



SELF-STUDY REPORT

SUBMITTED

To

**NATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND
ACCREDITATION COUNCIL (NAAC)
BENGALURU**

BY

INDIAN LAW INSTITUTE

(DEEMED UNIVERSITY)

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ILI/Acad/NAAC/02/2016 /1332

October 19, 2016

Subject: Submission of Self Study Report (SSR) relating to Indian Law Institute, New Delhi for Institutional accreditation of NAAC

DECLARATION BY THE HEAD OF THE INSTITUTION

I certify that the data included in this Self Study Report (SSR) are true to the best of my knowledge.

This SSR is prepared by the Institute after internal discussions, and no part thereof has been outsourced.

I am aware that the Peer team will validate the information provided in the SSR during the peer team visit.



Manoj Kumar Sinha
(Director)

Place : New Delhi
Date : 19.10.2016





Prof. (Dr.) Manoj Kumar Sinha
Director

INDIAN LAW INSTITUTE

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**Statement of Compliance
(Deemed Universities)**

This is to certify that Indian Law Institute, Deemed University has complied with all provisions of the following regulations governing it:

- UGC Regulations on Minimum Qualifications for appointment of Teachers and measures for the maintenance of standards in Higher Education 2010 and further amendments, if any, notified by the UGC.
- UGC Regulation on Minimum Standards and Procedure for the Award of Ph.D. Degree, Regulations 2009 and further amendments, if any, notified by the UGC.
- Approval by the UGC and Ministry of Human Resource Development vide Notification No. F.6-27/2001 (CPP-I) dated 1st December, 2004.

Any false or misleading information provided by the Institution, will be viewed seriously by NAAC and the accreditation given is liable to be withdrawn.

Place : New Delhi

Date : 19.10.2016



Manoj Kumar Sinha
Director



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1. PREFACE

The Indian Law Institute (ILI) has pleasure to submit the Self Study Report (SSR) to the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) in compliance with the enhancement and improvement of legal education standards of the Institute.

The Institute is committed to explore the quality in legal education and research and to create a pool of qualified human resource to meet the global challenges.

The ILI is a premier legal research Institute founded on 27th December, 1956 in India. It was established as a result of the efforts of the leading jurists of India for over a number of years. It is a platitude that a sound legal order is the basis of a democratic society, because law is one of the major instrumentalities by which a society can hope to prosper and develop. There were many important reasons impelling the establishment of a national legal research centre. First, there was a need for reinvigorating legal research as the law, the legal research and the legal education had been neglected areas in India, both before and after the independence. Second, there was a need for a sustained institutionalized research encompassing projects requiring field studies and group thinking. Third, it was necessary to bring together different branches of the legal profession, namely, judges, lawyers and law teachers with a view to develop an integrated approach to law in society. The expertise of ILI is in the field of legal research at National and International level.

The objectives of the Institute are to cultivate the science of law, to promote advanced studies and research in law so as to meet the social, economic and other needs of the people of India, to promote systematization of law, to encourage and conduct investigations in legal and allied fields, to improve legal education, to impart instructions in law, and to publish studies, books, periodicals, etc.

The Institute is an autonomous body registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. The autonomous character of the Institute and its independence ensure the requisite academic freedom to carry out its objectives and meaningful research. The Institute receives support from the Ministry of Law & Justice, Government of India in the form of Grant-in-aid, and also from membership fees and sale of its publications. The membership of the Institute is now nearly three



thousand and three hundred representing the persons in diversified fields of interest in the study and advancement of law. The Institute has been granted Deemed University Status in 2004 vide Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development Notification F 9-9/2001 U.3 dated 29.10.2004.

Hon'ble Chief Justice of India is the ex-officio President of the Institute. The Law Minister, Government of India and the Attorney General for India are its ex-officio Vice Presidents. Judges of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and High Courts, Lawyers, Government officials, Vice Chancellors, Deans and Professors of Law are represented in the Governing Council of the Institute.



2. UNIVERSITY PROFILE

After the declaration of the Indian Law Institute a Deemed University in the year 2004, the institute launched research oriented LL.M. – 2 Year (Full Time) and Ph.D. Programmes. In the year 2009-2010, the institute introduced LL.M. – 3 year (Evening) programme. The Institute also introduced its flagship LL.M - 1-year (Full- Time) programme for the academic session 2013-14. The LL.M. (1- Year) programme is designed in such a way that the students are equipped with comparative understanding of legal system and concept of ‘justice’ in the globalized world. The Institute is mandated to create a pool of human resource who can play a significant role in evolving new concepts and interpretations best fitted with global practices when they join bar, bench or academic. The LL.M. Programmes cover important areas like International Trade Law, Intellectual Property Rights Law, Criminal Law, Human Rights and Judicial Administration. The peculiarity of the LL.M. course of the Indian Law Institute is in the writing of research paper by students as an essential ingredient of the Programme. The idea is to help students to acquire sufficient expertise in teaching and doing cutting edge research in contemporary and critical issues simultaneously so that in future there may be a band of quality law teachers for universities and national law schools. From academic year 2016-17 the Institute is running only 1Yr. LL. M. Programme and other LL.M. Programmes were discontinued. This is to concentrate more on cutting edge research activities.

The Institute has Ph.D. programme. As of now, there are 9 (nine) research scholars. The regulation is structured in such a manner that only a person with outstanding ability acquires the degree of Ph.D. from the Indian Law Institute.

Apart from this, in order to extend the study of specialised law, the Institute conducts Post Graduate Diploma Courses in vital areas like Corporate Law and Management, Cyber Law, Intellectual Property Rights Law and Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADRs) etc. The P.G. Diploma Programmes have been attracting students from different segments of the society. Diploma in Corporate Law is recognized by the Government of India for jobs as Company Secretaries in companies having paid up share capital of less than rupees two crores. The courses in other diplomas are structured in such a manner that the students can engage themselves as practitioners/consultants. These courses are taught through latest techniques and methodology.



The *syllabi* blending theory and practice help the students to acquire sufficient knowledge in the areas concerned. This makes them highly competitive and dynamic. The minimum qualification prescribed for admission to the P.G. Diploma Courses is a Graduate Degree recognized by any recognized Indian University. The Institute conducts Online Certificate Course on Cyber Law and Intellectual Property Law as part of its extension activities.



SECTION B

PREPARATION OF SELF-STUDY REPORT

1. Profile of the University

1. Name and Address of the University:

Name:	INDIAN LAW INSTITUTE (Deemed University)	
Address:	Bhagwan Das Road, Opposite Supreme Court of India, New Delhi – 110 001	
City: New Delhi	Pin: 110 001	State: DELHI
Website: www.ili.ac.in		

2. For Communication:

Designation	Name	Telephone with STD Code	Mobile	Fax	Email
Director	Prof. (Dr.)Manoj Kumar Sinha	O: 011 23386321	9868061346	011- 23386321	director@ili.ac.in
Pro Vice Chancellor(s)	NIL	-	-	-	-
Registrar	Shri Shreenibas Chandra Prusty	O: 011 23382140	7835804446	011- 23782140	registrar@ili.ac.in
Steering Committee/ IQAC Co-ordinator	Same as above				

3. Status of the University:

State University	-
State Private University	-
Central University	-
University under Section 3 of UGC (Deemed University)/Institution of National Importance	√
Any other (please specify)	-



4. Type of University:

Unitary

Affiliating

√
-

5. Source of funding:

Central Government

State Government

Self-financing

Any other (please specify) – Membership Fee & Publication

√
-
-
√

6. a. Date of establishment of the university: 29.10.2004

b. Prior to establishment of the university, was it a/an

iPG Centre

Yes

√

No

--

ii Affiliated College

Yes

--

No

--

iii Constituent College

Yes

--

No

--

iv Autonomous College

Yes

--

No

--

v Any Other (please specify)

Research Institute

If yes, give the date of establishment

27.12.1956



7. Date of recognition as a university by UGC or any other national agency:

Under Section		dd	mm	yyyy	Remarks
i	2f of UGC*				
ii	12B of UGC*				
iii	3 of UGC #	29	10	2004	Notification enclosed
iv	Any other ^ (specify)				

* Enclose certificate of recognition.

Enclose notification of MHRD and UGC for all courses / programmes / campus/ campuses.

^ Enclose certificate of recognition by any other national agency/agencies, if any.

8. Has the university been recognized

a. By UGC as a University with Potential for Excellence?

Yes No

If yes, date of recognition : (dd/mm/yyyy)

b. For its performance by any other governmental agency?

Yes No

If yes, Name of the agency
date of recognition : (dd/mm/yyyy)

9. Does the university have off-campus centres?

Yes No

If yes, date of establishment : (dd/mm/yyyy)
date of recognition : (dd/mm/yyyy)

10. Does the university have off-shore campuses?

Yes No



If yes, date of establishment : (dd/mm/yyyy)
 date of recognition : (dd/mm/yyyy)

11. Location of the campus and area:

	Location *	Campus area in acres	Built up ar in sq. mts
i. Main campus area	Urban	1.5 acre	6070.29
ii. Other campuses in the country	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
iii. Campuses abroad	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

(* Urban, Semi-Urban, Rural, Tribal, Hilly Area, Any other (please specify))

If the university has more than one campus, it may submit a consolidated self-study report reflecting the activities of all the campuses.

12. Provide information on the following: In case of multi-campus University, please provide campus-wise information. N.A.

- Auditorium/seminar complex with infrastructural facilities N.A.
- Sports facilities
- Playground
- Swimming Pool
- Gymnasium
- Any Other (Please Specify)

Hostel N.A.

- * Boys' hostel
 - i. Number of hostels
 - ii. Number of inmates
 - iii. Facilities

*Girls' hostel N.A.

- i. Number of hostels
- ii. Number of inmates
- iii. Facilities



*Working women's hostel N.A.

- i. Number of hostels
- ii. Number of inmates
- iii. Facilities

- Residential facilities for faculty and non-teaching N.A.
- Cafeteria YES
- Health centre - Nature of facilities available - inpatient, outpatient, ambulance, emergency care facility, etc. YES
- Facilities like banking, post office, book shops, etc. N.A.
- Transport facilities to cater to the needs of the students and staff N.A.
- Facilities for persons with disabilities YES
- Animal house N.A.
- Incinerator for laboratories N.A.
- Power house YES
- Waste management facility N.A.

13. Number of institutions affiliated to the university NA

Type of colleges	Total	Permanent	Temporary
Arts, Science and Commerce			
Law			
Medicine			
Engineering			
Education			
Management			
Others (specify and provide details)			

14. Does the University Act provide for conferment of autonomy (as recognized by the UGC) to its affiliated institutions? If yes, give the number of autonomous colleges under the jurisdiction of the University

Yes No Number



15. Furnish the following information:

Particulars	Number	Number of Students
a. University Departments (Deemed University) Undergraduate Post Graduate Research Ph.D. Scholars	N.A. 01 01	26 09
b. Constituent Colleges	N.A.	N.A.
c. Affiliated Colleges	N.A.	N.A.
d. Colleges under 2(f)	N.A.	N.A.
e. Colleges under 2(f) and 12B	N.A.	N.A.
f. NAAC accredited colleges	N.A.	N.A.
g. Colleges with Potential for Excellence (UGC)	N.A.	N.A.
h. Autonomous colleges	N.A.	N.A.
i. Colleges with Postgraduate Departments	N.A.	N.A.
j. Colleges with Research Departments	N.A.	N.A.
k. University recognized Research Institute/ Centres	N.A.	N.A.



16. Does the university conform to the specification of Degrees as enlisted by the UGC?

Yes

No

If the university uses any other nomenclatures, please specify.

17. Academic programmes offered by the university departments at present, under the following categories: LAW ([Enclose the list of academic programmes offered](#))

Programmes	Number
UG	NA
PG	LL.M. Programme
Integrated Masters	NA
M.Phil.	NA
Ph.D.	Ph.D. in Law
Integrated Ph.D.	NA
Certificate	2 (Online Certificate course on IPR & Cyber Law)
Diploma	
PG Diploma	4(ADR, CLM, CL, IPR)
Any other (please specify)	
Total	8

18. Number of working days during the last academic year.

248 days

19. Number of teaching days during the past four academic years.

2015-16	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12
180 days	180 days	180 days	180 days	180 days

(‘Teaching days’ means days on which classes were held. Examination days are not to be included)



20. Does the university have a department of Teacher Education?

Yes No

If yes,

a. Year of establishment (dd/mm/yyyy)

b. NCTE recognition details (if applicable) Notification

No.:

Date: (dd/mm/yyyy)

c. Is the department opting for assessment and accreditation separately?

Yes No

21. Does the university have a teaching department of Physical Education?

Yes No

If yes,

a. Year of establishment (dd/mm/yyyy) NA

b. NCTE recognition details (if applicable) Notification No.: NA

Date: (dd/mm/yyyy) NA

c. Is the department opting for assessment and accreditation separately?

Yes No

22. In the case of Private and Deemed Universities, please indicate whether professional programmes are being offered? N.A.

Yes No

If yes, please enclose approval / recognition details issued by the statutory body governing the programme. (Enclosed)

23. Has the university been reviewed by any regulatory authority? If so, furnish a copy of the report and action taken there upon.

NA



24. Number of Positions in the University

Positions	Teaching Faculty			Non-teaching staff	Technical staff
	Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor		
Sanctioned by the UGC/University/ State Government	4	5	10	75	6
Recruited	2#	2##	9	36	6
Yet to be recruited	3	4	1	39	-
Number of Persons working on contract basis	-	-	-	-	-

Professor – 1 Post (Direct Recruitment) and 1 Post (Promotion under CAS)

Associate Professor – 1 Post (Direct Recruitment) and 1 Post (Promotion under CAS)

25. Qualifications of the teaching staff

Highest qualification	Professor		Associate Professor		Assistant Professor		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Permanent teachers							
D.Sc./D.Litt.							
Ph.D.	03*		01	01		03	08
M.Phil.							
PG					01	02	03
Temporary teachers : Time to time they are being invited							
Ph.D.							
M.Phil.							
PG							
Part-time teachers : Time to time they are being invited							
Ph.D.							
M.Phil.							
PG							

*Including Director



26. Emeritus, Adjunct and Visiting Professors. Time and again they are invited

	Emeritus	Adjunct	Visiting
Number			

27. Chairs instituted by the university NA

	Chairs
School/Department	

28. Students enrolled in the university departments during the current academic year, with the following details:

Students	UG	PG	Inte- grated Masters	M. Phil.	Ph.D.	Inte- grated Ph.D.	D.Litt/ D.Sc.	Certifi- cate	Diploma	PG Diplo ma
	*M *F	*M *F	*M *F	*M *F	*M *F	*M *F	*M *F	*M *F	*M *F	*M *F
From the state where the university is located		M- 06 F - 06			**			M – 52 F - 31		M – 162 F - 90
From other states of India		M- 07 F - 07								
NRI students										
Foreign students										
Total		26						83		252

*M - Male *F - Female

** Admission are under process

29. 'Unit cost' of education

(Unit cost = total annual recurring expenditure (actual) divided by total number of students enrolled)

- (a) including the salary component = Rs. 1.65 lakh
 (b) excluding the salary component = Rs. 0.40 lakh



30. Academic Staff College NA

- Year of establishment
- Number of programmes conducted (with duration)
- *UGC Orientation
 - * UGC Refresher
 - * University's own programmes

31. (a) Does the university offer Distance Education Programmes (DEP)?

Yes No

(b) If yes, indicate the number of programmes offered.

2 (Online certificate courses)

(c) Are they recognized by the Distance Education Council?

Not required as the course duration is 3 months and to create awareness in society.

32. Does the university have a provision for external registration of students?

Yes No

The students are yet to avail this opportunity.

33. Is the university applying for Accreditation or Re-Assessment? If Accreditation, name the cycle.

Accreditation: Cycle 1 Cycle 2 Cycle 3 Cycle 4
 Re-Assessment:

34. Date of accreditation* (applicable for Cycle 2, Cycle 3, Cycle 4 and re-assessment only) NA

Cycle 1: (dd/mm/yyyy), Accreditation outcome/Result

Cycle 2: (dd/mm/yyyy), Accreditation outcome/Result

Cycle 3: (dd/mm/yyyy), Accreditation outcome/Result

Cycle 4: (dd/mm/yyyy), Accreditation outcome/Result *

Kindly enclose copy of accreditation certificate(s) and peer team report(s)



35. Does the university provide the list of accredited institutions under its jurisdiction on its website? Provide details of the number of accredited affiliated / constituent / autonomous colleges under the university.

Not applicable as ILI does not have any affiliated colleges.

36. Date of establishment of Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) and dates of submission of Annual Quality Assurance Reports (AQAR).

IQAC	12.09.2016
AQAR	(i) (dd/mm/yyyy)
	(ii) (dd/mm/yyyy)
	(iii) (dd/mm/yyyy)
	(iv) (dd/mm/yyyy)

37. Any other relevant data, the university would like to include (not exceeding one page).

The Institute is located in the heart of Delhi, just in front of the Supreme Court of India. The Parliament House, Rashtrapati Bhawan, High Court of Delhi are in close vicinity. Indian Law Institute has well qualified faculties from different parts of country. Eminent academicians from country and abroad are invited to deliver special lectures. Apart from this, learned members of bar and bench, judges of Supreme Court and High Courts also invited to give the inputs and share their experience. Wednesday Seminar and Panel Discussion is one of the unique components of LL.M. Course Curriculum.



3. DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

The Institute being a premier institute in the field of legal research and higher education in law will be completing sixty years in December this year. It was established with the objective of promoting advanced studies and research in law. Over the years the ILI has established itself as an institution of excellence in the field of law. We have a legacy of critical legal research, and sought not only to reform, but to re-imagine the Law. Our research agenda is driven by the vision of constitutional justice. Accessibility and social justice remain our guiding stones.

We can proudly say that today when education is driven by the logic of market, the ILI strives everyday to translate legal education into *socially relevant justice education*. In view of its commitment for promotion of legal research and advanced studies in different fields of law in the country, ILI offers only postgraduate courses in law, apart from the doctoral degree. The LL.M. course was introduced as the flagship programme of the ILI in the academic year 2005–2006 with limited number of seats. In the light of recent developments in higher education in law, from academic year 2016-17, ILI will only conduct one consolidated LL.M. one year programme. The LL.M. course has been modelled as per the guidelines issued by the University Grants Commission, and this year we will be re-structuring and revising the course with the aim of foregrounding research and promoting critical thinking.

The Institute strongly believes that legal education needs to re-invent itself continually to meet the challenges of the contemporary moment and thus we try to revise our curriculum periodically. In order to provide better and wider exposure to the students, the ILI regularly organizes special lectures and addresses by eminent scholars in the legal field from India and abroad. ILI also has a full-fledged video conferencing facility to connect students and faculty with legal luminaries, scholars and writers in different parts of the world. The ILI encourages participative learning by regular seminars and panel discussions for LL.M. students on variety of legal issues having contemporary relevance.



The ILI has one of the biggest law libraries in Asia with about 80,000 titles in law and allied subjects. Library receives about 260 legal periodicals including serial publications. Its digital wing i.e., Legal Information Resource Centre(LIRC) has almost all legal databases including SCC Online, AIR Infotech, Law Premium, West Law, Lexis – Nexis, Heinonline, JSTOR, etc. The ILI undertakes research projects from various Ministries and the Departments of the Government and other agencies and instrumentalities of the State. It organizes national and international seminars, conferences, workshops and provides an opportunity for students to take part in such activities. Students, faculties and researchers from different parts of the country and abroad regularly visit the Institute mainly for the purpose of doctoral and post-doctoral research and also to take part in various academic activities of the Institute.

We are making serious efforts to create an intellectually stimulating environment for our students and researchers in order to reinforce our founding objectives. In this journey, all critical feedback is productive and will help us to realise the promise of justice education that the ILI has made to the students.



4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Institute was housed in the Supreme Court building till 1962. Later it constructed its own building opposite to Supreme Court at Bhagwan Das Road, New Delhi on one and a half acre of land. The building has a magnificent structure, having four floors. The ground floor covers the Institute's Library, Conference Halls, Seminar and Class Rooms and offices for the faculty, research scholars and administrative staff. All class rooms and halls are equipped with latest audio-visual gadgets and lighting arrangements needed for conducting seminars, training programmes and workshops in the Institute. The Institute made renovation of the lobby / reception area, main corridor, meeting room, atrium, mezzanine floor of the Library and terrace of the guest house.

The Institute's library is one of the leading law libraries in India and contains around 78,000 volumes. It receives about 260 current legal periodicals including serial publications. The library remains open on all days excluding Gazetted holidays. A separate wing of library issues books to the students of the Post Graduate Diploma and LL.M. courses. After having launched its own website, the ILI Library has computerized its entire catalogue to provide access to the computerized information about the availability of books, journals, Commissions' and Committees' Reports and other publications.

ILI has set up a Legal Information Resource Centre (LIRC) with latest technology computers, heavy-duty printers and wi-fi facilities. The computers have been equipped with CDs and softwares, which include SCC Online, AIR Infotech, Law Premium, West Law, Lexis-Nexis, Hein Online, JSTOR, Planning Commission Reports, Law Commission Reports etc. This centre also retrieves information from Indian and foreign websites available free of cost like Supreme Court of India, all High Courts, U.S. Supreme Court, Australian High Court, Canadian Supreme Court and apex courts of other countries. The Centre also retrieves legal information from websites of international organizations like UNO, WTO, World Bank, Human Rights Commissions, Law Commissions, Legal Information Institutes around the world. The legal information, which is retrieved by the Centre is relating to case laws, Constitutions, legislations, rules & regulations, Parliamentary debates, Commissions' & Committees' Reports, legal articles and rare documents. The retrieved information is provided through printouts and e-mails to readers.



ILI has digitized its publications and rare documents through in-house Digitization. ILI has released some of those material on its library website and is also in process to release the rare documents and law reports in next phase. The Access to ILI Digital Library is free of cost. Digitized Material is available on the Website which includes, Journal of Indian Law Institute from 1958 to 2014, (volume 1 to 56), Annual Survey of Indian Law from 1965 to 2014, (Volume 1 to 50), Index to Indian Legal Periodicals from 1963 to 2014, (volume 1 to 52), Commission and Committee reports. There are Indian Law Institute Publications. Apart from this, it also includes Rare documents, Federal Court Reports, Indian Law Reports- Calcutta and Madras from 1876 to 1940.

The Institute has also digitised and processing the system to provide the access of Bengal Law Reports from 1868 to 1875, Weekly Reporter- Sutherland from 1887 to 1893, Indian High Court Reports- Calcutta from 1901 to 1908, Bombay High Court Reports from 1862-1875, Indian High court Reports- Bombay from 1901-1908, Madras High Court Reports from 1862- 1875, Indian High Court Reports- Madras from 1899-1912, Indian High Court Reports- Allahabad from 1900-1910, Indian Decisions (Old series) from 1848- 1854 and from 1911-1916 and Indian Law Reports from the website of Indian Law Institute. The Digitization of Ph.D. Thesis of Indian Law Institute researchers has also been completed. The link to access the collection is available on : <http://www.elearningilidelhi.org/ILIWEB/>



5. CRITERIA-WISE EVALUATION REPORTS

5.1 Curricular Aspects

The Institute has already introduced smart class pattern and would ensure availability of smart classrooms to facilitate all the students to have access to innovative method of learning in order to equip them to cope up with the challenges of higher education. The efforts to attain more glory and height in the field of academic excellence will persist.

ILI not only motivates students to achieve academic excellence but also aims for overall grooming through value based education.

ILI introduced LL.M. – 1 year programme from the academic year 2013-14. The scheme for conducting of LL.M. – 1 yr. Programme has been adopted as per the UGC guidelines. The classes for LL.M 1 year and LL.M. 2 year commences from July and August every year respectively.

LL.M. Curriculum for one year programme is designed as per UGC guidelines. A Centre for Post Graduate Legal Studies (CPGLS) has been established to look after the academic activities of one year LL.M Programme. It have the following components:

- Foundation Compulsory Courses (3 courses of 3 credits each)
- Optional /Specialization Courses (5 courses of 2 credits each)
- Dissertation (5 credits)

Wednesday Seminar/Panel discussions is one of the unique components of the LL.M. Course Curricular Important Judgments rendered by the High Courts and the Supreme Court, new legislative proposal, recommendations of the Law Commission of India are mainly discussed by the students and the members of the faculty.

Admission to Ph. D Programme

The admission to Ph.D. Programme is done in through written examination (for Non-NET candidates) and viva-voce (for both NET & Non-NET candidates).

The Ph.D programme is strictly based on merit. The scholars have to undertake Coursework for a minimum period of one semester in four courses. The details of the four courses are as follows:



- Course on Legal Education & Research
- Two courses focusing on research area of Ph.D. scholars
- Practical training course

The course work shall be completed within six months from the date of Registration.

Admission to LL.M. and Other Diploma Programmes

The admission to the LL. M. Programme is done through the Common Admission Test (CAT) at the Institute in Delhi only. The result of Common Admission Test is notified as per the approved schedule. Admissions to other Post Graduate Diploma programmes are done on the basis of the merit in the qualifying examination for admission to the programmes.

5.2 Teaching, Learning and Evaluation

The ILI has adequate in-built mechanism like Academic Council and Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) to achieve the goals of academic excellence. The Institute plans and organises teaching, learning and evaluation schedules by strictly following the guidelines of Academic Council.

The principal method of teaching is Socratic Method where students probe into the subject with questions. In the classes, the lecture method is applied with the aim that average student will be able to assimilate the concept. Indian Law Institute follows interactive and lecturing method of teaching. Faculty members take special steps to ensure that each student take active part in classroom and research activities. The Institute follows Choice Based Credit System for evaluation purpose. The evaluation is based on Attendance, Class Test, Assignments & Presentations, Teaching Assistance, Seminar and End Term Examinations.

Research Consultancy & Methodology

In the Post Graduate and Ph.D. Course Curriculum, there is a paper on Research Methodology. Faculty is also involved in the research work. It has guidelines for research that facilitate smooth implementation of research project and schemes. ILI has organized number of national and international conference by inviting legal scholars, judges of Supreme Court and High Court.



The faculty of the Institute is headed by Prof. (Dr.) Manoj Kumar Sinha as Director. His brief profile is summarised as under.

Prof. (Dr.) Manoj Kumar Sinha is Director. He did his Doctorate in International Law from Jawaharlal Nehru University, LL.M. from the University of Nottingham and LL.B from University of Delhi. In 1998 he attended the 29th session of the International Institute of Human Rights in Strasbourg, France. His areas of specializations are Human Rights, Constitutional Law, International Humanitarian and Refugee Law, International Criminal Law, International Law and International Institutions. He has published extensively in the field of international law, international relations, constitutional law, international human rights, humanitarian and refugee laws, in reputed National and International Law journals. He is serving as the member of editorial boards of various reputed national and international journals.

He was offered prestigious visiting Professorship at the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, Lund, Sweden, for (2004-2005). Prior to joining the Indian Law Institute, he was teaching at the West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences as Professor of Law (currently on leave). He also served the Indian Society of International Law as its Director (2006-2009). In year 2007, he has been elected as Secretary of All India Law Teachers Congress (AILTC) and again re-elected in 2009, 2011 & 2013 for another two years term. He has been regularly delivering lectures at various institutions outside of the university, namely, law colleges in India and abroad, UGC Academic Staff College, training program of the ICRC, training programme of Ministry of External Affairs and Ministry of Environment and Forests.

He recently authored, edited and co-edited books which includes: Enforcement of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: International and National Perspectives (Lexis Nexis, New Delhi, 2015); Handbook of International Human Rights and Refugee Law Documents (Lexis Nexis, New Delhi, 2014); Business and Human Rights (2013); International Criminal Law and Human Rights (2010); International Law: Issues and Challenges(2009);International Criminal Law: Issues and Challenges;(2009);Global Governance, Human Rights and Development (2009); Human Rights and Good Governance: National and International Perspectives (2008); Right to Health in the Context of HIV/AIDS in India and Africa (2007); Enforcement of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: International and National Perspectives(2006); Humanitarian



Intervention by the United Nations (2002); Implementation of Basic Human Rights (2001) and Basic Documents on International Human Rights & Refugee Laws (2001).

