

GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

**Government Law College
Mumbai**

**POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA COURSE IN
SECURITIES LAW**



**Prospectus
2009 - 2010**

**Securities Law Course
Prospectus
2009 - 2010**



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Table of Contents

<i>SUMMARY</i>	1
<i>ABOUT GOVERNMENT LAW COLLEGE</i>	3
<i>Inception</i>	3
<i>The College Today</i>	4
<i>POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA COURSE IN SECURITIES LAW</i> ...	5
<i>Course Goals</i>	6
<i>Who should attend the course</i>	8
<i>Methodology</i>	8
<i>Eligibility Criteria</i>	9
<i>Selection Criteria</i>	10
<i>Admission Requirements</i>	10
<i>Fee Structure</i>	10
<i>Assessment</i>	10
<i>Faculty</i>	11
<i>Course days and Timings</i>	11
<i>Attendance</i>	11
<i>Communications</i>	11
<i>BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE COURSE CURRICULUM</i>	12
<i>ADVISORY BOARD</i>	16
<i>OTHER COURSES OFFERED AT GLC</i>	18
<i>THE LIBRARY</i>	19

SUMMARY

Postgraduate Diploma Course in Securities Law. The Government Law College (GLC), Mumbai, recognizing the growing importance of India's capital markets and in keeping with its pioneering role in Indian legal education, offers a one year Postgraduate Diploma Course in Securities Law.

Who should apply? The course, which is the first such comprehensive one-year securities law course in India, is intended not only for practising and aspiring securities lawyers and teachers of securities law, but also for corporate and self-employed non-legal professionals with a working knowledge of securities markets such as those from securities exchanges, financial institutions, investment banks, brokerage firms, mutual funds, asset management companies, private equity and venture capital funds, law firms, government and regulatory agencies. Admission will be open to candidates with a Bachelor's Degree from any faculty of the Mumbai University, or with a corresponding equivalent degree from any other University. **Basic knowledge in corporate laws is a pre-requisite.** The course will admit a maximum of sixty students.

How will the distinguished faculty make this opportunity unique? A panel of distinguished securities law practitioners from Mumbai's legal fraternity and from the regulatory bodies such as the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and Reserve Bank of India (RBI), has assisted in designing the course. As visiting faculty they will play a major role in presenting the course. Students will benefit from the panel's in-depth knowledge of Indian and international securities law, broad range of professional perspectives and invaluable practical first-hand experience.

What will it cost? The fees for the course is Rs. 20,500 (Rupees Twenty Thousand Five Hundred only).

ABOUT GOVERNMENT LAW COLLEGE

The Government Law College, founded in 1855, is the oldest law school in Mumbai dating even prior to the University of Mumbai, 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, Justice M. C. Chagla, Sir Motilal Setalvaad and several others who have adorned benches of the Supreme Court of India and the Bombay High Court. Equally, students who have passed 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 visiting faculty who besides being successful professionals, make time to share their knowledge with the students.

Inception

Until the 1850s 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 lecture 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 Saheb 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 that the Government Law School (GLS) was established at the Elphinstone Institution.

In 1891, the GLS was shifted to the Elphinstone College at Kala Ghoda. 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 year too, that three additional Professors were added to the staff, bringing the number of staff members to five.

In 1925, the name, "Government Law School" was changed to "Government Law College". In 1938, it became a full time institution.

The College Today

Today, Government Law College, Mumbai or "GLC" as it is popularly known, continues its quest for excellence. 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.

As an educational institution with a rich heritage, the Government Law College celebrating its sesquicentenary this year, endeavours to stay abreast with the changing times.

POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA COURSE IN SECURITIES LAW

Why a course in securities law? India, one of the world's largest economies, continues to demonstrate an outstanding ability to compete technologically in the information age. However, our technology and creativity must be nourished constantly by fresh capital. In the growing global economy, India must also compete successfully for capital against large dynamic nations and well-developed capital markets. Increasingly, leaders in India and around the world have recognised the importance of a securities market regulatory system that protects investors and encourages fair, transparent, efficient and liquid markets in attracting and keeping capital. Indeed, for the very same reasons, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) Act of 1992 mandates that SEBI play a dual role of protecting investors as well as developing the capital markets. The continued growth of our capital markets and their potential for accelerated growth over the next decade and beyond, create enormous demands and opportunities for lawyers and other skilled securities market professionals with expertise in securities law.

