

Best Practices

Practice 1

1. **Title of the Practice** – Music Room and Movie Club

2. **Objectives of the Practice** – The objective of the activity is

- a. To enrich the experience of Human life.
- b. To promote the understanding the connection of Law and Society
- c. To inculcate cultural values.
- d. To inculcate socio-legal perspectives among students

3. **The Context** – Every human personality has a variety of goals and interests. Most students choose to study law as a way to advance their careers or professional aspirations. Traditional job paths may undercut the inherent potential of artistic inclination. As a result, it's important to explore, support, and nurture law students' aspirations for artistic expression. Some faculties are also good at music, but their everyday workload does not allow them to do so. Music can refresh them to carry out their responsibilities effectively, so we have a music room at our college.

4. **The Practice** – On one Saturday of every month, the college plans to show a socio-legal movie to the students, and after the movie platform is open for students to discuss the socio-legal aspects of that movie, faculty members also guide the students and discuss various legal and social aspects of that movie. It is practice in the college to have weekly one session of music room for teachers



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In-charge Principal
Balaji Law College

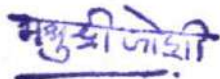
and students, or after the completion of regular classes, students and staff may utilize the facility of music room in order to release their stress.

5. Evidence of Success -

- a. Consistent participation of the students in the movie club makes them aware of the social implications of law and the social aspects of law.
- b. The music room also makes the teachers and students more refreshed for the teaching and learning process.

6. Problems encountered and resources required –

this music room activity had a tendency of being limited to only teacher and student who are good at singing owing to this college has the facility/ college has allow to only listen the music at that music room. And as the students are from different linguistic background music from different languages used to play there and this is providing opportunities for students to explore their artistic potential.



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Practice 2

1. **Title of the Practice:** LHR (Lecture Hour Record)

2. Objectives of the Practice

1. To track the attendance record of student timely.
2. To understand the average percentage of students attending college each day in the given year and helps them find ways to avoid dropouts.
3. To make parents aware about the student's attendance.

3. The Context

With regular attendance for college, students gain academic, personal, and professional benefits. We all know that with regular attendance for school, students learn every day and do not have any backlogs. With no backlogs, they will have to study less. Also, at the time of writing the exam, they will have an upper hand as opposed to students that were irregular to the class. Students that attend classes regularly are always likely to do better in academics. This doesn't mean irregular students will not pass with flying colours, but attending regular classes will help in a better understanding of the concepts and subjects. They are also more likely to stay up-to-date with daily assignments as well as be better prepared for monthly tests. Considering the importance of attendance our college provides attendance letter every month and also after every semester.

4. The Practice

For betterment of student our college strictly follows 75 percent attendance rule. To track the record of student attendance we maintain monthly attendance register. On the basis of student attendance record we prepare attendance letter and provide it to the students. These attendance letter we

prepare on monthly basis so, we can track the absentee of the students month wise.

If we found students having less than 75 percent attendance, we always took action on it by calling their parents. Our aim behind this practice is to make students aware about their regular attendance and make sure that they are following 75 percent attendance rule.

5. Evidence of success

We found some students having less than 75 percent of attendance so we took proper action on it after issuing the letter of attendance we called parents of the students. We got result of our proper action and we observe improvement in student's attendance.

6. Problems Encountered and Resources Required

The purpose of attendance is to be organize and maintain an efficient system for passing on information. College attendance can be kept for many years, creating a historical record to check information accurately. More importantly students get academic benefits by attending college regularly.

College understand the importance of attendance so we provide attendance letter to the student on monthly as well as semester basis. In it college face some issues like continuous absentees of some students observed. Therefore college has taken proper action on it by calling the parents of absent students. Even our college faculty always engaged students in extra-curricular activities rather than just teaching, as it motivates students to attend college on regular basis.




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Practice 3

1. **Title of the Practice:** Student Engagement Cell

2. **Objectives of the Practice –**

- a. To provide opportunity to students to participate in website updation
- b. To provide exposure to the students
- c. To enable students to have interaction with all staff

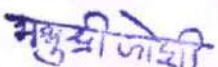
3. **The Context-**

Engagement of the students in academic as well as co-curricular and extracurricular activities is necessary for the overall development of their personalities. In order to give them this opportunity, Balaji Law College, Pune, has decided to establish a Student Engagement Cell in which students will work along with one faculty member as the coordinator of that cell.

