guidance from the expert teachers of contact centers.
5. Exercise book of second language (English / Marathi), mathematics and general mathematics, social science will be provided by the boards.
6. Exercise book will be available in English, Marathi, Hindi and Urdu medium.
7. Students exercise book will be corrected and student will receive guidance from the expert teacher.
8. Practice for practical exam will be conducted for the subject science and Technology and information communication Technology .
9. 20% internal assessment marks will be there for the subject Mathematics.
10. Internal assessment marks will be there for subject General Mathematics.
11. 20% internal assessment marks will be there for the subject Social Science.

12. Through contact centers preparation for School grade subject and examination will be arranged.
13. The Syllabus of the regular students will be remained same for the private candidates. As the rules and procedures of the regular candidates will be followed same for the private candidates.

14. INSTRUCTIONS ABOUT VERIFICATION OF APPLICATION, ELIGIBILITY AND NON-ELIGIBILITY.

- 14.1 Student application forms will be carefully scrutinized by the Divisional Board and the non-eligible Students will be informed regarding their non-eligibility and Rs. 100 will be refunded after deducting the administrative expense.
- 14.2 Eligible students will be given contact centers as per the preference list, which will be suitable for the administrative point of view.
- 14.3 All the eligible students will be informed about their contact centers and they will be issued enrollment certificate. Incharge of the contact centers will be provided with the list of students with their address.
- 14.4 Eligible students should report to the Contact Center personally within 15 days and they must Procure enrollment certificate.
- 14.5 It is compulsory for the private candidates who are eligible for the enrollment to follow the instructions given by the center incharge / principal.

15. EXERCISE BOOK OF THE STUDENTS

- 15.1 Through this scheme the exercise books of second language (English / Marathi), Mathematics or General Mathematics, Social Science will be made available. Details are as follows.

Sr. No.	Subject	No. of exercise book
1.	Second language (English / Marathi)	02
2.	Mathematics - Part 1 (Algebra) Mathematics - Part 2 (Geometry) or General Mathematics - Part 1 & Part 2	01 01
3.	History & Political science	01
4.	Geography & Economics	01
	Total	06

Note :-

There is a change in the Evaluation scheme of the subject science and Technology. Therefore no marks for the students exercise book. Students must note that no exercise book will be provided for this subject.

- 15.2 In exercise book all the information regarding studies will be provided to the student. Student has to answer the question on the exercise book

- only. After each question space will be provided in the exercise book .
- 15.3 All the exercise book will be given to the students at once to solve, when student will present to enroll themselves at contact centers. Students must submit exercise books in given time period and asper the time table.
- 15.4 Exercise books will be assess by the expert teachers and students will get proper guidance and instruction from the expert teacher.

16 CONTACT CENTER

- 16.1 8 days camp will be held for the students on contact centers. In this camp difficulties of the students will be cleared and they will receive necessary guidance and important information about the studies.
- 16.2 This camp will be held approximately in Diwali vacations or when the board will decide.
- 16.3 Students must arrange their own residence and food.
- 16.4 It is compulsory for the student to attend this camp
- 16.5 Practical of Science and Technology and Information Communication Technology are necessary, so students will made avail of this facility to practice for the examination at contact centers.
- 16.6 Teachers will provide information regarding grade examination.

17 TIME TABLE FOR EDUCATION CAMP

- 17.1 Timing of the eight days camp will remain from 11 am to 5 pm.
- 17.2 Four guidance sessions will be conducted are as follows.
- 1. Session 1:** Any one subject from second language, mathematics or General Mathmatics, science and Technology or social science.
 - 2. Session 2 :** Any one subject from second language, mathematics or general mathmatics, science and technology or social science.
 - 3. Session 3 :** Guidance and practice of science and technology.
 - 4. Session 4 :** Guidance on Grade subject.

