

**POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA COURSE**  
**IN**  
**INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS**

**PROSPECTUS**

**2021 - 2022**

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## **HISTORY AND HERITAGE**

The Government Law College, established in 1855, is the oldest law College in Asia dating even prior to the University of Mumbai, Hon'ble Bombay High Court and enjoys a pre-eminent national and international reputation for excellence. GLC which has a rich heritage and pedigree, is the repository of erudition in the legal firmament and has had the privilege of guidance from eminent legal luminaries such as Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Lokmanya Tilak, Nayamurti Ranade, Justice M. C. Chagla, Sir Motilal Setalvad, and several others who have adorned benches of the Supreme Court of India and the Bombay High Court. The students who have passed out from the portals of GLC have distinguished themselves at the Bar, the Judiciary and the Academe. The fulcrum of the College has been its well qualified and dedicated faculty including visiting faculties who despite being successful professionals take time to share their knowledge with the students, for the sheer love of teaching and for upholding the name of this institution.

## **INCEPTION**

Until 1850 there was no formal legal education for legal officers and lawyers in this country. Sir Erskine Perry, the then Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Bombay, used to deliver lectures on law after court hours. These classes were held on a very informal basis and were attended only by a select group. However, it was not till Sir Perry left for England in 1852, that a conscious effort was made by a committee, headed by Rao Sahib Sunkersett, to collect funds in order to institute a chair in Jurisprudence at the Elphinstone Institution. It was called the "Perry Professorship of Jurisprudence." It came into existence in 1855, the same Year, the Government Law School (GLS) was established at the Elphinstone Institution.

## **NEW PREMISES**

In 1891, the GLS was shifted to the Elphinstone College at Kala Ghoda. The Classes were held in the evening, after the regular students dispersed for the day. It was not till 1895 that the Government recognized the need for a Principal. The first Principal of GLS

was L. J. Robertson. It was in this very year that three additional Professors were added to the staff, bringing the number of members to five.

### **CHANGE OF NAME AND PREMISES**

The name 'Government Law School' was changed to 'Government Law College' in 1925.

### **THE COLLEGE TODAY**

Today, Government Law College or "GLC" as it is popularly known continues to be an institution exclusively for the students of law. In addition to the old building, the college now has an annexe building, completed in September 1988, which contains an additional library, lecture rooms and a seminar room.

In keeping with its principle of being an educational institution with a rich heritage, one can be sure that this college will continue to render effective service in the field of legal education and also continue to keep pace with the modern technology to provide excellence to the academic and extracurricular achievements of the students.

### **THE LIBRARY:**

The Government Law College library is known for its rare collection of books and treatise on various subjects not limited to law. The library provides students with extensive facilities to maximize their knowledge in the field of law. It is probably the most frequently visited section of the college, and most certainly the haven for dedicated law students.

The Harilal J. Kania Memorial Library and Reading Room located on the third floor of the Reading Room was created from the Harilal K.Kania Memorial Fund which was instituted to honour the memory of Sir Harilal J.Kania, the first Chief Justice and an ex- student of this college. The Reading Room can accommodate as many as 200 students at a time.

In the library on the first and the second floors of the annexe-building house, there are

various books on case law, some of which are a hundred years old. There are more than 40,200 books in the library.

The students can avail of library facilities from 10.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. This timing is extended during examination. Each student is provided an Identity –Card of

Post Graduate Diploma in IPR at the beginning of the academic term, and this has to be produced while entering in the Library Premises. For easy and prompt access, all the books are catalogued manually as well as electronically.

## **ELECTRONIC RESEARCH ROOM**

The Electronic Room (ERR) Situated on the Third floor of the Main building of the college is a state of the art Electronic Research Room and Computer Centre. The ERR is equipped with 21 top of the line PCs, of which one is kept permanently reserved for students representing the college at various national and inter-collegiate competitions. The ERR also has two LaserJet Printers, as well as, a mini library.

