

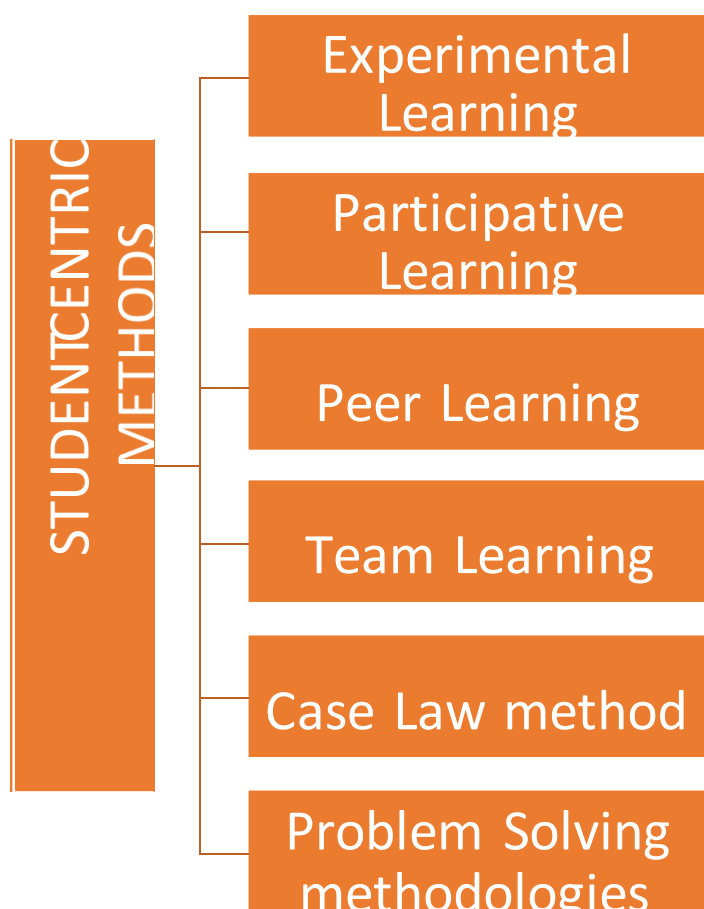
## Criteria – 2

### Teaching -Learning and Evaluation

## 2.3. TEACHING- LEARNING PROCESS

2.3.1. Student centric methods, such as experiential learning, participative learning, peer learning, team teaching, case law method and problem-solving methodologies are used for enhancing learning experience and teachers use ICT- enabled tools including online resources for effective teaching learning process.

## 2.3.1 STUDENT CENTRIC METHODS



# Ashokdada Sable Law College

**LL.B. 3 Year / LL.B. 5 Year / LL.M.**

Tal. Mangaon, Dist. Raigad. 402 104

ashokdadasablelawcollege@gmail.com

**Adv. Vinod Ghayal**  
Chairman

**Shri. Rajiv Sable**  
President

**Shri. Krishna Gandhi**  
Secretary

**Dr. Sonali Burte**  
Principal

Ref.....

Date :     /     /20

## INDEX

SR. NO.	EXPERIMENTAL LEARNING	PARTICIPATIVE LEARNING	PEER LEARNING	TEAM LEARNING	CASE LAW LEARNING	PROBLEM SOLVING METHODOLOGIES
1	Moot Court	Class Participation	Teacher Mentor	MOU – Collaboration	Case Study – 1 Amendments RTI Act.	Curriculum Flexibility (Added Courses)
2	Internship in Law Firm	Research	Student Member	Free Legal AID Clinic	Case Study –II Article Love Jihad	Curriculum Enrichment (Cross Cutting Issues)
3	Client Counselling Competition	Blended learning with ICT Tools	Mentor – Mentee Teaching – Learning	Legal Counselling Centre	Case Study – III Right to privacy, Private & State	Remedial Classes
4			Para Legal Volunteers (Learners)		Case Study –IV Transfer of High Court Judge	



  
**Principal**  
 Ashokdada Sable Law College  
 Mangaon-Raigad

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This college is very focused on student centric methods of teaching and learning and evaluation. It operates '**experimental learning**' through moot court, simulations and Externship. There is '**Participative learning**' such as class participation, Research operation, paper writing, paper presentation and papers publication along with blended learning using ICT tools.