18. SCHOOL GRADE SUBJECT AND PRACTICAL EXAMINATION

- 18.1 Students Grade examination will be conducted in the month of January and received grade will be entered on the grade sheet and it will kept in a proper seal and lock. The Grades will be submitted along with the Grade list of the other regular school students.
- 18.2 For these students the practical examinations of the students like science ant Technology and information Communication Technology will be conducted along with the regular students. Also their oral examination will be conducted along with the regular student.
- 19. Secondary School Certificate Examination Application form, Enrollment Letter, Mark list and Certificate.**

- 19.1 Application form should be submitted by the students as per the given time schedule. Information will be given on the contact centers. Student must pay exact amount through challan to the contact centre. From the following conditions, the condition number 2.6 after the mentioned dates, application forms will not be accepted.
- 19.2 Private candidate can enroll themselves for the reexamination. Such candidate must fill examination form through contact centers.
- 19.3 It is the sole responsibility of the student to collect examination timetable, hall ticket and other document from the contact center. It is compulsory for the student to collect their document in given period of time.
- 19.4 Mark sheet and certificate will be distributed by the contact center.
- 19.5 Private students can reappear as a repeater in the examination. They can submit examination form through contact centers.

20 Regarding Refund of fees

- 20.1 After training (and filling the examination form). If student does not appear for the examination due to any reason, will not be given refund of fees amount 1000/-. But, if he paid the examination fees, that will be refunded after necessary deduction.
- 20.2 After the results private candidates will get certificate as per given in (Module-D) instead of Leaving Certificate.

1 Conditions for Eligibility of Enrolment

- 1.1 Student those who wish to appear for secondary school examination must be the residence of Maharashtra State prior to two years of examination. Exceptional cases can be considered for the above conditions.
- 1.2 Student must be 5th standard Pass, from the aided Primary School. In such case student have to produce evidence.
- 1.3 Student those who wish to appear for the examination in the month of march, Such student cannot enroll themselves, in any other school for the same academic year.
- 1.4 Student should be completed 14 years of age while enrolling themselves, for the Divisional Board. For the same, student will submit the necessary proof.

Condition for the student who considered as a special case

 - A. Indian citizen who is a regular secondary student of other country and if he is equivalent for the examination of secondary school certificate (Senior Cambridge and any other) and if candidate completed his syllabus, will be given permission to appear for the examinations.
 - B. Student those who fail in the old scheme of prior to 10+2 can be allowed to enroll as a private candidate. But such candidate name should not be enrolled in any other secondary school.

2. Procedure and fees of Enrolment

- 2.1 Any person who is eligible to appear as private candidates, and fulfills above conditions. Enrollment Application (No. 17) will be available at the office of Divisional Board and the Principals of contact centre. Amount 100/- (Only hundred Rupees) will be the charges of the form.
- 2.2 After filling the enrollment form, they can send form through register post to The divisional Board along with original document or can be submitted personally.
- 2.3 While submitting the enrollment form students must submit fees through challan to the Divisional Board personally / or can be submitted through the contact center school.
- 2.4 While presenting the enrolment application student must write the name of their preference school. Most probably students name will be enroll in their preference school. But it is not the compulsory for the Board to allot the same centre of preference.

2.5 FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS (ORIGINAL + 1 XEROX) IS NECESSARY ALONG WITH APPLICATION

- A.** Living certificate of the previous school (if it is lost and taken duplicate, in such case student must submit promissory letter under sighted by the candidate)
- B.** Pass-Port size photography (five copies)
- C.** Domicile certificate (For the student of other state)
- 2.6 General Time-Table of Enrolment
1. Without late fees date 10 July
 2. With late fees date 20 July
 3. Extreme late fees-date 21st July to 5 August
- If above dates comes on during Sunday or any other holiday, for that much days, dated will be extended, apart from that the, further dates will be announced by the Board.
- 2.7 Late fee will Rs. 100/- (only hundred rupees)
- 2.8 Extreme late fee Rs. 20/- (Rupees 20) per day

GUIDANCE FOR THE STUDENT WHO WISH TO APPEAR AS A PRIVATE CANDIDATES IN NEW IMPROVISED SCHEME FOR SECONDARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION.

(Due to computerization, it is compulsory to fill the application form in English in own handwriting. In the application form, Marathi translation is available for the students understanding)

As to make the scheme student centered for appearing privately for the secondary school certificate examination. The Board provides the facilities such as simple enrollment scheme, guidance of student at school level, self study material, practical and school subject.