The Computers provide the students access to the following legal databases:

1. SCC Online
2. Manupatra Online
3. E-Juris
4. N-List
5. E-Quistas-5

These legal databases are powerful tools for speedy, inexpensive research providing students with instant access to case-law, legislation and legal articles at the click of a mouse.

## **COURSES OFFERED BY GOVERNMENT LAW COLLEGE**

### **BACHELOR DEGREES**

The Government Law College offers two degree courses in law: (1) Three Year (LL.B. General) and (2) Five Year (BLS LL.B.).

Each of these courses is independent of the other and is in accordance with the rules laid down by the University of Mumbai and the Bar Council of India.

**i) Three Year Law Course**, leading to LL.B. degree is a six semester full-time course.

On completion of the Three Year course, i.e. after the 6<sup>th</sup> semester, the LL.B. degree is awarded. Students who desire to study law, but do not wish to practice as advocates are eligible for the LL.B. (General) Degree, at the end of 2<sup>nd</sup> Years i.e. after the 4<sup>th</sup> semester. They are, however, not eligible to practice as advocates.

**i) Five Year Law Course, leading to B. L. S. LL. B.** is a ten semester full-time course.

The first and the Second Year of the Five Year course, i.e. 1<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> semester is a “Pre-Law” course. The students of the Five Years degree course are awarded B. L. S. (Bachelor of Legal Science) degree at the end of the Third Year, (i.e. 6<sup>th</sup> semester) and on completion of Five Years, (10<sup>th</sup> semester) LL.B. degree is awarded.

**Following courses are also conducted by the College–**

**1. Post-graduate Diploma Course in Securities Law:**

Recognizing the growing importance of India's Capital Market and in keeping with its pioneering role in Indian Legal Education, the Government Law College, Mumbai offers a One Year Postgraduate Diploma Course in Securities Law which is the first of its kind in India.

Admission is open to candidates holding a Bachelor's Degree from any faculty of the University of Mumbai or an equivalent degree from any other University having basic knowledge of Corporate Laws.

**2. Diploma in Cyber Law:**

Information Technology has pervaded every aspect of human life and its essential for law students to keep themselves abreast of the latest developments in this nascent but rapidly evolving legal field. Accordingly, Since the Academic Year 2004-2005, Government Law College has been conducting, "Diploma in Cyber Law" in collaboration with the "Asian School of Cyber Law", Pune.

**3. Certificate Course in Human Rights:**

The aim of this course is to cover fundamental issues in Human Rights Law, Politics & Philosophy. It aims to advance human rights practice by equipping participant with human rights knowledge to work effectively in a wide range of human rights related areas.



## **POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA COURSE IN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS LAW**

### **OVERVIEW:**

Intellectual Property Rights are a bundle of exclusive rights over the creations of the mind, such as literary, artistic, musical works and commercial inventions. The former is covered by copyright laws which protect creative works such as books, movies, music, paintings, photographs, software and confers on the owner the exclusive right to control the right to make copies, reproduction or adaptation of such works, for a certain period of time. The second category is collectively known as “Industrial Properties” as they are typically created and used for industrial or commercial purposes and their works are protected by patent rights which may be granted for a new, useful and non-obvious invention capable of industrial application. A patent gives the patent holder a right to prevent others from using the invention without a license from the inventor. A trademark is a distinctive word, name, symbol or device which is used to prevent confusion, deception among similar products in the market. An industrial design right protects the form of appearance, style or design of an industrial object from infringement. A trade secret is non-public information concerning the commercial practices or proprietary knowledge of a business.