Other permanent faculties are also highly qualified. The profile of the other faculties are placed below:

Prof. (Dr.) S. Sivakumar is Professor, currently he is full time Member of Law Commission of India(on leave). He did his B.Sc. (Physics), LL.M. and Ph.D. and his specialisation in Administrative Law and Media Law. His area of interests includes Constitutional Law, Human Rights, IPR, ADR and Clinical Legal Education. He is the recipient of National Law Day Award, 2008 for his contribution in legal education reforms activities. He has taught for several years in prestigious educational institutions including National University of Juridical Sciences, Kolkatta and Hidayathulla National Law University, Raipur. He was the Officiating Director of Indian Law Institute from January 5, 2009 to July 10, 2009 and was Director Incharge from August 18, 2011 to July 31, 2013. His recent book *titled Press Law and Journalists : Watch Dog to Guide Dog* (Universal Law Publishers / LexisNexis 2015) received much appreciation from press, media and legal circles.

He has published many articles in reputed national and international research journals and presented several papers in national and international conferences. His works on "Criminal Justice Administration in Chhattisgarh" and "Criminal Justice Administration in Kerala" have been published as books. His book on *Broadcasting Reproduction Right in India: Copyright and Neighbouring Rights Issues* has been published by ILI. He was the member of the International Steering Committee of the Global Alliance for Justice Education (GAJE) to represent South and Central Asia (including the Mid-East) in GAJE. He is the Executive Member of CLEA representing South Asia and the President of Commonwealth Legal Education Association (CLEA) (Asia India) and also Executive Member of SAARC Law India Chapter representing Academics.

He is/was Member of General Council, Academic Council, Executive Council, Academic Planning Board and Board of Studies of many Central/National/Deemed Universities. He was also the member of University Review Committee of Chanakya National Law University, Patna. He is also the visiting professor of national and international institutions including University of Georgia, USA and member of International Judicial Training Programme Advisory Board of



Institute of Continuing Judicial Education of University of Georgia (UGA) School of Law. Apart from being Member- Co-ordinator of ILI Restatement of Indian Law Project committee and various Supreme Court Committees, he is also honorary Legal Consultant for National Investigation Agency (NIA), Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), Government of India and National Disaster Response Force and Civil Defence, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. He is the Honorary Consultant and Advisor on legal and educational aspects of National Board of Examinations (NBE), Ministry of Health, Government of India. He is the Editorial Advisory Committee Member of various Research Journals and also the Consultant Editor of the Indian Police Journal. He was also part of BRICS Law forum 2014 in Beijing China. He is the Honorary Secretary of Menon Institute of Advocacy Skill and Training (MILAT), which is an organising training programme for law teachers and advocates.

Recently he has been appointed as the Academic and Technical Advisor of South Asia Initiative to End Violence against Children (SAIEVAC) - a SAARC Apex Body-, Regional Secretariat (SRS). As Academic and Technical Advisor, Dr. Sivakumar is the Editor of the SAARC Journal of Child Rights (SJCR) - Quarterly Journal and the Year Book on Child Rights in SAARC (YCRS). He has also been recently appointed as Researcher of China by South Asia Law Research Centre for three years term considering his comparative legal research education activities of India-China.

Prof. (Dr.) Furqan Ahmad is Professor. He did M.A. (Sociology), LL.M. (Family Law), and Ph.D. (Environmental Law). He has also obtained Post Graduate Diploma in various subjects. His subjects of specialization are Environment Law and Family Law. He has written a book on family law titled "Triple Talaq: An Analytical Study with emphasis on Socio Legal Aspects"(1984) and Legal Regulation of Hazardous Substance (2009). He has also contributed several articles in national and international journals. He has taught at National Law Institute University, Bhopal and Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi. He has been resource person programmes organised by Parliament Secretariat; Judicial Academy, Delhi etc. The Calcutta University awarded prestigious medal for one of his articles published in the Journal of Indian Law Institute titled "Origin and Growth of Environmental Law in India". He has also coordinated and actively participated in various training programmes and international projects organized by Indian Law Institute including project on Water Law and Policy, Environmental Law Projects etc. His works "Muslim Law Reform Controversy and the Role of some notable Indian Muslim Jurists of early Twentieth Century" (based on scattered legal literature in Urdu)



and “Supreme Court on Environment” are likely to be published by Universal Law Publishing, Delhi.

Dr. Anurag Deep is Associate Professor. He earned his Ph.D. from Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gorakhpur University on 'Laws regarding Terrorism and Violation of Human Rights (with special Reference to Cyber Terrorism)'. He received UGC merit scholarship for securing 2nd position in LL.M. entrance (and also for PhD entrance) of BHU. His LL.M. dissertation is on 'Uni-Federal Structure of the Constitution of India: A Critique of the Concept.' He was adjudged 3rd by the UP Higher Education Commission and got first appointment in the law department of CMP Degree College, Allahabad in 2001. In the same year he joined Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur, UP. He has contributed to the potential development of Law students of backward area by inaugurating the case based teaching in Gorakhpur University, for students of rural sector by providing them complete judgements of the Supreme Court of India in local language. He organised legal literacy camp and supervised the preparation of Moot Court. He wrote in local news papers on various socio legal issues and prepared academic programmes for Gorakhpur Doordarshan channel. In ILI, he has taught Judicial Process, Comparative Constitution, Fundamental Rights, Criminal Law, Socio Economic Crimes, National Security and Human Rights and coordinated PG Diploma and LL.M.[Evening] classes. He represented ILI in the roundtable discussion at the High Commission of Canada, New Delhi. He has served as expert member for PhD, LL.M., in various capacities in several universities. He was in the jury team for Henry Dunant Moot court competition. He is in the editorial board of Chotanagpur Law Journal, Ranchi. He has coordinated and served as resource person in the various seminars, trainings, programme, including in Aakashwani, New Delhi and CBI Academy. His research articles have found place in national and international publications including Journal of Indian Law Institute, Rammanohar Lohiya National Law University Journal, Yojna, Loktantra Samiksha (Hindi Journal of the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies), SCC Online etc. He has edited a book published by Lexis Nexis which has received prize by Government of India.



Dr. Jyoti Dogra Sood is Associate Professor. She did her Ph.D. from Panjab University and LL.M. and LL.B. from H.P. University. She was ranked 2nd in B.A. (Hons.). She is a gold medalist in LL.B. and received Ramkishan Punchi Memorial Gold Medal for academic excellence. Her area of interest is Criminal Law and Human Rights. She has contributed various articles in national and international journals. She was appointed Visiting Research Fellow in the University of New South Wales in 2009 for a period of three years. She has been associated with the Journal of the Indian Law Institute for many years. Currently she is the Associate Editor of the Journal of Indian Law Institute.

Mrs. Arya A. Kumar is Assistant Professor and has done her BA-LL.B. (Hons.) from Mahatma Gandhi University, Kerala and LL.M. from Cochin University of Science & Technology(CUSAT) with specialization in Human Rights and Consumer Laws. Her Area of interest includes Human Rights law, Women & Law, Consumer Protection Laws, Jurisprudence, Legal Research Methodology & Securities and Banking Laws etc. She has contributed a number of articles in various branches of Law and presented papers in national and international conferences. She has worked as a Lecturer in National Law Institute University, Bhopal before joining IIL. Presently she is pursuing Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) from School of legal Studies, Cochin University of Science and Technology(CUSAT), Kerala on the topic "Bio-Terrorism and the Right to Health: A Study from the Human Rights Context".

Ms. Jupi Gogoi is Assistant Professor, has done her BA. LL.B.(H) from Assam University and LL.M. from Indian Law Institute, New Delhi with specialization in Intellectual Property Rights and Human Rights Law. Before joining Indian Law Institute, she taught in Faculty of Law, University of Delhi. She has attended many national and international seminars and has a couple of articles to her credit. Her area of interests includes Intellectual Property Rights Law, Human Rights Law and Constitutional Law.

Dr. Vandana Mahalwar is Assistant Professor of Law at Indian Law Institute. She holds a B.A.L., LL.B. (Gold Medal) and LL.M. (Gold Medal) from Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak. She holds a doctorate in law from National Law University, Delhi. Her doctoral work is on "Character Merchandising Under Intellectual Property Regime: International Practice & Indian Perspective". Her research interest resides in the area of Intellectual Property Laws. With various publications to her credit in reputed Journals, she examined the issues pertaining to



Right of Publicity, Character Merchandising, viz-a-viz Intellectual Property Laws. She has participated and presented papers in many national/international conferences and workshops. Before joining Indian Law Institute, she was an Assistant Professor at Campus Law Centre, University of Delhi.

Dr. Susmitha P. Mallaya is Assistant Professor. She did her Ph.D and LL.M. from Cochin University of Science and Technology (CUSAT) with specialization in Commercial and Constitutional Law. Her doctoral work is on ‘Documentary Credit Law: An Indian Perspective’. She acquired her LL.B. and B.Com degrees from Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam. She served as an Associate Professor in Amity Law School affiliated to Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi, Assistant Professor, Vaikunta Baliga College of Law, Udupi, Karnataka and Kannur University, Kerala before joining Indian Law Institute (ILI). She has authored research articles which are published in reputed law journals. She has also participated and presented papers in many International/ National seminars and workshops. Her areas of interest are Banking and Insurance Law, Investment and Competition Law, Corporate Laws, International Commercial Law and Constitutional Law.

Dr. Deepa Kharb is Assistant Professor. She was working as Assistant Professor at Law Centre-II, University of Delhi before joining Indian Law Institute. She has authored a book on “Fundamental Rights of an Accused under Indian Constitution” (2013) and has contributed various articles in journals of repute. She has participated & presented papers in various national and international conferences and has also contributed several Political Commentaries broadcasted through All India Radio (Ext. Service Division) across 15 countries. She has done her LL.B., LL.M. from Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak and was awarded Ph.D. in 2004. She also holds P.G. Diploma on Cyber Laws from ILI, Delhi. Her areas of interest are Intellectual Property Laws and Cyber Laws.

Mr. Stanzin Chostak, Assistant Professor has done his LL.B. from Campus Law Centre, Faculty of Law, Delhi University and LL.M. from the same faculty. He is the recipient of Prof. L.R. Sivasubramanian Memorial Gold Medal in Comparative Jurisprudence (LL.M.) awarded by the Faculty of Law, University of Delhi in 2011. Earlier he was Assistant Professor at Law Centre-I, Faculty of Law, Delhi University. His areas of interest are Environmental Law, Legal Philosophy, Climate Change Law, Legal Anthropology, Sociology of Law, Corporate Law and Comparative Administrative Law. He has participated in various national and international



seminars and conferences and presented papers in an International Seminar. He has a publication in a national journal and is currently pursuing his Ph.D. from Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi on the topic 'Impact of Climate Change on Mountain and Downstream Communities: A socio-Legal Study with special Reference to Ladakh.'

Ms. Latika Vashist is Assistant Professor. Prior to joining ILI, she was teaching at Jindal Global Law School of O.P. Jindal Global University. She obtained the LL.B. degree from Faculty of Law, University of Delhi and LL.M. from the Indian Law Institute. Currently, she is pursuing Ph.D. from the School of Human Studies, Ambedkar University, Delhi. Her areas of interest include Feminist Legal Theory, Criminal Law and Constitutional Law.

Eminent visiting faculties, personalities from practical field are also associated:

Mr. Shreenibas Chandra Prusty joined the Indian Law Institute as Registrar, w.e.f., 20.06.2014. He has completed MBA, LL.B. and ICWA having vast exposure in Financial and General Administration in public funded Academic Institutions. Prior to joining the Institute, he was working as Finance Officer and Registrar (I/C) in Central University of Orissa, Koraput. He has more than 27 years of experience in Corporate Sector and Educational Administration. He is also holding the additional charge of Librarian after the superannuation of incumbent Librarian.

Teaching in LL.M. Programme

1. *Duration of the Programme*

- 1.1 The duration of the programme shall be one year apportioned into three trimesters. Each of the trimesters shall be of a working duration of 12 weeks.
- 1.2 There shall be at least 30 contact hours in each week including class room teaching, library work, seminars and research.

2. *Working Duration of Each of the trimesters (Schedule)*

- 2.1 Trimester – I: It shall be for the duration starting From 20th July, 2016 to 14th October, 2016. It shall be followed by end term university examination from October 19-25, 2016.
- 2.2 Trimester - II: It shall be for the duration starting from 7th November, 2016 to 3rd February, 2017. It shall be followed by a end term university examination from February 8-15, 2017.



2.3 Trimester - III: It shall be for the duration starting from 22nd February, 2017 to 12th May, 2017. It shall be followed by an end term university examination from 22 – 26 May, 2017.

3. The Course Structure

3.1 Trimester - I: The first term shall have the following three foundational/compulsory papers of three credits each.

Research Methodology & Legal Writing	LL.M.-101
Comparative Public Law/Systems of Governance	LL.M.-102
Law and Justice in a Globalizing World	LL.M.-103

3.2 Trimester - II: The second term shall have four papers of two credits each from the area/s of specialization. Out of these four papers, students are required to choose three papers in any one of the groups of optional subject mentioned below in part – A and any one paper in the subject mentioned in Part – B.

3.3 Trimester - III: The third term shall have two papers of two credits each from the area/s of specialization. Out of these two papers, students are required to choose one paper in the group of specialization from where they had chosen three paper in the previous term and another paper from the subject mentioned below in Part – B.

SPECIALIZATION SUBJECTS

Part – A: Optional Subjects

1. Criminal Law

General Principles of Criminal Law	LL.M.-111
Criminal Procedure	LL.M.-112
Human Rights and National Security	LL.M.-113
Criminal Law : Women and Children	LL.M.-114
Crime and Justice	LL.M.-115
Socio-Economic Crimes : Origin and Development	LL.M.-116



2. Constitutional and Administrative Law:

Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles of State Policy	LL.M.-121
Centre - State Relations	LL.M.-122
Media and Law	LL.M.-123
General Principles of Administrative Law	LL.M.-124
Judicial Review	LL.M.-125
Comparative and Global Administrative Law	LL.M.-126

3. Corporate and Commercial Law:

Law Relating to Contract	LL.M.-131
General Principles of Company Law	LL.M.-132
Company Management and Administration	LL.M.-133
Corporate Crimes and Social Responsibility	LL.M.-134
Banking Law	LL.M.-135
International Trade Law	LL.M.-136

4. Intellectual Property Rights:

Introduction to Intellectual Property Rights	LL.M.-141
Law of Copyright and Design	LL.M.-142
Industrial Design and Layout Designs of Integrated Circuit	LL.M.-143
Law of Patent and Undisclosed Information	LL.M.-144
Law of Trademark and Geographical Indication	LL.M.-145
Intellectual Property in the Digital Age	LL.M.-146
<i>Sui Generis</i> System of Intellectual Property Protection	LL.M.-147



5. Human Rights and Humanitarian Law:

Concept, Development and Philosophy of Human Rights	LL.M.-151
Human Rights: International Perspective	LL.M.-152
Human Rights : Indian Perspective	LL.M.-153
Rights of Vulnerable Groups	LL.M.-154
Science, Technology and Human Rights	LL.M.-155
Humanitarian Law	LL.M.-156

Note:

- i. Any two groups of specialization opted by the majority of the students shall only be offered finally.
- ii. Minimum of six papers shall be offered in each of the groups of specialization mentioned above. Out of these papers, students are required to choose any three in the second trimester and one in the third Trimester. Finally, 3 papers opted by the majority of the students (in the respective group of specialization) in the second trimester and 1 paper opted by the majority of the students in the third trimester shall be offered.

Part – B:Mandatory Subject

1. Legal Pedagogy and Research:
2. Methods of Teaching, Evaluation and Supervision LL.M.-161
 - Legal Profession and Social Justice LL.M.-162
 - Ideas of Justice and Justice Education LL.M.-163

Note: Out of these papers, students are required to choose any one paper in the second trimester and another in the third trimester. Paper opted by majority of the students in each semester shall be finally offered.



3. **Dissertation:** Students are required to register their topics of dissertation and carry on research from the second trimester onwards. However, the dissertation shall be submitted at the end of the third trimester. Dissertation shall have 5 credits.

4. **Course contents**

Contents of the papers (both compulsory and specialization papers) as finalized by a committee comprising experts in the field including the concerned faculty and approved by the Academic council of the ILI can be downloaded from the institute's website.

5. **Contact hours (per week) in each trimester**

5.1 **Trimester – I:** Out of thirty contact hours per week, each of the three papers shall have six hours (3 classes of 2 hr) for teaching leading to a total of 18 hrs, seminar shall have two hours and ten hours shall be for library and research.

Number of contact hours for each paper per week		Total no. Of Contact Hours	Number of contact hours for Seminar per week	Total contact hours For 3 Papers & Seminar	Library Research Hour	Total number of contact hours per week
Teaching	Total No. of Papers					
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	$v=\{(iii)+(iv)\}$	(vi)	$\{(v)+(vi)\}$
6 (3 classes of 2 hours each)	3	18	2	20	10	30

5.2 **Trimester – II:** Out of thirty contact hours per week, each of the four papers shall have five hours (2 classes of 2 hr each and one tutorial of one hr.) for teaching leading to a total of 20 hrs, seminar shall have two hours and 8 hours shall be given for library and research.

Number of contact hours for each paper per week		Total no. Of Contact Hours	Number of contact hours for Seminar per week	Total contact hours For 4 Paper & Seminar	Number of hours for research on Dissertation Topic	Total number of contact hours per week
Teaching	Total No. Of Papers					
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	$v=\{(iii)+(iv)\}$	(vi)	$\{(v)+(vi)\}$
5 (2 classes of 2 hours each and 1 tutorial of 1 Hr.)	4	20	2	22	8	30



5.3 Trimester – III: :Out of thirty contact hours per week, each of the two papers shall have five hours (2 classes of 2 hr each and one tutorial of one hr.) for teaching leading to a total of 10 hrs, seminar shall have two hours and 18 hours shall be given for library and research on dissertation topic.

Number of contact hours for each paper per week		Total no. Of Contact Hours (iii)	Number of contact hours for Seminar per week (iv)	Total contact hours For 2 Papers & Seminar $v=\{(iii)+(iv)\}$	Number of hours for research on Dissertation Topic (Library) (vi)	Total number of contact hours per week $\{(v)+(vi)\}$
Teaching (i)	Total No. Of Papers (ii)					
5 (2 classes of 2 hours each and 1 tutorial of 1 Hr.)	2	10	2	12	18	30

6 Examination and Evaluation

- a. The Institute shall hold examinations for awarding Master's degree in Law (LL.M.) as prescribed in the ILI Teaching & Examination Scheme, one year LL.M. Degree programme, as approved by the Academic Council.
- b. Conduct of trimester-end examinations
 - (i) All trimester-end examinations shall be conducted by the Institute.
 - (ii) The schedule of examination shall be notified by the Institute along with Academic Calendar in the first week of every Trimester.
 - (iii) For theory as well as dissertation/thesis/project report/seminar all examiners shall be appointed by the Director out of the panel suggested by the CGPLS and approved by the Board of studies. The Director may appoint examiners out of panel in exceptional circumstances.
 - (iv) After receipt of the question paper(s) from the paper setter, the same shall be moderated by the panel of moderator(s) to be appointed by the Director.



- c. The evaluation of students in a course shall have two components:
- (i) Evaluation through a trimester-end examination
 - (ii) Continuous evaluation by the teacher(s) of the course.
- (ii) The distribution of weightage for various components of evaluation shall be as below:

Theory Courses

(i)	End-term examinations	50%
(ii)	Continuous evaluation by the teacher(s)	50%

7 Teacher's Continuous Evaluation

Theory course: The Teacher's Continuous Evaluation shall be based on the following:

<i>Item</i>	Apportioned Marks
(i) Attendance	05 marks
(ii) Class Test	10 marks
(iii) Assignment & Presentation	20 marks
(iv) Teaching/Teaching Assistance	10 marks
(v) Seminar	05 marks

Total	50 marks



Distribution of Marks for Attendance (LL.M. – One Year): The distribution of 5 marks for the attendance will be as under:

<u>Attendance %:</u>	<u>Marks</u>
96 and above	5
91 to 95	4
86 to 90	3
81 to 85	2
80	1
Less than 80%	0

Dissertation

The examiners shall be appointed by the Director as prescribed under the Regulation. Out of the total marks, 75% of the weightage shall be assigned for written work and the remaining 25% weightage shall be for presentation and viva-voce. The dissertation shall be evaluated by an internal examiner and an external examiner and the mean of the two marks shall be taken as the marks awarded to the student.

If however, there is the difference of more than 15% of the marks between the marks awarded by the two examiners, the dissertation may be sent to a third examiner and the marks awarded by him shall be the final marks of the student.

8. Criteria for Passing Courses/Marks and Grades

- a. For the purpose of passing each course, a student shall secure minimum of 40% of the marks allotted to each component for evaluation of the course (i.e. end term examinations and continuous evaluation) and the minimum aggregate of 50% in each course. A candidate, who secures less than 50% of marks or the equivalent grade D, in a course, shall be deemed to have failed in that course.



b. After the evaluation, grades shall be allotted to the students as under:

Percentage of Marks	Grade	Grade Value
≥ 80	O ⁺	8
$\geq 75 < 80$	O	7.5
$\geq 70 < 75$	A ⁺	7
$\geq 65 < 70$	A	6
$\geq 60 < 65$	B ⁺	5
$\geq 55 < 60$	B	4
$\geq 50 < 55$	C	3
< 50	D	0

\geq Greater than equal to and $<$ Less Than

c. A candidate who has secured the minimum 50% marks or equivalent grade i.e. C in a course will be given 5 credits points for dissertation, 3 credit points for mandatory courses and 2 credit points for the optional courses. The candidates getting minimum of 26 credits shall be declared to have passed the LL.M. Programme and shall be eligible for the award of One Year LL.M. Degree.

Post Graduate Diploma Programmes

- Alternative Dispute Resolution** - The P.G. Diploma Course in Alternative Dispute Resolution is designed for people who negotiate and deal with disputes, either their own or those of others. It is now being recognized as well as appreciated by the policy makers and efforts are being made to use ADR methods wherever possible instead of litigation. The course aims to give students knowledge of ADR processes so that they can advise their clients or claimants on the most appropriate method of resolving their dispute. It will also equip them with the skills to act as party representatives, arbitrators or mediators.



The course has the following objectives:

- to understand the reasons for conflicts and examine the methods of conflict resolution;
- to understand the limitations of litigation and to appreciate the advantages of Alternative methods of dispute resolution;
- to understand the theory and law relating to ADR;
- to understand the client's problem and help the clients to make decisions;
- to learn the strategic use of ADR methods;
- to learn the skills of interviewing, counselling and ADR methods and to analyze and understand the Arbitration Law and International Commercial Arbitration and its working.

This course includes five papers i.e.

- i) Fundamentals of Alternative Dispute Resolution,
- ii) Indian Law on Alternative Dispute Resolution,
- iii) International Commercial Arbitration,
- iv) Application of ADR in other Fields and
- v) Practical Training.

- 2. Corporate Laws and Management** -This Post Graduate Diploma in Corporate Law and Management is introduced with the object that students and Executives working in the Corporate and Business World, who are also interested in studying Corporate and Allied Business Laws with its wide scope, could take benefit from it.

The Course content includes extensively the Company Law covering all important concepts of Company Law along with related Acts like SEBI and Societies Act. It also covers allied Commercial Laws on Industries, Labour, Contract, Competition, Arbitration, Consumer Protection and Environment Laws. The Course is directed towards imparting expert knowledge of Corporate Laws, working knowledge of all necessary business laws and also incorporates Management along with Accounts and Finance. Mostly practising and professional Company Secretaries/Chartered Accountants are invited to teach related



papers. These faculties provide excellent opportunities to the students to connect the real corporate world.

This diploma is recognized by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India, Government of India for appointment as Company Secretaries in Companies having paid up share capital less than Rupees five crores. This course has potential of transforming working Executives into Corporate Managers and Company Secretaries by making them multi-disciplinary Professionals in Regulatory Framework, Corporate Governance, Secretarial Services, Business Planning etc. The students of this Diploma course are sure to stand distinguished from other graduates while seeking job opportunities in Government Companies, Private Sector Companies, Other Business Organizations, Societies, Autonomous Institutions etc. Most of our students have either obtained jobs in various sectors or have progressed to higher ladder of success in their career achieving financially rewarding and satisfying jobs.

- 3. Cyber Law** -Today we live in an era of profound transition propelled, inter alia, by development of science and information and communication technology. As more and more transactions are now happening in the cyber space, it is giving rise to many legal problems. Application of existing law to the transactions taking place in the cyber world requires special knowledge to understand the nature of transactions and the manner in which they take place in the cyber world. The course offered by the Institute on Cyber Law aims at addressing some of these problems. The course comprehensively encapsulates the legal issues related to use of communicative, transactional and distributive aspects of network information and technology.

Mainly the course is aimed at:

- (i) providing technical knowledge to non-technical persons, and
- (ii) providing legal knowledge to non-legal persons.
- (iii) The course mainly covers apart from basics of computer and cyber world, regulatory framework of the cyber world (both national and international perspectives), e-commerce, Intellectual Property Rights in the Cyber World, etc.

Course work involves the submission of project report on a relevant topic approved by the Institute.



- 4. Intellectual Property Rights Law** -India is one of the fastest emerging economies. Growth and development of the trade and economy are directly related to the protection of intellectual property of the enterprises and individuals. It is, therefore, necessary to have information and knowledge regarding not only intellectual property rights but also the law governing it. India's principal asset is its largest scientific and technical human resources. To use this resource to the fullest, it requires capacity building in the field of Intellectual Property Rights law. Keeping in view these aspects, the Indian Law Institute offers a quality post-graduate diploma in Intellectual Property Rights Law.

The course aims to:

- Spread awareness regarding the rights in intellectual property in works, inventions and knowledge
- Impart an in depth knowledge in all the relevant areas of law relating to IPRs
- Give not only theoretical but also the practical understanding of the subject

The course comprises of five papers:

- Introduction to the Intellectual Property Rights Law
- Law relating to Patents
- Law relating to Copyright and Neighboring Rights
- Law relating to Protection of Trademarks, and Geographical Indications
- Law relating to Protection of Trade Secrets, Traditional Knowledge, Industrial Designs and Integrated Circuits Layout Designs

Apart from basic laws relating to protection of IPRs, the course intends to cover relevant contemporary issues in all the fields such as Software patents; Patents for business methods; Drug patents: Pharmaceutical industry *vis-à-vis* public health; Traditional Knowledge: Protection of Genetic resources; Plant Variety Protection and Farmers' Rights Act; Copyright in Cyber World; Copyright and multimedia works; Database Protection; Trademarks *vis-à-vis* Domain Names



The course is taught by experts in the fields. The biggest advantage of teaching by the experts in the fields is that one gets not only the theoretical knowledge but also get to learn the practical aspects of the law.

Examination Scheme of PG Diploma Programmes:

- (i) The examination shall ordinarily be held in the month of April.
- (ii) In order to qualify for the award of Post Graduate Diploma, each candidate must secure a minimum of 40% marks in each paper and 50% marks in aggregate.
- (iii) A candidate securing 75% marks in aggregate shall be declared to have passed the examination in 1st Division with Distinction. Those who secure 65% marks or above shall be given 1st Division and others a rank of “Pass”.
- (iv) A Supplementary Examination is held in the month of October for those students who absent/fail in the Annual Examination on account of one paper, provided they have secured a minimum of 40% marks in each of the remaining papers and 50% in the aggregate.
- (v) A candidate, who either fails in more than one paper or does not take the Annual Examination owing to reasons beyond his control but has fulfilled the attendance requirement, shall be eligible to take the examination again without being required to attend the class.
- (vi) A fee of ₹500/- per paper will be charged for re-totalling the marks obtained by a student only if the request in this respect is received within 15 days after the declaration of result.
- (vii) A candidate fails or does not appear for any reason in the supplementary examination of one paper, he will be required to appear in all the papers at the next two following Annual Examinations.
- (viii) A fee of ₹2,000/- will be charged for Supplementary Examination.



- (ix) A candidate who fails or does not appear in the Annual Examination as referred to in Byelaws (v) will be eligible to appear in the next two following Annual Examinations only. Such students are required to deposit an examination fee applicable in the year in which the examination is conducted.
- (x) Duplicate mark sheet will be issued to students on submission of requisite fee of ₹300/- and an F.I.R. copy in respect of lost original marks sheet.
- (xi) Original Degree/Post Graduate Diploma will be awarded during the convocation.
- (xii) Students are required to submit their project work as notified / scheduled by the co-ordinator for processing the result. In this regard any type of request will not be entertained later on.