Being deeply aware of the need to meet the demands of globalisation, GLC in the year 2003, commenced a one year Postgraduate Diploma Course in Securities Law. The Course, the only one of its kind in the country, continues to disseminate specialised knowledge pertaining to securities law as an instrument of economic development. The focus of the curriculum includes the study of the subjects from broader global perspectives and advanced developmental goals.

A win-win match-up. The GLC Postgraduate Diploma Course in Securities Law seeks to match a select group of India's finest and most accomplished securities lawyers with an equally fine and dedicated group of students to transfer to them the skills necessary to meet those demands and take full advantage of the opportunities they present.

The teaching method for the course will promote an intensive study of the law on the subject and practical appreciation of the problems through a methodology of lectures, discussions, case studies, seminar presentations and research assignments. The course will encourage a high degree of interaction between the faculty and students. The faculty will be drawn from the academic world, the judiciary, regulators like SEBI and RBI, reputed attorneys, counsels, experts from corporate houses and visiting international faculty well-versed in securities law.

Immediate and long-term benefits. GLC's Securities Law Course will provide essential, practical, immediately applicable techniques and knowledge as well as broad insights and an overview of both Indian and international securities law. Students and securities market professionals will acquire the broad-based perspective, in-depth understanding and conceptual clarity that will help to carry out their roles, better represent their clients and, at the same time, make securities regulation in India more efficient and more understandable. By doing so, they should be better able to inspire the trust and confidence of domestic and international investors and enable India's capital markets to continue expand successfully compete to raise capital. Similarly, by promoting reform of India's securities law and regulations to make them at least equivalent to any of the best in protecting investors and developing markets, the course will not only help make India's markets more attractive to investors but also mobilize capital from abroad.

Course Goals

The Securities Law Course is designed to provide specialised knowledge amongst other things, to:

SEBI's operation and role as the primary capital market regulator, including its interrelationships with the Stock Exchanges Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Department of Company Affairs (DCA) and other regulatory bodies with responsibilities for overseeing of market institutions, professionals and participants;

drafting prospectus and offer documents in cases of public offering of securities by a company;

understanding the role of lawyers, accountants, analysts, investment bankers, rating agencies and financial intermediaries in various capital raising modes;

raising accounting/auditing standards and improving oversight of the accounting profession;

improving corporate governance, including analysis of the implications for India of the Sarbanes-Oxley Corporate Responsibility Act of 2002 in the U.S.;

changes in India's legal and regulatory structure necessary to enable it to minimize systemic risk and, by utilizing the latest technology, to develop more efficient clearing and settlement processes;

increasing the fairness, transparency and efficiency of India's secondary markets;

the fairness of takeover and acquisition legislation and rules;

protection of minority interests; and their role in improving management's efficiency and discipline;

the roles, responsibilities and operation of Self-Regulatory Organisations (SROs) in raising professional market standards and in testing, certifying, registering and monitoring market professionals, both individuals and firms;

statutory provisions and case law, in India and elsewhere, that relate to regulatory jurisdiction, authority, powers and responsibilities with respect to investor protection, insider trading, financial fraud, and the need for further reforms;

individual and supervisory accountability, fines, statutory remedies and administrative and judicial sanctions;

private rights of action and class actions to enforce securities law internationally, and the need for similar private rights of action that would support securities law enforcement in India;

taxation of securities transactions.

The course will also:

develop broad perspectives on Indian and international securities law

impart many of the skills needed as:

professional securities law practitioners

securities market regulators

officers of self-regulatory organisations

securities market professionals

teachers of securities law;

set forth the foundation of securities law in India with an emphasis on comparative study across various jurisdictions with the objective of law reform;

be instrumental in investor education as it relates to investor protection.