### **COURSE AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:**

In the wake of globalization and corporatization, the awareness in terms of protection of Intellectual Property as an asset, whether in the form of patents, trademarks, copyright or design, is increasing constantly. Intellectual Property Rights gives its creators exclusive rights to their creations, thereby providing an incentive for the author or inventor to develop and share the information. Intellectual Property is undoubtedly perceived as one of the core fields in the emerging area of law the need specialized professionals. This course is designed to enable the students to gain an insight into the various aspects of Intellectual Property Rights Laws and thereby preparing them to gain a practical and theoretical understanding of this dynamic and emerging area of law. There is a constant demand for trained IP Professionals and this course aims at providing a foundation to persons interested in pursuing a professional and/or academic career in IPR.

## **ADMISSION ELEGIBILITY REQUIREMENT:**

**Total Number of the Seats** : 50

**ELIGIBILITY** : Graduate from any faculty from a UGC  
recognized University

## **CRITERIA FOR ADMISSION :**

Merit List prepared on the basis of marks procured in Final Year of relevant degree examination, provided that the applicants who have completed graduation from any Recognized University other than University of Mumbai will be admitted on merit basis in provisional manner. These students have to comply with the University norms, formalities regarding their eligibility through College. Once University issues eligibility certificate in their favour, their provisional admission will become confirmed and they will be entitled to appear for Examination. It is to be noted that if any student provisionally admitted fails to comply with University requirements/ formalities etc. for issue of eligibility certificate in prescribed time his admission will automatically stand cancelled, his fees will not be refunded and he will not be entitled to appear for the examination.

**DURATION OF THE COURSE:** One Academic Year

## **RESERVATION AND OTHER ASPECTS:**

The matter of reservations for the candidates falling within the categories of S.C., S.T., O.B.C, NT, SBC, SEBC, EWS, Defense, Disabled, Orphan etc. is in accordance with the relevant Government Resolutions, decisions issued by the State of Maharashtra for admission purposes.

The Prospectus and the Registration Forms will be available at the College Office. The Registration Form, duly filled in, should be submitted to the College within the prescribed time. **No registration form shall be accepted after expiry of the time.** The merit lists in all the Categories viz reserved, general etc. are prepared on the basis of the marks secured in the qualifying examination. Therefore the candidate from out of

Mumbai University desirous of applying for admission to this college are informed that it is imperative to submit along with their application forms the official transcripts to enable this college to determine the performance in terms of exact marks obtained by them. This will be all the more necessary if the mode of evaluation, in the said University is other than the marks secured like gradation etc.

The applications will be liable to be rejected summarily in case of failure to comply with this requirement.

Moreover candidates have to comply with other requirements if any time to time specified by University of Mumbai and notified by the College on the website regarding registration, filing of application forms etc.

### **PROCEDURE OF THE ADMISSION:**

There will be faculty wise preparation of merit list for IPR (P G Diploma Course), the faculties being Arts, Science and Commerce (preferably 1/3 each but to the feasible extent if exact distribution is not possible then College reserves right to give some additional seats in favour of any of the stream). Further details if necessary will be displayed on the notice board at the time of admission. The various other faculties will be

placed under one of these major faculties. For example the candidates in the field of medicine, Engineering etc. will fall within Science faculty. The same course of action will be adopted in case of other faculties and also in case of candidates from abroad and other Indian Universities and Boards etc. The nomenclature of the Certificate, Degree etc. will be relevant but not decisive. It will be examined as to which faculty the concerned student will fall in regard being had to the dominant nature of the subjects offered by the said candidate.

**The Candidates who have been selected for admission as per the merit list must take admission within the time limit fixed in their case. Failing compliance within the time stipulated they will not be admitted to the college and the seat thus rendered vacant would go to the candidate next in the list/wait list as the case maybe.** Reference in this behalf can be made to *Swati V/s. State of Maharashtra 2012 (1) Mh. L.J. 482 (Para 55)*.

It is clarified that apart from the reservations hereinabove mentioned there is no

other reservation of any nature what so ever. There is no discretionary quota of any nature whatsoever. Everything pertaining to every aspect of college activity including admissions is conducted at the appropriate counter in the college itself. No person is authorized or permitted to do so in his/her individual capacity.