4. **The Practice -**

Students from all the classes who are willing to join the Student Engagement Cell can be members of the cell. This cell works for updating the college website. As members of this cell, they approach the new faculty member, get their academic information from them, collect the photograph, and update it on the website. Along with this, they also upload the details and photographs of all curricular, co-curricular, and extracurricular activities held in college. Students in this cell also actively participate in the organization of curricular, co-curricular, and extracurricular activities.




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5. Evidence of success

We achieved success by implementing this practice. As a result of this, the participation of students in activities increased, and students were more likely to conduct activities. The college website is always updated.

6. Problems Encountered and Resources Required -

The purpose of the Student Engagement Cell is to organize and maintain an efficient system for the smooth running of activities and programs and to keep the college website updated. More importantly, students get more exposure and develop leadership qualities by participating in this cell.

In this college face some issues like some students are not well conversant with website updating process so in order to encounter this issue faculty co-ordinator arranged one training session for students every year.



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Practice 4

1. **Title of the Practice:** Student Managers

2. **Objectives of the Practice –**

- a. To give an opportunity to students to develop leadership qualities
- b. To give an opportunity to voice the opinions, concerns and ideas of their classmates so they may be addressed
- c. To give an opportunity to learn how to maintain records.

3. **The Context-**

Engagement of the students in academic as well as co-curricular and extracurricular activities is necessary for the overall development of their personalities as well as to maintain academic discipline in college. For effective delivery of the curriculum, it is necessary to have good rapport between faculty and students. In order to cater to these needs, Balaji Law College follows the practice of appointing a C.R. (Class Representative), A.R. (Academic Representative), and a D.R. (disciplinary Representative) in every class.

3. **The Practice:**

The C.R. (Class Representative) of the class gets appointed on the basis of University Exam Merit. To whom to appoint A.R. (Academic Representative) and D.R. (Discipline Representative) is at the discretion of the class-in-charge.

C.R. collects the class assignments and hands them over to the concerned subject teacher. If there are any problems relating to the teaching and learning process in



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the class, such as if students are not understanding the teaching of any teacher or are not getting any particular concept, or if there is any need to make any change in the teaching method, then the class representative will act as a mediator between the class in charge and the class. In The absence of the class representative, the academic representative will perform the duties of the former. A discipline representative will be responsible for maintaining overall discipline in class. At the time of programs, the discipline representative will maintain discipline among the students in his class.

So this system has proven very effective in improving overall academic discipline.

4. Evidence of success:

We achieved success by implementing this practice. As a result of this, the participation of students in activities increased, and discipline was maintained in class and during programs. Academic records, such as class attendance and assignments, get timely tracked.

5. Problems Encountered and Resources required

It was observed that the responsibilities given to the C.R., A.R., and D.R. were distinct, and if any of them were absent on a day, it led to mismanagement, so it was decided that whenever anyone of them remains absent, he will inform the remaining two as well as the class in charge. And in the absence of a class representative, the academic representative will do his assigned work, and vice versa. While the discipline representative will be absent, the remaining two will maintain discipline in class.



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Balaji Law College

Practice 5

1. **Title of the Practice:** Book Issue Pattern/ Scheme of Knowledge Resource Centre

2. Objectives of the Practice –

- a. To provide the strong support of knowledge centre in teaching and learning process.
- b. To inculcate reading and research habit among the students and staff.

3. The Context-

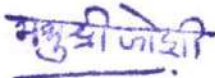
Being a law student, it is necessary to have a good reading habit and the habit of taking references from the proper authorities. That student should also have the habit of searching the library many times. Due to the constraint of the number of books, it becomes impossible for students to study concepts from books.

3. The Practice:

The Knowledge Resource Centre of Balaji Law College used to issue books of each subject to the students. There is no restriction on the number of book copies to be issued to the student on one borrow card. Every year, college purchase books equal to the number of students admitted in the class, so it is possible to issue the latest edition to the students.

Even year-down students are also beneficiaries of this policy. The only thing is that Students have to renew the book after every 15 days and have to take a book of other author.




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4. Evidence of success:

The book issue practice of the Knowledge Resource Centre is very beneficial to regular students as well as year-down students, as it helps them read through books. We observed that due to this, many students inculcate the habit of reading only through books and reference material.

5. Problems Encountered and Resources required

It was observed that many students did not return the books within the prescribed time. So it may lead to the unavailability of books by a specific author or a shortage of new editions. At that time, library staff used to send messages to students on WhatsApp groups and direct them to submit the books.