Who should attend the course

The course is intended for legal and compliance professionals employed with stock exchanges, financial institutions, investment banks, brokerage firms, asset management companies, government regulatory agencies, practising and aspiring securities lawyers, judiciary, company secretaries, chartered accountants, financial analysts, investors, and others interested in the growth, working and development of the securities market. Basic Knowledge in Corporate Laws is a pre-requisite.

Methodology

- (a) The curriculum has been classified into different modules to facilitate better assimilation by the participants.
- (b) Assessment of students will be done on the basis of:
 - Seminar presentations
 - Research based assignments
 - Written examinations

(c) Teaching methodology:

Interactive lectures

Seminar presentations

Research based assignments.

Practical training by visits to the exchanges, broking houses,

Interactive video conference with experienced professionals on a topical subject

(d) Study/Reference material:

Statutes, books, journals

Reports of various committees appointed by SEBI and Government of India

Indian and International (United States (US)/United Kingdom (UK) securities regulations and judicial/quasi judicial decisions

Publications on securities law

Publications of International Organisation of Securities Commissions (IOSCO).

(e) Electronic source materials: The course will make use of electronic source materials, including both Indian and international commercial and regulatory websites such as those of SEBI, Association of Mutual Funds in India (AMFI), Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), Financial Services Authority (FSA), Investment Company Institute (ICI) and National Association of Securities Dealers (NASD).

Eligibility Criteria

Candidates with a Bachelor's Degree from any faculty of the Mumbai University, or with a corresponding equivalent degree from any other University, are eligible to apply.

Selection Criteria

The course is expected to accommodate a maximum of 60 students. Candidates will be selected on the basis of group discussions followed by a personal interview conducted by a panel of experts. The decision of the managing committee on the selection of candidates shall be final and no representation shall be entertained in this regard.

Admission Requirements

Admission must be taken by the student in person, by submitting the following documents:

- 1) Certified true copies of the statement of marks or degree certificate of Bachelor's Degree examinations, supported by originals at the time of admission
- 2) Two recent stamp size photographs.

Fee Structure

The fee for the academic year 2009 - 2010 is as under:

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
Course Fee (inclusive of study material)	20,500
Library Fee Deposit (Refundable)	500

The fees are to be paid in full at the time of admission by a local account payee cheque/demand draft in favour of "Principal Govt. Law College, Securities Law Course". There will be no refund of course fees.

Assessment

The assessment format for the course is as follows:

Seminar Presentations	100 marks
Research Based Assignments	100 marks
Paper-1 (comprising of module nos. 2&5)	100 marks
Paper-2 (comprising of module nos. 1&3)	100 marks
Paper-3 (comprising of module nos. 4,6,7 & 8)	100 marks
Total	500 marks

The written examination will consist of three papers (Paper-1, Paper-2 and Paper-3) each of three hours duration. Student's submission including research papers and presentations will be the property of the Securities Law Course. The Securities Law College shall have

copyright on the same. A candidate will need to obtain at least 50% marks in each of the above heads and an aggregate of 50% in order to pass and be awarded a Certificate of Diploma. First class would be awarded to all those who secure 60% as an overall aggregate. Those students failing the Securities Law Course assignments / presentations / papers in a particular year will be given only one attempt in the following year to re-sit the same.

Assessed answer booklets / research assignments will neither be returned to the students nor will copies thereof be given. There will not be any re-valuation of the answer booklets / research assignments. Request for re-verification i.e. re-totalling of marks, if received within 7 days of the declaration of results, may be permitted at the discretion of the managing committee. A fee of Rs. 300/- will be charged from students before they re-attempt any assignments / presentations / papers.

Faculty

The faculty will consist of members of the bar and the bench, practising solicitors, advocates, law professors, eminent experts from the regulatory bodies, market intermediaries and participants, including those drawn from the Advisory Board (set out on page 16 & 17).

Course days and Timings

The classes will be held on Wednesdays and Saturdays as follows:

Wednesday: 6:00 pm to 7:30 pm

Saturday: 3:00 pm to 7:30 pm

Attendance

75% attendance is compulsory, failing which students may not be permitted to sit the written exams.