The **peer learning method** is also followed through Para Legal Volunteers, with rather than for learning and peer learning groups formation. College also adopts '**Team learning Methodology**' which deals with women's cell, child right cell and legal counselling centre. College also deals with case law method to make students to be more perfect. It may go through '**case law study**' guide teaching. Case law study methods and case law study websites. '**The problem-solving teaching**' can be implemented through remedial classes, IRAC & MIRAT methods for problem solving teaching and learning.

College organizes the moot court which helps law students to participate, learn the application of curriculum knowledge to argue, to defend, to raise objections and to interrogate.

College provides ICT enabled teaching learning with simulation. It is a model that mimics the operation of one existing or proposed system of law court, provides evidences for decision making by being able to test different scenarios. College advices students to an externship. It is an experimental learning. It involves shadowing seniors during their workdays in law process, in court in client dealing etc.

Active Class Participation, research and online – offline lectures by teachers helps them to undergo participative learning.

College has advance learner peer groups. It guides discusses and teaches to junior teachers or slow learners as a frequent meeting. The Senior Veteran Lawyers deliver online and offline lectures to student and interaction as in question answer form under peer learning. Law College students always act and work as para legal volunteers in community.

Team learning is the group of judiciary related individuals to increase spirit of teaching and learning. Case law is also part of teaching – learning along with problem solving methodologies as problem solving teaching learning process.



  
Principal  
Ashokdada Sable Law College  
Mangaon-Raigad

## A. EXPERIMENTAL LEARNING

1. Moot Court

2. Internship in Law Firm

3. Client Counselling Competition

## 2. Supporting Document of 2.3.1 Student Centric Method

### A. EXPERIMENTAL LEARNING

## 1. MOOT COURT

**Moot Court** serves as the legal school's laboratory, where theoretical understanding meets real-world scenarios for testing. It equips students with hands-on skills vital for resolving legal complexities, offering practical insights.

Ashokdada Sable Law College, thrives on a vibrant mooting tradition, emphasizing its pivotal role as an essential pursuit for its students.

This year, on **03<sup>rd</sup> November 2023**, Ashokdada Sable Law College is poised to host its Edition of **Intra Moot Court Competition**, inviting legal enthusiasts from its college to showcase their advocacy and research prowess. This event isn't just about competing; it's about meeting fellow legal aficionados and learning together. Participants, amidst spirited debates and scholarly exchanges, are encouraged to transcend conventional perspectives and embrace innovative legal ideas.



  
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Mangaon-Raigad

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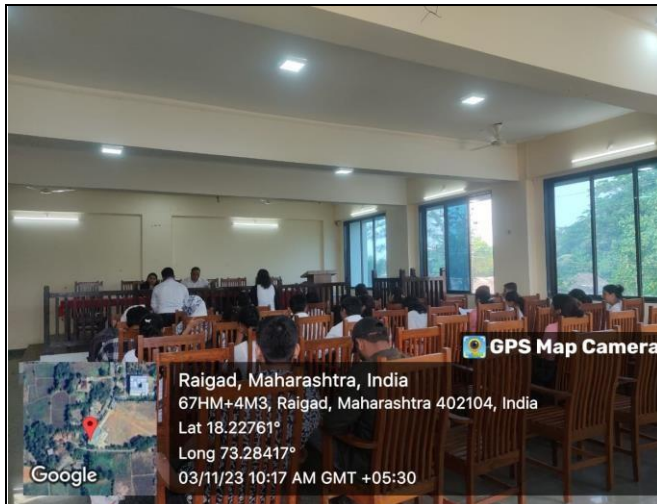
Shri. Rajiv Sable  
President

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Secretary

Dr. Sonali Burte  
Principal

Ref.....