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Sri Balaji Society's
BALAJI LAW COLLEGE (BLC) - PUNE
(Affiliated to University of Pune, Recognised by Govt. of Maharashtra, & Bar Council of India)



NOTICE

This is to inform the students that Balaji Law College is introducing “**Movie Club**” activity for the students of LL.B I. Under this activity students shall be shown an informative movie in the Seminar Hall every Saturday. Students will have to write a review of the movie and submit it to the concerned coordinator. Attendance is mandatory.



Dr. Madhushree Joshi

Dr. Madhushree Joshi
Incharge Principal



Review "JAI BHIM" Movie.

As a Court Room drama and investigative thriller, based on real events, 'Jai Bhim' is head and shoulders above the average fare.

Films glorifying Police Violence, with the hero playing a law officer and crusader for justice, have turned often into block busters. Suriya himself has starred in quite of these. But what does Police Violence look like in a real life? How does a System that invests inordinate power in law enforcement function in a Country with deep inequities?

TJ Gnanavel's 'Jai Bhim', based on real events, is among the few films that have delved into this frightening, bleak realm. Set in 1995, 'Jai Bhim' revolves around the arrest of three Irula (Scheduled Tribe) men in a theft case. The police, under pressure to solve pending cases, foist false cases on people from marginalised section, knowing very well that they do not have the connections or money power to save themselves from the justice system. Rajakannu, Mosakutty and Trutappan fall into one such trap setting off a series of horrific events that don't even offer the viewer the comfort of believing it to be fiction.

Gnanavel builds up Rajakannu's



brick by brick - before it comes crashing down. Manikandan makes every moment count, from his endearing smiles to his tortured screams. Lijamal Jose plays Sengamni, Rajakannu's wife, who refuses to back down from procuring justice for her husband. It is her face that registers the crucial developments in the plot, and Lijamal is exceptional in the role.

Sriya as lawyer Chandru (who is known to have taken anti-caste and pro-justice stances in his long career as lawyer and judge) is understated; there are no bombastic dialogues that come to define courtroom dramas in Tamil cinema. The arguments made before the judges sound realistic and to the point, a refreshing departure from the lengthy exaggerated monologues that we've used to seeing on screen. Ms. Bhaskar's small role as a senior lawyer brings some chuckles in an otherwise dark story. Prakash Ray as IG Perumaiswamy and Rajisha Vijayan as teacher Mythra also turn in good performances. As do the actors who play the brutal policeman.

The custodial violence cases however conflicting to me. On the one hand, it is an undeniable truth that such incidents happen in real life. On the other hand, it becomes imperative to ask if recreating such violence in grotesque detail amounts to desensitising the audience at



सुधी जशी

Some level. There is a growing body of criticism against such depictions revolving around oppressed identities. → Must the viewer witness extreme acts of cruelty meted out to them in order to develop their empathy? What happens when such extreme acts are repeated over and over again on screen whenever characters from marginalised groups appear? Does it then erode our ability to feel for other, extend our tolerance for what is permissible?

But when a film based on an incident of real life custodial violence, how can the camera not show it? Should such stories not be told then? Or can the camera create an impact in the viewer by suggesting what's happening without documenting it in graphic detail? These are questions that filmmakers must think about when handling such sensitive subjects. It's also unclear if consent was obtained from the real life family on whose story the film is based. If not, these painful memories magnified on the screen would amount to re-traumatising the survivors. Let's not forget that though Bandit Queen had a sympathetic portrayal of Phoolan Devi and won critical acclaim, the latter was angered by how the film portrayed the real life gangrape, and even took the makers to the court for showing the incident without her consent.



The Ending with the Truru people folding their hands in gratitude, borders on the 'Saviour' narrative but its is offset by the final scene that once again reminds us of Ambedkar's insistence on education as the means to emancipation. It helps that the plot does not entirely hinge on Chandro, the individual, but looks at how he uses the law to help those who need it the most. It also places him within the context of larger pro-people, pro justice movements, rather than him project him as a one man army.

Jai Bhim is a disturbing film, raising many questions about the checks and balances in place in law enforcement and the justice system. Perhaps something to think about before public cheers encounter killings as police bravery next time it happens.