1. No. conditions of the scheme are changed, which were practiced earlier. Previous condition are as follows
 - A. To appear for the examination, Student should left his school from 1st July in the same academic year (For example - is the students want to appeared to march 2017 examination he must left his school from 1st July 2016).
 - B. To decide the age of the students, the date mentioned on the leaving certificate will be consider .
 - C. If the student submitting the second copy of the module of the promissory note instead of original leaving certificate, in such case student must submit promissory note undersigned by him / her / she saying that he / she has not taken admission in any of the school and xerox of leaving certificate must be attached with it.
 - D. If the last school attended by the candidate is not in the administrative areas of the divisional board / out of the state. In such case leaving certificate and domicile certificate must be signed by the concerned state education officer or education inspector.
2. For the private students 25 marks of the sports quota will be consider only for passing. For the concerned subject proposal must be given in a proper format along with the certificate, in the given time period to the board for sanctioning.
3. Due to this scheme private student can enroll themselves directly to the divisional board. There is no need to present any request letter from the school.
4. Student must fill the name of the contact center as per their choice of preference from the prescribed list of the divisional board. Student will receive their contact center as per their choice of preference, but it is not compulsory for the board to enroll the name fo the student as per their choice of preference. Contact centers will receive the name of the candidate after the enrollment.
5. Under this scheme student who wish to appear for the march examination will enrol themselves. But for the examination, they can enroll themselves for the July examination.
6. Students those who are enrolling themselves under this scheme they have to pay Rs. 100/- (Hundred rupees only and while submitting application they have to pay Rs. 1000/- (one thousand rupees only) as a admission fees. This fees include the expenses of self study material, school level guidance, practice for test and practice of practical and school subjects, enrollment and scrutiny. But this amount does not include examination fees. Student must pay examination fees separately.
7. After scrutiny of application as per the known method, if student no eligible, that student will be informed and will receive refund of enrollment fees afte deducting Rs. 100/- as a administrative expenses.

8. Student must pay the fees on the name of the Divisional secretary, Maharashtra state Secondary and Higher Secondary Education Board, _____, Divisional board, _____, through demand draft / challan.
9. After scrutiny of application student will be informed in their names and enrollment certificate will be send to contact centers.
10. After receiving the enrollment certificate, student must fill the examination form and pay the examination fees to the contact centers.
11. Student exercise book will be send back to the student after correction, necessary guidance and remark. Contact center will provide precise information regarding the same.
12. Every year during Diwali vacation camp will be conducted for private candidates at contact center. In this camp their difficulties and doubt will be cleared. Necessary guidance and information will be provided to them. Guidance will be given for the practical examination for the subject Science and Technology and Information Communication and Technology and optional grade examination. Student will receive opportunity to practice for practical examination of science and Technology and Information Communication Technology. Internal assessment of Mathematics / General Mathematics, Social Science and practical examination of Science and Technology, information Communication Technology and oral examination of language examinations will be conducted along with the regular students.
13. Students enrolling under this scheme will not be eligible to get any prize and scholarship.
14. It is compulsory for the students, to take those subject which are provided by the contact / guidance centers. For these subjects examinations will be conducted on the same contact center.
15. Documents to be submitted along with the Application Form no. 17
 - A. Attested school leaving certificate or
 - B. Second attested copy of the school leaving certificate should be undersigned by the candidate (if the student is 18 years and above) (Module A) if the student is below 18 years of age, in such case parent will undersign promissory note (Module B)
 - C. Undertaking of not appeared for 10th examination in any other previous years (for the enrollment of the students. whose education is discontinued) (module C)

MODULE ' A '

**TO BE SUBMITTED UNDERSIGNED ON THE BLANK PAGE
FORMAT OF THE PROMISSORY NOTE
(In case original school leaving certificate lost)**

To appear for the Secondary School Certificate Examination

Promissory note

I (full name, first surname) _____
Mr / Mrs _____ Son / daughter / wife, age _____ Years, _____
Profession residence _____

_____ Writing on true provisional
note, that I _____ as studying in the school
Date _____ till date _____

I left the school date _____

As mentioned above school. I receive the school leaving certificate, But I cannot
produce school leaving certificate to appear for march _____ examination
due to reason _____

I have not taken any admission in any other school since date mentioned above.

I am aware that if the above information found false, I will be liable for the
punishment.

Students signature _____

Full name _____

Place _____

Date _____

Attestation

I, _____ certify that
the above mentioned statement from the paragraph, contains true information as
per my knowledge no important information's are hide away from the authority.