CONVOCATION

Indian Law Institute organized its 4th convocation on **March 15, 2016** in the Vigyan Bhawn. Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.S. Thakur, Chief Justice of India/President, ILI has presided over the function. Mr. D.V. Sadanand Gowda, Hon'ble Minister of Law & Justice, was the Chief Guest and delivered the Convocation Address. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil R. Dave, Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.S. Khehar, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dipak Misra, Hon'ble Judges, Supreme Court of India and other dignitaries including members of Governing Council, Executive Committee and Academic Council, graced the occasion and distributed Gold Medals, Meritorious Certificates and Degrees to all the passed out students.

5.3 Research, Consultancy and Extension

Research is one of the major focal point of ILI and its faculties are encouraged to take up research activities in interdisciplinary and contemporary issues. ILI provides full support in terms of administrative, academic and infrastructure facilities to enable faculty to take up projects.

The academic findings of research work carried out by the Institute have been beneficial for the society at large.



Faculty are engaged in active research by way of publication of books and articles in national & international journals. The proceedings of National and International Conferences/ Seminars are routine work of ILI which educate the students as well as faculty. Various Ministries have been allocating projects to the Institute on contemporary issues and bindings of those study are taken note by the Government.

Being a research Institute, it emphasis on post graduate research based programmes in law for students, since 2005. The Institute is conducting Masters in Law and Doctoral courses as well as PG Diploma Courses in various areas of law i.e. Alternative Dispute Resolution, Corporate Laws and Management, Cyber Law and Intellectual Property Rights Laws.

Research Publication:

ILI published its own publication for the benefit of students and society at large after proper research. Apart from the publication of books, reports and studies of its research projects, the ILI has been publishing a quarterly *Journal of the Indian Law Institute* carrying research articles on topics of current importance. It is a very highly rated Journal of International repute. It is on exchange with over 117 Indian and foreign periodicals. Besides, the Institute brings out every year a very prestigious publication: *Annual Survey of Indian Law* in which the latest trends in every branch of law of importance is captured and presented. The areas covered in the above Survey are: Administrative Law, Arbitration Law, Banking Laws, Child Rights, Civil Procedure, Company Law, Competition Law, Conflict of Laws, Constitutional Law-I, Constitutional Law-II, Consumer Protection Law, Cooperative Law, Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure, Cyber Law, Education Law, Election Law, Environmental Law, Evidence Law, Forensic Law, Hindu Law, Indirect Tax, Intellectual Property Law, International Law, Interpretation of Statutes, Labour Management Relations, Mercantile Law, Muslim Law, Property Law, Public Interest Litigation, Socio Economic Offences, Social Security and Labour Law, Tort Law, Women and the Law and Central Legislation.

In addition, Indian Law Institute has introduced *ILI Law Review Journal* (Online Quarterly Journal) wherein articles of the students are also considered for publication. This journal has been registered and assigned ISSN (Online) Number ISSN 0976 – 1489 ILI Law Review.



Further, ILI publishes Newsletter on quarterly basis with Information on all activities of the Institute as well as nail sketches of important decisions by the Supreme Court for the benefit of members of the Institute/ legal fraternity.

The digitalized version of the following ILI Publications and rare documents are available in the DVD form in the:

- Journal of The Indian Law Institute from 1958 to 2015, volume 1 to 57
- Annual survey of Indian Law from 1965 to 2014, volume 1 to 50.
- One hundred ten Indian Law Institute Publications from 1956 to date.
- Twenty-three rare documents of the ILI library. These documents are from nineteenth century and early twentieth century.
- Bengal Law Reports volume (1-15) from 1868 to 1875.
- Weekly Reporter- Sutherland volume 1-26 from 1887 to 1893.
- Indian High Court Reports- Calcutta 6 volumes from 1901 to 1908.
- Bombay High Court Reports from 1862-1875.
- Indian High court Reports- Bombay 4 volumes from 1901-1908.
- Madras High Court Reports from 1862- 1875.
- Indian High Court Reports- Madras from 1899-1912.
- Indian High Court Reports- Allahabad 5 volumes from 1900- 1910.
- Indian Decisions (Old series) from 1848- 1854 and from 1911-1916.
- Federal Court Reports from 1939-1950.

Indian Law Institute has its own publications of journals and books:

Journal of the Indian Law Institute (JILI)

- Vol. 58 No. 1 (January- March, 2016)
- Vol. 57 No. 4 (October – Dec, 2015)
- Vol. 57 No. 3 (July – September, 2015)
- Vol. 57 No. 2 (April – June, 2015)
- Vol. 57 No. 1 (January- March, 2015)
- Vol. 56 No. 4 (October – Dec, 2014)
- Vol. 56 No. 3 (July – September, 2014)
- Vol. 56 No. 2 (April – June, 2014)
- Vol.56 No.1 (Jan-March, 2014)



- Vol. 55 No. 4 (October – Dec., 2013)
- Vol. 55 No. 3 (July – September, 2013)
- Vol. 55 No. 2 (April – June, 2013)
- Vol. 54 No. 4 (October – Dec., 2012)
- Vol. 54 No. 3 (July – September, 2012)

Annual Survey of Indian Law

- Annual Survey of Indian Law (2014)
(Vol: L)
- Annual Survey of Indian Law (2013)
(Vol: XLIX)
- Annual Survey of Indian Law (2012)
(Vol: XLVIII)
- Annual Survey of Indian Law (2011)
(Vol: XLVII)

Index to Indian Legal Periodicals Bi-annual

It has been published on yearly basis and contains indexes, periodicals (including year books and other annual publications) pertaining to law and related fields.

- Index to Indian Legal Periodicals Bi-annual – 2014
- Index to Indian Legal Periodicals Bi-annual - 2013
- Index to Indian Legal Periodicals Bi-annual - 2012

Digitization of Documents

ILI digitized more than 2.5 lakh pages of ILI publication and rare documents since its inception and those are available in DVD form.

Books

- A Treaties on Consumer Protection Laws
- Directory of Law Colleges in India
- Compendium of Bilateral and Regional Instruments for South Asia –A research compendium jointly published by Indian Law Institute and United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC).

Restatement of Indian Law

The Indian Law Institute was assigned the research project “Restatement of Indian Law” by the Supreme Court of India. The Institute worked on the project and completed its first



phase in the areas: a) The Legislative Privileges, b) Contempt of Court, and c) Public Interest Litigation. In the second phase, the three areas covered for research are: a) Direct-Indirect Taxes and allied subjects on Taxation, b) Constitutional Law and allied subjects and c) Criminal Law and allied subjects.

ILI Newsletter

The Indian Law Institute has been publishing quarterly 'ILI Newsletter'. The newsletter contains details of the activities undertaken by the Institute during the quarter and the forthcoming activities. It also carries the case comments written by the ILI faculty on the leading cases decided by the Supreme Court during the quarter.

Consultancy Projects recently undertaken & completed by ILI

- (a) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) has entrusted a consultancy project to the Indian Law Institute on "A Study on Case Laws Relating to Panchayati Raj in Supreme Court and Different High Courts."
- (b) Ministry of Law & Justice has entrusted a consultancy project on "Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Subordinate Judiciary".
- (c) The National Investigation Agency (NIA), Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India has entrusted a consultancy project to the Indian Law Institute to prepare a "*Compendium of Terrorism Related Cases and to draft a Model Investigation and Procedural Manual*".
- (d) Merger of Tribunals in India
Ministry of Law and Justice and Indian Law Institute jointly prepared a Report on the "Merger of Tribunal in India". The Report has been published.

Visits under Global Extension activities

Visit of Nepal Delegation

The Institute conducted a study visit for the Members and Officials of Legislative Committee, Legislature-Nepal from August 21, 2016 to August 30, 2016 for study of Civil, Criminal Code and Penal Code. The study visit was designed to cover wider aspects relating to Indian experience on civil code, civil procedure code, penal code and penal procedure code with law



makers of legislative and Justice Committee of the Parliament and Judges, lawyers and Scholars working in the related field.

In this regard the Institute conducted a Inaugural Function on 21st August, 2016. The function was inaugurated by Hon'ble Dr. Justice Arijit Pasayat, Former Judge, Supreme Court of India and Mr. Govind Goel, Advocate, Supreme Court was also present on the occasion. The Institute also conducted Study Plan for the Nepal Delegation in which the eminent resource persons were delivered the special lectures i.e. Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.S.Narayana, Former Judge, High Court of Andhra Pradesh and Prof. S.C. Raina, Dean, Faculty of Law, University of Delhi.

The Institute also jointly organized with Ministry of External Affairs, a visit of Nepal Delegation to Goa and Karnataka co-ordinated by Dr. Anurag Deep, Associate Professor of the Institute. The Delegation visited the Governor of Goa, High Court of Karnataka and NLSIU, Bangalore.

Visit of Doordarshan Team

The Doordarshan Team visited the Indian Law Institute on a August 7, 2015 for filming of the Institute activities, being an allied institution of the Supreme Court of India. The Doordarshan team coverage included the visuals of the Institute as a part of the documentary on the Supreme Court.

Visit of Bhutan Delegation

The Institute organized a half day study programme for the Delegation from Royal Government of Bhutan on June 18, 2015 on, "Law of Treaties, Ratification Procedure and Best Practices in India".

Visit of Nepal Delegation

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kalyan Shrestha, Judge, Supreme Court of Nepal led a delegation from Nepal and visited the Indian Law Institute on May 29, 2014. The delegation was welcomed by Mr. Rakesh Munjal, Senior Advocate and Vice President, ILI, Mr. Sushil Jain, Senior Advocate and Governing Council Member, ILI and the Director, ILI. The delegation interacted with the faculty and staff and also visited the ILI library.



Visit of the Chief Justice of Singapore

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sundaresh Menon Chief Justice of Singapore visited the Library of the Indian Law Institute on April 18, 2013.

ALIN (Asia Legal Information Network) Annual General meeting for the year 2013 was convened from 10-12 of September, 2013 at Faculty of Law University as Gadjah Mada (UGM), Indonesia. The Indian Law Institute is a member of ALIN. Prof. S. Sivakumar represented ILI and presented a paper on 'ALIN and its Indian Partner Indian Law Institute: A Prologue to a Promising Future'.

Visit of Chief Justice of Maldives

A delegation led by Hon'ble Chief Justice of Maldives visited Supreme Court of India on June 10- 11, 2013 and had discussions with Hon'ble Chief Justice of India/ President, ILI. Mr. Kapil Sibal, Hon'ble Union Law Minister and Mr. Salman Khurshid, Hon'ble Union External Affairs Minister and Prof. S Sivakumar, Director Incharge were also present during the consultations.

Visit of Chief Justice of Zambia

Hon'ble Lady Justice Lombe Chibesakunda, Chief Justice of Zambia and Hon'ble Chief Justice of India Mr. Justice Altamas Kabir visited the Indian Law Institute on April 25-27, 2013. On the occasion Video Conferencing was organised in coordination with NIC and NALSA with all the High Courts on the subject "Access to Justice". Also Mock Arbitration and Mediation sessions were organised.

Visit of China Law Society Delegation

A six member delegation headed by the Executive Vice-President of China Law Society, Mme. Liu Yang visited Indian Law Institute on March 06, 2013. The other members of the delegation were: Mr. Gu Zhaomin, Director General of Overseas Liaison Department of China Law Society/ Director General of China Law Society; Mr. Zhang Jinsuo, Honorary President of Law Society of Jilin Province; Mr. Du Zhichun, Chair of University Affairs Committee, East China University of Political Science and Law; Mr. Guo Changqing, Executive Vice-President of Law Society of Liaoning Province and Mr. Pan Xinyan, Deputy Director of Overseas Liaison Department of China Law Society.



Other Extension Programmes

State Units Activities

At present the Institute has its State Units in the following High Courts of the States:

1	Andhra Pradesh	11	West Bengal
2	Himachal Pradesh	12	Maharashtra
3	Karnataka	13	Sikkim
4	Kerala	14	Gujarat
5	Odisha	15	Punjab & Haryana
6	Rajasthan	16	Jammu & Kashmir
7	Tamil Nadu	17	Chhattisgarh
8	Uttar Pradesh		
9	Utarakhand		
10	Assam		

The following extension activities were organized by some of the above State Units of the Institute.

- *Legal Workshop organized by ILI– Assam State Unit* on the February 23, 2013 at the Vivekananda Kendra Auditorium Hall, Guwahati to impart practical training to the young lawyers.
- *Symposium organized by ILI – Rajasthan State Unit* conducted a symposium on the eve International Women Day of on the theme “Gender Just Society and Role of Judiciary” on March 08, 2013. Hon’ble Justice Ms. Nirmaljeet Kaur, Judge Rajasthan High Court delivered key note address.
- *Shri Ram Narain Bishnoi Memorial Lecture – Rajasthan State Unit* on May 12, 2013 at Jodhpur Hon’ble Mr. Justice G.S. Singhvi, Judge, Supreme Court of India delivered Shri Ram Narain Bishnoi Memorial Lecture on the subject “*Constitutional Governance and Citizens*”.



- *Seminar on Corporate Social Responsibility and ADR – Orissa State Unit* on 30.6.2013 at Cuttack. on ‘Corporate social Responsibility and ADR’ is jointly organised by Indian Law Institute and National Insurance Co. Ltd. Hon’ble Dr. Justice Arijit Pasayat, Chairman, Academic Council, ILI presided over the function

The State Unit of Punjab and Haryana was reconstituted on 13.8.2013 with the approval of the Hon’ble President, ILI.

- The State Unit of ILI at Tamil Nadu conducted a seminar jointly with ILI, in association with the National Insurance Company Limited on the topic Corporate Social Responsibility and Alternative Dispute Resolution on September 28, 2013.

5.4 Infrastructure and Learning Resources

The Institute is equipped with learning facilitators and gadgets ranging from overhead projectors, slide projectors, Xerox machine, TV, Audio Player, Multimedia projectors and Multimedia ROMs, Computer labs.

In order to meet the demands of computer, the Institute has three state of the art computer lab. All the computers in the lab are connected through LAN with moderate internet facility and printers, scanners, configurations to meet the needs of the students. The internet facility is available for students and faculty in Computer lab.

IT Infrastructure of the Institute

The Institute facilitated ICT from its very inception as a Deemed University in its academic activities as well as in administration. A Computer Centre namely Library Information Resource Centre (LIRC) was established to facilitate a common computational resource point for faculties, students and research scholars as well as for maintenance of other computing resources in the Institute. Over the years the Institute has grown substantially in terms of academic and research facilities corroborated with ICT infrastructure. The computer centre has also implemented a campus-wise Local Area Network (LAN) with Wi-Fi backbone connecting the academic as well as administrative departments. High speed internet connectivity (1GBPS) is provided through National Knowledge Network (NKN). Wireless LAN has also been set-up to extend the LAN



connectivity to the classrooms, administrative departments and guest house areas. Presently, the Institute maintains three Servers (i.e, Libsys Server, e-shikshak and d-space) used by the students, library resources including digitization and administration. It also maintains the Cyber room, web server, mail server of the Institute.

Upgradation and disposal of obsolete or unusable computing resources

The disposal of obsolete and unusable computing resources is done through a robust system. The institute has a committee for disposal for those items. There is a four-member committee comprising the Officer Incharge of the Computer Centre, a Faculty Member, and two other Officers to assess the status of the computing resources. The committee assesses the status of the resources periodically and declares a computing resource as obsolete and recommends its disposal. The resources tagged as obsolete and replaced by state-of-the-art resources, without affecting the users.

The obsolete resources are generally exchanged with state-of-the-art systems under buy-back options.

Providing access to various e- Resources of ILI Library

Institute is equipped with one of the leading law libraries in Asia and attracts scholars from all over the World for legal research. **The University Grants Commission has recognized the library as a place for legal research leading to doctorate degree in law and political science.** The Institute provides all kinds of IT support through its dedicated IT Cell for maintaining various IP based e- Resources like Hein-Online, Westlaw India, JSTOR, Lexis Nexis, SCC online, Manupatra, Taxmann and various e-books. The **Off Campus Access** has been developed in-house and implemented for providing the access to various subscribed databases to authorized external users (viz., Judges of Supreme Court of India, various High Courts and various central institutions and law colleges).

Library Collections

The development policy of ILI Library emphasizes the acquisition of the complete primary resources of India. The legal resources of the United Kingdom, United States of America,



Canada, Australia and New Zealand are also extensively acquired. Over the years, the library has developed good collection on Jurisprudence, Judicial Process, Constitutional Law, Intellectual Property Right Law, Public International Law, Environmental Law, Human Rights, Criminal Law, International Business Transactions, Maritime Law, Laws of the European Community, and laws of the ASEAN nations.

The Library also have good collection of Parliamentary Debates (India and Great Britain), Commissions and Committee Reports, Indian Central and State Legislations, Gazette of India and Govt. notifications. Library maintains collections of rare documents which includes, Indian law reports, Indian cases, Law reports, Federal court reports, Moor's Indian appeals, Times Law Reports, Indian High Court cases-Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras. The library subscribes to about 150 legal journals, national and international, and receives nearly 200 periodicals as complimentary or in exchange. Of these, the scholarly/academic periodicals are bound annually and preserved for reference.

The Library is having good collection of Legal Reference Tools like Halsbury's Law of England, Halsbry's Law of India, Corpus Juris Secundum, Word & Phrases, Encyclopedia Britannica, Encyclopedia Americana and other subject based encyclopedias.

1. Print Resources

- Books & Monographs
- Treatises
- Committee & Commission Reports
- Government Publications
- Constitutions of all nations
- Parliamentary Debates (Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha)
 - Legislation-India
 - India Code
 - Gazette of India-Since 1962
 - Acts of Parliament
 - Bills of Parliament
 - Local Laws of all States
 - Legislation-Foreign



- U.S. Code
- United Kingdom Statues
- Australia-Commonwealth Consolidated Acts
- Canada Consolidated Statutes
- Important Legal Journals & Law Reports
 - All India Reporter (1914 onwards)
 - Supreme Court Reports (1950 onwards)
 - Judgment Today (1980 onwards)
 - SCALE (1970 onwards)
 - Supreme Court Cases (1969 onwards)
 - All India High Court Cases
 - US Supreme Court Reports
 - Supreme Court Reports-Canada
 - Australian Law Reports
 - Reports on Patents & Trademark Cases
 - Law Reports of the Commonwealth
- Academic Legal Journals
 - Public Law
 - Modern Law Review
 - Law Quarterly Review
 - Australian Law Journal
 - Canadian Bar Review
 - Michigan Law Review
 - Journal of World Intellectual Property
 - Journal of World Trade
 - Harvard Law Review
 - American Bar Association Journal
 - Current Legal Problems
 - Hamlyn Lectures
 - International Journal of Constitutional Law
- Digest
 - Supreme Court Yearly Digest (SCC)
 - A.I.R. Yearly Digest



- Supreme Court of India Nominal Index and comparative tables.
- Service Law Reporter Digest
- Indexes
 - Index to Indian Legal Periodicals
 - Index to Legal Periodicals & Books (1926 -2012)

Besides this, Library has the following rare documents: -

- Bengal Law Reports 1868-1875 in 12 Vols.
- Tagore Law Lecture Series (Since 1870)
- Lord McCauley's Legislative Minutes 1946
- Weekly Reporter Sutherland 1895 in 26 Vols.)
- Indian Decisions (1911-1916 in 17 Vols.)
- Bombay High Court Reports (1862-1875)
- Madras High Court Reports (1862-1875)
- Allahabad High Court (1901-1913)
- Madras High Court Reports (1899-1912)
- Calcutta High Court Reports (1901-1908)
- Bombay High Court Reports (1901-1908)

2. E-Resources

In recent times, the Institute's Library has made a very good collection of e-Resources: -

E-Databases

- Westlaw
- JSTOR
- LexisNexis
- Hein Online
- SCC Online
- Manupatra
- Taxmann.com



E-Books

- Oxford University Press
- Cambridge University Press
- Elgar Online
- HART Publishing
- EBSCO Publishing

Institutional Repository/ Digital Collection

The purpose of digitization activities is twofold, one is to enhance the access of the Library's collections, and other is to preserve the collection as well. Digitization process has been undertaken in accordance with the Copyright Act. The Library did not aim to digitize its entire collection, but the core focus is on unique materials.

Digitization process of ILI library has been going on in phased manner. In the initial phase, priority for digitization was ILI Publications and Rare Indian Legal Documents available in the library.

Till date the Library has digitized the following documents: -

- Journal of The Indian Law Institute from 1958 to 2015, volume 1 to 57
- Annual survey of Indian Law from 1965 to 2014, Volume 1 to 50
- Indian Law Institute Publications
- Rare documents of the ILI library
- Commission and Committee Reports
- Indian High Court Reports, which includes -
 - Bengal Law Reports from 1868 to 1875
 - Weekly Reporter- Sutherland from 1887 to 1893
 - Indian High Court Reports- Calcutta from 1901 to 1908
 - Bombay High Court Reports from 1862-1875
 - Indian High court Reports- Bombay from 1901-1908
 - Madras High Court Reports from 1862- 1875
 - Indian High Court Reports- Madras from 1899-1912
 - Indian High Court Reports- Allahabad from 1900- 1910



- Indian Decisions (Old series) from 1848- 1854 and from 1911-1916
- Federal Court Reports from 1939-1950

Digitization of following documents is under process: -

- Indian Law Reports, this includes -
 1. ILR Allahabad Series (1876-1940)
 2. ILR Bombay (1876-1940)
 3. ILR Calcutta (1876- 1940)
 4. ILR Madras (1876- 1940)
 5. ILR Lahore (1920-1940)
 6. ILR Lucknow (1926-1940)
 7. ILR Patna (1922- 1940)
 8. ILR Rangoon (1924- 1940)

Services

Library is providing following services to its readers:

- Reference and Information Services

A variety of Reference and Information Services are provided at the Reference Desk, which is located on the entrance of the main hall of the Library. The staff at Reference desk assists readers, students in the use of the Library's Online Catalogue, indexes and other reference sources whether in print or electronic format.

Library also provide assistance on specific questions, provide guidance in research work and conduct library orientation tours and subject specific library instruction sessions. Library is also providing list of articles & books on specific subjects through OPAC.

Case Law Information

Providing printouts of Supreme Court & High Courts Judgments through various databases subscribed by ILI library and also through resources available in public domain. Supreme Court Cyclostyled Judgments are circulated among the Research Staff of ILI.

The Legal Information Resource Centre (LIRC) of library provides access to the internet and electronic resources. The computer lab and Wi-Fi access is also provided to the LL.M. students and research scholars of ILI.



- Indexing Services

Library is indexing articles of Indian & Foreign Legal Periodicals, which are received in ILI Library. These indexed articles are published as 'Index to Indian Legal Periodicals' which is a yearly publication published since 1963. This Index is a very good source of information for the researchers who are looking for the literature relevant to their field. The Index provides access to articles in a wide range of subject areas published in various legal journals. Broadly divided into two parts, Part I covering Indian legal periodicals and Part II covering Foreign legal periodicals facilitates quick search for the researchers who are looking for the literature relevant to their field.

- E-Reference

The Library's E-Reference service allows users to ask brief factual questions using electronic mail. Requests for article/s are sent either by e-mails or by post after following due process of payment etc.

- Inter library loan

The ILI Library offers limited Inter-Library Loan facilities to the material, which is not available in library. Library provide access to resources from other libraries on inter library loan. The Interlibrary Loan assistance is available at the Reference Desk during the working hours of the library.

- OPAC/Library Catalogue

The catalogue of the library can be the searched with the aid of a computer. A large number of periodical indexes/abstracts, full-text sources and statistical data sources are available for searching through Library management software i.e.Libsys installed in six computers that are located in the Main hall of the Library.

- Document Delivery Services

Library provides copies of documents on demand, which are available in ILI library collection through Document Deliver Services. Readers/users may place their request via email or phone. These services include scanning and copying of materials from the library's print resources. Library is also providing information relating to specific



research such as bibliographic details of books and list of articles available in print as well as online resources.

- Press Clipping /Newspapers Clipping Services

Library is providing Press Clipping Service with the objective of speedy disposal of references on current legal topics. The Service collects all important, relevant, and up-to-date news items, editorial comments and articles on legal developments. Press clippings are maintained chronologically and are arranged subject-wise in a proper sequence. These press clippings are provided to the readers on demand, which can be consulted in the reading hall of the library.

- Reprographic Services

Library is providing photocopy and print outs to its users. Photocopier is available in convenient location within the library and provides photocopies only for the genuine academic research work and not for commercial purpose taking care of copyright infringement. The Library is also providing print outs to its readers through photocopier machine which is well connected to all the computers of the library through LAN.

Facilities

- Off Campus Access

Recently IT Section has designed the software “Off Campus Access” for the use of library to access the subscribed e-Resources.

- Readers with Disability

The library is very sensitive to inclusive growth and equal opportunity for the physically, gender-wise and socially deprived students, research scholars and other users. It has provided various facilities like, JAWS Talking Software for visually impaired students including instant reader and Angel Pro Talking Digital Pocket Daisy Player, E- Book Reader, Music Player, Radio Cum Voice Recorder- All in One.

- WiFi Facility

Library of ILI has Wi-Fi facilities, which is accessing to the computers installed in the Library. Wi-Fi Technology has been provided to our students bearing Laptop through campus intranet system.



- Library Orientation

ILI Library provides an orientation to its students in the beginning of the session. This Orientation is designed to introduce the students to the library's resources and to strengthen their research skills. Orientation covers both printed and electronic resources. Besides this, interactive / training sessions for various subscribed databases by the library such as WestLaw India, Lexis Nexis, SCC Online, Manupatra etc. are organized for the readers in order to acquaint them with these databases to get the optimum result. These sessions are provided in a computer-classroom environment providing students with hands-on experience.

- Prev. yrs Ques. Papers

Question papers for LL.M and various Diplomas offered by the Institute are accessible through the website of the library.

Library Infrastructure

- *Legal Information Resource Centre (LIRC)*

The Institute has set up a Legal Information Resource Centre with latest technology computers, heavy-duty printer and Wi-Fi technology. The computers have been equipped with databases which include SCC Online, AIR Infotech, The Laws, West Law India, LexisNexis Academic, Hein Online, JSTOR, Manupatra and Taxmann.com etc. This centre also retrieves information from Indian and foreign websites. The legal information, which is retrieved by this centre is relating to Case laws, Constitutions, legislations, rules & regulations, Parliamentary debates, commissions' & committees' reports, legal articles and rare documents. The retrieved information is provided through printouts and e-mails to readers.

- *Reading Hall*

The main Hall of the Library has seating capacity of approx. 40 readers. The current arrivals are also displayed at the entrance. The reference material and the periodicals are displayed to facilitate the readers in the main reading hall.

- *Mezzanine Floor*

Mezzanine Floor of main Library hall having seating capacity of 25 users is specifically dedicated to the students of LL.M. and Ph.D scholars of ILI. It is equipped



with computers and one latest technology printer. Readers can access online legal databases subscribed by the library at the Mezzanine Floor.

- *Stack Area*

ILI Library has five-storey stack area. Books are arranged at the ground and first floor. Bound volumes of Indian Journals are arranged at the second floor. Bound volumes of foreign journals are arranged at the third to fifth floor of the stack area.

- *Student Library*

A separate wing of library issues books to the students of post Graduate Diploma and LL.M. programme. Student Library is enriched with the collection on Alternative Dispute Resolution, Cyber Law, Human Rights, Intellectual Property Rights, Labour Law, Corporate Law, Banking Law and taxation.

- *Compact Storage System*

Library has adopted the compact storage system to keep the rare documents safe and dust proof. Around 10,000 documents have been kept and arranged in this area.

- *Purified hot-n-cold water facility*

The library has proved its users with purified hot-n-cold water facility.

LIBRARY WORKING HOURS

January - December (Except June):

Monday – Friday	: 9:00 am to 8:00 pm
Saturday	: 10:00 am to 5:30 pm
Sunday	: 10:00 am to 4:00 pm

June:

Monday – Friday	: 9:00 am to 5:30 pm
Saturday	: 10:00 am to 5:30 pm
Sunday	: Closed



5.5 Student Support and Progression

The Institute provides wide range of scope for the students to attain proper exposure in all spheres. The exposure in Academics activities go alongside harmoniously in such a manner that these activities do not hamper their studies on one hand and produce enlightenment and self-reliance on the other.