All concerned shall take a careful note hereof. The admission will be strictly on merit. Any form of canvassing will be a disqualification liable to bring in its wake summary rejection of the application of such a candidate /candidates apart from any other action. It is further clarified that the date/s and time must be strictly adhered to. The time between the last date for submission of application forms and commencement of Academic Session being short the selected candidates must comply with admission requirements in terms here of by the date and time specified there. Failure to comply would **ipso-facto** result in such a seat being given to the candidate in the waiting list. **In no circumstance the claim of defaulting candidates shall be kept reserved.** It will be the responsibility of the candidate on select and waiting list to continue to visit the website of the college or keep them informed of the latest position by any other mode The College undertakes no responsibility for those that fail to comply herewith.

### **ADMISSION REQUIRMENTS:**

Admission must be taken by the student in person, by submitting the attested photo- copies of following documents:-

1. **Original statements of Marks** (of all Years/Semesters) of Graduation the Applicants who have completed graduation from other than University of Mumbai will also have to submit attested photo copies of the 10th and 12th standard.

2. **Original Caste Certificate for verification** (Except for categories of I, J, K, L listed below **in their case relevant certificate of said category for verification**) and **Original Domicile Certificate for verification** by student intending to avail benefits of the under-mentioned categories:-

A) Scheduled Castes.

B) Scheduled Tribes.

C) De-notified Tribes (V.J.) (with Non Creamy Layer Certificate of Last

- Economic Year).
- D) N. T. (B) (with Non Creamy Layer Certificate Last Economic Year).
- E) N.T. (C) (with Non Creamy Layer Certificate Last Economic Year).
- F) N. T. (D) (with Non Creamy Layer Certificate Last Economic Year)
- G) O.B.C. (with Non Creamy Layer Certificate Last Economic Year)
- H) S.B.C. (with Non Creamy Layer Certificate Last Economic Year)
- I) E.W.S. (Non Creamy Layer Certificate **Only** of Last Economic Year)
- J) DEFENCE/EX-SERVICEMAN (Certificate issued by the authority not below the rank of Commandant/ equivalent **OR** District *Sainik* Welfare Office).
- K) DISABLED (Disabled Certificate issued by Govt. Hospital / Govt. Hospital Board)
- L) ORPHAN (Orphan Certificate issued by Regional Deputy Commissioner Woman & Child Development.)
- M) S.E.B.C.\* (with Non Creamy Layer Certificate Last Economic Year)

**\*Note: SEBC Reservation will be implemented as per the directions time to time given by Government of Maharashtra.**

3. Passing Certificate / Degree Certificate or Both.
4. Certified copy of document indicating the date of birth, for example, school leaving

certificate.

5. Two recent passport size photographs.
6. The candidates having being completed their graduation from other than University of Mumbai and admitted provisionally shall be required to submit the additional documents/certificates specified by the University of Mumbai.

**FEE STRUCTURE:** Rs. 10,635/- (Rupees Ten Thousand Six Hundred Thirty Five Only) Per annum. The fees are to be paid in full at the time of admission by a local account payee demand draft in favour of “The Principal, Government Law College”. There will be NO REFUND of fees under any circumstances.

**EXAMINATION :**

The examination will be conducted by the College at the end of every Academic Year preferably in the month of April.

**COMMUNICATION :**

Communication will be made known to students through a common E-Mail ID: [iprglcmumbai@gmail.com](mailto:iprglcmumbai@gmail.com) and/or Intellectual Property Rights Law Course Notice Board. Students are expected to regularly check the same.

**SYLLABUS :**

Each paper will be of 100 (one hundred) marks.