Date : / /20

## 2. Internship in Law Firm

Sr.No.	Law Firm (Senior Advocate/s)	Student undergoing internship	Class	Duration Schedule
1)	Adv. Roshan Janardan Pandhare , Toll Chamber, 1 <sup>st</sup> floor, Office no.9, court road, Mangaon 402104	1) Nakharekar Minakshi Prashant 2 )Jambre Rashmi Sagar 3 Joshi Shreyash Ramchandra 4) Khidbide Snehal Yashwant	T.Y.LLB T.Y.LLB T.Y.LLB T.Y.LLB	June-2023 to May-2024
2)	Adv. Vinod Umakant Ghayal 303/304, 'B'wing, Bhasin Riveria, Kacheri Road Vidyanagar, Mangaon Raigad 402104	1)Jalgaonkar Hina Adam 2)Lambe Ahmed Parvez 3)Sawant Siddi Vijay 4)Jagtap Shreeyash Manik 5)Kadam Sachin Narayan	T.Y.LLB T.Y.LLB T.Y.LLB T.Y.LLB T.Y.LLB	June-2023 to May-2024
3)	Adv.Rahul Prakash Oak	Mrs.Vandana Anil More	T.Y.LL.	June-2023 to May-2024
4)	Adv.Irfan Isane	Miss. Swapnali More T.Y.LL.B		June-2023 to May-2024

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Shri. Krishna Gandhi  
Secretary

Dr. Sonali Burte  
Principal

Ref. ....

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Tal. Mangaon, Dist. Raigad. 402 104  
ashokdadasablelawcollege@gmail.com

---

Adv. Vinod Ghayal Chairman      Shri. Rajiv Sable President      Shri. Krishna Gandhi Secretary      Dr. Sonali Burte Principal

---

Ref. .... Date : / /20

To,  
Adv. Roshan Janardan Pandhare ,  
Toll Chember, 1<sup>st</sup> floor,  
Office no.9, court road,  
Mangaon 402104

Sub- Request for Internship Placement for law student of Ashokdada Sable Law college Mangaon.

Respected Sir,

We are writing to enquire about the possibility of accommodating an internship student from our college at your esteemed law firm for the upcoming academic year, that is from June 2023 to May 2024, As part of curriculum.

An internship at your law firm would offer our student a chance to work on actual cases, interact with client and observe legal proceeding first hand.

I hope you'll consider this request and accommodating our students.

The List of students are mention here within along with this letter.

**List Of Student**

1. Nakharekar Minakshi Prashant
2. Jambre Rashmi Sagar
3. Joshi Shreyash Ramchandra
4. Khidbide Snehal Yashwant



  
Principal  
Ashokdada Sable Law College  
Mangaon-Raigad



  
Principal  
Ashokdada Sable Law College  
Mangaon-Raigad

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LL.B. 3 Year / LL.B. 5 Year / LL.M.

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Chairman


Shri. Rajiv Sable  
President

Shri. Krishna Gandhi  
Secretary

Dr. Sonali Burte  
Principal

Ref: .....

Date : / /20

**Ashokdada Sable Law College**  
LL.B. 3 Year / LL.B. 5 Year / LL.M.  
Tal. Mangaon, Dist. Raigad. 402 104  
ashokdadasablelawcollege@gmail.com

Adv. Vinod Ghayal Chairman	Shri. Rajiv Sable President	Shri. Krishna Gandhi Secretary	Dr. Sonali Burte Principal
-------------------------------	--------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-------------------------------

Ref: ..... Date : / /20

To,

Adv. Vinod Umakant Ghayal  
303/304, 'B' wing, Bhasin Riveria,  
Kacheri Road Vidyannagar,  
Mangaon Raigad 402104.