Various Student Support

- Merit-cum-means waiver of 50% of the tuition fees to deserving students.
- Reservation of seats in each discipline for students as per prevailing rules.
- Provides facilities for differently abled students.
- Regular awareness among students through workshops, seminars, discussion forums and awareness campaigns on cleanliness and hygiene.
- The Institute offers scholarships of 10,000/- per annum to the students admitted in ILI in order of merit of the Common Admission Test to the first two students admitted to LL.M. - 1 year. The scholarship will be awarded after the 1st trimester examination. The scholarship will continue till these students complete their studies provided they continue to secure minimum 55% marks in the 1st attempt of the university examinations and maintain the quality of research papers submitted by them during the course of study.
- Various medals to meritorious passed out students in recognition of their academic achievements in given in convocation.
- Ragging free campus.
- Gymnasium for developing physical fitness and general well-being.
- Medical facility for students.

Collaborations:

The Institute has signed Memorandum of Understanding with the following foreign Universities/ Research Institutions for mutual benefits of faculty and students:-

Korea Legislation Research Institute - South Korea

A Memorandum of Understanding on Legal Information Exchange and Joint Research was signed in January, 2005 by the Korea Legislation Research Institute and the Indian Law Institute for initiating a project to build the Asia Legal Information Network and other activities including



exchanges of research publications, databases and human resources and also co-hosting academic conferences and events on the legal information of Asian Countries.

Dean Rusk Centre, University of Georgia - USA

A Memorandum of Understanding to undertake collaborative research activities and to extend other research programmes was signed in April, 2009 by the Dean Rusk Centre (DRC) of the University of Georgia and the Indian Law Institute. The University of Georgia, the Dean Rusk Centre (DRC) and the Indian Law Institute agreed to promote, facilitate and implement cooperation and number of activities including judicial interaction between members of the judiciary, academic and research collaboration, student exchange and organization of joint academic activities.

Harvard University, USA

A Memorandum of Understanding was signed on January 9, 2013 between the Indian Law Institute (ILI) and the Harvard School of Public Health (HSPH), Harvard University, USA to facilitate their collaboration on research, policy development, teaching and professional development on International Human Rights and Humanitarian Law in India.

University of Houston, USA

A Memorandum of Understanding was signed on March 14, 2013 between the Indian Law Institute (ILI) and the University of Houston on behalf of its Law Center (UH) with an objective to establish a flexible framework for academics, research and other collaboration, specialized courses, as well as to arrange exchange programmes between ILI and UH.

National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)

MOU was also signed with National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) on September 27, 2012 with an objective for both the institutions to coordinate and collaborate in research, extension activities in promotion and implementation of various aspects of human rights.

ILI, in collaboration with National Human Rights Commission has organised various Training Programmes on “**Human Rights – Issues and Challenges**” as below:

- Two days programme for sensitization of Judicial Officers across India
- Two days programme for sensitization of Police Personnel across India



- Two days programme for sensitization of Prison Officials across India
- One day programme for sensitization of Media Persons across India
- One day programme for sensitization of Officials of Juvenile and Old age Homes across India.

5.6 Governance, Leadership and Management

The Institute has the following authorities who manage the day to day affairs:

- a) Governing Council
- b) Executive Committee
- c) Academic Council
- d) Board of Studies
- e) Finance Committee
- f) Director
- g) Registrar
- h) Other officers as per the assignment of responsibilities from time to time.

The members of the Governing Council, Executive Committee, Academic Council and Finance Committee are appointed as ex-Officio or by nomination.

Hon'ble Chief Justice of India is the ex-Officio President of the Institute. The Law Minister of Government of India & the Attorney General for India are its Ex-officio Vice Presidents.

5.7 Innovations and Best Practices

The Institute is centrally located in New Delhi. The frequent visit of Hon'ble Chief Justice of India as Honorary President and other Senior Judges/ Eminent Academicians also obligated the faculty and students to actively participate in academic activities and maintain its high standard. The Institute also has maintained a clean and green campus.

The avowed purpose of ILI is to provide quality education which encompasses moral and ethical values and assimilation of qualities.



Blood donation camps are held in the premises of Institute on regular basis to encourage humanity among students and staff. The students are also involved in cleanliness drive alongwith staff from time to time.

Student friendly and secure atmosphere in the Institute has encouraged more number of women candidates to seek admission in ILI and the same has resulted affirmatively. The Institute also strives to put high priority in gender equality.

ILI is the best example of unity in diversity as it has a PAN-India presence both in faculties and student strength.

Gender equality is given high priority in the Institute.



Criteria - wise questionnaire

CRITERION I : CURRICULAR ASPECTS

1.1 Curriculum Design and Development

1.1.1 How is the institutional vision and mission reflected in the academic programmes of the university?

The Vision of the Institute is to a premier institution of higher learning in research, innovation, publication and teaching.

The mission of the institute is to advance knowledge and learning through quality research and education for the nation and for humanity.

It is our endeavour of the institute to make legal education as justice education, an instrument of social, political and economic change, and to contribute to the nation by quality research. Attainment of excellence through academics is the objective of the Institute.

With this perspective, the Institute offers Ph.D., LL.M., PG Diploma courses to its students. The Institute's programmes seek to inculcate in the students a research orientation in recognition of the fact that Law is not static and needs to evolve in accordance with the changing times. With this objective in mind, the institute requires the students to submit a research paper in every semester. Also, students are required to write a dissertation as well.

1.1.2 Does the university follow a systematic process in the design and development of the curriculum? If yes, give details of the process (need assessment, feedback, etc.).

The Indian Law Institute follows a systematic process in designing and revising the curriculum:

- Subjects are allocated to faculty members as per their areas of specialization.
- Faculty members to frame their own course curriculum after consultation with experts in respective subject and other stakeholders.



- At the beginning of each semester, an academic calendar is prepared and made available to the faculty.
- The curriculum is reviewed by the Academic Council regularly.

1.1.3 How are the following aspects ensured through curriculum design and development?

- * **Employability**
- * **Innovation**
- * **Research**

Employability

The Institute not only motivates students to achieve academic excellence but also aims to fulfil their requirements of employability and encourage and innovate overall personality development through value based education.

Innovation

The Indian Law Institute ensures academic freedom to faculty to innovate and evolve the course curriculum. By innovation in the curriculum the institute facilitates the critical thinking in the minds of the students.

Research

The ILI lays a special emphasis on the research by students. It prescribes research papers to every student in each semester on a given topic and make them acquaint with the research problems. Students are also required to submit a dissertation in the last semester of the course.

The Institute encourages its students for research activities and provide full support in terms of administrative, academic and infrastructure.



1.1.4 To what extent does the university use the guidelines of the regulatory bodies for developing and/or restructuring the curricula? Has the university been instrumental in leading any curricular reform which has created a national impact?

The curriculum of the various courses of the institute is based on the guidelines of the regulatory bodies i.e. the University Grants Commission. The institute also introduces additional specialized courses keeping in mind the employability, innovation in the research.

Academicians having expertise in the different subjects deliver lectures. The interaction between experts and the teachers help to improve the curricula in the Institute.

1.1.5. Does the university interact with industry, research bodies and the civil society in the curriculum revision process? If so, how has the university benefitted through interactions with the stakeholders?

For framing and revising the course curriculum, the Institute takes into consideration various inputs from industry, research bodies and the civil society.

Such inputs enable the institute to update the syllabus to meet the present requirements of the profession. The faculty interacts with the outside academicians and hold regular seminars so that curriculum of the Institute could be revised at regular intervals as per need of society.

1.1.6 Give details of how the university facilitates the introduction of new programmes of studies in its affiliated colleges.

The ILI has no affiliated colleges.

1.1.7 Does the university encourage its colleges to provide additional skill-oriented programmes relevant to regional needs? Cite instances (not applicable for unitary universities).

N.A.



1.2 Academic Flexibility

1.2.1 Furnish the inventory for the following:

- * **Programmes taught on campus**
- * **Overseas programmes offered on campus**
- * **Programmes available for colleges to choose from**

The Indian Law Institute offers the following programme:

1. Ph.D. in Law
2. LL.M. (One Year) with specializations in Criminal Laws, Constitutional and Administrative Law, Corporate and Commercial Law, Intellectual Property Rights, Human Rights and Humanitarian Rights.
3. Post Graduate Diploma in Alternative Dispute Resolution
4. Post Graduate Diploma in Corporate Laws and Management
5. Post Graduate Diploma in Cyber Laws
6. Post Graduate Diploma in Intellectual Property Laws
7. Online Certificate Course in IPRs and Information Technology in the Internet
8. Online Certificate Course in Cyber Laws

1.2.2 Give details on the following provisions with reference to academic flexibility

- a. **Core / Elective options**
- b. **Enrichment courses**
- c. **Courses offered in modular form**
- d. **Credit accumulation and transfer facility**
- e. **Lateral and vertical mobility within and across programmes, courses and disciplines**
 - a. Core/Elective option: The Institute's Academic Council stress on the need of adopting more research work.
 - b. Enrichment courses: Ph.D.
 - c. Courses offer in modular form – Ph.D./LL.M. – 2 Year/ 1 Year
 - d. Choice base credit:



Each course (Subject) taught at Institute is of a certain number of credits. Based on the Grades in courses/subjects awarded and the credits for the same, the candidate is awarded Grade Point Average for every Trimester. The candidates Cumulative Grade Point Average is based on the GPA over three trimesters.

e. Lateral and vertical mobility:

Except for giving choice to students in terms of electives, scope for mobility is not there.

1.2.3 Does the university have an explicit policy and strategy for attracting international students?

The International students can take admission in Ph.D., LL.M. &PG Diploma Programme by following the set guidelines by Academic Council in regard to admission in various courses.

1.2.4 Have any courses been developed targeting international students? If so, how successful have they been? If 'no', explain the impediments.

No programs have been developed so far targeting International students.

1.2.5 Does the university facilitate dual degree and twinning programmes? If yes, give details.

The Institute has no dual or twinning programmes.

1.2.6 Does the university offer self-financing programmes? If yes, list them and indicate if policies regarding admission, fee structure, teacher qualification and salary are at par with the aided programmes?

The Institute does not conduct any self-financing programme.



1.2.7 Does the university provide the flexibility of bringing together the conventional face-to-face mode and the distance mode of education and allow students to choose and combine the courses they are interested in? If 'yes,' give operational details.

The LL.M. Programmes, by the regulations of the regulating bodies can only be full time. The student can opt to take admission in P.G. Diploma courses and online certificate course simultaneously.

1.2.8 Has the university adopted the Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)? If yes, for how many programmes? What efforts have been made by the university to encourage the introduction of CBCS in its affiliated colleges?

The LL.M. (I year) course of the Institute has a Choice Based Credit System. The dissertation has been given the high level credits. The Foundational papers have the middle level credits and the elective papers have the lower level credits.

1.2.9 What percentage of programmes offered by the university follow:

- * **Annual system**
- * **Semester system**
- * **Trimester system**

LL.M.(One-year program) of the Institute follows the Trimester System. The PG Diploma courses follow the Annual System.

1.2.10 How does the university promote inter- disciplinary programmes? Name a few programmes and comment on their outcome.

The Institute does not offer any interdisciplinary programme.



1.3 Curriculum Enrichment

1.3.1 How often is the curriculum of the university reviewed and upgraded for making it socially relevant and/or job oriented / knowledge intensive and meeting the emerging needs of students and other stakeholders?

The Indian Law Institute revises its course curriculum annually after taking valuable inputs from various stakeholders of legal education and research.

1.3.2 During the last four years, how many new programmes at UG and PG levels were introduced? Give details.

- * **Inter-disciplinary**
- * **Programmes in emerging areas**

The Institute introduced LL.M. One Year Programme in 2013.

1.3.3 What are the strategies adopted for the revision of the existing programmes?

The syllabus of most of the courses taught under the LL.M. Program and PG Diploma Program are revised every year, taking in account the various inputs given by academicians of other universities.

1.3.4 What are the value-added courses offered by the university and how does the university ensure that all students have access to them?

The Institute offers no value added courses.

1.3.5 Has the university introduced any higher order skill development programmes in consonance with the national requirements as outlined by the National Skills Development Corporation and other agencies?

The Institute's Ph.D. Degree and LL.M. One Year Programme are in consonance with the national requirement as outlined by National Skills Development Corporation and produces the highest skilled law professionals for country.



1.4 Feedback System

1.4.1 Does the university have a formal mechanism to obtain feedback from students regarding the curriculum and how is it made use of?

No formal system of feedback has been adopted till now in the Institute. The Institute takes feedback from the students in an informal manner through informal communications.

1.4.2 Does the university elicit feedback on the curriculum from national and international faculty? If yes, specify a few methods such as conducting webinars, workshops, online discussions, etc. and its impact.

The institute gets the inputs of national and international faculty on its curriculum. The Institute also holds workshops and discussions regularly to obtain feedback and responses from various eminent academicians.

1.4.3 Specify the mechanism through which affiliated institutions give feedback on curriculum enrichment and the extent to which it is made use of.

The ILI has no affiliated institution.

1.4.4 What are the quality sustenance and quality enhancement measures undertaken by the university in ensuring the effective development of the curricula?

Quality sustenance and quality enhancement for research is done by the Institute by taking following steps:

- Eminent experts are invited
- Video conferencing
- Audio/Video collections of eminent experts are shared among students
- Organized Seminar/Workshop/ Symposium etc.



Any other information regarding Curricular Aspects which the university would like to include.

The syllabus of courses offered is based on the inputs from legal luminaries, faculty and students. In formulating the curricula for the programme, the university was guided by the felt need, guidelines of UGC and advise of eminent legal academics.



CRITERION II: TEACHING-LEARNING AND EVALUATION

2.1 Student Enrolment and Profile

2.1.1 How does the university ensure publicity and transparency in the admission process?

The Institute adheres to transparent process of admission i.e.:

- Advertisement in leading newspapers and website of the Institute also clearly indicates the admission process.
- Institute Prospectus : it clearly indicates courses offered, fee structure, rules of admission process, facilities provided, rules & regulations for disciplines, reservations and all related matters. The Prospectus is also online available on the website of the Institute.
- Transparency in admission process is maintained as per strict norms.

2.1.2 Explain in detail the process of admission put in place by the university. List the criteria for admission: (e.g.: (i) merit, (ii) merit with entrance test, (iii) merit, entrance test and interview, (iv) common entrance test conducted by state agencies and national agencies (v) other criteria followed by the university (please specify).

1. Ph.D. entrance, test for non-exempted category followed by Interview/Presentation (for exempted & non exempted categories)
2. LL.M. through CAT conducted by the Institute over all India basis followed by personal interview/presentation.
3. P.G. Diploma through merit based.
4. Online Certificate courses through merit based.

2.1.3 Provide details of admission process in the affiliated colleges and the university's role in monitoring the same.

There is no college affiliated to the Institute.



2.1.4 Does the university have a mechanism to review its admission process and student profile annually? If yes, what is the outcome of such an analysis and how has it contributed to the improvement of the process?

- All the admissions are done through Admission Committee. This committee reviews the procedure of admission to ensure that all the norms are scrupulously followed. The committee also reviews the profiles of the prospective students as well as the admitted students. Quality service is provided to the students during the admission process to ensure smooth execution of the process.
- All information regarding Ph.D., LL.M., PG Diploma, Online Certificate Course is published on the Institute's website.
- A detailed and exhaustive prospectus is published by the Institute.
- The complete list of all selected candidates according to merits is displayed on the Institute's Notice Board.
- Help desks are made available for the students at the time of admission.

2.1.5 What are the strategies adopted to increase / improve access for students belonging to the following categories:

- * **SC/ST**
 - * **OBC**
 - * **Women**
 - * **Persons with varied disabilities**
 - * **Economically weaker sections**
 - * **Outstanding achievers in sports and other extracurricular activities**
- SC/ST and OBC students: The SC/ST / OBC students are admitted as per the rules of reservations of the Government of India.
 - Women: The vision, mission and objective of the Institution reflects the commitment to the cause of women's empowerment. However, there is no reservation for women. They are provided with equal opportunities.
 - Differently abled: The infrastructural changes are made in the building and entrance for differently-abled students/ faculties and visitors. Reservation is strictly followed.



- The Minority provision: Institute also facilitates the provisions of scholarship as per the prevailing policy.
- Supernumerary quota for J & K is available in the Institute.

2.1.6. Number of students admitted in university departments in the last four academic years:

Categories	Year (2015-16)		Year (2014-15)		Year (2013-14)		Year (2012-13)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
SC	9	9	14	13	19	11	18	8
ST	5	3	9	4	6	1	5	4
OBC	26	19	23	17	18	11	29	14
General	162	118	142	93	192	106	203	114
Foreign National	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
PD Category	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
Kashmiri Migrants	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-

2.1.7 Has the university conducted any analysis of demand ratio for the various programmes of the university departments and affiliated colleges? If so, highlight the significant trends explaining the reasons for increase / decrease.

Always there is a increase in the number of candidates applied for the Ph.D. and LL.M.

LL.M. Programme – Year : 2016				LL.M. Programme – Year : 2015			
Course	Total Candidates Applied	Total Candidates Appeared	No. of Seats	Course	Total Candidates Applied	Total Candidates Appeared	No. of Seats
One Year	480	436	20	One Year	378	356	20
				Two Year	246	222	30

LL.M. Programme – Year : 2014				LL.M. Programme – Year : 2013			
Course	Total Candidates Applied	Total Candidates Appeared	No. of Seats	Course	Total Candidates Applied	Total Candidates Appeared	No. of Seats
One Year	428	395	20	One Year	697	607	20
Two Year	166	139	30	Two Year	341	308	30

Ph.D. Programme

Academic Session	Total Candidates Applied	Total Candidates Appeared	No. of Seats
2016	54	21 + (22Exempted Cases)	05
2015	79	25 + (39Exempted Cases)	05
2014	69	24 + (31Exempted Cases)	05
2013	65	28 + (28Exempted Cases)	05



2.1.8 Were any programmes discontinued/staggered by the university in the last four years? If yes, please specify the reasons.

As per the recommendations of the Academic Council of the Institute and approved by the Executive Committee the LL.M. 3 Year and LL.M. 2 Year course were discontinued.

It was decided by the Council to enhance the research work in the Institute and to reduce the teaching workload from highly qualified faculty.

2.2 Catering to Student Diversity

2.2.1 Does the university organize orientation / induction programme for fresher's? If yes, give details such as the duration, issues covered, experts involved and mechanism for using the feedback in subsequent years.

The Institute does organise the orientation programme in the beginning of the Ist Trimester/Semester for every batch. It involves the details regarding curriculum specializations offered by Institute, and how the Institute lays a special emphasis on Research.

2.2.2 Does the university have a mechanism through which the “differential requirements of the student population” are analysed after admission and before the commencement of classes? If so, how are the key issues identified and addressed?

Before commencement of programme the Admission Committee interacts with students regarding their area of interests. After interaction, teachers came to know about the communication skill and level of understanding of students which helps them to modify their teaching methods accordingly.



2.2.3 Does the university offer bridge / remedial / add-on courses? If yes, how are they structured into the time table? Give details of the courses offered, department-wise/faculty-wise?

In order to bridge the knowledge gap of students:

- Extra classes are taken by teachers
- Personal counselling is provided to the students
- Topic-specific discussion take place in Research Hours

2.2.4 Has the university conducted any study on the academic growth of students from disadvantaged sections of society, economically disadvantaged, physically handicapped, slow learners, etc.? If yes, what are the main findings?

The faculty puts special attention to the slow learner students, physically handicapped students. The academic growth of the students of weaker sections are judged periodically and faculty alongwith other students are asked time to time to help such students.

2.2.5 How does the university identify and respond to the learning needs of advanced learners?

- Teachers identify the advanced learners from presentations in the class room and their performances in the examinations.
- Additional reference books are recommended to them.
- Students are encouraged to contribute in Journals of good repute and to participate in Seminars and Conferences.

2.3 Teaching-Learning Process

2.3.1 How does the university plan and organise the teaching, learning and evaluation schedules (academic calendar, teaching plan, evaluation blue print, etc.)?

Teaching Plan

- An Academic Calendar is prepared before the commencement of Academic Session which covers the information about all the Trimesters/Semesters examination date and



class tests etc.

- Teachers prepare a teaching plan of their course they teach and provide it to the students in the beginning of academic session.

Evaluation

- The evaluation is based on attendance, class test, Assignment and Presentation, Teaching Assistance, Seminar and End Term Examination.
- Participation in Seminar enables the students to present their views on the current legal issues.
- Presentations and Teaching Assistance help in fostering students' academic ability power point students are encouraged to make presentations.

2.3.2 Does the university provide course outlines and course schedules prior to the commencement of the academic session? If yes, how is the effectiveness of the process ensured?

The Institute provides course outlines and course schedules prior to commencement of the academic session. All the teachers prepare an exhaustive and detailed teaching plan which is provided to students before commencement of classes which helps the students to plan their examination preparation accordingly.

2.3.3 Does the university face any challenges in completing the curriculum within the stipulated time frame and calendar? If yes, elaborate on the challenges encountered and the institutional measures to overcome these.

No, the university does not face any challenges in completing the curriculum within the stipulated time frame and calendar. Teaching plans are prepared by teachers keeping in mind the total number of classes in trimester/ semester. In case any problem arises extra classes are arranged to complete the curriculum within time frame.

2.3.4 How is learning made student-centric? Give a list of participatory learning activities adopted by the faculty that contributes to holistic development and improved student learning, besides facilitating life-long learning and knowledge management.

Students Seminar is conducted on every Wednesday in order to develop the critical thinking.



- The teaching learning process in the ILI is predominantly student-centric teaching-learning process.
- The principal method of teaching is Socratic Method where students probe into the subject with Questions.
- In the classes, the lecture method is applied with the aim that average student will be able to assimilate the concept.
- Lectures are delivered with the aid to Power Point Presentation.
- The faculty members encourage discussions on relevant emerging issues.
- Institution has provided computer and free internet connections to all faculties and to students through their high tech labs.
- In addition to these, teachers assist the students by way of providing reading materials. This helps in developing confidence amongst the students.
- The students are motivated to read various reference books, journals for getting additional information.
- Faculty devotes time in discussions on Research papers of students and encourages them for research oriented education.
- Innovative methods like LCD projector are used by faculty to make the subject more interesting.
- Conference/Workshops/Seminars are arranged at regular intervals.
- Informative lectures by experts are arranged at regular intervals.
- Informative lectures by experts are arranged for students to get better knowledge about various innovative areas.

2.3.5 What is the university's policy on inviting experts / people of eminence to deliver lectures and/or organize seminars for students?

Eminent Academicians from India & abroad having expertise in different areas of law are invited to deliberate and discuss with students.



2.3.6 What are the technologies and facilities such as virtual laboratories, e-learning, open educational resources and mobile education used by the faculty for effective teaching?

- Multimedia supported smart class rooms where teachers can give Power Point Presentations.
- The Institute office, library and E-resources for students and faculty are well equipped with computers and wi-fi.
- Online courses open access to journals and many e-resources more are available for students and faculty.
- Following ICT Facilities are available:

Academic:

- The faculty counsels the students at the time of admission and then provides support throughout the course.
- Special guidance is given to the students, whenever required.
- Orientation programmes for the use of databases are also organized for students.

Psycho-Social

- Students with psychological social and other problems are identified by teachers through Personal interactions.
- The teachers provide psycho-social support to the students through counselling.

Personal

- Teachers interact with students in informal manner to create homely friendly atmosphere in Institute.

2.3.7 Is there any designated group among the faculty to monitor the trends and issues regarding developments in Open Source Community and integrate its benefits in the university's educational processes?

- Faculty meetings are also regularly held and chaired by the Director.
- The meeting of the Academic Council and BOS Examination are also held regularly to improve educational process.



2.3.8 What steps has the university taken to orient traditional classrooms into 24x7 learning places?

- The Institute has smart class rooms with multimedia facility for teaching and learning.
- Wi-fi facility helps the students to have access to internet even in classrooms.
- The conventional black board teaching is now further fortified with PPT, internet resources.
- Institute provided 24x7 facility to access e-Resources through Off Campus Access

2.3.9 Is there a provision for the services of counsellors / mentors/ advisors for each class or group of students for academic, personal and psycho-social guidance? If yes, give details of the process and the number of students who have benefitted.

N.A.

2.3.10 Were any innovative teaching approaches/methods/practices adopted/put to use by the faculty during the last four years? If yes, did they improve learning?

- LCD Projectors, Smart Boards, Visualizers are used by teachers to make teaching more effective.
- Teachers adopt Seminar Method, Case-Study Methods, discussion methods and Socrates Method in their teachings.
- Suggested Readings are provided by Teachers to students.

2.3.11 How does the university create a culture of instilling and nurturing creativity and scientific temper among the learners?

- Special classes are arranged to create scientific temper among the learners.
- A well prepared academic calendar
- Additional workload shared by faculty for nurturing creativity.

2.3.12 Does the university consider student projects mandatory in the learning programme? If yes, for how many programmes have they been made mandatory?

*** Number of projects executed within the university**

Institute has mandated every student to prepare/research paper per semester.



*** Role of faculty in facilitating such projects**

Every student prepares the Research Paper under the guidance of a teacher having expertise in that subject.

2.3.13 Does the university have a well-qualified pool of human resource to meet the requirements of the curriculum? If there is a shortfall, how is it supplemented?

The human resource of Institute is fully capable to meet the requirements of the curriculum.

2.3.14 How are the faculty enabled to prepare computer-aided teaching/ learning materials? What are the facilities available in the university for such efforts?

The faculty of the institute are well versed in operation of PC etc. are provided with laptops, computers, printers, scanners, wifi and full multimedia support.

2.3.15 Does the university have a mechanism for the evaluation of teachers by the students / alumni? If yes, how is the evaluation feedback used to improve the quality of the teaching-learning process?

The student's feedback on quality of teaching is obtained through grievance, mentoring, counseling and direct interaction with the authority on regular basis.

2.4 Teacher Quality

2.4.1 How does the university plan and manage its human resources to meet the changing requirements of the curriculum?

The Academic Council draws strategies for quality enhancement in teaching and learning to meet the changing requirements of curriculum and proper use of human resources available.



2.4.2 Furnish details of the faculty

Highest Qualification	Professors		Associate Professors		Assistant Professors		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Permanent teachers							
D.Sc./D.Litt.							
Ph.D.	03*	-	01	01	-	03	08
M.Phil.							
PG					01	03	04

* Including Director

2.4.3 Does the university encourage diversity in its faculty recruitment? Provide the following details (department / school-wise).

Department / School	% of faculty from the same university	% of faculty from other universities within the State	% of faculty from universities outside the State	% of faculty from other countries
Law	16	16	66	-

Need based eminent faculty are invited.

2.4.4 How does the university ensure that qualified faculty are appointed for new programmes / emerging areas of study (Bio-technology, Bio-informatics, Material Science, Nanotechnology, Comparative Media Studies, Diaspora Studies, Forensic Computing, Educational Leadership, etc.)? How many faculty members were appointed to teach new programmes during the last four years?

Besides permanent faculty the visiting faculty being expert/eminent/academicians are invited to deliver lectures on advance area. Full computer and multimedia support is provided to their visiting faculty to upgrade their knowledge as well as skill of students.



2.4.5 How many Emeritus / Adjunct Faculty / Visiting Professors are on the rolls of the university?

The name of the visiting professors are decided by the Committee as per their qualification and area of specialization.

2.4.6 What policies/systems are in place to academically recharge and rejuvenate teachers (e.g. providing research grants, study leave, nomination to national/international conferences/ seminars, in-service training, organizing national/international conferences etc.)?

The faculty of the Institute rejuvenate itself by attending national/ international conferences/ seminars etc. time to time. The ILI has been continuously holding such conferences with national/ international collaborations to recharge the faculty academically.

2.4.7 How many faculty received awards / recognitions for excellence in teaching at the state, national and international level during the last four years?

The highly qualified faculty of the Institute received recognitions for excellence in teaching and recently one Professor is appointed as a Member of Law Commission.

2.4.8 How many faculty underwent staff development programmes during the last four years (add any other programme if necessary)?

Academic Staff Development Programmes	Number of faculty
Refresher courses	3
HRD programmes	NIL
Orientation programmes	1
Staff training conducted by the university	1
Staff training conducted by other institutions	1
Summer / Winter schools, workshops, etc.	4



The faculty underwent the seminars and workshops and by delivering lectures at their Universities regarded as overall development.