<b>Number of Papers</b>	:	Four (4) Theory Papers and One (1) Paper on Practical Training.
<b>Paper I</b>	:	Introduction to Legal Concepts and Legal Systems.
<b>Paper II</b>	:	Law of Trade Marks.
<b>Paper III</b>	:	Law of Copy Rights.
<b>Paper IV</b>	:	Law of Patents.
<b>Paper V</b>	:	Practical Training and Project Work

**ATTENDANCE:**

No student will be allowed to appear for the examination unless he/she has attended seventy five (75) % percent of the total number of Lectures/Seminars/Practical conducted

for the course. Regarding attendance College will rely on the relevant Circulars etc. issued by University of Mumbai about the attendance of the students in UG/PG stream.

### **COURSE DAYS & TIMINGS:**

**Note: On the background of COVID19 as well as taking in to consideration of availability of faculties the teaching of the students in present academic year will be conducted in form of online lectures on suitable communication platforms on the feasible timings.**

### **Standard of Passing:**

- a) To pass the Diploma examination a student must obtain 45% of marks in each paper and 50% in aggregate.
- b) Candidate who secures 50% to 59% in aggregate shall be declared to have passed the examination in Second Class.
- c) Candidate who secures an aggregate of 60% and above marks on the whole shall be declared to have passed the Examination in the First Class.
- d) In addition to (b) and (c) above a candidate who secures 70% and above marks on the whole shall be declared to have passed the Examination with Distinction. Provided that the rules of the University time to time made for passing etc. criteria shall be prevailed in this regard.

## **BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE COURSE CURRICULUM**

### **PAPER I : INTRODUCTION OF LEGAL CONCEPTS AND LEGAL SYSTEMS**

Working knowledge of Concepts and practice relating to:

#### **1. SOURCES OF LAW:**

Constitution,  
Statutory,  
Common Law,  
International Treaties and Laws,  
Customary,  
Equality.

#### **2. NATURAL AND LEGAL PERSONS:**

Individuals – citizens,  
Association of Persons,  
Partnership,  
Hindu Undivided Family,  
Co-Owners,  
Trusts = Private and Public,

Formation – Dissolution, Registration–Partnership–Trust; Dissolution;

Legal Entities: -

Corporations,  
Statutory Corporations,  
Registered Societies,

Registration – Memorandum – Articles,

Management – Vesting of Property Winding up-liquidation.



### **3. PROPERTY:**

Moveable, immovable, tangible, intangible,  
Ownership, Possession,  
Legal/Equitable Rights,  
Statutory rights,  
Creation/acquisition – abandonment,  
Holding – employment, maintenance,  
Monopoly rights,  
Transfer – assignment, sale, gift, succession, extinguishment,  
abandonment, Renewal.

### **4. CONTRACTS:**

Offer Proposal – acceptance, consideration, damages,  
Creation – Continuation – obligations,  
Agency – licence, power of attorney, Franchise agreements;

### **5. TORTS:**

Infringement, passing off, deception, standard of care, negligence, strict liability.

### **6. JURISDICTION :**

Civil, Criminal, International  
Arbitration,  
Registration- disputes,  
Courts.

### **7. International Instruments and Organisation Over view of IPR & Cyber Law;**

## **Paper II – LAW OF TRADE MARKS:**

Evolution and Development of Intellectual Property Rights, National and International Law of Trade Marks including Passing Off, Unfair Competition, Law of Dorman Names and the Geographical indication of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, International Conventions relating to Trade Marks, TRIPs, Law relating to marks and emblems of trade, Search importance of procedures for Trade Marks registration, (III) Examination of Trade Mark application, opposition etc. Rights of registered Trade Mark owners – Civil and Criminal Remedies, Infringement proceeding and Defences – passing of and infringement, Remedies in Trade Mark proceedings – Anton Pillar order, miscellaneous proceedings ratification, Trafficking in Trade Mark, Yardstick for Damages, public interest in Trade marks laws, Domain name issues and concerns.