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In-charge Principal
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Movie
Club
Activity

Review of Jai Bhim:

- 1) The movie is made on the fact happened in 1995, in Villupuram District of Tamil Nadu, which is near to Puducherry.
- 2) It is observed that, in that particular village upper class people used to exploit the lower class people with the help of police for financial purpose, and also to show their superiority over them. For showing superiority, the particular caste/creed was branded as "criminals" and were deliberately made accused of one or the other crimes, with the help of police. While doing such accusation, one custodial death happens by Police Authorities. Some how wife of deceased ~~gets~~ comes in contact with the "Lawyer" Chandru" of High Court, Madras. (Now Chennai). He listens the facts and decides to solve the problem/case of that lady.
- 3) After hearing, the real facts happened, before the custodial death, he files the "Habeas Corpus" in the High Court of Madras.
- 4) During hearing, High Court asks to go to ~~the~~ lower court for cross examination of witnesses. Against this, Lawyer "Chandru" gives reference of one case of Habeas Corpus of Kerala High Court. Therefore cross examination of witnesses was done in High Court of Madras.
- 5) After custodial death, Police authorities made a drama that criminals ran away from the lock up of police station. (Custodial death was because of torture by Police officer, who was in good relation with the ~~upper class~~ person of upper class, in that village). After cross examination of witnesses, it



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In-charge Principal
Balaji Law College

established that there was a death of person in custody of Police by torture.

6) To escape from the allegation of custodial death, Police Authorities, fabricated false records, showing the event of running of criminals from lockup. The lawyer Chandru, establishes that it was a fabricated record and criminals did not run away.

7) The Police authorities tried to ~~supp~~ suppress this ~~matter~~ suppress this matter by making such fabricated records. When it was not possible, Head of Police called the wife of deceased and asked the lady to ~~with draw~~ withdraw the case.

8) Government Council was also helping Police authorities. When it was found not possible by them to defend Chandru, Advocate General came into pressure but finally, Chandru won the case.

9) This type of things are happening in our society even after 75 years of our Independence. Upper class society wants to show their superiority over the society of lower class, the persons of upper class people with the help of Police Authorities. If required with the help of Political leaders and other Government officials, for while doing this, they get some financial benefits, which are being shared to Police Authorities, or, Political leaders or concerned Government Authorities.

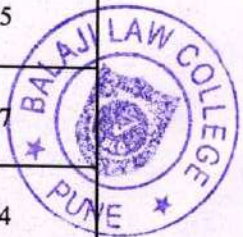


मधुसूदीप

मधुसूदीप
In-charge Principal
Bataji Law College

LC 0803 : LAW OF EVIDENCE : B. A. LL. B. - IV (SEM - 8)

Sr. No.	Roll No.	Name of the Student	LHR	Assignment	Test/ Presentation	Mid term	Final Average	Class Performance +3
			OUT OF 20	OUT OF 20	OUT OF 20	OUT OF 20	OUT OF 20	OUT OF 20
1	LC1924101	ABEER D TIWARI	0	14	13	16	11	11
2	LC1924102	ABRAHAM NOYA SAJAN	2	14	12	16	11	14
3	LC1924104	AMRIT VERMA	0	13	14	13	10	10
4	LC1924105	ANKITA GANJE	0	12	13	11	9	9
5	LC1924106	ANKITA SINGH	17	14	13	16	15	18
6	LC1924107	ARYAN RAINA	0	13	12	13	10	10
7	LC1924108	ASHISH BHARTI	5	13	14	15	12	15
8	LC1924109	CHITALE SHUBHAM DINESH	15	14	14	13	14	17
9	LC1924110	DABHADE HARSHWARDHAN RAJENDRA	5	14	13	10	11	14
10	LC1924111	DAGADE NEHA MANOJ	15	14	12	15	14	17



मधुडी जाधव
In-charge Principal
Balaji Law College

Prjani

Sr. No.	Roll No.	Name of the Student	LHR	Assignment	Test/ Presentation	Mid term	Final Average	Class Performance +3
			OUT OF 20	OUT OF 20	OUT OF 20	OUT OF 20	OUT OF 20	OUT OF 20
11	LC1924112	DANGAT SIDDHI RAJESH	0	13	14	9	9	9
12	LC1924114	DEOKAR SHIVRAJ YASHWANT	2	11	13	0	7	10
13	LC1924115	DESHMUKH SHIVAM AVINASH	5	13	13	8	10	13
14	LC1924116	GIRI NIKHIL SOMNATH	0	13	13	9	9	9
15	LC1924117	JAWALE POOJA DINKAR	0	13	12	8	8	8
16	LC1924118	KANIKA RAJAWAT	15	14	14	15	15	18
17	LC1924119	KHARAT KOMAL SHAHU	0	13	13	9	9	9
18	LC1924120	KOLAPKAR ADITYA SANDEEP	2	14	14	13	11	14
19	LC1924121	KOLEKAR SNEHAL JALINDAR	2	13	14	15	11	14
20	LC1924122	KUMAWAT NEHA KAILASH	0	14	14	10	9	9
	LC1924123	MANE NILKANTH CHANDRAKANT	17	14	14	14	15	18