2.4.9 What percentage of the faculty have

* been invited as resource persons in Workshops / Seminars / Conferences organized by external professional agencies?	30%
* participated in external Workshops / Seminars / Conferences recognized by national / international professional bodies?	50%
* presented papers in Workshops / Seminars / Conferences conducted or recognized by professional agencies?	40%
* teaching experience in other universities / national institutions and other institutions?	50%
* industrial engagement?	10%
* international experience in teaching?	10%

2.4.10. How often does the university organize academic development programmes (e.g.: curriculum development, teaching-learning methods, examination reforms, content / knowledge management, etc.) for its faculty aimed at enriching the teaching-learning process?

The faculties are provided with adequate introductions with latest, I.T. section of the Institute which is beneficial for them to learn new techniques of teaching – like handling computerised e-learning teaching method.



2.4.11 Does the university have a mechanism to encourage

***Mobility of faculty between universities for teaching?**

***Faculty exchange programmes with national and international bodies?**

If yes, how have these schemes helped in enriching the quality of the faculty?

The Guest faculty and eminent academician are regularly visiting the Institute and took classes/ lectures for benefit students.

Similarly the faculty of the Institute also visit other universities to give knowledge of their expertise to the students.

The Institute has collaboration with following national/ international Universities.

Collaborations:

The Indian Law Institute has signed Memorandum of Understanding with the following foreign Universities/ Research Institutions for mutual benefits of faculty and students: -

Korea Legislation Research Institute - South Korea

A Memorandum of Understanding on Legal Information Exchange and Joint Research was signed in January, 2005 by the Korea Legislation Research Institute and the Indian Law Institute for initiating a project to build the Asia Legal Information Network and other activities including exchanges of research publications, databases and human resources and also co-hosting academic conferences and events on the legal information of Asian Countries.

Dean Rusk Centre, University of Georgia - USA

A Memorandum of Understanding to undertake collaborative research activities and to extend other research programmes was signed in April, 2009 by the Dean Rusk Centre (DRC) of the University of Georgia and the Indian Law Institute. The University of Georgia, the Dean Rusk Centre (DRC) and the Indian Law Institute agreed to promote, facilitate and implement cooperation and number of activities including judicial interaction between members of the judiciary, academic and research collaboration, student exchange and organization of joint academic activities.



Harvard University, USA

A Memorandum of Understanding was signed on January 9, 2013 between the Indian Law Institute (ILI) and the Harvard School of Public Health (HSPH), Harvard University, USA to facilitate their collaboration on research, policy development, teaching and professional development on International Human Rights and Humanitarian Law in India.

University of Houston, USA

A Memorandum of Understanding was signed on March 14, 2013 between the Indian Law Institute (ILI) and the University of Houston on behalf of its Law Center (UH) with an objective to establish a flexible framework for academics, research and other collaboration, specialized courses, as well as to arrange exchange programmes between ILI and UH.

2.5 Evaluation Process and Reforms**2.5.1 How does the university ensure that all the stakeholders are aware of the evaluation processes that are in place?**

- The faculties are made aware of evaluation process by notifications and circulars.
- The evaluation process is done according to the syllabus.
- The evaluation policies for assignments, tests, internal assessment are modelled on the basis of prevailing evaluation policies. The process of evaluation is transparent and if needed students can interact with faculty on this issue.

2.5.2 What are the important examination reforms initiated by the university and to what extent have they been implemented in the university departments and affiliated colleges? Cite a few examples which have positively impacted the examination management system.

The Institute has implemented the credit based trimester/ Semester system in LL.M.(1Yr.) and Ph.D. programmes. Automation of examination system is under progress and is



partially implemented in CAT 2016. New Technological tools be used to further improve and automate the complete examination system. For CAT-2016, ERP for online submission of application, sending of Admit card and further declaration of result was implemented which receive overwhelming response.

2.5.3 What is the average time taken by the university for declaration of examination results? In case of delay, what measures have been taken to address them? Indicate the mode / media adopted by the university for the publication of examination results (e.g. website, SMS, email, etc.).

The Institute prepares an academic calendar well in a planned manner in the beginning of the Academic Session and strictly adheres to the examination and result declaration dates. The average time taken by the university for declaration of examination result is 30 days (for courses require single evaluation) and 55 days (for courses require double evaluation).

Although the academic calendar is followed in strict adherence, but in case of unprecedented delay the root cause problem of the delay is considered and necessary corrective actions are taken to overcome the problem and expedite the process.

Publication of examination result is done by publishing it on the official website, notice board, sending sms or email.

2.5.4 How does the university ensure transparency in the evaluation process? What are the rigorous features introduced by the university to ensure confidentiality?

The Institute has adopted continuous evaluation scheme where distribution of weightage for various components of evaluation are already notified. Internal assessment marks and end semester marks are notified on time to time basis.

To make evaluation process more effective, the institute has also adopted double evaluation system for LL.M (1yr.) Programme. Each answer book will be evaluated independently by two examiners appointed by the Director. These examiners will award the marks on different award lists without marking on the answer books. The mean of the two shall be taken as marks awarded to the student. If however, there is difference of more than 15% of



the marks awarded by two examiners, the answer book may be sent to a third examiner and the marks awarded by him shall be the final marks of the student.

Examination section conducts all the examinations in confidential manner with no interference of students and other staff members. The examiners shall be appointed by the Director out of the panel suggested by APC / Centre of Post Graduate Legal Studies (CGPLS) and approved by the board of studies. The Director may appoint the examiners out of the panel under exceptional circumstances. Name of the paper setters/ evaluators/ external examiners are kept confidential. All the question papers are kept in a locked almirah in the examination room and where only authorised staff is allowed. Composing, Moderation, correction and printing of question papers are done in strictly confidential manner.

2.5.5 Does the university have an integrated examination platform for the following processes?

- * **Pre-examination processes – Time table generation, OMR, student list generation, invigilators, squads, attendance sheet, online payment gateway, etc.**
- * **Examination process – Examination material management, logistics, etc.**
- * **Post-examination process – Attendance capture, OMR-based exam result, auto processing, generic result processing, certification, etc.**

Yes, the Institute has an integrated examination platform for these processes.

Separate Examination Section is facilitating all matters related to examination and evaluation of students for regular programmes and hence performs all the above mentioned functions starting from releasing of examination notification, time table generation, answer sheets and OMR sheets availability, Student list generation, Admit card preparation, question paper setting, moderation of question papers, invigilators, attendance sheet, evaluation, preparation of result, moderation of result, notification of result, processing of student's representations relating to evaluation; request for re-evaluation, appeals, malpractice cases etc, preparation and issue student's semester grade sheets, transcripts, award certificates, Provisional Certificates etc., custody for results, awards, trophies etc,



Record of marks/results and Maintenance of data base and Preparation of Degrees/ Diploma Certificates/Merit Certificates etc. and Conduct of Convocation.

The Institute is having its online payment gateway.

2.5.6 Has the university introduced any reforms in its Ph.D. evaluation process?

- The admission to Ph.D. Programme is done by extremely transparent manner.
- The admission is done through a written test for non-exempted category candidates conducted by the Institute *or* the candidate who have qualified UGC NET/ JRF are exempted from taking the written test.
- All qualified candidates shall require to make a presentation before the admission committee on the proposed Research Plan.
- Ph.D Regulation revised from time to time in line with UGC norms.

2.5.7 Has the university created any provision for including the name of the college in the degree certificate?

The Institute is deemed university unitary in nature is providing degree, certificate only in the name of the Indian Law Institute.

2.5.8 What is the mechanism for redressal of grievances with reference to examinations?

If the students have any grievance, they can approach faculty member, examination section, if not satisfied they can meet Registrar and Director of the Institute without any hesitation.

2.5.9 What efforts have been made by the university to streamline the operations at the Office of the Controller of Examinations? Mention any significant efforts which have improved the process and functioning of the examination division/section.

To improve the functioning of examination process, a separate Examination section is dedicated.



2.6. Student Performance and Learning Outcomes

2.6.1 Has the university articulated its Graduate Attributes? If so, how does it facilitate and monitor its implementation and outcome?

The special attention of the Institute towards graduate attributes specified by the subjects special knowledge of faculty and independent and critical thinking alongwith effective communication, ensuring the attainment of these by the student through counselling.

2.6.2 Does the university have clearly stated learning outcomes for its academic programmes? If yes, give details on how the students and staff are made aware of these?

- The learning outcome of the subjects is very clearly communicated in the vision of the Institute.
- The learning outcomes are translated into reality by grooming the students with the help of various learning resources available in the Institute premises.
- The learning outcomes are the achievement of graduate attributes as mentioned in 2.6.1. These are modified according to the stream of study by concerned teachers and presented frequently in their lectures, tutorials and in general discussions.

2.6.3 How are the university's teaching, learning and assessment strategies structured to facilitate the achievement of the intended learning outcomes?

The senior faculty members, in informal discussions, and in departmental meetings elaborate on learning outcomes for their younger colleagues. By and large, the department has a consensus on the extent and interpretation of these attribute and works towards making learners achieve these as they progress in the programme.

2.6.4 How does the university collect and analyse data on student learning outcomes and use it to overcome the barriers to learning?

- The Institution collect the data of the internal exam and performances and analyzes it.
- Strategies formulated to improve the overall learning outcome.
- Efforts are made to eliminate learning barriers through personal interaction in between faculty members and students.



2.6.5 What are the new technologies deployed by the university in enhancing student learning and evaluation and how does it seek to meet fresh/ future challenges?

Any other information regarding Teaching, Learning and Evaluation which the university would like to include.

Innovation and research aptitude has been promoted in faculty members and students to enhance the learning and evaluation of each student.



CRITERION III: RESEARCH, CONSULTANCY AND EXTENSION

3.1 Promotion of Research

3.1.1 Does the university have a Research Committee to monitor and address issues related to research? If yes, what is its composition? Mention a few recommendations which have been implemented and their impact.

Yes, ILI has the following Research Committees:

- Doctoral Committee (DC)
- Institute Research Committee (IRC)

The doctoral committee is constituted by the Director of the Institute. It consists of research guide as convenor, co-guide and one other recognized research guide from the same field from the Institute/outside (based in New Delhi) as members. Institute Research Committee is responsible to the Academic Council for all academic matters relating to the doctoral programme and other research activities of the Institute. IRC will comprise of the Director and all the research guides of the Institute. In each semester LL.M. students are required to submit a research paper which will be done under the supervision of the guide allotted by the Institute. The Ph.D. programme of the Institute is conducted in a very strict manner. The applicants will submit research proposal along with the application, followed by the entrance examination of the Institute, the candidates who have qualified JRF/NET examinations are exempted from the Entrance Test. Institute Research Committee will short list the applicants on the basis of their research proposal and there will be personal interview and presentation of research proposal. Institute Research Committee will assess the applicant based on the candidates comprehension in the field of research, academic preparation and the potential to carry out the proposed research.

3.1.2 What is the policy of the university to promote research in its affiliated / constituent colleges?

The Institute does not have any affiliated/constituent college.



3.1.3 What are the proactive mechanisms adopted by the university to facilitate the smooth implementation of research schemes/ projects?

Institute has mostly the in-house projects at present. Apart from this, the faculties are encouraged to undertake research projects. They are motivated to prepare research proposals in the area of their interest and specialization. Once the research proposals are submitted they will be forwarded to the concerned agency and their approval the project will be allotted to them. To facilitate the smooth implementation of the projects adequate infrastructure and human resources (permanent or hired) are provided to the researcher. Autonomy to the faculty staff (principal investigator of project) is also given.

3.1.4 How is interdisciplinary research promoted?

The faculty members engaged in legal research consult the eminent social science faculties, whenever their research projects are of interdisciplinary nature. Apart from this, eminent legal luminaries from national and International visit the Institute, which provide a platform for the faculties and researchers to interact with them and discuss the research area they are engaged with.

3.1.5 Give details of workshops/ training programmes/ sensitization programmes conducted by the university to promote a research culture on campus.

S.No.	SEMINAR / CONFERENCES / WORKSHOPS	DATE
1	Indian Law Institute organized a workshop on “Death and Sex in Criminal Law”	September 26 to October 1, 2016
2	The ILI in collaboration with Securities and Exchange Board of India has organized a workshop on ‘Financial Literacy Awareness’	August 26, 2016
3	Workshop for Members and Officials of Legislative Committee, Legislature-Parliament of Nepal.	August 21-31, 2016
4	Workshop for Nodal Officers of various ministries	June 28-29, 2016
5	International Conference on “Human Rights Responsibilities of Business : Emerging Regulatory Trends”	June 25, 2016
6	Summer Course on “Business and Human Rights”	June 20 – July 1, 2016



7	One day Training Programme for Media Persons on “Media and Human Rights: Issues and Challenges”	March 12, 2016
8	Two Days Training Programme for Police Personnel on “Police and Human Rights: Issues and Challenges”	February 12 and 13, 2016
9	One Day Training Programme for Officials of Juvenile Homes on “Human Rights: Issues and Challenges”	January 30, 2016
10	Two Days Programme for Prison Officials on Human Rights: Issues and Challenges	December 12 & 13, 2015
11	Two Days Training Programme for Police Personnel on Police and Human Rights: Issues and Challenges	November 7 & 8, 2015
12	Two-Days Programme for Judicial Officers on Human Rights: Issues and Challenges	October 3 & 4, 2015
13	Faculty Development Programme	19-20 June, 2015
14	One Day Seminar and Round Table Discussion	June 8, 2015
15	National Consultation on the Juvenile Justice [Care and Protection of Children) Bill, 2014 (revised)]	May 15, 2015
16	International Conference on Global Environment Issues	March 14-15, 2015
17	Two Days Workshop for Judicial Officers	December 20-21, 2014
18	First Annual Law Conference on Human Rights : Contemporary Issues and Challenges	December 10, 2014
19	One Day Workshop on Prosecution Complaint under PMLA	November 1, 2014
20	One Day Training Programme for functionaries of Old Age Home and Homes under the Juvenile Justice Act	October 17, 2014
21	Two Days Training Programme for Prison officials	September 19-20, 2014
22	Seminar on Reporting of Court Proceedings	June 21, 2014
23	Workshop for officers of Enforcement Directorate	March 29, 2014
24	Conference on “Contribution of Shri Motilal Nehru to the Legal Profession”	January 25, 2014
25	Training Programme for the Executives of Tehri Hydro Development Corporation Ltd.(THDCIL)	January 6 to 11, 2014
26	Training Programme for Media Personnel	December 19, 2013
27	Training Programme for the Police Officers	29-30 th November, 2013



28	Training Programme for the Officers of Tehri Hydro Development Corporation India Ltd.	11 th – 15 th November, 2013
29	Symposium on PC/ PNDT Act – Issues and Challenges	28 th September, 2013
30	Training Programme for Officers of Military Engineering Service (MES)	23 rd – 27 th September, 2013
31	Training Programme for Officers of Enforcement Directorate	7 th – 11 th September, 2013
32	Training Programme for the Officers of Tehri Hydro Development Corporation Ltd.	6 th May, 2013 to 10 th May, 2013
33	National Seminar on “ <i>Working of fifty years of the Advocates Act and its Relevancy in the International Market</i> ”	23 rd September, 2012
34	ALIN International Academic Conference- 2012	22 nd September, 2012

3.1.6 How does the university facilitate researchers of eminence to visit the campus as adjunct professors? What is the impact of such efforts on the research activities of the university?

ILI encourages eminent academicians and researchers to visit the Institute. They give special lectures to the researchers. They contribute extensively for the proper analysis of research proposals of the University, Post Graduate students and research scholars benefit from this as they get opportunity to interact with them and acquire knowledge in the concerned field.

S.No.	LECTURES OR SPECIAL LECTURE	DATE
1	Prof. O.N. Tewari, Former Member, Juvenile Justice Board delivered a lecture on “Child & Human Rights”.	September 05, 2016
2	Mr. Shubhankar Dham, Associate Professor, City University of Hong Kong delivered a lecture on “Separation of Power in India”.	August 19, 2016
3	Mr. Shubhankar Dham, Associate Professor, City University of Hong Kong delivered a special lecture on “Comparative Public Law”	August 11, 2016
4	Prof. Christiana Ochoa, Prof. of Law, Maurer School of Law, Indiana University, USA delivered a lecture on “Business and Human Rights”.	August 10, 2016
5	Dr. R.R. Kishore, Advocate, Supreme Court of India delivered a special lecture on the topic “Health Law”.	August 08, 2016



6	Ms. Taslima Yasmin, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Law, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh delivered a lecture on “Judicial Trends in Child Custody cases in Bangladesh: Traditional Sharia Law Principles versus Welfare Consideration”.	July 26, 2016
7	Mr. Hillel I. Parnes, Founder of Parnes Law Firm, PLLC, Commercial Litigator and Trial Attorney, USA delivered a lecture on ‘Copy right Enforcement in the Digital Environment’.	July 25, 2016
8	Prof. Alan Norrie, Professor, School of Law, University of Warwick delivered a special lecture on the topic, “Between the power of love and the love of power”.	March 17, 2016.
9	Mr. Morten Bergsmo, Director, Centre for International Law Research and Policy delivered a special lecture on the topic, “Asian Regional Leaderships in the field of International Criminal Law.	February 25, 2016.
10	Prof. Ved Kumari, Professor, University of Delhi delivered a special lecture to LL.M. students on the topic, “Critical Understanding of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015”.	February 2, 2016
11	Dr. David Malone, Rector, United Nations University, Tokyo, Japan delivered a special lecture on the topic, “The United Nations Security Council in a Time of Renewed Great Power Tension.	January 18, 2016
12	Mr. Garnett Genius, Hon’ble Member of Parliament, Canada delivered a special lecture on the topic “Canadian Perspective on Religious Freedom”.	January 13, 2016
13	Prof. Ved P. Nanda, Professor of Law, (University of Denver) delivered a special lecture on the topic “Current Crisis of Migration: Refugees from Middle East and North African Countries and the response of European Countries” .	January 1, 2016
14	Mr. Justice Michael Kirby, Former Judge, High Court of Australia, delivered a special lecture on "Comparative Analysis of Australian and Indian Constitution".	December 18, 2015
15	Hon’ble Mr. Justice P.S Narayana, Former Judge, Andhra Pradesh High Court, delivered a special lecture to LL.M. students on the topic “Role of Science and Technology in Criminal Investigation in India”.	December 4, 2015
16	Prof David Tushaus, Fulbright Nehru Scholar and Professor at Western Missouri University, USA delivered a special lecture to LL.M. students on the topic “Clinical Legal Education.	December 3, 2015



17	Prof. Virendra Kumar, Former Founding Director (Academics) of Chandigarh Judicial Academy and UGC Emeritus Fellow had an interactive session with LL.M. students on the topic “Collegiums System”.	December 2, 2015
18	Prof. V. Sudesh, Dean, Faculty of Law, University College of Bangalore, delivered a special lecture to LL.M. students on the topic “Comparative Jurisprudence”.	November 23, 2015
19	Prof. S.N. Singh, Former Professor and Dean, Faculty of Law, Delhi University, delivered a special lecture to LL.M. students on the topic “Research Papers and Research Projects”.	November 19, 2015
20	Dr. Lisa P Lukose, Associate Professor, GGSIP University delivered a special lecture to LL.M. students on the topic “Plagiarism and Ethical Values of Research”.	November 2, 2015.
21	Justice Vineet Kothari, Judge, High Court of Rajasthan delivered a special lecture to LL.M. students on the topic “International Taxation Law”.	October 30, 2015
22	Prof. Zafar Nomani, Professor of Law, Aligarh Muslim University delivered a special lecture to LL.M. students on the topic “Hypothesis and Research Design”.	October 14, 2015
23	Professor Kanwal D P Singh, Professor of Law Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University (GGSIP) delivered a special lecture to LL.M students on the topic “Shares and Debentures”.	September 19, 2015
24	Dr. Ashley Tellis, Associate Professor, The Banyan Academy of Leadership in Mental Health, Chennai delivered a special lecture to LL.M students on the topic “Gender Question in Jurisprudence”.	September 10, 2015
25	Dr. Kishore Singh, United Nations Special Rapporteur for Right to Education delivered a special lecture to LL.M students on the topic “Right to Education”.	August 26, 2015
26	Professor Upendra Baxi, Professor of Law, University of Warwick, (U.K) delivered a special lecture to LL.M students on the topic “Internal & External threats to Judicial Independence: Demos prudence and ways of Judging the Judges”.	August 19, 2015
27	Professor V.P Nanda, Professor of Law Evans University, Thomson G. Marsh, University of Denver delivered a special lecture to LL.M students on the topic “Global Trade and Human Rights” .	August 14, 2015



28	Professor D. P. Verma, Former Head & Dean, Law School, BHU delivered a special lecture to LL.M students on the topic “Concept of Global Justice in Human Rights Perspective”.	July 17, 2015
29	Professor Upendra Baxi, Professor of Law in Development University of Warwick, UK delivered a special lecture on “Aspect Dawning, The Supreme Court of India in 2014”.	April 24, 2015
30	Ms. Nina P. Nayak, Advocate, Social Worker, member of the Governing Council of Indian Law Institute, New Delhi delivered a Special Lecture on “Laws Relating to Children” .	April 23, 2015
31	Professor (Dr.) Ved P. Nanda, Professor of Law, University of Denver, USA delivered a special lecture on “Sustainable Development and Sustainable Energy”.	April 21, 2015
32	Dr. Shabistan Aquil, Deputy Director (Law), Competition Commission of India delivered a special lecture to LL.M. students on “Biodiversity Act and Plant Variety Act”.	April 17, 2015
33	Professor S.C. Raina, Professor of Law, Faculty of Law, University of Delhi, delivered a lecture on “Relevant topics under the Criminal Procedure Code”.	April 16, 2015
34	Professor Ann Stewart, Professor University of Warwick, UK delivered a lecture on “Gender and Law”.	April 13, 2015
35	Professor Ratna Kapur, Professor of Law, Jindal Global Law School & Faculty at Geneva School of Diplomacy and International Relations delivered a lecture “Undoing Human Rights”.	April 10, 2015
36	Hon’ble Justice P.S. Narayana, former Judge, High Court of Andhra Pradesh and Member, Mahadayi Water Disputes Tribunal delivered a special lecture to LL.M. students on the topic “Bio Diversity Act, Plant Variety Act and Traditional Knowledge: Problems and Prospects” .	April 7, 2015
37	Ms. Elzaan Rossouw, Lecturer of Labour Law, Stellenbosch University, South Africa delivered a special lecture to LL.M. students on the topic “Inadequate Interaction of Work and Family in the South African Labour Law Context” .	April 6, 2015
38	Prof. (Dr.) Marelize Schoeman, Professor of law, University of South Africa (UNISA) Pretoria, South Africa delivered a lecture to the LLM students on the topic “Dealing with Children in Conflict with Law: Retributive vs. Restorative Justice”.	March 30, 2015



39	Prof. Upendra Baxi , Professor of Law, University of Warwick, UK delivered a lecture to the LLM students on the topic “Development and Displacement: Contemporary Debates” .	March 27, 2015
40	Prof. (Dr.) Tracy Hester, Professor of Practice University of Houston Law Center, Houston, Texas and Ms. Linda G.Hester Senior Counsel (Legal), Houston delivered a lecture to the LLM students on the topic “Application of Environment Laws to Emerging Technologies” .	March 17, 2015
41	Prof. (Dr.) Virendra Kumar, Founding Director (Academics), Chandigrah Judicial Academy delivered a lecture to the LLM students on the topic “Doctrine of Basic Structure: Insights on the Constitution (Ninety-Ninth Amendment Act, 2014)” .	March 11,,2015
42	Prof. (Dr.) Stephen P. Marks, Professor, Harvard T.H Chan School of Public Health, Harvard University, Boston delivered a lecture to the LLM on the topic “Proliferation of International Human Rights Instruments”.	February 26, 2015
43	Prof. (Dr.) Armin Rosencranz, an expert on environmental law Stanford University, USA delivered a lecture to the LLM students on the topic “Global Environmental Law and Its Impediments” .	February 12, 2015
44	Dr. Rajesh Sharma, Assistant Professor, City University of Honk Kong delivered a lecture on the topic “Combining Arbitration with Mediation: The Chinese Experience” .	February 17, 2015
45	Prof. Satvinder Jass, Professor, Kings College, London delivered a lecture to the LLM students on the topic “International Refugee Laws”.	February 4, 2015
46	Prof. (Dr.) M.P. Singh, Chancellor, Central University of Haryana visited the Institute on and delivered a lecture on the topic “Rights of Minorities in India” to the LL.M. students of ILI.	November 28, 2014
47	Prof. (Dr.) Upendra Baxi, Professor of Law, University of Warwick, UK visited the Institute and delivered a lecture on “Welfare State and Free Market Economy: Constitutional Imperatives” to the LL.M. students of ILI.	November 20, 2014
48	Prof. (Dr.) Thomas Berg, James L. Oberstar Professor of Law and Public Policy, University of St. Thomas visited the Institute on and delivered a lecture on “Interaction of Law and Religion” to the LL.M. students of ILI. Hon’ble Mr. Justice Madan Lokur was present.	October 14, 2014



49	Prof. (Dr.) P. Ishwara Bhat, Vice Chancellor, National University of Juridical Sciences, Kolkatta visited the Institute on and delivered a lecture on “Comparative Methods in Legal Research” to LL.M. Students of the ILI.	October 1, 2014
50	Gudmundur Eiriksson, Formerly Ambassador, Embassy of Iceland, visited the Indian Law Institute, He has delivered a special lecture to the students of ILI on “International Criminal Court: New Opportunities v. New Challenges”.	September 24, 2014.
51	Dominik Bartsch, Chief of Mission, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, has visited the Indian Law Institute on He delivered special lecture on the topic “Treatment of Refugees in India”.	September 03, 2014.
52	Prof. (Dr.) S.N. Singh, Formerly Dean and Head, Faculty of law, University of Delhi delivered a special lecture on Friday, on the topic “Globalisation and the Concept of State under Article 12 of the Constitution” for the students of LL.M.	August 29, 2014
53	Dr. M. P. Raju, Advocate, Supreme Court of India has delivered a special lecture on Comparative Public Law to the students of LL.M. – One Year (Trimester – I).	August 28, 2014
54	Prof. Ved. P. Nanda, the Director, International Legal Studies Program, University of Denver Sturm College of Law, Denver, Colorado visited the Indian Law Institute from. He delivered special lectures to the LL.M. students of the Institute on the topics “Globalization, Human Rights and Cultural Relativism”; “International Environmental Regime: An Overview”; “International Humanitarian Laws and Human Rights Law: An Overview”; “Rights of Internally Displaced Persons” and “Global Trade, Human Rights and Environment”.	August 4 – 9, 2014
55	Prof. (Dr.) N. R. Madhava Menon, Chancellor, Guru Ghasidas Central University, Bilaspur, Chattisgarh and Founder – Director/Vice - chancellor of NLSIU, Bangalore; WBNUJS, Calcutta, and National Judicial Academy, Bhopal has visited the Indian Law Institute. He delivered introductory lecture to the students of LL.M. – One year Course.	July 21, 2014
56	Professor Nekima Levy-Pounds, Professor of Law, University of St. Thomas School of Law visited the institute and delivered a special lecture on “War on Drugs: Issues Relating to Mass Incarceration in U.S.” to the LL.M. students of ILI.	March 24, 2014