Place : _____ **Signature** _____

Date : _____ **Name of the witness** _____

MODULE ' B '
TO BE SUBMITTED ON THE BLANK PAGE
UNDERSIGNED BY THE PARENT WHOSE
WARD IS THE BELOW 18 YEARS OF AGE.
(INCASE LOST OF ORIGINAL SCHOOL LEAVING CERTIFICATE)

To appear for the Secondary School Certificate Examination

Promissory note

I (full name, first surname) _____
Mr / Mrs _____ Son / daughter / wife, age _____ Years, _____
Profession residence _____

_____ Writing on true provisional
note, that I _____ was studying in the school
Date _____ till date _____

I left the school date _____

As mentioned above school. He/She receive the school leaving certificate, But
He/She cannot produce school leaving certificate to appear for march _____
examination due to reason _____

_____ He / She has not taken any admission in any other school since
date mentioned above.

**I am aware that if the above information found false, I will be liable for the
punishment.**

Parents signature _____

Full name _____

Place _____

Date _____

Attestation

I, _____ certify that
the above mentioned statement from the paragraph, contains true information as
per my knowledge no important information's are hidden away from the authority.

Place : _____ **Signature** _____

Date : _____ **Name of the witness** _____

MODULE ' C '

FORMAT OF UNDERTAKING.

(Not Appeared For The Standard 10 th Examination Earlier)

Undertaking

I (full name, first surname) _____

Mr / Mrs _____ Son / daughter / wife, age _____ Years, _____

Profession residence _____

_____ Writing on true provisional
note, that I _____ was studying in the school

Date _____ till date _____

I left the school date _____

I wish to appear for secondary school certificate examination std 10th
Privately in March _____

On the true attested promissory note I would further mention that, I have
not appear or passed the (10th std) examination of the Maharashtra state board
of secondary and higher secondary examination or not passed any of the
equivalent examination of the other boards.

Above mentioned information is true to my knowledge, I am aware if it is
fund false I am liable for the punishment.

Student Signature _____

Name _____

Place : **Principal signature** _____

Date : **Name of the school** _____

FORMAT LETTER

**To be issued to the private candidate instead of
secondary school leaving certificate**

Full name of the candidate _____

_____ Date of birth

_____ The above mentioned candidate as per the
board rule no 42 applied for form No. 17 through our Secondary
school for the Maharashtra state Secondary and Higher Secondary
Educational Board for the month Feb-Mar / July-Aug 20 __ __ __ for
Secondary School Certificate examination for his / her seat no. ____
_____. In the examination he / she / pass / fail. The student
is not the regular student of my school. As per rule, No School leaving
certificate can be given to her / him. But I certify that he above
mentioned candidate appeared privately for the examination.

Place : **Principal** _____

Date : **Name and stamp of the School** _____

INFORMATION OF DIVISIONAL BOARD FOR CONTACT

1) Pune Divisional Board

Address : Maharashtra state Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education, Pune Divisional Board, Shivaji Nagar, Pune 411 005.
District : Pune, Ahmednagar, Solapur
Phone : (020) 25536781, 82, 83
Fax : (020) 25536761

2) Nagpur Divisional Board

Address : Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education, Nagpur Divisional Board, Civil Lines, Nagpur 440 001.
District : Nagpur, Bhandara, Vardha, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Gondia
Phone : (0712) 2560209
Fax : (0712) 2561775

3) Aurangabad Divisional Board

Address : Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education, Aurangabad Divisional Board, Railway Station Rd., Usmanabad, Aurangabad 431 005.
District : Aurangabad, Parbhani, Beed, Hingoli, Jalna
Phone : (0240)2334228
Fax : (0240) 2321201

INFORMATION OF DIVISIONAL BOARD FOR CONTACT

4) Mumbai Divisional Board

Address : Maharashtra state Board of Secondary and Higher
Secondary Education, Mumbai Divisional Board, Plot no
27 and 28, sector 16-A, Vashi, New Mumbai 400 703

District : Mumbai, Mumbai suburban, Thane, Raigad, Palgar

Phone : (022) 27881075, 27881077

Fax : (022) 27659491

5) Kolhapur Divisional Board

Address : Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher
Secondary Education, Kolhapur Divisional Board, 539,
Kasaba karveer, behind shivaji university, near Rajendra
Nagar Kolhapur 416 004

District : Kolhapur, Satara, Sangli

Phone : (0231) 2696101, 03

Fax : (0231) 2690758

6) Amravati Divisional Board

Address : Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher
Secondary Education, Amravati Divisional Board,
Shashtriangar, amravati 444 602

District : Amravati, Akola, Bhuldana, Yavatmal, Washim

Phone : (0721) 2662657

Fax : (0721) 2662749

INFORMATION OF DIVISIONAL BOARD FOR CONTACT

7) Nashik Divisional Board

Address : Maharashtra state Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education, Nashik Divisional Board, Vani house, opp. Runanubhand mangala karyalaya, New Mumbai-Agra national highway, Nashik 422 001

District : Nashik, Dhule, Jalgaon, Nandurbar

Phone : (0253) 2592141, 43

Fax : (0253) 2599359

8) Latur Divisional Board

Address : Maharashtras State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education, Latur Divisional Board, behind, Rajasthan High School, Cotton Textile Area, Kaneri Rd., Latur 413 531.