In-charge Principal
Balaji Law College

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Sr. No.	Roll No.	Name of the Student	LHR	Assignment	Test/ Presentation	Mid term	Final Average	Class Performance +3
			OUT OF 20	OUT OF 20	OUT OF 20	OUT OF 20	OUT OF 20	OUT OF 20
22	LC1924124	MANKAR RUTIK VIKAS	0	15	14	0	7	7
23	LC1924125	NISHANT KUMAR SINGH	5	14	13	13	11	14
24	LC1924126	PILLAI POOJA MURLIDHARAN	2	14	12	15	11	14
25	LC1924127	PINKI KUMARI	10	14	14	13	13	16
26	LC1924128	PRAGYA KIRAN	17	14	13	15	15	18
27	LC1924129	PREKSHA PARASMAL JAIN	5	14	13	16	12	15
28	LC1924130	PRIYANSHA RAJ	0	14	13	12	10	10
29	LC1924131	RAMSHETTY HARSHADA BASWARAJ	2	14	13	15	11	14
30	LC1924132	RANJANE VAISHNAVI SANTOSH	0	14	14	12	10	10
31	LC1924134	LEVI MORNINGSTAR	20	14	13	15	16	19
	LC1924135	SHAIKH ADNAN AMIR	0	13	14	8	9	9




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Diya

Sr. No.	Roll No.	Name of the Student	LHR	Assignment	Test/ Presentation	Mid term	Final Average	Class Performance +3
			OUT OF 20	OUT OF 20	OUT OF 20	OUT OF 20	OUT OF 20	OUT OF 20
33	LC1924136	SHAIKH SANIYA ISAK	15	14	14	14	14	17
34	LC1924137	SHARMA RISHIKESH JAGDISH	2	14	14	11	10	13
35	LC1924138	SHAIKH SHIRIN RAJU	15	14	14	14	14	17
36	LC1924139	TAMHANKAR ADITYA UMESH	10	14	13	13	13	16
37	LC1924140	TEJAS JADHAV	15	14	13	15	14	17
38	LC1924141	TILOKCHANDANI MAYUKA KANAYALAL	2	14	13	11	10	13
39	LC1924142	VAISHNAVI MURTHY	15	14	14	14	14	17
40	LC1924143	VANDANA	15	14	13	15	14	17
41	LC1924144	WABLE VAIBHAV RAJENDRA	0	14	14	10	10	10
42	LC1924145	WADDE CHANAKYA SHARANAPPA	15	14	14	14	14	17
43	LC1924146	WAGHELA RAJESHWARI RAMESH	0	14	14	12	10	10



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Dyjen

Sr. No.	Roll No.	Name of the Student	LHR	Assignment	Test/ Presentation	Mid term	Final Average	Class Performance +3
			OUT OF 20	OUT OF 20	OUT OF 20	OUT OF 20	OUT OF 20	OUT OF 20
44	LC1924147	WALUNJKAR SIDDHARTH TANAJI	5	14	14	12	11	14
45	LC1924148	YADAV HARSHADA DNYANESHWAR	5	14	13	15	12	15
46	LC1924149	YUKTA N. KUMARKAR	15	14	13	14	14	17
47	LC1924150	SATHE YASH SACHIN	15	14	13	10	13	16