57	Dr. Jean Dreze, Honorary Professor, Delhi School of Economics, New Delhi visited the Institute and delivered a lecture on “Public Action, Legal Entitlements and Social Security” to the LL.M. students of ILI.	March 19, 2014
58	Prof. Raj Bhala, Rice Distinguished Professor, University of Kansas, USA visited the Indian Law Institute and delivered lectures to the LL.M. Students of the ILI. He covered the topics on “Overview of GATT and WTO”, “Women’s Issues in Islamic Law” .	March 11-12, 2014
59	Prof. (Dr.) Siobhan Mullally, Professor, School of Law, University College, Cork, Ireland visited the Institute and delivered a lecture on “ <i>Feminist Legal Theory</i> ” to the LL.M. students of ILI.	February 28, 2014
60	Prof. Jane Winn, Professor of Law, School of Law, University of Washington visited the Institute and delivered a lecture on “E Commerce” to the LL.M. students of ILI.	February 19, 2014
61	Prof. Mark Perry, School of Law, University of New England, Australia visited the Institute on and delivered a lecture on “Biotechnology Regulation and the Production of Food” to the LL.M. students of ILI.	February 4, 2014
62	Professor Alexander Fischer, School of Law, SOAS University of London delivered a special lecture on “Constitutionalization of Affirmative Action: India in Comparative Perspective”.	January 16, 2013
63	Prof. Claude Bruderlein, Director of the Program on Humanitarian Policy and Conflict Research at Harvard University has delivered a special on the topic “Humanitarian Law and Human Rights: Convergence v/s Divergence” .	January 10, 2013
64	Professor Dario Moura Vicente, Professor of Law, University of Lisbon, Portugal and Director of the Institute of Juridical Cooperation delivered a special lecture on “Judicial Review in Europe: A Comparative Analysis”.	February 11, 2013
65	Professor Raymond T. Nimmer, Professor of Law, University of Houston Law Centre delivered a special lecture on “Protection of Digital Content under US Copyright”.	March 14, 2013
66	Dr. M.P. Raju introduced the subject “ <i>Law and Justice in a Globalizing World</i> ” to the LL.M. One year students.	July 19, 2013
67	Shri G.R. Raghvender, Director (Copyright), Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India delivered a lecture to LL.M. students on on the topic “ <i>Amendment 2012 in Copyright Act</i> ”.	August 27 2013



68	Dr. Robert P. Barnidge, Jr. Associate Professor and Assistant Dean, Continuing & Executive Education and Executive Director, Centre for Information Legal studies delivered a lecture to the LL.M. students on the topic " <i>The International Law of Negotiation as a Means of Dispute Settlement</i> ".	September 12 2013
69	Campus debate Rajya Sabha Television under the 'Campus Debate' programme recorded a debate with the LL.M. students of the Indian Law Institute on the topic " <i>Does Juvenile Justice Law and System need a re-look</i> " in the premises of the Institute.	October 11, 2013
70	Mr. Vipin Kumar of Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law, Pubjab delivered a lecture to LL.M. students on the topic " <i>Forms of Business Structures</i> " and " <i>Mismanagement and Winding Up</i> ".	17 th and 18 th October, 2013
71	Mr. Hans Friedrich Schodder, Deputy Chief of Mission, UNHCR delivered lecture on on the topic " <i>Role of UNHCR in Protection of Refugees</i> ".	October 18, 2013
72	Prof. Gurjeet Singh delivered lectures to the LL.M. students on the topics " <i>Methods of Data Collection: Observation, Interview, Questionnaire, Schedules, Case Study etc.</i> " and " <i>Organisation, Interpretation and Analysis of Data</i> ".	10 th , 11 th , 17 th and 18 th October, 2013
73	Prof. Upendra Baxi, Professor of Law, University of Warwick. UK interacted with LL.M. students.	November 28, 2013.
74	Professor David W. Tushaus, J.D., Missouri Western State University, Columbia delivered a lecture on the topic " <i>Clinic Strategies to Improve Legal Education and Promote Social Justice</i> ".	November 26, 2013
75	Mr. Jamie Williamson, ICRC Legal Adviser, Geneva delivered a lecture on the topic " <i>International Humanitarian Law (HL)</i> ".	November 18, 2013
76	Prof. Dr. Ved P. Nanda, Professor of Law, University of Denver, U.S.A. delivered a lecture on the topic " <i>Human Rights and the Post 2015 Development Agenda</i> ". The lecture was followed by a Panel Discussion and launch of a new book on " <i>Fresh Water in International Law</i> " by Mrs. Laurence Boisson de Chazournes, Professor of International law, Faculty of Law, University of Geneva and President of the European Society of International Law (ESIL) sponsored by The CSH Trade, Investment and Development Initiative and the Indian Law Institute. The Panellist include Prof. Ved P. Nanda, Professor of Law,	November 12, 2013



	University of Denver, Prof. Dr. Leila Choukroune, Director of CSH, New Delhi and Prof. (Dr.) Manoj Kumar Sinha, Director, Indian Law Institute.	
77	Mr. Julian Ku, Professor of Law, Hofstra University, USA delivered a talk to LL.M. students on the topic “ <i>Legal Education in USA</i> ”.	November 12, 2013
78	Professor Robert K. Vischer, Dean and Mengler Chair in Law, University of St. Thomas School of Law, Minneapolis, USA delivered a Special Lecture on the topic “ <i>Future of American Legal Education</i> ” and thereafter discuss about his <i>Book on Martin Luther King Jr.</i>	November 8, 2013
79	Prof. Y. S. R. Murthy, Professor/Registrar, Centre for Human Rights Studies Education, O.P. Jindal Global University delivered a special lecture to LL.M students on “ <i>Science and Technology and Human Rights</i> ”.	November 23, 2012
80	Mr. Sanoj Rajan, Academic Head, ICRC delivered a special lecture to LL.M students on “ <i>International Humanitarian Law</i> ”.	November 22, 2012
81	Prof. B. C. Nirmal, Dean, Faculty of Law, Banaras Hindu University delivered a special lecture to LL. M students on “ <i>Emerging Issues in Human Rights</i> ” .	November 21, 2012
82	Dr. Burra Srinivas, Assistant Professor, Faculty of Legal Studies, South Asian University, New Delhi delivered a special lecture to LL.M students on “ <i>Humanitarian Law</i> ”.	November 1 & 2, 2012
83	Mr. Marc Alexander Spitzkat, Director, Rule of Law Programme, Konrad-Adenauer Stiftung delivered a lecture on ‘Recent Decisions of the German Constitutional court in the Context of the European Debt Crises’ to the LL.M. Students on.	September 19, 2012
84	Prof. S. Seshaiyah, Department of Law, Sri Krishnadevaraya University delivered lecture on ‘ <i>Concept of State</i> ’ to the LL.M. Students.	September 11, 2012
85	Prof. J. S. Patil, Vice Chancellor, Karnataka State Law University (KSLU) delivered a lecture on ‘ <i>Alternative Models of Jurisprudence</i> ’ to the LL.M. Students.	September 6, 2012
86	Prof. Claude Bruderlein, Director of the Program on Humanitarian Policy and Conflict Research at Harvard University visited the Institute on. He has served as special adviser to the UN Secretary General, Kofi Annan before joining the Harvard University. Prof. Claude addressed the LL.M. Students.	August 31, 2012
87	Prof. A. K. Awasthi, Head and Dean, Faculty of Law, Lucknow University delivered lecture on ‘ <i>Federalism</i> ’ to the students of LL.M.	August 13, 2012



3.1.7 What percentage of the total budget is earmarked for research? Give details of heads of expenditure, financial allocation and actual utilization.

Total Budget Estimate of the Institute for the year 2015-16 was Rs. 622 Lakh out of which Rs. 238 Lakh was earmarked for research activities.

Details of Utilization of research budget:

Budget Head	Allocation 2015-16 (Rs. In lacs)	Actual Expense 2015-16 (Rs. In lacs)
Salary for Research Associate	225.00	200.00
Seminar/Conference/Workshop & Course Exp.	47.56	24.13
Publication Expenses	12.50	13.10
TOTAL	285.06	237.23
Percentage of Expenditure	45.83 %	40.88 %

3.1.8 In its budget, does the university earmark funds for promoting research in its affiliated colleges? If yes, provide details.

The Institute is a non-affiliating Deemed University.

3.1.9 Does the university encourage research by awarding Post-Doctoral Fellowships/Research Associate ships? If yes, provide details like number of students registered, funding by the university and other sources.

The Institute does not have any post-doctoral fellowships at present

3.1.10 What percentage of faculty have utilized the sabbatical leave for pursuit of higher research in premier institutions within the country and abroad? How does the university monitor the output of these scholars?

Such leave is available.



3.1.11 Provide details of national and international conferences organized by the university highlighting the names of eminent scientists/scholars who participated in these events.

The details of National & International conference is already furnished in 3.1.5. Some of the names of eminent scientists/legal scholars who participated in these events are given below.

S.No.	Seminars/Workshops/Conferences	DATE
1.	Indian Law Institute organized a workshop on “Death and Sex in Criminal Law” [Mr. Justice Dipak Misra, Prof. Shiv Visvanathan, Prof. Upendra Baxi, Prof. B.T.Kaul, Prof. Rukmini Sen, Prof. Ashley Tellis, Prof. Anup Surendranath, Prof. Amit Bindal]	September 26 to October 1, 2016
2.	Workshop for Members and Officials of Legislative Committee, Legislature-Parliament of Nepal [Hon’ble Dr. Justice Arijit Pasayat, Mr. Justice P.S. Narayana, Prof. S.C. Raina, Prof. B.T. Kaul, Mr. Suresh Chandra, ILS and Mr. Govind Goel].	August 21-31, 2016
3.	Two days workshop conducted by the Ministry of Law and Justice, Department of Legal Affairs and Indian Law Institute for Nodal Officers on, “Legal Information Management and Briefing System (LIMBS).	June 28-29, 2016
4.	The Indian Law Institute organised an International Conference on “Human Rights Responsibilities of Business : Emerging Regulatory Trends” [Mr. Justice Dipak Misra, Judge, Supreme Court of India, Mr. Rakesh Munjal, Senior Advocate, Mr. Suresh Chandra, Secretary Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Law and Justice]	June 25, 2016
5.	The Indian Law Institute and the Human Rights and Business Academy (HURBA) organized a summer course on “Business and Human Rights”. [Mr. Justice Dipak Misra, Judge, Supreme Court of India, Mr. Rakesh Munjal, Senior Advocate/Vice President, ILI, Ms. Justine Nolan from UNSW, Australia, Dr. Jernej Letnar Čerňič from European University Institute, Scotland and Prof. (Dr.) Manoj Kumar Sinha, Director. Mr. Justice Anil R. Dave, Judge, Supreme Court of India, Dr. Surya Devanand, Dr. Erika R. George.]	June 20 – July 1, 2016
6.	One Day Seminar and round Table Discussion Indian Law Institute in collaboration with O.P. Jindal Global University (Law School) organised One Day Seminar and Training Programme on, Torture, International Law and Human Rights. [Mr. Justice Arjan Kumar Sikri, Judge Supreme Court of India, Professor (Dr.) Claudio Grossman, Dean, American University Washington College of Law (WCL) & Chair, United Nations Committee against Torture Mr. P.K. Malhotra, Law Secretary]	June 8, 2015



7.	Two Days Workshop for Judicial Officers The Indian Law Institute in collaboration with National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) organised two days training programme for Judicial Officers on the theme “Human Rights: Issues and Challenges”. [Mr. Justice Cyriac Joseph, Former Judge, Supreme Court of India/ Member, NHRC, Judicial officers from different part of the country]	December 20-21, 2014
8.	One Day Workshop on Prosecution Complaint under PMLA The Indian Law Institute in collaboration with the Enforcement Directorate organized One Day Workshop on Prosecution Complaint under Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002. [Mr. Justice Anil R. Dave, Judge].	November 1, 2014
9.	One Day Training Programme The Indian Law Institute in collaboration with the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) organized One Day Training Programme for Functionaries of Old Age Home and Homes under the Juvenile Justice Acton. [Justice D. Murugesan, Former Chief Justice, Delhi High Court].	October 17, 2014
10.	Two Days Training Programme for Prison Officials The Indian Law Institute in collaboration with National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) organised two days training programme for the Prison Officials on the theme “Human Rights: Issues and Challenges”.	September 19-20, 2014
11.	Workshop for officers of Enforcement Directorate One Day Workshop on “Effective Prosecution under PMLA” was conducted jointly by Enforcement Directorate and the Indian Law Institute. [Mr. Justice Madan B. Lokur, Judge, Supreme Court of India, Mr. Justice Anil Kumar, Chairman, Appellate Tribunal (PMLA), Mr. Rajan Katoch, Director of Enforcement Directorate, Dr. Shamsuddin, Mr. A.S. Chandiok, Senior Advocate and former ASG, Mr. Siddarth Luthra, Additional Solicitor General of India and Mr. Karnal Singh, Special Director of Enforcement, Government of India.]	March 29, 2014
12.	Training Programme for Media Personnel A Training Programme for the Media Personnel was organized in collaboration with National Human Rights Commission on the subject “ <i>Media and Human Rights: Issues and Challenges</i> ”. [Mr. Justice K.G. Balakrishnan, Former Chief Justice of India].	December 19, 2013
13.	Training Programme for the Police Officers A Training Programme for the Police officers was organized in collaboration with National Human Rights Commission on the subject “ <i>Police and Human Rights: Issues and Challenges</i> ”. [Mr. Justice K.G. Balakrishnan].	November 29-30 th , 2013
14.	Training Programme for Officers of Military Engineering Service (MES) A Training course on Legal Facets of Human Resource Management was organised by the Indian Law Institute for Military Engineering Service (MES) Officers. [Dr. Justice Arijit Pasayat, Former Judge, Supreme Court of India and Mr. Justice A.K. Sikri, Judge, Supreme Court of India].	September 23-27, 2013



15.	Training Programme for Officers of Enforcement Directorate The Institute conducted a training programme for the Assistant Legal Advisers and Legal Consultants of the Enforcement Directorate. [Mr. Justice P. Sathasivam, Chief Justice of India/ President, ILI, Mr. Gopal Subramaniam, Senior Advocate and former Solicitor General of India, Mr. Siddarth Luthra, Additional Solicitor General of India, Mr. Justice Anil Kumar, Chairman, Appellate Tribunal, PMLA, Mr. M.R. Venkatesh, Chartered Accountant and Economist, Mr. Ram Prasad Mani Tripathi, IRS, Former Director General and Chief Commissioner of Income Tax, Prof. Mool Chand Sharma, Member, Law Commission of India and Mr. Mohan Parasaran, Solicitor General of India].	September 7-11, 2013
16.	Training Programme for the Officers of Tehri Hydro Development Corporation Ltd. was organized by the Indian Law Institute (ILI) [Dr. Justice Arijit Pasayat, Former Judge, Supreme Court of India].	May 6-10, 2013
17.	National Seminar on “ <i>Working of fifty years of the Advocates Act and its Relevancy in the International Market</i> ” at the Indian Law Institute in association with Bar Association, Bar Council of Delhi, Delhi High Court Bar Association organised a National seminar on “ <i>Working of fifty years of the Advocates Act and its Relevancy in the International Market</i> ”. [Smt. Meira Kumar, Hon’ble Speaker of Lok Sabha and Hon’ble Mr. Justice Altamas Kabir, Chief Justice of India].	September 23, 2012
18.	ALIN International Academic Conference- 2012 An International Academic Conference on “Economic Growth and Changes of Corporate Environment in Asia “was organised by the Indian Law Institute (ILI) in collaboration with the Korea Legislation Research Institute (KLRI) at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. [Mr. Manmohan Singh, Hon’ble Prime Minister and Mr. Justice S.H Kapadia, Chief Justice of India].	September 22, 2012
19.	Seminar on “Indian Competition Law in the Global Context” The Indian Law Institute in association with the SAARC LAW India chapter organized a seminar on “ <i>Indian Competition Law in the Global Context</i> ” at Indian Law Institute. [Ms. Suanne Rab Partner, King and Spalding LLP, London]	July 24, 2012



3.2 Resource Mobilization for Research

3.2.1 What are the financial provisions made in the university budget for supporting students' research projects?

At present no such financial assistance is provided for students' research projects.

3.2.3 Provide the following details of ongoing research projects of faculty:

S.No.	Year of Inception/ completion	Year of completion	Name of the Project	Name of the funding agencies	Total Sanctioned Amount
1.	2015	2016	Compendium of Bilateral and Regional Instruments on Extradition and Mutual Legal Assistance for SAARC Countries	United National Development Programme (UNODC)	Rs.5.04 lacs
2.	2015	2016	Compilation of Judicial Pronouncements on Panchayati Raj System in India	Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Govt. of India	Rs. 13.18 lacs
3.	2016	In progress	Infrastructure facilities for Subordinate Judiciaries	Department of Justice, Ministry of Law	Rs. 25 lacs
4.	2012	In progress	Compendium of Terrorism Related Cases and to draft a Model Investigation and Procedural Manual	Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India, National Investigation Agency (NIA)	Rs. 27,61,000

3.2.4 Does the university have any projects sponsored by the industry / corporate houses? If yes, give details such as the name of the project, funding agency and grants received.

Yes, the details are provided in 3.2.3.

3.3 Research Facilities

3.3.1 What efforts have been made by the university to improve its infrastructure requirements to facilitate research? What strategies have been evolved to meet the needs of researchers in emerging disciplines?

The Institute provides all the facilities to the faculties to conduct smooth research. They are provided with separate chambers with ICT facilities. They are provided with the printing facilities, access to online databases. The researchers undertake research in their area of specialization with contemporary issues.

3.3.2 Does the university have an Information Resource Centre to cater to the needs of researchers? If yes, provide details of the facility.

The Institute is primarily a research Institute and its purpose is to promote research activities, the overall structure and design of the institutional infrastructure is such that research is the main function for which all provisions are available. ILI has a Legal Information & Resource Centre attached with its library. It has 8 computers with high end printers

3.3.3 Does the university have a University Science Instrumentation Centre (USIC)? If yes, have the facilities been made available to research scholars? What is the funding allotted to USIC?

ILI is a Legal Research Centre, and does not have USIC.



3.3.4 Does the university provide residential facilities (with computer and internet facilities) for research scholars, post-doctoral fellows, research associates, summer fellows of various academies and visiting scientists (national/international)?

At present, Institute does not provide any residential facilities for the research scholars. However, in case of visiting academicians and researchers ILI provides accommodation facilities in its guest house located in the campus.

3.3.5 Does the university have centres of national and international recognition/repute? Give a brief description of how these facilities are made use of by researchers from other laboratories.

No. Indian Law Institute is premier legal Research Institute with global recognition.

3.4 Research Publications and Awards

3.4.1 Does the university publish any research journal(s)? If yes, indicate the composition of the editorial board, editorial policies and state whether it/they is/are listed in any international database.

Yes, the Institute publish two Journals namely Journal of the Indian Law Institute (JILI) and Annual Survey of Indian Law (ASIL)

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3.4.2 Give details of publications by the faculty:

S. N.	Name of the Faculty	Papers Published		Chapters in Book	Books Published
		National	International		
1.	Prof. (Dr.) Manoj Kumar Sinha Director	32	6	12	10
2.	Prof. (Dr.) S. Sivakumar Professor of Law	11	1	3	2
3.	Prof. (Dr.) Furqan Ahmad Professor of Law	6	-	1	2
4.	Dr. Anurag Deep Associate Professor	16	-	6	-
5.	Dr. Jyoti Dogra Sood Associate Professor	7	-	-	1
6.	Ms. Arya A. Kumar Assistant Professor	7	-	1	-
7.	Ms. Jupi Gogoi Assistant Professor	4	-	2	-
8.	Dr. Vandana Mahalwar Assistant Professor	5	-	1	-
9.	Dr. Susmitha P. Mallaya Assistant Professor	8	-	4	-
10.	Dr. Deepa Kharb Assistant Professor	2	-	1	1
11.	Mr. Stanzin Chostak Assistant Professor	1	-	-	-
12.	Ms. Latika Vashist Assistant Professor	6	-	4	-



3.4.6 What is the official policy of the university to check malpractices and plagiarism in research? Mention the number of plagiarism cases reported and action taken.

ILI has a strict anti-plagiarism Policy. All dissertations submitted both the LL.M. & Ph.D. Programme are checked for plagiarism using Turnitin software.

3.4.7 Does the university promote interdisciplinary research? If yes, how many interdepartmental / interdisciplinary research projects have been undertaken and mention the number of departments involved in such endeavours?

It promotes interdisciplinary research. It currently works on research project relating to “A Study on Case Laws relating to Panchayati Raj in Supreme Court and different High Courts” from the Ministry of Panchayati Raj. Project on “Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Subordinate Judiciary” by Ministry of Law & Justice.

3.4.8 Has the university instituted any research awards? If yes, list the awards.

ILI has not yet instituted any research awards.

3.4.9 What are the incentives given to the faculty for receiving state, national and international recognition for research contributions?

Faculties are encouraged to present their work at national and International Conferences and forums. They are provided with academic leave for the same.

3.5 Consultancy

3.5.1 What is the official policy of the University for Structured Consultancy? List a few important consultancies undertaken by the university during the last four years.

ILI undertakes consultancy projects from different Ministries of Government of India. It has initiated Restatement of Indian Law project of Supreme Court of India. The National Investigation Agency (NIA), Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India has entrusted a project on “Compendium of Terrorism Related cases and to draft a Model



Investigation and Procedural Manual”. The report on the project “Merger of Tribunal in India’ from the Ministry of Law and Justice has already published by the concerned department of Government.

3.5.2 What is the mode of publicizing the expertise of the university for consultancy services? Which are the departments from whom consultancy has been sought?

All the information regarding the ILI, its faculty members (their qualifications and expertise areas), are available on ILI website. Consultancy is sought to work with the Institute.

3.5.3 How does the university utilize the expertise of its faculty with regard to consultancy services?

Whenever the assistance of the Institute is sought for consultancy services, the task is the assigned to qualified faculty members, who are experts in the field.

3.5.4 List the broad areas of consultancy services provided by the university and the revenue generated during the last four years.

Being the research Institute, the major consultancy services are provided basically to the Government departments and Courts. All the consultancy services are break even point oriented programmes but service motivated.

3.6 Extension Activities and Institutional Social Responsibility (ISR)

3.6.1 How does the university sensitize its faculty and students on its Institutional Social Responsibilities? List the social outreach programmes which have created an impact on students’ campus experience during the last four years.

ILI does not feel a need for formal approach to sensitize its faculty or students for their Institutional Social Responsibilities since they are actively involved in ISR. Apart from this ILI has its State Units attached with High Courts of State which undertake Institutional Social Responsibility.



State Units Activities

At present the Institute has its State Units in the following High Courts of the States:

- Andhra Pradesh
- Himachal Pradesh
- Karnataka
- Kerala
- Odisha
- Rajasthan
- Tamil Nadu
- Uttar Pradesh
- Utarakhand
- Assam
- West Bengal
- Maharashtra
- Sikkim
- Gujarat
- Punjab & Haryana
- Jammu & Kashmir
- Chhattisgarh

The following extension activities were organized by some of the above State Units of the Institute.

- *Legal Workshop organized by ILI– Assam State Unit*

For improving the standard of continuing legal education amongst the young advocates, the Indian Law Institute, Assam State Unit, with support from the Gauhati High Court Bar Association, had organized a Workshop cum Training Program on the February 23, 2013 at the Vivekananda Kendra Auditorium Hall, Guwahati. The basic idea behind holding the



workshop was to impart practical training to the young lawyers through an interactive process aimed at enhancing their skills of advocacy with special emphasis on the ethical values of the legal profession.

- *Symposium organized by ILI – Rajasthan State Unit*

The ILI Rajasthan Unit conducted a symposium on the eve International Women Day of on the theme “Gender Just Society and Role of Judiciary” on March 08, 2013. Hon’ble Justice Ms. Nirmaljeet Kaur, Judge Rajasthan High Court delivered key note address. She highlighted various constitutional provisions, legislative measures. She depicted the dynamic and progressive role played by Indian judiciary in attainment of the mission of Gender Justice. Hon’ble Mr. Justice Govind Mathur, the Executive Chairman of ILI Rajasthan Unit, briefly depicted the contribution of judiciary and emphasized for the need to involve civil society in establishment of Gender Just Society, where dignity of women is restored to have dignified role in development of nation. Prof. (Dr.) M. K. Bhandari, member, executing committee of the state unit, introduced the theme. The symposium was attended by hon’ble judges of high court, large number of advocates, members of ILI Rajasthan Units, university teachers and members of civil society.

- *Shri Ram Narain Bishnoi Memorial Lecture – Rajasthan State Unit*

Hon’ble Mr. Justice G.S. Singhvi, Judge, Supreme Court of India delivered Shri Ram Narain Bishnoi Memorial Lecture on the subject “*Constitutional Governance and Citizens*” on May 12, 2013 at Jodhpur organised by Rajasthan State Unit of the Indian Law Institute. Hon’ble Mr. Justice Amitava Roy, Chief Justice, Rajasthan High Court presided over the programme.

- *Seminar on Corporate Social Responsibility and ADR – Orissa State Unit*

A seminar on ‘Corporate Social Responsibility and ADR’ is jointly organised by Indian Law Institute and National Insurance Co. Ltd. at Cuttack on 30.6.2013. The seminar was inaugurated by Hon’ble Mr. Justice A.K. Patnaik, Judge, Supreme Court of India. Hon’ble Dr. Justice Arijit Pasayat, Chairman, Academic Council, ILI presided over the function. Prof. S. Sivakumar, Director Incharge welcomed the participants. Hon’ble Mr. Justice C. Nagappan, Chief Justice Orissa High Court delivered the special address. Vote of thanks was given by Mr. S.C. Das, National Insurance Company Ltd.



The State Unit of Punjab and Haryana was reconstituted on 13.8.2013 with the approval of the Hon'ble President, ILI.

- *Seminar on Corporate Social Responsibility and ADR – Tamil Nadu*

The State Unit of ILI at Tamil Nadu conducted a seminar jointly with ILI, in association with the National Insurance Company Limited on the topic 'Corporate Social Responsibility' and Alternative Dispute Resolution on September 28, 2013.

3.6.2 How does the university promote university-neighbourhood network and student engagement, contributing to the holistic development of students and sustained community development?

Institute encourages students to undertake academic and co-curricular activities. Many of them take classes to the school students as part of their teaching assistance.

Under extension activities, students from the following Law Colleges visited the Institute:

S.No.	Visit	Date of Visit
1	Hooghly Mohsin Law College, Chinsurah, West Bengal	September 29, 2016
2	University of Kashmir, Department of Law, Hazratbal, Srinagar, Kashmir	March 30, 2016
3	Sri Varshney P. G. College, Aligarh	March 20, 2016
4	Faculty of Law of Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Donor's Plaza Campus, Fatehganj, Vadodra	March 03, 2016
5	Faculty of Law of Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Donor's Plaza Campus, Fatehganj, Vadodra	March 03, 2016
6	Manikchand Pahade Law College, Aurangabad, Maharashtra	February 18, 2016
7	Mulund Law College of Commerce, Mumbai	January 20, 2016
8	Faculty of Law of Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Donor's Plaza Campus, Fatehganj, Vadodra	January 4, 2016
9	Swami Shukdevanand Law College, Mumukshu Ashram, Shahjahanpur, Uttar Pradesh	December 21, 2015
10	Nyay Darshan (Para Legal Course) (Centre for Human Rights & Justice) Baroda, Gujarat	October 6, 2015
11	University of Burdwan, Golafbag, Burdwan, West Bengal	September 30, 2015



12	Law College Durgapur District Burdwan, West Bengal	September 29, 2015
13	Escorts of Hooghly Mohsin College (Law), West Bengal	September 16, 2015
14	Bimal Chandra College of Law, Murshidabad	July 28, 2015
15	Guru Nank Dev Regional Campus Jalandhar, Punjab	April 10, 2015
16	Durgapur Institute of Legal Studies, Durgapur, District Burdwan, West Bengal	April 10, 2015
17	M.A.B, Institute of Juridical Science	March 25, 2015
18	New Law College, Mumbai	March 20, 2015
19	K.C Law College, Mumbai	March 19, 2015
20	Bimal Chandra College of Law, West Bengal	March 18, 2015
21	Central India College of Law	March 18, 2015
22	Institute of Law, Jiwaji University, Gwalior	March 03, 2015
23	Vivekanand Education society's college of Law	February 25, 2015
24	Indian Institute of Legal Studies, Darjeeling	February 23, 2015
25	New Law College, Ahmednagar	February 06, 2015
26	Delegation of Norwegian Centre for Human Rights, University of Oslo, Norway	November 12, 2014
27	University of Burdwan, Golapbag, Burdwan	October 28, 2014
28	Durgapur Law College, West Bengal	September 15, 2014
29	Mody University of Science and Technology, Lakshmangarh, Rajasthan	September 09, 2014
30	Right to Education United Nations, Geneva/ New York	September 2, 2014
31	Hoogly Mohsin College, West Bengal	August 27, 2014
32	Bimal Chandra College of Law, Murshidabad	April 4, 2014
33	Erasmus School of Law, Erasmus University of Rotterdam, Netherlands	April 3, 2014
34	Faculty of Law, University of Kashmir, Srinagar	March 04, 2014



35	Deen Dayal College of Law, Muzaffarnagar, U.P	December 11, 2013
36	Mr. Charles R. Sabba, ICRC Legal Advisor, New Delhi	November 18, 2013
37	Department of Law, University of Burdwan, West Bengal	September 25, 2013
38	Law College Durgapur, West Bengal	September 23, 2013
39	Modern College of Law, Mohan Nagar, Ghaziabad, U.P.	September 20, 2013
40	Hoogly Mohsin College, West Bengal	September 16, 2013
41	K. C. Law College, Mumbai	March 13, 2013.
42	G. J. Advani Law College, Mumbai	February 28, 2013.
43	Central India College of Law, Nagpur	February 27, 2013.
44	Durgapur Institute of Legal Studies, Durgapur	February 22, 2013
45	S. K. A. L. E. Law College, Alwar	January 22, 2013
46	Department of Law, the University Of Burdwan, West Bengal	October 12, 2012
47	Bridges Across Borders Southeast Asia Community Legal Education Initiative, USA	October 10, 2012
48	Law College Durgapur, West Bengal	September 24, 2012
49	Bengal Law College, West Bengal	September 24, 2012
50	Mody Institute of Technology and Science, Rajasthan visited the Institute	September 06, 2012

3.6.3 How does the University promote the participation of the students and faculty in extension activities including participation in NSS, NCC, YRC and other National/ International programmes?