Communications

Any communication made by the Government Law College and the Securities Law Course, will be made known to the students through emails or notices displayed on the Securities Law Course notice board. Students are advised to regularly check their emails and the notice board for this purpose.

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE COURSE CURRICULUM

The course curriculum is divided into ten modules as follows:

Module I. Orientation will briefly review essential elements of corporate and securities law in India to provide a background and reinforce the foundation for the course. It will discuss the securities market which consists of the capital market and the money market in general and the equity and the debt market in particular. The debt market will be examined with special emphasis on government securities. It will examine differences in definitions in India and abroad of basic securities law terms and concepts such as "securities", "broker", "exchange" and "underwriter". It will explore different approaches to philosophies of regulation: prudential regulation; institutional regulation; functional regulation; merit regulation; disclosure regulation and the regulatory implications of the different approaches. It will include historical perspectives of securities markets and the development of securities laws in India and abroad. It will also briefly discuss the approach to legal research. Legal aspects governing International Financial Centers to cover responsibilities to that market in which they operate. Growth of Foreign Institutional Investors - their advantages/ disadvantages - risk management specific to conglomerates.

Module II. Public Offering of Securities will examine what a "Public Offer" of securities is; what a "private placement" is and what procedural and regulatory requirements, including Disclosure Investor Protection Guidelines (DIP Guidelines) each must meet, both in India and internationally. It will review why enterprises may choose to "go public;" what is a "secondary offering" and who is eligible to make a public offer of securities. It will also examine when and to what extent "public offers" may be exempted from regulatory requirements. It will also provide an overview of the listing requirement of stock exchanges. Practical exercises including writing prospectus and offering documents will be included and the

role and liability of the merchant banker's lawyer for performing "due diligence" will be examined. Credit rating, pricing mechanisms, and allocation of IPOs will be considered. Relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 for offering (Rights Offerings and Bonus Issues) also will be discussed. Detailed coverage of issues like ADRs, GDRs, dual fungibility and Foreign Currency Convertible bonds will be included. Attention will also be given to so-called "Vanishing Companies". Emerging concepts such as corporate governance and the importance of international accounting and auditing standards will be discussed. The broad implications of the corporate and accounting scandals both in India and the US and the Sarbanes-Oxley Corporate Responsibility Act of 2002 will be discussed, not only from the viewpoint of increased responsibilities of officers and directors of companies listed in the US, but also for strengthening India's investor/shareholder protections.

Module III. Intermediaries, new market concepts and products will consider the operation and regulation of exchanges, including listing agreements, and the roles and responsibilities of all institutions and individuals involved in the secondary markets. SEBI's need to control access to the markets and certify, register and monitor all intermediaries, including retail financial intermediaries (RFIs) such as brokers and agents will be examined. Changes made possible by technology (dematerialization, Electronic Communication Networks (ECNs) Alternative Trading Systems (ATS), surveillance systems, databases) and the legal and regulatory responses needed to take advantage and keep abreast of them will be discussed, along with the challenges of implementing both consolidation, demutualization and interrelationships of exchanges from institutional, regulatory and investor perspectives. The self-regulatory model as it applies to exchanges, depositories, intermediaries and regulators such as SEBI and the US SEC and the UK FSA will be reviewed. Particular attention will be paid to the operation of the NASD and its NASDAQ market. The future of stock exchanges in the global markets will also be considered, including international structures: over the counter exchanges, exchange mergers, unlisted securities markets and global exchanges. Potential improvements in controlling systemic risk,

including the introduction of "straight through processing" (STP) and real time gross settlement (RTGS) and their implications for achieving T+1 will be considered. New market concepts and products such as securitisation and derivatives will be subjected to legal scrutiny.

Module IV. Institutional Players will examine the definition, operation and role of asset management companies (mutual funds). Emphasis will be placed on the universal elements of mutual fund regulation. The operation and regulation of other collective investment schemes, particularly plantation schemes, non-banking finance companies (NBFCs) and private equity/venture capital funds will also be examined. The role, regulation and significance of foreign institutional investors will also be reviewed.