#### **REFERENCES:**

- i. The Trade Mark Act, 1999 and Rules,
- ii. Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act,
- iii. Kerly's Law of Trade Marks and Trade Names, Thomas A. Balanco White and Robin Jacod (Sweet and Maxwell).
- iv. The Modern Law of Trade Marks by Christopher Morcom, Ashley Roughton and James Graham, 1<sup>st</sup> edition 1999 edition (Butterworths);
- v. K.S. Shavaksha on Trade Merchandise Marks Act, 1958 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition (1999 Edition), Butterworths, India
- vi. McCarthy on Trade Marks and Unfair Competition (1999 Edition) (West Group, U.S.A.).
- vii. Intellectual Property by W.R. Cornish (Sweet and Maxwell).
- viii. Narayanan on Trade Marks and Passing Off – Fourth Edition:

### **Paper III - LAW OF COPYRIGHT:**

- i. Evolution and Development of Copy Rights.
- ii. Introduction to law of copy rights meaning and content, Diversity in copy right, its History – Test of originality, exercise of ownership Rights, Rights of copy right holder – Tests of determining infringement, Infringement and remedies, Copy Rights and Computer Software. The administration of Copy Right System in India, International Copy Rights Law.
- iii. Law of Copyright including Cable, Broadcasting, Satellite, Copyright, infringement on the internet, WCT, WPPT, Law relating to Industrial designs, Layout designs in Integrated Circuits, Treaty on intellectual Property in respect of integrated circuits, Washington D.C. 1989 International Convention relating to Copyright, including the TRIPs Agreement.
  1. Evolution and Development of Copy Rights Law –National Law, International Law;
  2. Rights of Copy Rights Owners – Economic Rights, Moral Rights.
  3. Copy Rights and Public interest, Duration of Copy rights, Permitted uses, Compulsory licences,
  4. Remedies for infringement of Copy Rights – Civil remedies, Administrative remedies, Criminal remedies;
  5. Neighbouring rights – Reformers rights, Rights of Producers of phonograms, Rights of broadcasting organisations;
  6. Copy Rights and Technological development – international convention on Copy Rights, Future of Copy Rights in India;

### **REFERENCE:**

1. The Copyrights Act, 1957;
2. Copinger and Skone James on Copyright (Sweet & Maxwell)
3. The Modern Law of Copyright and Designs by Hugh Laddie, Peter Prescott and Mary Vitoria (ButterWorths);
4. Nimmer on Copyright in 10 volumes (Edition 2000) Mathew Bender.

#### **Paper IV – LAW OF PATENTS:**

Patent Co-Operation Treaties, TRIP's The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmer's Rights Act 2000, International Treaties, Patent and Pharmaceuticals Patent and Public Interest, Infringement of Patents History of Indian Patent System. Conditions for a valid patent concepts like Novelty, utility, non-obviousness subject matter patentable under the statute.

Application procedure –mandatory forms – check list in preparing application – provisional and complete specification, provisional and complete specification – concept of priority, Examination of patent application – first examination report, opposition to grant of patents/sealing of patents / Renewal of Patents/life span etc; Infringement of patents misc. proceeding, Revocation, Compulsory licensing, Nationalization in public interest, Rights of patentee inventions.

#### **REFERENCE:**

1. The Patents Act, 1970 & Rules
2. Terrell on Law of Patents by Simon Thorley, Richard Miller, Guy Burkill and Colin Birss (Sweet & Maxwell)
3. Patent Law by P.Narayanan.
4. Patent Co-operation Treaty Handbook by Chartered Institute of Patent Agents (Sweet & Maxwell)
5. Patent for Inventions and the Protection of Industrial Designs By Thomas A. Balanco White, 1974 Edition (Stevens & Sons).
6. Patent for invention and the Protection of Industrial Designs -5<sup>th</sup> Edition (1983) by T.A. Balanco White (Stevens & Sons).
7. The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act.

#### **Paper – V – Practical Training and Project Work**

- 2 weeks at IP Lawyers – office for observing and recording. (Diary to be signed by the concerned officer in charge)

- A Project on contemporary issues vis a vis IP (15000 words.)