Tejaswi

ASST. PROF. TEJASWI
AVHAD

SUBJECT IN-CHARGE

Abin P. Biju

ASST. PROF. ABIN P. BIJU

CEO

मधुश्री जोशी

Dr. MADHUSHREE JOSHI

IN-CHARGE PRINCIPAL



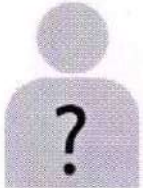
LIBRARY- RULES AND REGULATIONS

- Library members/ students should produce their ID cards at the entrance of the library.
- The students must record their name in the entry without fail.
- Readers should observe strict silence and switch off their mobile phones etc. in the library premises.
- The students' membership of the library is renewed at the beginning of each semester.
- Eating, Sleeping and talking loudly, loitering is strictly prohibited in the library.
- Documents taken out of the shelves must be left on the table. Replacing the books on shelves is not encouraged as it may get misplaced.
- A non-member can use the library material on the premises with the permission of the Librarian.
- All the Students Are Provided Course Books for every subjects at the beginning of every semester.
- Reference material should not be taken outside the library.
- Readers should not mark, underline, dog-ear, write, tear pages of otherwise damage the library documents.
- The librarian may recall any book from any member at any time & the member shall return the same.
- Newspaper, magazines and journals must be read only in the library on specific tables and should not be taken to any other reading areas.
- No library material can be taken out of the library without permission. Unauthorized removal of anything belonging to the library will be treated as theft and dealt accordingly.
- Keep your bags, personal reading material & other belongings on property counter outside the library. The library staff is not responsible for any loss or damage of the student belongings.
- Anyone who violates the rules and regulations of the library would be liable to lose the privilege of library membership and may be debarred from using the library facilities.




In-charge Principal
Balaji Law College

ABEER D TIWARI (LC1924101)



BESIDE LAXMI AGENCY,
SADAR BAZAR, BILASPUR,
CHHATTISGARH
Chattishgarh, Bilaspur 495001,
India
9765379946
abeertiwari29@gmail.com
Born: 11/07/2001 (22 years)
Category: BLC Student (BLCS)
Home library: Balaji Law
College, Pune
Borrowernumber: 8603
Updated on 14/09/2022 13:52

Check out

Details

Accounting

Routing lists

Circulation history

Holds history

Modification log

Notices

Circulation history

Showing 1 to 20 of 52 entries Show entries « First < Previous Next > Last » Search:

Date	Title	Author	Call number	Barcode	Number of renewals	Checked out on	Checked out from	Date due	Return date
30/09/2023 11:17	Criminal Proceure	Kelkar,R.V.	345.5405/KEL	LB15985	0	30/09/2023 11:17	Balaji Law College, Pune	30/10/2023 23:59	Checked out
30/09/2023 11:17	International Humanitarian and Refugee Law	Pathak,Puneet	341.67/PAT	LB16212	0	30/09/2023 11:17	Balaji Law College, Pune	30/10/2023 23:59	Checked out
30/09/2023 11:17	Principles of Taxation Law with GST	Saha,Ullas Kumar	343.94052/SAH	LB14417	0	30/09/2023 11:17	Balaji Law College, Pune	30/10/2023 23:59	Checked out
30/09/2023 11:19	Civil Procedure with Limitation Act,1963	Takwani,C.K.	347.05/TAK	LB13209	0	30/09/2023 11:19	Balaji Law College, Pune	30/10/2023 23:59	Checked out
30/09/2023 11:20	Legal Drafting, Pleadings & Conveyancing	Retawade		LB14960	0	30/09/2023 11:20	Balaji Law College, Pune	30/10/2023 23:59	Checked out
30/09/2023 11:20	Interpretation of Statutes	Mathur,D.N.	349.54/MAT	LB16691	0	30/09/2023 11:20	Balaji Law College, Pune	30/10/2023 23:59	Checked out
30/09/2023 11:20	Law of Taxation	Myneni,S.R.	343.9404/MYN	LB13654	0	30/09/2023 11:20	Balaji Law College, Pune	30/10/2023 23:59	Checked out
30/09/2023 11:20	Environmental Law	Jaswal, Paramjit S.	344.046/JAS	LB16632	0	30/09/2023 11:20	Balaji Law College, Pune	30/10/2023 23:59	Checked out
30/09/2023 11:21	International Law	Shaw,Malcolm	341/SHA	LB11538	0	30/09/2023 11:21	Balaji Law College, Pune	30/10/2023 23:59	Checked out
30/09/2023 11:21	In Serviceof The Repunlic: The Art and Science of Economic Policy	Kelkar V.	368.954/KEL	LB16867	0	30/09/2023 11:21	Balaji Law College, Pune	30/10/2023 23:59	Checked out
18/09/2023 16:32	International Humanitarian and Refugee Law	Pathak,Puneet	341.67/PAT	LB16212	1	16/08/2023 11:00	Balaji Law College, Pune	15/09/2023 23:59	18/09/2023 16:32

मधुसूदी जोशी

In-charge Principal
Balaji Law College

