



National Colloquium

On

Legal Education in India: Retrospect and Prospect

(February 27-28, 2016)

Organised by:

College of Law and Governance
Mody University of Science and Technology
Lakshmangarh - 332311
Distt. - Sikar, (Rajasthan)

Sponsored by:

Bar Council of India Trust,
New Delhi



About the University

The Mody University of Science and Technology was established in the year 1998 by Hon'ble Shri. R. P. Mody. He is a true visionary who took an idea ahead of his time and founded Mody University 'Exclusively for Women'. His philanthropic attributes, operated in terms of social and psychological promotion of the women community, led him to impart his proposed vision through practical infrastructure. Now it is one of the leading Women Universities in India. The University is located at Lakshmangarh, Distt. Sikar (Rajasthan).

The institution instills the thought that is fully capable of orienting knowledge and information in a scientific manner. This acts as a boon towards the development of a 21st century perspective of the knowledge acquisition process implemented within the university.

The University is established by an Act enacted by Rajasthan State Legislature in 2013 and covered under section 2 (f) of the UGC Act, 1965.

About us

The objective of the College of Law and Governance (CLG) is to equip women with legal armory and human values so that they can serve the society as competent and thoughtful judicial officers, lawyers, social activists and academicians. The distinguished lawyers enjoy luminous prestige in the society and also make a handsome living.

Our curriculum is modeled strictly on the structure and guidelines prescribed by Bar Council of India (BCI). Apart from the compulsory papers prescribed by the BCI, CLG has introduced more papers of importance to apprise students about the latest advancement and development in the field of law.

Theme of the Seminar

During Vedic era, legal education was administered but there were no formal educational institutions to disseminate it as a separate subject. During this period Vedic knowledge and education included do's and don'ts of daily life and those included legal preachings. *Manusmriti* (about 300 to 400 B.C.) was the first systematic treatment of law in India which is important and authoritative Hindu Law even today. It serves as a fundament work on Hindu Law and Jurisprudence in the ancient Indian society. After this, legal education started taking shape gradually. Later on, *Kautilya's Arthshastra* described various legal prescriptions. *Kautilya* maintained that it was essential duty of the

government to maintain law and order in the society. Until 1855, *Vedic texts*, instructions of *Quran*, *Smiritis*, *Dharma Shastra's* and other religious works were the basis of pronouncement of judgments by the courts. Indian judiciary even today is making reference of ancient religious scriptures while deciding the cases.

Till 1855, there was no institution in India to disseminate legal education. Formal legal education in India was introduced in 1855 when the post of First Professorship of Law was established at the Government Elphinstone College in Bombay and Madras and Hindu College at Calcutta. It was done with an aim to equip law students to help the lower courts and the High Courts in the administration of justice by enrolling themselves as *Vakils* or becoming judicial officers.

In the year, 1857 legal education was introduced as a subject for teaching in three universities situated in the presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. This was the beginning of the formal legal education in India. The language of the British statutes being English, so any Indian who learnt English could study law and was qualified to practice. But the law classes were attached with arts colleges. Still persons were free to have legal education from England.

Thus, from 1857 to 1967 a stereotyped system of teaching (two year course) continued and not much attention was paid to Legal Education. The need for upgrading legal education has been felt for long. As a result of which, numerous Committees were constituted periodically to propose reforms in legal education; such as Calcutta University Commission (1917-1919), University Education Commission (set up in 1948-49). In 1949, the Bombay Legal Education Committee was set up to promote legal education and All India Bar Committee also made certain recommendations in 1951. In 1954, XIVth [14th] report of the Law Commission of India (popularly known as Setalvad Commission) also pointed out the need to reform in the system of legal education and made important recommendations. In 1961, the **Advocates Act** was passed, as a result of which the Bar Council of India (BCI) was established. The BCI was also given the authority to regulate the legal education in India. In 1967, BCI established uniform three years LL.B. course with annual examinations and prescribed compulsory and optional subjects to be taught. But it did not provide any guidelines relating to curriculum planning and course description. In 1982, the B.C.I. introduced a 'Five Year Integrated Law Programme' where a student could join integrated law degree course after 10+2 as prescribed for M.B.B.S., B.Tech. and other professional courses. Such course could run only in full-time institutions.

The BCI made detailed Rules of Legal Education (Part IV) in 1998 and again in 2008 to improvise the standard of legal education and make the course comparable with law courses being taught in other parts of the world.