Module V. Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers will examine the Takeover Code-SEBI (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeover) Regulation, 1997, as amended, including procedures for an open offer protection of minority shareholders. The role of takeovers in disciplining corporate management will be considered.

Module VI. Insider Trading, Market Manipulation and Fraud will examine the elements of trading violations, insider trading including misappropriation theory, market manipulation and financial and other fraud. Methods of surveillance, detection and deterrence will also be explored. The concept of "Chinese Walls" will also be discussed. It will further include a comparative study of the Insider Trading Regulations in the UK and US with the amended SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 1992 in India.

Module VII. Liabilities for Securities Laws Violations will cover an analysis of legal remedies, and the consequences of non-compliance under Indian, UK and US laws. A significant focus will be on the examination of SEBI's jurisdiction, powers and functions in contrast with international provisions and the need for reforms that would give SEBI greater powers. The importance of private rights of action and class actions to enforce the securities laws in the US and the UK will be examined and contrasted with opportunities for

similar remedies in India.

Module VIII. Corporate Ethics will examine the concepts of corporate and legal ethics, and Codes of Professional Responsibility, including the special position and liabilities of securities lawyers. The ability of the regulatory authorities to discipline lawyers and accountants who practice before them will also be considered.

Module IX. Foreign Exchange Requirements will examine the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) including definitions, ingredients, basic concepts and relevant regulations. Among the topics covered will be foreign direct investment (FDI), overseas investment/acquisitions by Indian companies; external commercial borrowings (ECB) and portfolio investment by Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) and Non-resident Indians (NRIs).

Module X. Taxation of Securities will briefly cover basic concepts and relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 including capital gains, taxation of bonus shares, rights shares, convertible debentures, and employee stock option plans (ESOPs). Taxation of speculation business, set-off and carry forward of losses, double taxation avoidance provisions and agreements will also be covered. The availability and use of "advance rulings" will be examined.

ADVISORY BOARD

Presented below is the list of Advisory Board members in alphabetical order:

NAME OF THE MEMBER	DESIGNATION
Mr. Ahuja Abhay	Partner, Abhay Ahuja & Associates, Advocates & Solicitors
Mr. Andhyarujina T.R	Senior Advocate, Supreme Court of India.
Mr. Asher Sanjay	Partner, Crawford Bayley & Co.
Mr. Bhakta M.L.	Senior Partner, Kanga & Co.
Mr. Bhatt J.J.	Senior Advocate, High Court, Mumbai
Mr. Chaudhury P.K.	Managing Director, Investment Information & Credit Rating Agency Ltd (ICRA)
Mr. Chinoy Aspi	Senior Advocate, High Court, Mumbai
Mr. Damodaran	Chairman, Securities and Exchange Board of India.
Mr. Desai Amit	Advocate, High Court, Mumbai
Mr. Desai Kumar	Advocate, High Court, Mumbai
Mr. Desai Nishith	Nishith Desai Associates
Mr. Justice Dhanuka D.R.	Former Justice, High Court Mumbai
Mr. Gandhi Arun	Executive Director, Tata Sons Limited
Mr. Paritosh Sharma	Chief of party, Indo - US Financial Institutions Reform & Expansion (FIRE) Project,
Mr. Justice Jhunjhunwala S.M.	Former Justice, High Court Mumbai
Mr. Kenkare R. R.	Head of Legal and Company Secretary, Thomas Cook (India) Ltd.
Mr. Kulkarni Ravindra K.	Senior Partner, Khaitan & Co. Chairman, Association of Mutual Funds in India (AMFI)
Mr. Sandeep Parekh	Executive director (Legal), SEBI.
Mr. Mahala S. Nahar	Associate Desai & Chinoy, Solicitors & Advocates
Mr. Mehta Dara	Senior Partner, Little & Co.
Mrs. Mehta Deena	Managing Director, Asit C Mehta, Investment Intermediates Ltd.
Mr. Merchant Bhagirat B.	Merchant Consulting