District : Latur, Usmanabad, Nanded

Phone : (02382) 258241

Fax : (02382) 258219

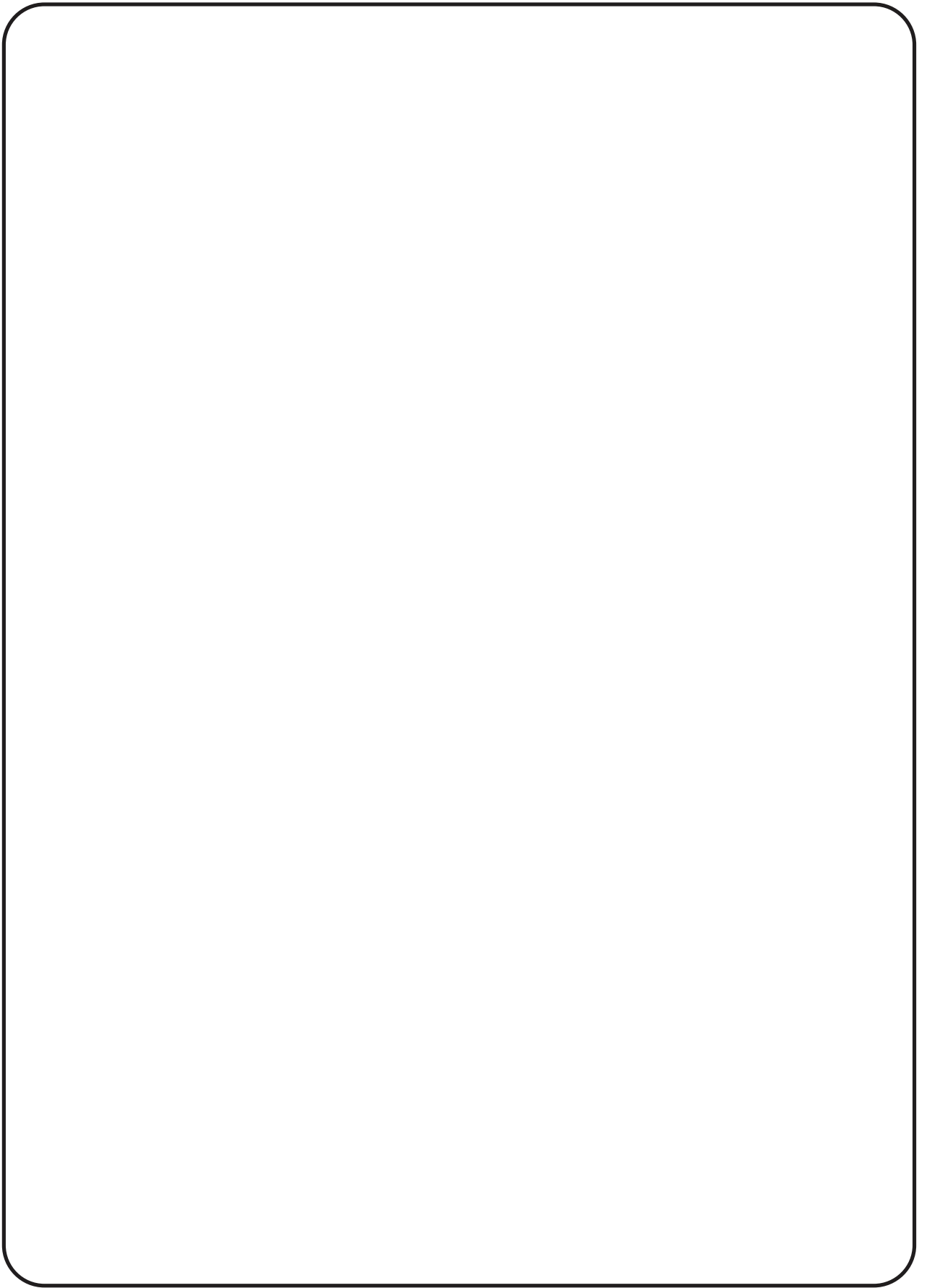
9) Kokan Divisional Board

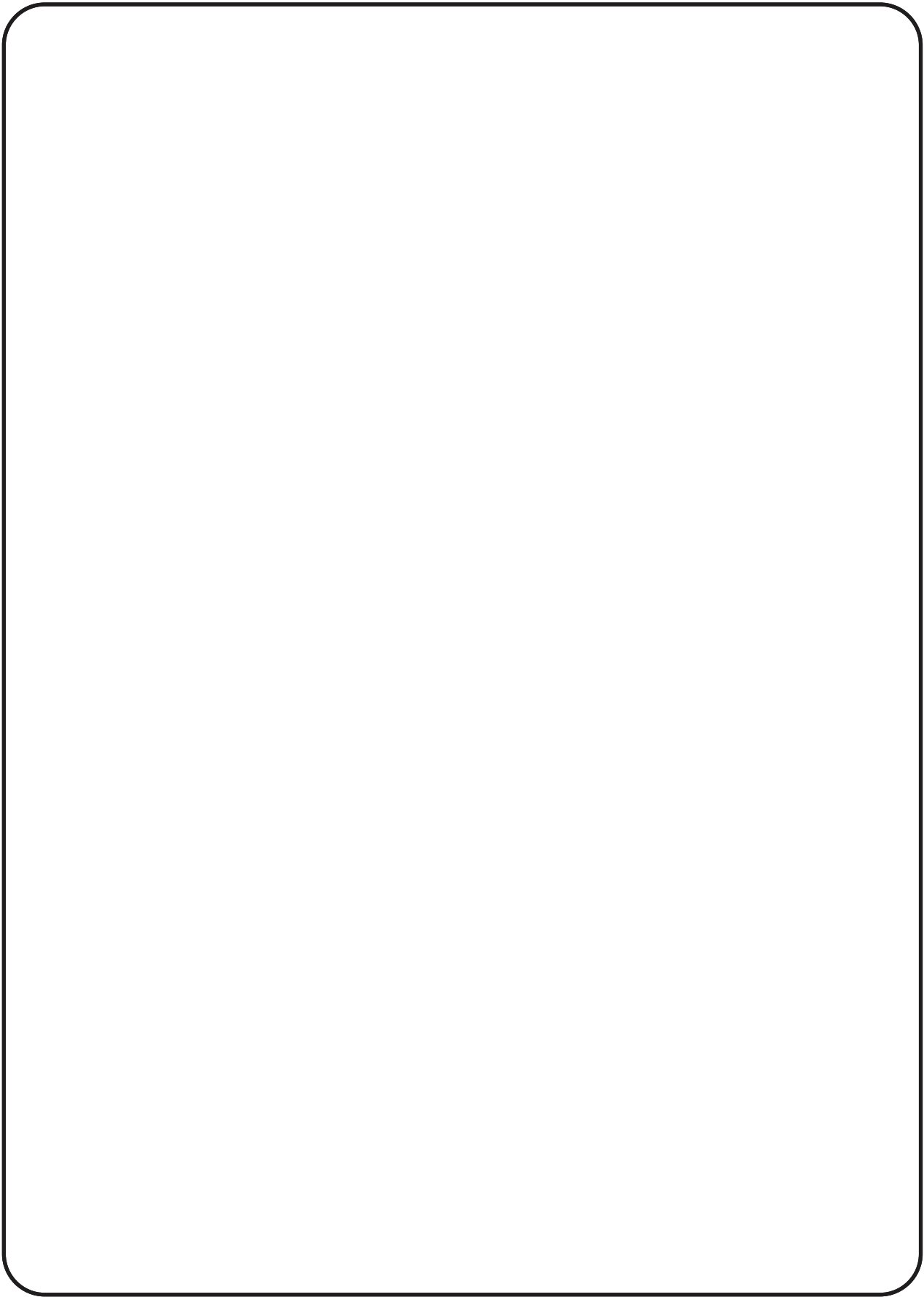
Address : Maharashtras State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education, Kokan Divisional Board, M.I.D.C, E77/06, Mirjole, Ratnagiri 415 612

District : Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg

Phone : (02352) 231251

Fax :







**Maharashtra State
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