The drastically amended Rules of 2008 have prescribed atleast 30 papers (20 compulsory + 4 clinical papers + 6 electives papers) to be taught in LL.B. (three year course) and Five Year Integrated Law Programmes. In Five Year Integrated Law Programme, a student is also required to study 12 papers (6 papers of main subject and 3+3 of subsidiary subjects) of the chosen stream in addition to above mentioned 30 papers. The honors courses have a bit different scheme. With an aim to improve the standard of Legal Education, National Law Schools were also established. Thus, there are two type of Legal Education prevailing in India - Three Year Course and Five Year Integrated Law Programmes.

Inspite of all these efforts, it is felt that desired results elude us even today. The social scientists feel that mission is still unaccomplished and we have to undertake new measures and evolve new mechanism to improvise the Legal Education - syllabi and pedagogy, to fulfill the expectation of the society and meet international standards. Therefore, the present Colloquium is the need of the hour to ponder over it and come out with prude, practical and useful suggestions to attain the end.

Sub Themes of the Colloquium

1. Aims and objectives of Legal Education
2. Legal Education and Social Justice
3. Present Status of Legal Education
4. Emerging Areas of Legal Education
5. Role of Legal Education in Social Development
6. Challenges of Legal Education
7. Pedagogies and Tools of Legal Education

8. Use of New Technologies in Legal Education
9. Legal Profession and Ethics – Bar, Bench and Academia
10. Indian Legal Education vis-à-vis Legal Education in other Countries
11. Legal Education vis-à-vis other Technical/Professional Education

The above mentioned sub-themes are only indicative. Participants are free to select a precise title related to the broad theme of the Colloquium.

Call for the Papers

Research papers are invited from the academicians, political scientists, sociologists, practitioners, research scholars and students on the issues related to above mentioned sub-themes. It is also proposed that the selected papers will be published in the form of an edited book with ISBN No.

Guidelines for Submission

Interested participants should submit an abstract of their papers and empirical studies/case studies briefly describing objectives, methodology, major results and its implications in about 500 words. All abstracts will be peer reviewed and evaluated before final acceptance. Authors of accepted abstracts will be invited to submit and present full paper at the Colloquium. **Accepted abstracts are likely to be published in the souvenir of the projected Colloquium.** The length of the full papers normally should not exceed 5000 words (excluding tables, figures, illustrations and references etc.) and it must be typed in **Times New Roman font Size 12 on A4 size paper with 1" margin on all sides with 1.5 line spacing using MS Word.**

All the Abstracts and Full length papers shall be sent as an attachment on email id: dean.clg@modyuniversity.ac.in

Registration Procedure & Fees

Participants willing to attend the Colloquium should fill the enclosed Registration Form and submit it latest by **February 20, 2016** along with the requisite fee. Filled-in registration form can be sent electronically or by post. In case of electronic submission of registration form, requisite fee should reach the **College of Law and Governance, Mody University of Science & Technology, Lakshmanagarh-332311, Distt. – Sikar (Raj.)** by **February 20, 2016**. Registration fee should be remitted through Demand Draft/Bankers cheque drawn in favour of **MUST-CLG** payable at Lakshmanagarh (Sikar).

Types of Delegates	Registration Fee
Academicians	Rs. 500/-
Professionals (NGOs/Media Persons/ Policymakers)	Rs. 350/-
Research Scholars	Rs. 400/-
Students	Rs. 150/-
Foreign Delegates	US\$ 100/-

Registration fees in cash can also be paid at the Registration desk on the inaugural day at the venue. But participant must communicate his/her willingness in advance.

Note

- Last Date for Submission of Abstracts by Post/E-mail (Softcopy): **February 6, 2016.**
- Last Date for Submission of Full Paper **February 16, 2016.**
Soft Copy of the Submissions should be addressed to dean.clg@modyuniversity.ac.in. Hard Copy of the Submissions may be sent along with a CD to: **The Dean, College of Law and Governance, Mody University of Science & Technology, Lakshmanagarh-332311, (Rajasthan).**
- Details of Sessions of Colloquium will be posted on the web-site.
- Spot registration is also permitted but in such case seminar kit is not guaranteed.

Venue

College of Law and Governance, Mody University of Science & Technology,
Lakshmangarh-332311 (Rajasthan).

In case of Queries and Clarification the following may be contacted:

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Organizing Committee**Chief Patron**

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N.B.: Due to financial crunch, we will not be able to reimburse travel expenses to all the participants. Local hospitality will be provided free by the university.