**Note** – Paper V will be of practical training (40 marks) + Project work (60 marks).

**Note: On the background of COVID19 the assessment of the students inclusive of assessment by holding examinations will be conducted in conformity to the policy decisions taken by the University etc. in time to time manner.**

## **GENERAL RULES REGARDING DISCIPLINE**

1. Students shall abide by all general or special rules made by the College authorities in regard to the conduct of the students both in and outside the College.
2. Students should in their own interest read the College notices, including notices containing rules displayed on the Notice Boards from time to time. It shall be the duty of each student to scan all the notice-boards daily. They shall also visit the college website so as to update their information.
3. Students are required to dress decently. The students are directed and their parents requested to ensure that in this respect they must bear in mind that the students must turn out in keeping with the serenity that one associates with an educational institution and with the one associated with law.
4. Use of cell phones is strictly prohibited. Students found using cell phones in classes, library and in the college premises are liable to be proceeded against.

### **Acts of Indiscipline:**

It will include following acts of indiscipline:

1. Resorting to Ragging: A student involved in any such act is liable to be expelled from the college, and in addition, there would be resort to normal criminal proceedings and Ragging Committee and Squad will be deciding the said matters.
2. Smoking, consumption of alcoholic drinks, intoxicants and narcotic drugs.
3. An act which cause destruction or defacing of the property of the College or

- organizing raids and breaking into the premises of College.
4. An act which interferes with the personal liberty of another person or subjects another to indignity, or involves physical violence or use of abusive language.
  5. An act in breach of an undertaking given under the rules of discipline.
  6. Refusal to establish or reveal identity in the premises of the College.
  7. An act which causes interference of outside persons or bodies or Agencies in the functioning of the College.
  8. Dissemination and assertion of any false statement or tampering of certificates and records, whether with a view to seeking admission in a college or securing any benefit whatsoever.
  9. Collection of funds for any programme, picnic, excursion, project or activity without prior written permission of the appropriate authority.
  10. Use of title of the college or title which includes the name of the college for sending any letter or communication to the press or for distributing any document or literature or publication other than academic work, without prior written permission of the appropriate authority.
  11. Unauthorised use of the name or address of the college or its officers or other authorities for making any representation on behalf of any student or a group of student to any public authority in India or elsewhere or to any person (including the press) other than a person responsible for the management of the affairs of the college.
  12. An act which disrupts the smooth running of the college or environment conducive to the pursuit of knowledge or harmonious relationship between different groups of students.
  13. An act which tends to lower in the public esteem the image of the college or their officers.
  14. An act of unruly and disorderly behaviour at any competitions, sports, cultural

activities or other social or educational programmes organized by the College.

15. An act involving moral turpitude.
16. Breach of Ordinances and Rules relating to attendance at lecture tutorials, tests terminal or preliminary examinations and progress to the satisfaction of the Principal.
17. Being found in possession of goods or any material deemed objectionable by the Principal of College. (In such cases, the Principal may take or direct to take possession of such material pending further enquiry, if necessary).
18. Any act of insubordination or rude behaviour or use of inappropriate language towards the Principal or any Professor of the College or non-teaching staff.
19. Generally, any other act of indiscipline which, in the opinion of the Principal of the College is unbecoming of a student.

#### **Procedure for imposing punitive action**

- 1 Any student of the College who has committed one or more of the acts of indiscipline mentioned above shall be subject to the disciplinary jurisdiction of the Principal, who may refer the matter to any professor or a committee of enquiry appointed for the said purpose.
2. Every student who has been alleged to have committed an act or acts of indiscipline shall be given an opportunity to be heard before any disciplinary action is taken against him/her. If such a student's abstains from attending the enquiry or so conducts himself /herself either directly or indirectly through himself (herself) or through anybody else to pointlessly obstruct or delay the said enquiry then the enquiry may Proceed in a manner which is known and/or understood as ex-parte.