Mr. Rafique Dada	Senior Advocate, Mumbai High Court
Ms. Raval D.N.	Ex-Executive Director, Legal, SEBI
Mr. Ravichandran J.	Company Secretary and Director (Finance and Legal)
Mr. Shah Satish	Senior Advocate, High Court Mumbai
Mr. Shroff Cyril	Managing Partner, Amarchand & Mangaldas & Suresh A. Shroff & Co.
Mr. Sundaresan Somasekhar	Partner, J. Sagar Associates, Advocates & Solicitors
Mr. Thakur Jayesh	Jayesh Thakur & Co.
Mr. Vahanvati Goolam E.	Solicitor General of India.
Mr. Vakil Bahram	Partner, AZB & Partners.
Mr. Justice S. N. Variava (Retd)	Former Judge, Hon'ble Supreme Court of India

OTHER COURSES OFFERED AT GLC

The Government Law College offers degree law courses: a three-year and a five-year law degree course. Each of these courses is independent of the other and is in accordance with the rules of the University of Mumbai and the Bar Council of India. Each course has its own admission criteria.

3-Year LL.B. Program. The 3-years Law Course leading to LL.B. is a six semester full-time course. On completion of the three-years course (i.e. after the 6th semester), the LL.B. degree is awarded. Students who desire to study law, but do not wish to practise as advocates are eligible for the LL.B. (General) Degree, at the end of 2nd year (i.e. after the 4th semester). They are, however, not eligible to practise as advocates.

5-Year B.L.S. LL.B. Program. The 5-years 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. 1st to 4th semesters) is a 'Pre-Law' course. The students of the five-year degree program are entitled to B.L.S. (Bachelor of Legal Science) degree at the end of the third year, (i.e. 6th semester) and on completion of five years, (10th semester) the LL.B. degree is awarded.

There is an examination at the end of each Semester. A candidate obtaining an LL.B. (3-year Law Course) and an LL.B. (5-year Law Course) is required to pass all the examinations held for each of the semesters by the University.

Diploma Course in Cyber Laws is of 6 Months duration with correspondence and regular batches conducted in association with Asian School of Cyber Laws, Pune.

THE LIBRARY

The Government Law College library provides students with extensive facilities to maximize their knowledge in the field of law. It is probably the most frequented section of the college, and most certainly a haven for dedicated law students.

The Harilal J. Kania Memorial Library and Reading Room on the third floor of the college has been a part of this college since 1952. This Reading Room was created from the Harilal J. Kania Memorial Fund, which was instituted to honour the memory of Sir Harilal J. Kania, the first Chief Justice and an ex-student of GLC. This Reading Room can accommodate as many as 200 students at a time.

The other two floors, i.e. the first and the second floors of the annex building, house various books on case law, some of which are more than a hundred years old. There are more than 36,000 books in the library. The Library also possesses the original copy of the Indian Penal Code as drafted by Lord Macaulay in the year 1886.

The students can avail of library facilities from 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Timing is extended at the time of examinations. For easy and prompt access, all books are catalogued manually as well as on the computer.

Journals & Reports, which the library subscribes to include:

Administrative Tribunals Cases

All England Law Reporter

All India Reporter

American Journal of Comparative Law Company cases - Reports

American Journal of International Law

Appeal Cases - Law Reports

Bombay Cases Report

Bombay Law Report

British Journal of Criminology

Cambridge Law Journal

Chancery & Probate Division - Law Reports

Columbia Law Review
Company Law Journal
Criminal Law Journal (Nagpur)
Current Indians Statues
Current Labour Reports
Divorce & Matrimonial Cases
Economic & Political Weekly
Income Tax Reports
Indian Bar Review
Indian Socio-Legal Journal
Industrial Property Law Reporter
International & Comparative Law Quarterly
International Legal Materials
International Studies
Journal of Constitutional & Parliamentary Studies
Journal of Criminal Law
Journal of the Indian Law Institute
Labour Law Journal
Maharashtra Law Journal
Queen's Bench Division - Law Report
Social Scientist
Supreme Court Cases
Supreme Court Reports
Temple Law Review
The Bombay Law Reporter
Unreported Judgement
Weekly Law Report.

Envelope



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