N.A.



3.6.4 Give details of social surveys, research or extension work, if any, undertaken by the university to ensure social justice and empower the underprivileged and the most vulnerable sections of society?

Already provided details in 3.6.1.

3.6.5 Does the university have a mechanism to track the students' involvement in various social movements / activities which promote citizenship roles?

ILI track the performance of students on the various projects assigned to them which are monitored by the faculty members.

3.6.6 Bearing in mind the objectives and expected outcomes of the extension activities organized by the university, how did they complement students' academic learning experience? Specify the values inculcated and skills learnt.

Students are framed to become good researchers. Research skills are inculcated in them. Seminar helps them to develop oral speaking skills analytical approach to cases.

3.6.7 How does the university ensure the involvement of the community in its outreach activities and contribute to community development? Give details of the initiatives of the university which have encouraged community participation in its activities.

N.A.

3.6.8 Give details of awards received by the institution for extension activities and/contributions to social/community development during the last four years.

Till now no awards were received by the Institution for extension activities.



3.7 Collaboration

3.7.1 How has the university's collaboration with other agencies impacted the visibility, identity and diversity of activities on campus? To what extent has the university benefitted academically and financially because of collaborations?

The Institute has signed Memorandum of Understanding with the following foreign Universities/ Research Institutions for mutual benefits of faculty and students:-

Korea Legislation Research Institute - South Korea

A Memorandum of Understanding on Legal Information Exchange and Joint Research was signed in January, 2005 by the Korea Legislation Research Institute and the Indian Law Institute for initiating a project to build the Asia Legal Information Network and other activities including exchanges of research publications, databases and human resources and also co-hosting academic conferences and events on the legal information of Asian Countries.

Dean Rusk Centre, University of Georgia - USA

A Memorandum of Understanding to undertake collaborative research activities and to extend other research programmes was signed in April, 2009 by the Dean Rusk Centre (DRC) of the University of Georgia and the Indian Law Institute. The University of Georgia, the Dean Rusk Centre (DRC) and the Indian Law Institute agreed to promote, facilitate and implement cooperation and number of activities including judicial interaction between members of the judiciary, academic and research collaboration, student exchange and organization of joint academic activities.

Harvard University, USA

A Memorandum of Understanding was signed on January 9, 2013 between the Indian Law Institute (ILI) and the Harvard School of Public Health (HSPH), Harvard University, USA to facilitate their collaboration on research, policy development, teaching and professional development on International Human Rights and Humanitarian Law in India.

University of Houston, USA

A Memorandum of Understanding was signed on March 14, 2013 between the Indian Law Institute (ILI) and the University of Houston on behalf of its Law Center (UH) with an



objective to establish a flexible framework for academics, research and other collaboration, specialized courses, as well as to arrange exchange programmes between ILI and UH.

National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)

MOU was also signed with National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) on September 27, 2012 with an objective for both the institutions to coordinate and collaborate in research, extension activities in promotion and implementation of various aspects of human rights.

ILI, in collaboration with National Human Rights Commission has organised various Training Programmes on “**Human Rights – Issues and Challenges**” as below:

- Two days programme for sensitization of Ist class Judicial Officers across India
- Two days programme for sensitization of Judicial Officers across India
- Two days programme for sensitization of Police Personnel across India
- Two days programme for sensitization of Prison Officials across India
- One day programme for sensitization of Media Persons across India
- One day programme for sensitization of Officials of Juvenile and Old age Homes across India.

3.7.2 Mention specific examples of how these linkages promote

- Curriculum development
- Internship
- On-the-job training
- Faculty exchange and development
- Research
- Publication
- Consultancy
- Extension
- Student placement
- Any other (please specify)

The ILI being a research Institute mainly focus on research & publication.



3.7.3 Has the university signed any MoUs with institutions of national/international importance/other universities/ industries/corporate houses etc.? If yes, how have they enhanced the research and development activities of the university?

Already provided in 3.7.

3.7.4 Have the university-industry interactions resulted in the establishment / creation of highly specialized laboratories / facilities?

Any other information regarding Research, Consultancy and Extension, which the university would like to include.

N.A.



CRITERION IV: INFRASTRUCTURE AND LEARNING RESOURCES

4.1. Physical Facilities

4.1.1 What is the policy of the Institution for creation and enhancement of infrastructure that facilitate effective teaching and learning?

ILI constructed its own building opposite to Supreme Court at Bhagwan Das Road, New Delhi on one and a half acre of land. The building has a magnificent structure, having four floors. The ground floor covers the Institute's Library, Conference Halls, Seminar and Class Rooms and chambers for the faculty, research scholars and administrative staff. All class rooms and halls are equipped with latest audio-visual gadgets and lighting arrangements needed for conducting seminars, training programmes and workshops in the Institute. The Institute made renovation of the lobby / reception area, main corridor, meeting room, atrium, mezzanine floor of the Library and terrace of the guest house.

4.1.2 Does the university have a policy for the creation and enhancement of infrastructure in order to promote a good teaching-learning environment? If yes, mention a few recent initiatives.

Yes

- Recruitment of Human Assets
- Procurement of latest technique
- Latest IT Infrastructure
- Renovation and Modernization

4.1.3 How does the university create a conducive physical ambience for the faculty in terms of adequate research laboratories, computing facilities and allied services?

ILI has provided fully furnished independent faculty rooms to the faculties equipped with computer, photocopier-cum-printers, internet connection. ILI has subscribed many online legal databases which can be accessed by the faculties from their chambers.



4.1.4 Has the university provided all departments with facilities like office room, common room and separate rest rooms for women students and staff?

Yes, ILI has provided adequate facilities in terms of infrastructure and other amenities to faculty, staff and students. The teaching staff and administrative staff share responsibilities and work in consonance with each other. Intercom facility has been provided in the offices of staff and chambers of the faculty.

4.1.5 How does the university ensure that the infrastructure facilities are disabled-friendly?

Indian Law Institute campus has been disabled friendly.

4.1.6. Does the university offer medical facilities for its students and teaching and non-teaching staff on campus?

Yes, ILI offers medical facilities to its students and teaching and non-teaching staff

4.2 Library as a Learning Resource

4.2.1 Does the library have an Advisory Committee? Specify the composition of the committee. What significant initiatives have been taken by the committee to render the library student/user friendly?

Yes, Advisory Committee for Library is Library Committee.

Composition of Library Committee: There is a ten-member Library Committee. Hon'ble Judge of the Supreme Court of India is the Chairman of the Committee and Hon'ble judges of various High Courts and prominent academicians are members of the Committee. Registrar, ILI is the Secretary of the Committee.

The Library Committee extends approvals for the procurement of Books, journals and other documents. With the approval and consideration of the Hon'ble Committee, the Library has built up a good collection of books, journals, e-resources.

An Institutional Repository has also been set up for the optimum utilization of research publications brought by the Indian Law Institute. Besides this, Library is well equipped with



OPAC/KIOSK, All-in-one computers and heavy-duty printers for providing better services to its readers.

The Library Committee is responsible to constitute the rules, regulations, amendments and welcomes suggestions & advices (if any).

4.2.2 Provide details of the following:

- Total area of the library (in Sq.Mts.) : 800 sq. mtrs.
- Total seating capacity : Approx 100
- IT Zone : Yes, Facility has been provided with the set up of LIRC
- Working hours (on working days, on holidays, before examination, during examination, during vacation)

January - December (Except June):

Monday – Friday : 9:00 am to 8:00 pm
 Saturday : 10:00 am to 5:30 pm
 Sunday : 10:00 am to 4:00 pm

June (vacation)

Monday – Friday : 9:00 am to 5:30 pm
 Saturday : 10:00 am to 5:30 pm
 Sunday : Closed

- Access to differently abled users: Yes, JAWS talking Software and one Instant Reader (Scanner) has been procured.

4.2.3 Give details of the library holdings:

- Print (books, back volumes and theses) : 78,000 Approx.
- Average number of books added during the last three years : 1608
- Non Print (Microfiche, AV) : No
- Electronic (e-books) : 212 Approx.
- Special collections (e.g. text books, reference books, standards, patents) : Yes, Indian Law Reports, Dominion law Reports, Moore's Indian Appeal, English Reports etc.
- Book Banks : No
- Question Banks: : Yes, Available at the website of the Institute
 link:<http://ili.ac.in/qpapers.htm>



4.2.4 What tools does the library deploy to provide access to the collection?

- OPAC : Yes
- Electronic Resource (e-journals) : Yes
- Federated searching tools to search articles in multiple databases : Yes (Trial basis)
- Library Website : Yes

4.2.5 To what extent is ICT deployed in the library? Give details with regard to

- Library automation : Yes
- Total number of computers for general access : 22
- Total numbers of printers for general access : 04
- Internet band width speed : 1GBPS (NKN Link)
- Institutional Repository : Yes
- Content management system for e-learning : Yes
- Participation in resource sharing networks/consortia (like INFLIBNET) : Yes

4.2.6 Provide details (per month) with regard to

- Average number of walk-ins : 100
- Average number of books issued/returned : 475
- Ratio of library books to students enrolled : PH.D:02 books for 14 days
LL.M:02 books for 14 days
PG Diploma: 01 book for 14 days
- Average number of books added during the last four years : 3476
- Average number of login to OPAC : 30
- Number of IT (Information Technology) literacy trainings organized : As per requirement of enrolled students, training/interactive sessions are organized for different databases such as Westlaw, SCC Online, Manupatra, JSTOR etc.



4.2.7 Give details of specialized services provided by the library with regard to

• Manuscripts	:	No
• Reference	:	Yes
• Reprography/Scanning	:	Yes
• Inter-library Loan Service	:	Yes
• Information Deployment and Notification	:	Yes
• OPAC	:	Yes
• Internet Access	:	Yes
• Downloads	:	Yes
• Printouts	:	Yes
• Reading list/ Bibliography compilation	:	Yes
• In-house/remote access to e-resources	:	Yes
• User Orientation	:	Yes
• Assistance in searching databases	:	Yes
• INFLIBNET/IUC facilities	:	No

4.2.8 Provide details of the annual library budget and the amount spent for purchasing new books and journals.

For the Financial Year 2015-2016, the library budget was Rs. 25,00000.00 (Rs. Twenty-Five lakhs). The library expenditure was:

Books/Journals/databases/e-Resources: Rs. 23,71,251.00 (Rs. Twenty-three lakhs seventy-one thousand two hundred and fifty-one only)

4.2.9 What initiatives has the university taken to make the library a ‘happening place’ on campus?

Library is well equipped with enormous wealth of information comprising of print materials on Jurisprudence, Judicial Process, Constitutional Law, Intellectual Property Right Law, Public International Law, Environmental Law, Human Rights, Criminal Law, International Business Transactions, Maritime Law, Laws of the European Community, and laws of the ASEAN nations.



The services are provided in a very user-friendly way with the help of OPAC and WEB OPAC. Students browse various research materials through Wi-Fi facility and with assistance of qualified and helpful library staff.

4.2.10 What are the strategies used by the library to collect feedback from its users? How is the feedback analysed and used for the improvement of the library services?

Feedback from Students and faculty members is taken on regular basis to provide better services to the readers and research community. Further approval is taken from the competent authority to implement such feedback/suggestions.

4.2.11 List the efforts made towards the infrastructural development of the library in the last four years.

- Mezzanine Floor: Up gradation of Mezzanine, floor with more reading space.
- Reading Hall: Furniture has been replaced. The current arrivals are displayed at the entrance. The reference material and the periodicals are displayed to facilitate the readers in the main reading hall.
- Recently main reading hall has been equipped with LED Lighting.
- LED Monitor displaying the collection, facilities, services, and activities of the library has been installed at the entrance of the library.

4.3.1 IT INFRASTRUCTURE

IT Service Management: The IT services are managed through centralized data Centre established in the Institute. In the Data Centre / Server Room the following IT services are managed:

- Network Security Firewall.
- External Storage for data backup
- Dell Servers.

Information Security: The information security of the Institute is managed and controlled by **Cyberoam CR-200iNG**. This Model of Cyberoam is equipped with good modules like Anti Malware, Anti-Spam, Web and Application Filter and Intrusion Prevention System to control of any kind of Malicious activity.



Risk Management:

In case of power issue the risk management of the equipment is managed by Centralized online and off line UPS installed at various places. The Risk management in case of user data is being maintained by installing the Quick Heal Antivirus software in every computer. These Computers are regularly checked for the updating of definition of Antivirus. In case of Physical Security of computer, every computer is slicked with a sticker on CPU with seal on it and administratively controlled by putting the Administrative password.

Software Asset Management:

Presently the Institute is using all the necessary licensed software on the computers. The main software's in used are Windows 7, Windows 8, Windows 10 (Pre Installed), Ms Office, Window servers 2008, Coral Draw, Photo shop, Adobe Acrobat Reader, Adobe Photoshop, on educational prices.

4.3.2 Institute Computing details i.e. Hardware and Software**(A) Desktops**

SI No	Name of Brand	Configuration in Detail	Total Qty
01	HP All-in-One Elite One 800	Intel Core-i5 3470 , RAM 4GB, HDD 500GB with Windows 8 Professional	04
02	HP Compaq Elite 8300	Intel Core-i7 3770 , RAM 4GB, HDD 500GB with Windows 7 Professional	16
03	Dell Optiplex 990	Intel Core i-3, RAM 2GB, HDD 320GB with Windows 7 Professional	10
04	Dell Optiplex 760	Intel core 2 Duo 2.93 Ghz,2 GB RAM,160 GB HDD,	20
05	Dell Optiplex 360	Intel Dual Core 2.20 Ghz, 1 GB RAM, 160 GB HDD.	05
06	HCL Infinity 1230	Intel P-IV 2.80 Ghz , 1 GB RAM, and 160 HDD.	19
07	HP Compaq DX7200/ 6120	Intel P-IV 2.80 Ghz , 1 GB RAM, and 80 HDD	06
08	KIOSK	For the Use of Library	02
TOTAL			82



(B) Laptops

SI No	Name of Brand	Configuration in Detail	Total Qty
01	Dell Vostro 1520	Intel Core-i5 3470 , RAM 4GB, HDD 500GB with Windows 8 Professional	15
TOTAL			15

(C) Servers

SI No	Name of Brand	Configuration in Detail	Total Qty
01	Dell Power Edge 2950 Server	Intel Xeon (R) Cpu E5430 @ 2.66Ghz (2Processor), Ram 8GB , Hard disk 300GBx4 DVD Writer Windows Server 2008 (Enterprise)	03
TOTAL			03

4.3.4 Licensed Software Detail:

Sl. No.	Name of the Software
01	Windows 7 Operating System
02	Windows 8 Operating System
03	Windows 10 Operating System
04	Windows Vista
05	Ms Office2007 for windows
06	Window Server 2008
07	Coral Draw
08	Adobe Photoshop

09	Page Maker
10	Adobe Reader
11	Tally 10.0
12	Pay Plus
13	Lib-Sys
14	Anti Viruses
15	JAWS Audio Visual Reader for PH Students

Computer Student Ratio:

Desktop Computers 1: 3 [22 plus computers for 70 students]

Laptop 1:1 (Each student is required to have its own laptop).

Dedicated Computing Facilities: - The Campus of Indian Law Institute is fully Wi-Fi enabled and providing the access of Internet to Faculty, Staff and Students. The Facility of Wi Fi is also extended to the visitors and Scholars through proper authentication and verification. Intranet facility of the Institute is providing the latest notification and daily updates to staff and Students. 24x7 internet connectivity with 1000Mbps (1:1) from NKN through MTNL is provided using optical fiber backbone covering departments, student and staff through Wired & wireless internet connectivity.

LAN Facility: Local Area Network (LAN) of the Institute is providing the centralized storage and sharing of data among the various users. Currently this facility is extended through the counter and server installed in Server room. The institute is also maintaining some Network Shared Printers which are sharing the printing jobs among the various users through Intranet.



4.3.5 Proprietary Software: IT Section has in-house designed the various applications and software's as mentioned below.

1. **Off Campus Access:** - This application is designed to provide the off campus access to Institute subscribed E-databases, E-books and other useful recourses to the Hon'ble Judges of Supreme Court, Hon'ble Judges of High Courts, Faculty and students.
2. **Online IT Fault Booking:** - This application is used for booking the IT related Faults and can check the status of fault. This application can only access through Intranet of the Institute.
3. **Asset Management:** - This Application is used to maintain all the **Institute** IT related assets. This application is as similar to Inventory Management System and further enhancement to its features are under process.
4. **Intra-Web Mail:** - This application is used to send the e-mails to all the **internal** users for sharing the data and receiving the feedback with unlimited user space.

Third Party Software: This Institute is using the "Online Admission Portal" from Master's Software Nagpur. This software is useful for receiving and managing the online applications for various courses i.e Ph.D, LL.M, PG Diploma's and online certificate Course's

Number of Computers with Internet Facility: All the Computers of the Institute are connected with LAN and the internet facility. At present the total numbers of computers are around 100 (approx.)

4.3.6 Institutional plans and strategies for deploying and upgrading the IT-infrastructure and associated facilities.

- Up gradation of fiber connectivity in the campus.
- New Chassis Blade Servers and Hi End Storage Devices for the
- Security of sensitive data has been purchased.
- Up gradation of Firewall / UTM
- Purchase of Core switch with Management software.
- Purchase of Wireless controller.



4.3.7 Technologies deployed by the Institute in enhancing student learning and Evaluation during the last four years.

The Institute providing the internet connectivity to all Classrooms, Guest house Library and other areas with 1G speed through fiber optic cables. Internet Wi-Fi Facility for the students in and around the campus is provided so that they can easily access online learning resources. All the schedules, programmes, curriculum, daily notices, Seminar information etc. given by the teachers are available on Intranet. With the help of this technology the Institute reduced the printing cost of notices.

In order to meet the future challenges, the Institute is going to implement ERP modules as per the need and requirement. These modules will help to maintain the complete databases of Students and Staff through the online mode. This will also provide the file tracking system for e-governance, Document management, work flow management, Personnel Advance Management System, Examination System Automation System including end-to-end solution for all examination related activities' such as, generation of hall tickets, examination scheduling and management, fee management, result preparation, publishing of results on Internet, and degree printing will be included.

4.3.8 IT facilities available to individual Faculty for effective teaching and Quality research.

To improve teaching and research quality, All the faculty member of Institute has been provided with the desktop computers in their offices and Laptop whenever away from office. These computers are connected to Internet through wired or Wi-Fi mode. Intranet facility is available to each faculty at all time. The Individual / Shared printers are also provided to the faculty to get the print out.

4.3.9 ICT enabled classrooms/learning spaces available within the Institute and their utilization for enhancing the quality of Teaching

All the class rooms are ICT enabled and installed with the Wi-Fi switches, Multimedia Projectors and dedicated sound system. All the class rooms and lecture halls are connected through internet and WiFi LAN facility.



4.3.10 How are the faculty assisted in preparing computer - aided teaching - Learning materials? What are the facilities available in the institute for such initiatives?

To develop and equip teachers and to enhance learning of students and create learner-centric classroom processes through the use of technology, training programmes have been organized, from time to time for teachers. This training helps the teachers to use Computer and other application much more efficiently.

4.3.11 Maintenance of computer and their accessories

For the maintenance of Computer, their accessories and other IT equipment's, the Institute has appointed and outsourced qualified IT staff. The computers, Printers, Laptop, Projectors, Sound system, LAN networking, IP exchange IP cameras, Wi-Fi, Internet, Servers, Conferencing system, Software up gradation, Firewall etc. are maintained by the IT department of the Institute.

4.3.12 Provision made in annual budget to update, deployment and maintenance of computers in the Institute

The IT facilities are also provided by the Institute under UGC additional assistance scheme to the Universities (XII plan). The Institute has also made budgetary provision for annual maintenance of network and computers and other equipments. The details of budget are as under:

SI No	Expenditure Budget Head	2016-17
01	Purchase of Desktop and Laptop Computer, electronic items and Software	20,00,000
02	I.T. connectivity Services & IT Infrastructure (including annual maintenance up-gradation Internet services)	10,00,000

Note: In addition to above, the Institute has taken 1 Gbps connection (NKN) on payment of onetime payment of Rs.60.00 lacs for 10 year under the NME-ICT Project of MHRD, Govt. of India.



4.3.13 What plans has been envisioned for the gradual transfer of teaching and learning from closed Institute information network to open environment?

To pursue the above said plan the Institute IT department is maintaining and providing the assistance through a Cisco based Video conferencing solution installed in the plenary hall. Video Conferencing System extending the support by broadcasting the lectures/Conferences/Workshops, delivered by the Eminent Professors and Experts. This facility is also used by the Institute for conducting the Interview for recruitment of faculty /staff.

4.4 Maintenance of Campus Facilities

4.4.1 Does the university have an estate office / designated officer for overseeing the maintenance of buildings, class-rooms and laboratories? If yes, mention a few campus specific initiatives undertaken to improve the physical ambience.

Yes, ILI has a full-time permanent designated staff as caretaker to look after the estate of the Institute under General Administration.

The building of the ILI has been constructed by the C.P.W.D. Government of India. Maintenance of building is also looked after by the C.P.W.D. They have the expert and experienced staff to handle the construction and maintenance projects from top level to junior level. Renovation of the building has been done recently.

4.4.2 How are the infrastructure facilities, services and equipments maintained? Give details.

The infrastructural maintenance is supervised by General Administration through caretaker. Electrician and plumber, gardeners are also appointed by the Institute who take care of the infrastructure and maintains a clean and healthy environment. For the maintenance of the computers and other electronic equipment the Institute has appointed IT staff and also hired I.T. outsourced services. Annual Maintenance Contract is also given to the respective agencies.

Any other information regarding Infrastructure and Learning Resources which the university would like to include.

- Renovation and Modernization
- Adoption of latest IT infrastructure
- Adoption of latest Teaching Technique etc.



CRITERION V: STUDENT SUPPORT AND PROGRESSION

5.1 Student Mentoring and Support

5.1.1 Does the university have a system for student support and mentoring? If yes, what are its structural and functional characteristics?

ILI recognizes that students need constant support and mentoring and hence, has devised a mechanism which involves faculty and student peer group involvement.

Structural and functional characteristics of student support and mentoring

- The institute website provides all information to the students as well as to their parents about the activities which take place in the institute.
- The institute has the facility of Intra-net to provide all relevant information about their academic and extracurricular activities.
- The online database links are provided on the intra-net. The students can also access them sitting anywhere in the institute.
- Institute has further made arrangements of remedial classes for academically weaker students by way to individual or group classes depending on the nature of requirement
- To support the students with financial assistance, the institute also provides scholarships to the students every year.
- Faculty members listen to individual problems of the students and attempts to resolve their problems.

5.1.2 Apart from classroom interaction, what are the provisions available for academic mentoring?

Besides classroom interaction, the students are motivated to attend seminars, workshops, access to library for their academic boost. All the faculty member offers considerable time to students on discussions on Research papers and subject assignments. Weekly Wednesday seminars help the students to create the critical thinking and improves their oratory and research skills as well.



5.1.3. Does the university have any personal enhancement and development schemes such as career counselling, soft skill development, career-path-identification, and orientation to well-being for its students? Give details of such schemes.

Every batch is offered with orientation programmes in the beginning of course for career identification. Students also get to interact with legal luminaries and eminent academicians on regular basis by way of lectures and discussions.

5.1.4. Does the university provide assistance to students for obtaining educational loans from banks and other financial institutions?

The institute guides the students to obtain loans from nationalized banks. The Institute provides all helps to the weaker section of society as per prevailing government rules.

5.1.5. Does the university publish its updated prospectus and handbook annually? If yes, what are the main issues / activities / information included / provided to students through these documents? Is there a provision for online access?

Institute publishes an updated Prospectus every year. The information contained in it include profile of the Institute, message from Director, Courses/ programme offered and their eligibility criterion, academic regulations, academic calendar, annual fees programme-wise, details about faculty, information about infrastructure and other facilities.

Apart from this, a quarterly Newsletter is also published by the institute, which highlights activities of the institutes including special lectures, research projects, academic activities, research publications. E-learning courses, legislative trends, faculty news, faculty achievements and case comments.

Yes, there is a provision for online access to prospectus and newsletter both.



6. Specify the type and number of university scholarships / freships given to the students during the last four years. Was financial aid given to them on time? Give details (in a tabular

2012-13 (Merit Scholarship)

S. No.	Name & Roll No.
1.	Mr. Samarth Agrawal (05/ILI/LL.M./2011)
2.	Ms. M. Deepika Priyadarshini (13/ILI/LL.M./2011)
3.	Mr. Amit Raj Agarwal (19/ILI/LL.M./2012
4.	Ms. Aditi Dalakoti (8/LL.M./ILI/2012)

2013-14 (Merit-cum-means Scholarship)

S. No.	Name & Roll No.
1.	Mr. Prakash Sharma (27/ILI/LL.M.- 1 Yr./2013)
2.	Mr. Ram Chandra Oran (21/ILI/LL.M.- 1 Yr./2013)

2013-14 (Merit Scholarship)

S. No.	Name & Roll No.
1.	Ms. Harshita Vatsayan (10/ILI/LL.M.- 2 Yr./2013)
2.	Ms. Anisha Johny (21/ILI/LL.M.- 2 Yr./2013)

2014-15 (Merit-cum-means Scholarship)

S. No.	Name & Roll No.
1.	Mr. Syed Ansari A (12/ILI/LL.M.- 1 Yr./2014)
2.	Mr. Paritosh Shukla (02/ILI/LL.M.- 1 Yr./2014)
3.	Ms. Sania Aftab (38/ILI/LL.M.- 2 Yr./2014)

2014-15 (Merit Scholarship)

S. No.	Name & Roll No.
1.	Mr. Nikhil Ranjan (13/ILI/LL.M.- 1 Yr./2014)
2.	Mr. Jasvir Singh (01/Ili/LL.M.- 1 Yr./2014)



2015-16 (Merit-cum-means Scholarship)

S. No.	Name & Roll No.
1.	Ms. Neema Noor Mohamed (23/ILI/LL.M.- 1 Yr./2015)
2.	Mr. Naveen Chandra Sharma (27/ILI/LL.M.- 1 Yr./2015)

2015-16 (Merit Scholarship)

S. No.	Name & Roll No.
1.	Ms. Bhavya Nain (09/ILI/LL.M.- 1 Yr/2015)
2.	Ms. Satinder Kaur (05/ILI/LL.M.- 1 Yr./2015)

5.1.7 What percentage of students receive financial assistance from state government, central government and other national agencies (Kishore Vaigyanik Protsahan Yojana (KVPY), SN Bose Fellow, etc.)?

The Institute receives financial assistance from the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, State Governments for the students belonging to SC/ST/Minority.

5.1.8 Does the university have an International Student Cell to attract foreign students and cater to their needs? NA

Administration directly deals with queries relating with admission of foreign students.

5.1.9 Does the university provide assistance to students for obtaining educational loans from banks and other financial institutions?

The Institute provides the assistance to the students in case of financial need and also guides the students to obtain loans from nationalised banks.



5.1.10 What types of support services are available for

- overseas students
 - physically challenged / differently-abled students
 - SC/ST, OBC and economically weaker sections
 - students participating in various competitions/conferences in India and abroad
 - health centre, health insurance etc.
 - skill development (spoken English, computer literacy, etc.)
 - performance enhancement for slow learners
 - exposure of students to other institutions of higher learning/ corporate/business houses, etc.
 - publication of student magazines
- Students from SC/ST/ OBC and economically weaker sections – As per Government of India and UGC rules applicable.
 - Students with physical disabilities – All facilities as per Government of India & UGC rules applicable.
 - Overseas students – All supports in settling them with local situation and environment
 - Skill development – The Institute is providing computer support to each student for in computer labs and access to wi-fi is available to enhance their overall knowledge.
 - Publications – Institute is publishing periodical Newsletter for benefit of students.

5.1.11 Does the university provide guidance and/or conduct coaching classes for students appearing for Civil Services, Defence Services, NET/SET and any other competitive examinations? If yes, what is the outcome?

The Institute provides guidance to the students through their faculty for appearing in various competitive examination. At present no separate coaching classes for students are conducted.



5.1.12 Does the university have a registered Alumni Association? If yes, what are its activities and contributions to the development of the university?

The Institute is considering to register alumni association.

5.1.13 Does the university have a student grievance redressal cell? Give details of the nature of grievances reported. How were they redressed?

Yes, Grievance Redressal cell functions round-the-year and students can address their grievance in writing to the faculty, concerned section.

5.1.14 Does the university promote a gender-sensitive environment by (i) conducting gender related programmes (ii) establishing a cell and mechanism to deal with issues related to sexual harassment? Give details.

Yes, the Institute promotes a Gender sensitive environment. As a part of some of its activities, the institute has invited legal luminaries and prominent activists to deliver lectures on issues of importance relating to gender.

5.1.15 Is there an anti-ragging committee? How many instances, if any, have been reported during the last four years and what action has been taken in these cases?

The ragging is strictly prohibited in the Institute. There is no ragging incident reported in the Institute.



5.1.16 How does the university elicit the cooperation of all its stakeholders to ensure the overall development of its students?

Yes, the institute does elicit the cooperation of all its stakeholder to ensure overall development of students by way of faculty meetings, regular redressal meetings of any grievance.

5.2 Student Progression

5.2.1 What is the student strength of the university for the current academic year? Analyse the Programme-wise data and provide the trends for the last two years.

Course	Session 2014-15 (No. of Students)	Session 2015-2016 (No. of Students)
Ph.D	05	03
LL.M.	62	62
Post Graduate Diploma Course	191	260

5.2.2 What is the programme-wise completion rate during the time span stipulated by the university?

There are no candidates who have not completed the course. However, few students withdrew their candidature from the course.



5.2.3 Provide details regarding the number of Ph.D. degree awarded.

Ph.D. Degree Awarded

Sl No.	Year of Award	Roll No.	Name of the Candidate
1.	2010	ILI/Ph.D./2005/01	Mr. N. Dashrath
2.	2011	ILI/Ph.D./2005/04	Ms. Versha Vahini
3.	2011	ILI/Ph.D./2006/02	Ms. Anchal Dua
4.	2012	ILI/Ph.D./2005/02	Mr. Kausar Edappagath
5.	2013	ILI/Ph.D./2009/01	Mr. Vikrant Narayan Vasudeva
6.	2014	ILI/Ph.D./2005/03	Ms. Pratima Sharma
7.	2015	ILI/Ph.D./2006/02	Shri T.K. Viswanathan

5.3 Student Participation and Activities**5.3.1 List the range of sports, cultural and extracurricular activities available to students. Furnish the programme calendar and provide details of students' participation.**

Students are encouraged to attend the Seminar, workshops and lectures of eminent academicians. Wednesday Panel discussion, a faculty-student initiative, is a forum for deliberation on contemporary legal issues.

5.3.2 How does the university involve and encourage its students to publish materials like catalogues, wall magazines, college magazine, and other material? List the major publications/ materials brought out by the students during the last four academic sessions.

ILI Law Review is a peer reviewed academic journal which receive editorial support from the students.

5.3.3 Does the university have a Student Council or any other similar body? Give details on its constitution, activities and funding.

Formation of the Student Council is in progress.



CRITERION VI: GOVERNANCE, LEADERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT

6.1 Institutional Vision and Leadership

6.1.1 State the vision and the mission of the university.

Vision & Mission

Legal education in India faces lot of challenges because of the impact of Globalisation. There is a need for reforming legal education in order to make it as an instrument of social reforms. ILI was founded in December 1956 with the vision to cultivate the science of law and promote advanced studies and research in law as one of its objectives. The founders of ILI were among the most capable minds and visionaries in the field of law. The contribution made by the Institution towards the development of legal profession in India stand testimony to this fact.

In order to meet its commitment towards the advancement of legal education in India, the primary vision is to create good researchers who will in turn contribute substantially for the reforms in legal sector. It also aims to produce good research work in the challenging area of law. Our sincere endeavour will be to produce quality research work in law and train the students the art of research.

6.1.2 Does the mission statement define the institution's distinctive characteristics in terms of addressing the needs of the society the students it seeks to serve, the institution's tradition and value orientations, its vision for the future, etc.?

Yes, the mission statement reflects the objectives of the ILI, which is committed to cultivate the science of law and promote advanced studies and research in law. The broad objectives of ILI are enumerated as follows:

- (a) To cultivate the science of law, and to promote advanced studies and research in law and its administration;
- (b) To promote the reform of administration of justice and of law and its health/development suitable to the social, economic and other needs of the people;
- (c) To promote the reform of administration of justice and of law and its health/development suitable to the social, economic and other needs of the people;
- (d) To promote the clarification, simplification and systematization of law;
- (e) To encourage and conduct investigations in legal and allied fields;



- (f) To promote the diffusion of the knowledge of law and its administration and principles on which they are based;
- (g) To promote the improvement of legal education, and to impart instruction in law and allied fields;
- (h) To publish studies, treatises, books, periodicals, reports and other literature relating to law and allied fields;
- (i) to undertake documentation of important legal and allied materials;
- (j) to institute and maintain libraries;
- (k) To co-operate with other societies, institutions and organizations, national and international, in the pursuit of all or any of the above objects;
- (l) To constitute or cause to be constituted regional offices at convenient centres in India to promote the activities of the Institute.

6.1.3 How is the leadership involved?

- **in ensuring the organization's management system development, implementation and continuous improvement?**
- **in interacting with its stakeholders?**
- **in reinforcing a culture of excellence?**
- **in identifying organizational needs and striving to fulfill them?**

ILI is established in December, 1956. It was established as an autonomous body registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. The continuous endeavor to make further improvements resulted in recognition of ILI as a Deemed University in the year, 2004. It is further trying to incorporate provisions and amendments wherever required by the competent bodies/authorities. The functioning of the ILI is guided by the various stakeholders who have something to do with the functioning of the Institute. It has Academic Council, Finance Committee, Executive Committee and Governing Council. Further, the interaction with the various stakeholders during the academic exercises like teaching, research, and other activities are undertaken by the Institute Administration with the help of specially constituted Committees.

To reinforce the culture of excellence, ILI follows academic calendar where the required subjects are judiciously allocated to the teachers for teaching and there is a special emphasis on teaching methodology. Excellence in research is acquired through



participation of ILI and its faculty members in terms of engaging with various research projects in collaboration with various government departments including National Human Rights Commission and other organs of government. The approach is to generate a vibrant academic ambience to promote the culture of excellence in all the activities. In the beginning of the financial year organizational needs and their fulfillment is assessed with the help of concerned officials.

6.1.4 Were any of the top leadership positions of the university vacant for more than a year? If so, state the reasons.

No.

6.1.5 Does the university ensure that all positions in its various statutory bodies are filled and meetings conducted regularly?

Yes

All the meetings of the committees are being conducted within the time schedule.

6.1.6 Does the university promote a culture of participative management?

The participative management culture is always promoted in the ILI. Faculties are nominated to the various committees by rotation.

6.1.7 Give details of the academic and administrative leadership provided by the university to its affiliated colleges and the support and encouragement given to them to become autonomous.

ILI does not have any affiliated College.

6.1.8 Have any provisions been incorporated / introduced in the University Act and Statutes to provide for conferment of degrees by autonomous colleges?

No. ILI provides for conferment of degrees by the ILI itself. It does not have any autonomous colleges.



6.1.9 How does the university groom leadership at various levels? Give details.

In order to groom the leadership at various levels, the responsibilities in academic and administration is disseminated at all the levels. In the academics, the individual faculties are given autonomy to take decisions with regard to organize seminars, workshops, conferences etc. They are provided with academic freedom to undertake writing of books, articles etc. In administration, the existing structure is facilitated in such a way so as to develop useful proposals to bring innovation in governance.

6.1.10 Has the university evolved a knowledge management strategy? If yes, give details.

Yes, ILI has recruited faculty members who have outstanding credentials. It continues to take new challenges, re-visit, re-visioning and reshaping the research strategies from time to time.

6.1.11 How are the following values are reflected the functioning of the university?

- **Contributing to national development**
- **Fostering global competencies among students**
- **Inculcating a sound value system among students**
- **Quest for excellence**

ILI is the premier legal research institute in India. It contributes by producing excellent research work on one side and contributing the good researchers for the country. Many of the students are presently working as judicial officers in country, academicians etc. The curriculum is designed considering the changes in the law and students are continuously engaged in writing research papers and doing research work. The students are imbued with sound ethical and moral values while teaching the course curriculum. Special lectures, workshops, seminars, help them to acquire sound knowledge of law. The students of this Institute have proved their excellence and many are experts of law field.



6.2 Strategy Development and Deployment

6.2.1 Does the university have a perspective plan for development? If yes, what aspects are considered in the development of policies and strategies?

- Vision and mission
- Teaching and learning
- Research and development
- Community engagement
- Human resource planning and development
- Industry interaction
- Internationalization

The perspective plan of the Institute is based on the objectives of the Institute. The key area in perspective plan relates to research, teaching and consultancy extended activities. All these components are developed. The vision is to further improve the quality of education and research of the student. Moreover, the aim is creation of an environment of learning and research aptitude in students and teachers by exploring available resources apart from class room teaching. The thrust is to improve the quality of research at different levels by maintaining the standards. ILI encourages the faculty members to participate in various faculty development programmes which enable the faculty to learn new and innovative methods of teaching and research which will help them to effectively engage with the student community.

6.2.2 Describe the university's internal organizational structure and decision making processes and their effectiveness.

The authorities of the Institute are Governing Council, Executive Council, the Academic Council, and Finance Committee. The Chief Justice of India is the President of the Indian Law Institute, Union Minister for Law & Justice, Attorney General of India are Vice-President. The Treasurer of the Institute is one of the judges of the Supreme Court of India. The Director of the Institute carries out the function of the Institute as per the rules of the Institute and Registrar is looking after the administration activities. There is total transparency, decentralization of work.



6.2.3 Does the university have a formal policy to ensure quality?**How is it designed, driven, deployed and reviewed?**

The Institute ensures the quality pertaining to establishment, finance, service conditions and examinations through different departments and they serve as policy for the Institute. ILI has established Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) as per the UGC norms and important inputs for various parameters of performance are provided by this structure.

6.2.4 Does the university encourage its academic departments to function independently and autonomously and how does it ensure accountability?

Academic freedom and autonomy with a sense of accountability is ensured in the Institute. Freedom to choose the subject to teach is given to the faculties. They are also facilitated to take part in seminars and conference to keep them updated with latest developments.

6.2.5 During the last four years, have there been any instances of court cases filed by and against the institute? What were the critical issues and verdicts of the courts on these issues?

No. There were no critical issues, court case filed against the Institute as Institute tried to maintain full transparency on each and every matter.

6.2.6 How does the university ensure that grievances / complaints are promptly attended to and resolved effectively? Is there a mechanism to analyse the nature of grievances for promoting better stakeholder-relationship?

The Institute ensures that grievances of any kind should be promptly attended and resolved. The co-coordinators of the course curriculum look after the students grievances and the head of the Institution takes care of the other grievances with the help of Registrar. Apart from this, there is Anti-Sexual Harassment Committee and Anti-Ragging Committee. Any aggrieved person may approach the Director to resolve the issues.

6.2.7 Does the university have a mechanism for analyzing student feedback on institutional performance? If yes, what was the institutional response?

ILI administration constantly interacts with the student community for getting their feedback on various occasions. A transparent atmosphere prevails in the Institute.



6.2.8 Does the university conduct performance audit of the various departments?

Yes, periodic meeting of the faculty are held in the presence of Director. Various issues are duly discussed and analysed and decided in such meeting for further action. Any lapses or shortcomings are noted and further improvements are made with regard to it.

6.2.9 What mechanisms have been evolved by the university to identify the developmental needs of its affiliated institutions?

Not Application. ILI does not have any affiliated institution.

6.2.10 Does the university have a vibrant College Development Council (CDC) / Board of College and University Development (BCUD)? If yes, detail its structure, functions and achievements.

The Institute has Academic Council headed by one of the Judges of the Supreme Court and other eminent academician from Law as its members. The Academic Council meets to discuss various academic matters. Due to the efforts of Academic Council, ILI has one of the best course curriculums for its post-graduation course and various research activities are going on.

6.3 Faculty Empowerment Strategies**6.3.1 What efforts have been made to enhance the professional development of teaching and non-teaching staff?**

ILI always encourages enhancing the professional development of teaching and non-teaching staff. Research work is being carried out by faculty in number of consultancy projects. Faculties and non-teaching staff attend various courses/ seminars/ conferences/ workshops etc to enhance their professional knowledge.

6.3.2 What is the outcome of the review of various appraisal methods used by the university? List the important decisions.

ILI has established appraisal method to evaluate the performance of teaching and non-teaching staff on different parameters. These methods help the administration to identify the specific areas where improvement is needed and guide the faculty and non-teaching staff members accordingly. Constant feedback mechanism is emphasized to chart the growth plan of faculty and staff members.



6.3.3 What are the welfare schemes available for teaching and non-teaching staff. What percentage of staff have benefitted from schemes in the last four years? Give details.

ILI provides UGC pays scales to the regular faculties as notified from time to time. The salaries to the non-teaching staff is provided as per the central government rules notified from time to time. The faculties and staff are provided with EPF as per the government norms. All the employees of the Institute are covered under the Group Medi - claim Policy for indoor medical treatment of the employees and their family members. Institute is also paying Rs. 1000 per month to each employee towards medical allowances for out- patient. Annual Health check facility is provided for employees above 40 years of age at Escorts Hospital. Besides these, the Institute provides all the welfare measures instituted by the Central Government like LTC, Children Education allowances, festival advances etc. The faculties & eligible staff members are provided with re-imburements of telephone & newspaper bills. All the faculties and staff members are provided with snacks in the morning and tea in the morning and evening free of cost as refreshments.

6.3.4 What are the measures taken by the University for attracting and retaining eminent faculty?

ILI being a premier research Institute in the country always attracts the talents people who are interested in doing research. The recruitments are done by the high level selection committee which is headed by one of the judges of the Supreme Court of India. It provides the pay scales and allowances to the teaching and non-teaching staff as per the government norms. Increments and other enhancement of pay including DA are provided as per the rules. Promotion Avenues are open to the regular teachers as per the UGC norms which have been adopted by the Institute. A congenial environment is provided to faculties with modern facilities and amenities. Time-scales like MACP are also ensured.

6.4 Financial Management and Resource Mobilization

6.4.1 What is the institutional mechanism available to monitor the effective and efficient use of financial resources?

Financial resources are managed properly with maintenance of Records, Receipt and Expenditure, Budget and Audit etc. All these are monitored and carried out by the Finance Committee of the Institute which is headed by the Judge, Supreme Court of India. It will



go for financial mobilization through receiving grants from Government/UGC and also through its own resources like membership fee.

6.4.3 Are the institution's accounts audited regularly? Have there been any major audit objections, if so, how were they addressed?

Yes, the accounts of the Institution are regularly audited by the Statutory Auditors on annual basis as well as by the internal auditors on quarterly basis. There are no major audit objections noticed by the auditors. The discrepancies if any as pointed out by in the audit report are duly addressed and got resolved every year.

6.4.4 Provide the audited income and expenditure statement of academic and administrative activities of the last four years.

Copies of Audited Income – Expenditure Statements of academic and administrative activities of the last four years are enclosed ([2012-13](#); [2013-14](#); [2014-15](#); [2015-16](#)).

6.4.5 Narrate the efforts taken by the University for Resource Mobilization.

ILI has tries to mobilize the financial resources mainly from the following:

1. UGC
2. Ministry of Law & Justice
3. Income from own resources:
 - (a) Student Fee
 - (b) Membership Fee
 - (c) Rental Income
 - (d) Publication Income
 - (e) Research Projects

6.4.6. Is there any provision for the university to create a corpus fund? If yes, give details.

Yes, ILI takes necessary steps on regular basis to develop corpus fund. The ILI has established a number of endowment funds in recent past. The amounts of endowment funds are invested in separate Fixed Deposits and the interest from such funds are used for specific purposes, as per the rules and regulations of endowment funds.



6.5 Internal Quality Assurance System

6.5.1 Does the university conduct an academic audit of its departments? If yes, give details.

ILI has established Board of Studies and Centre for Post Graduate Legal Studies for regulating and monitoring the academic and examination activities of post graduate and Ph. D programmes.

6.5.2 Based on the recommendations of the academic audit, what specific measures have been taken by the university to improve teaching, learning and evaluation?

The Institute identifies the areas of further improvement on the basis of recommendations made by the Board of Studies and Centre for Post Graduate Legal Studies. The Institute revises the Academic and Examination regulations on the basis of feedback received from the faculty members and students.

6.5.3 Is there a central body within the university to continuously review the teaching learning process? Give details of its structure, methodologies of operations and outcome?

ILI has following committees to review the teaching and research process:

1. Academic Council to frame broader policies. The scheme of Post Graduate Course is developed through deliberations in the meetings of Academic Council.
2. Curriculum Review Committee: The draft syllabi are placed before the Curriculum Review Committee before the commencement of academic year.

6.5.4 How has IQAC contributed to institutionalizing quality assurance strategies and processes?

IQAC examines and makes concrete suggestions for improving the academic and administrative activities of the Institute.

6.5.5 How many decisions of the IQAC have been placed before the statutory authorities of the university for implementation?

All decisions taken by IQAC shall be placed before Academic Council for approvals before circulating the decisions among the members of the Institute.



6.5.6 Does the IQAC have external members on its committees? If so, mention any significant contribution made by such members.

Yes. Such members have given valuable inputs and insights for improving the academic and administrative activities of the Institute.

6.5.7 Has the IQAC conducted any study on the incremental academic growth of students from disadvantaged sections of society?

No formal study on incremental academic growth as of now from disadvantaged sections of society has been conducted by IQAC so far. However, the Institute strongly believes in giving adequate financial support to the students from disadvantaged section and the Institute follows the rules frames for the same by UGC for the same.

6.5.8 What policies are in place for the periodic review of administrative and academic departments, subject areas, research centres, etc.?

Indian Law Institute has formulated rules and regulations on different administrative and academic matters. It is a matter of record that wherever any difficulties arose the matter has been put before those bodies and appropriate decisions have been taken to handle the situation and establish a fair and progressive system.



CRITERIA VII: INNOVATIONS AND BEST PRACTICES

7.1 Environment Consciousness

7.1.1 Does the university conduct a Green Audit of its campus?

Yes, the Institute conducts Green Audit of its campus and facilities to ensure proper greenery in and around Institute.

7.1.2 What are the initiatives taken by the university to make the campus eco-friendly?

- Energy conservation - Yes, installed energy saving equipments like CFL, LED
- Use of renewable energy- NIL
- Water harvesting -NIL
- Check dam construction- NIL
- Efforts for Carbon neutrality - The Institute in its own capacity has taken measures to check the emission of carbon dioxide. The use of coal as fuel in the canteen/ cafeteria has been banned.
- Plantation – Green plants are planted in and around the Institute.
- Hazardous waste management – Fire extinguisher
- e-waste management -NIL
- any other (please specify)

7.2 Innovations

7.2.1 Give details of innovations introduced during the last four years which have created a positive impact on the functioning of the university.

The ILI has digitalised many of its library resources online and is available in its website. Anybody can access it free of cost and thus pioneered to share the academic publications to public. Modern technological methods are introduced for teaching like audio visual aids parallel to the system of white board and marker. All the relevant documents are preserved in computerised form so that it can be tracked readily. The library is computerised and all modern facilities are available in library.



7.3. BEST PRACTICES

7.3.1 Give details of any two best practices which have contributed to better academic and administrative functioning of the University

Empowering Faculty:

Faculties meet frequently, special lectures, seminars, workshops and promoting research activities among the faculty. The faculty encourages clarification from the students. In the tutorial period the students interact with the teachers. More importance are given to research activities, faculties contribute research papers to various reputed research journals apart from contributing for the Institute publications like Annual Survey of Indian Laws.

However, the Institute at present face major challenges like generating its own research funds, insufficient space to start research centers in different areas of law.



6. SWOC ANALYSIS

Strengths - General

- The Institute is associated with the Apex Court of the Country (i.e., Supreme Court of India).
- One of the best Libraries with huge collection of books, journals, magazines in Law and allied fields.
- National and International exposure and faculty enrichment through upgraded activities like International and National Seminars, Workshops and Conferences.
- Exposure and interaction of students with eminent scholars of national and international fame.
- Highly qualified and competent faculty.
- Well-equipped Legal Information Resource Centre (LIRC).
- Auditorium with a capacity of more than 100 people.
- Ragging free campus.
- Gymnasium for developing physical fitness and general well-being.
- Medical facility for students.
- Upholding of effective discipline.
- Proven track record of good results with rich haul of Gold Medals in the examination.
- Focus on Personality development of each student through development of positive attitude, leadership qualities and self-awareness.
- Vibrant atmosphere conducive to all round development of students.
- Environment friendly, pollution free campus and initiatives to maintain pollution-Free, Eco-friendly, Clean and Green Campus.

Strengths - Library

- Rich collection of books on Jurisprudence, Judicial Process, Constitutional Law, Intellectual Property Right Law, Public International Law, Environmental Law, Human Rights, Criminal Law, International Business Transactions.
- Parliamentary Debates (India and Great Britain), Commissions and Committee Reports, Indian Central and State Legislations, Gazette of India and Govt. notifications.



- Rare documents such as, Indian law reports, Indian cases, Law reports, Federal court reports, Moor's Indian appeals, Times Law Reports, English Reports, Dominion Law Reports, Indian High Court cases-Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras.
- The library subscribes to about 150 legal journals, national and international, and receives nearly 200 periodicals as complimentary or in exchange. Of these, the scholarly/academic periodicals are bound annually and preserved for reference. The library currently houses a unique title collection consisting of more than 80,000 documents.
- Good collection of Legal Reference Tools like Halsbury's Law of England, Halsbury's Law of India, Corpus Juris Secundum, Word & Phrases, Encyclopedia Britannica, Encyclopedia Americana etc.
- Good collection of e-Resources such as SCC Online, Manupatra, JSTOR, LexisNexis, Westlaw, Taxmann.com and Hein Online etc. E-books of various publishers such as Oxford University Press, Cambridge University Press, Elgar Online, HART Publishing.
- A resourceful Institutional Repository which includes Journal of the Indian Law Institute, Annual Survey of Indian Law, Indian Law Institute Publications, Various Commission and Committee Reports etc.
- Anti Theft Security System supporting circulation system of library through RFID technology.
- Qualified Supporting Staff
- Wi-Fi Enabled Environment
- User-Oriented Library Management Software
- Exclusive reading space orientation for LL.M students and Research Scholars

Weakness - General

- Major space constraint to increase various academic and allied activities in the Institute.
- Lack of adequate campus activities due to space constraint.
- Lack of Hostel facilities to boys and girls.



Challenges - General

- Hostel facilities for students.

Opportunity - General

- Expansion of the existing Library for providing more amenities to the students and faculty.
- Strengthening the Student Guidance Bureau
- Timely Publication of Journals/ Newsletters
- Establishment of self-employment oriented career guidance cell.
- Development of infrastructure to cater to the strength of students like Auditorium, Multi-purpose hall for indoor games.
- Smart classes by affixing audio-visual equipments in classrooms.
- Establishment of centre for undertaking law impact Assessment Projects for various Government and Private sectors.
- ILI has the potential and prospect to accommodate higher number of Research Scholars than the approved limit.
- Feasibility to extend further Consultancy activities by the Faculties.
- Feasibility of becoming an Institute of National Importance.

Opportunity – Library

- Creation and Compilation of subject bibliographies.
- Marketing of Information resources



Deemed University Notification

23236351, 23236791, 23237721, 23234114
23235733, 23232317, 23236795, 23239437
UGC Website: www.ugc.ac.in



विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग
बहादुरशाह जफर मार्ग
नई दिल्ली-110 002
UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
BAHADURSHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI-110 002

F. 6-27 /2001 (CPP-I)

, November, 2004

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

- 1 DEC 2004

Indian Law Institute, New Delhi has been declared as Deemed to be University w.e.f. 29th October, 2004 by the Central Government on the advice of the University Grants Commission under Section 3 of UGC Act, 1956 vide Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development, New Delhi Notification No. F. 9-9/2001-U.3 dated 29th October, 2004. A copy of Government of India notification is attached for information.

Encl: As above.

वि. जायसवाल
(V.K. Jaiswal)
Under Secretary

Copy to:-

1. The Registrar, Indian Law Institute, Bhagwandas Road, New Delhi-110 001.
2. The Secretary, Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development, (Department of Secondary & Higher Education), Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi-110 001.
3. The Secretary, Department of Higher Education, Government of NCT of Delhi, Old Secretariat, Delhi-110 054.
4. The Director, (NAAC) National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), Bangalore-560 010.
5. The Secretary, Medical Council of India, Kotla Road, New Delhi-110 002.
6. The Secretary, Union Public Service Commission, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi-110 001.
7. The Chairman, All India Council for Technical Education, I.G. Sports Complex, I.P. Estate, New Delhi-110 002.
8. The Secretary, Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Department of Health, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi-110 001.
9. Secretary-General, Association of Indian Universities, AIU House, 16, Kotla Marg, New Delhi-110 002
10. The Joint Secretary (DU)/SO (DU), UGC, New Delhi.
11. The Joint Secretary, (NET) UGC, New Delhi.
12. JS (UGC Website) UGC, New Delhi.
13. All Regional Offices of UGC.
14. Joint Secretary /Senior Statistical Officer, (Information & Statistical), UGC, 35, Ferozshah Road, New Delhi.
15. Deputy Secretary (FD)/Section Officer (FD-III Section), UGC, New Delhi.
16. Section Officer (Meetings Section), UGC, New Delhi.
17. All Sections in the UGC Office.
18. Incharge, D.T.P. Cell, UGC, New Delhi.
19. Guard file.

वि. जायसवाल
(V.K. Jaiswal)
Under Secretary

Director may kindly
rel at Date stage
6/12/04

seen. Thanks Director
subd (Admin)



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(TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE GAZETTE OF INDIA PART-I SECTION-1)

No.F.9-9/2001- U.3
 Government of India
 Ministry of Human Resource Development
 Department of Secondary & Higher Education

Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.
 29 October, 2004.

NOTIFICATION

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, the Central Government, on the advice of the University Grants Commission, hereby declare the Indian Law Institute, New Delhi as Deemed to be University for the purpose of the aforesaid Act with immediate effect.

(Sunil Kumar) 29 x 04
 Joint Secretary to the Government of India

The Manager,
 Government of India Press,
 Faridabad (Haryana).

Copy forwarded for information to: -

1. The Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.
2. Registrar, Indian Law Institute, Bhagwandas Road, New Delhi-110001.

"The grant of Deemed to be University status to Indian Law Institute, New Delhi is subject to the conditions that it will adhere to the guidelines / instructions issued by UGC from time to time as applicable to the Deemed Universities".

4. All Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.
5. Registrars of all Universities & Deemed Universities.
6. Press Information Bureau, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.
7. The Secretary-General, Association of Indian Universities, AIU House, 16 Kotia Marg, New Delhi :10002.
8. All officers/sections in Department of Secondary & Higher Education.
9. Guard file /Notification file/ NIC.

(A.K. Chaturvedi)
 Under Secretary to the Government of India

Handwritten notes and signatures:
 JS (CPPS)
 2/11/04
 115 (CPPS)
 2/11
 31.2.04
 M. U.K.R.
 31/10