Sub- Request for Internship Placement for law student of Ashokdada Sable Law college Mangaon

Respected Sir,

We are writing to enquire about the possibility of accommodating an internship student from our college at your esteemed law firm for the upcoming academic year, that is from June 2023 to May 2024, As part of curriculum.

An internship at your law firm would offer our student a chance to work on actual cases, interact with client and observe legal proceeding first hand.

I hope you'll consider this request and accommodating our students.

The List of students are mention here within along with this letter.

List Of Student

- 1.Jalgaonkar Hina Adam
- 2.Lambe Ahmed Parvez
- 3.Sawant Siddi Vijay
- 4.Jagtap Shreyash Manik
- 5.Kadam Sachin Narayan



  
Principal  
Ashokdada Sable Law College  
Mangaon-Raigad



  
Principal  
Ashokdada Sable Law College  
Mangaon-Raigad

# Ashokdada Sable Law College

**LL.B. 3 Year / LL.B. 5 Year / LL.M.**

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Chairman

Shri. Rajiv Sable  
President

Shri. Krishna Gandhi  
Secretary

Dr. Sonali Burte  
Principal

Ref.....

Date : / /20



**Roshan J. Pandhare**

B.Sc., LL.M., DLL & LW.

**Advocate**

Office : Toll Chamber, 1st Floor, Office No. 9, Court Road, Mangaon,  
Tal. Mangaon, Dist. Raigad. Pin No. 402104.  
Mob. No. 9221414822; 7796593344; 9223896965.

## INTERNSHIP CERTIFICATE

TO WHOM SO EVER IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that **Miss Minakshi Prashant Nakharekar** from Ashokdada Sable Law College has successfully completed Internship with my law firm from date: to date:

During her internship she was exposed to various activities like drafting, legal research, interaction with clients, court appearance etc.

I found her extremely inquisitive and dedicated. She was very much interested in getting into the depth of the law to understand it better.

Her association with me was fruitful and I wish her all the success in her future endeavours.

Sincerely,

**Adv. Roshan Janardan Pandhare**

**ROSHAN J. PANDHARE**  
B.Sc., LL.M. | ADVOCATE HIGH COURT  
OFFICE : NO. 9, 1ST FLOOR, TOL CHAMBER,  
COURT ROAD, TAL-MANGAON,  
DIST. RAIGAD - 402104.  
TEL: +91 9221414822  
E-MAIL : whiteandassociate@gmail.com



**Principal**

**Ashokdada Sable Law College**  
**Mangaon-Raigad**

# Ashokdada Sable Law College

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President

Shri. Krishna Gandhi  
Secretary

Dr. Sonali Burte  
Principal

Ref.....

Date : / /20



**Vinod U. Ghayal**  
B.A., LL.B.  
Advocate

Near Kal Project Colony, At, Post, Taluka Mangaon, Dist- Raigad  
Ph. No. (02140) 263123 / 9923217733

## INTERNSHIP CERTIFICATE

TO WHOM SO EVER IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that Mr/Miss **Lambe Ahmed Parvez** from Ashokdada Sable Law College has successfully completed Internship with me/our law firm from date 10/02/2023 to date 10/08/2023

During his/her internship he/she was exposed to various activities like drafting , legal research , interaction with clients , court appearance etc. We found him/her extremely inquisitive and dedicated. He/she was very much interested in getting into the depth of the law to understand it better.

His/her association with us was fruitful and we wish him/her all the success in his/her future endeavours.

Sincerely,



VINOD U. GHAYAL  
B.A., LL.B.  
MAH/46711997, Dt. 06-08-1996  
ADVOCATE A/P, Tal. Mangaon, Dist. Raigad.



Principal

Ashokdada Sable Law College  
Mangaon-Raigad

# Ashokdada Sable Law College

**LL.B. 3 Year / LL.B. 5 Year / LL.M.**

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ashokdadasablelawcollege@gmail.com

Adv. Vinod Ghayal  
Chairman

Shri. Rajiv Sable  
President

Shri. Krishna Gandhi  
Secretary

Dr. Sonali Burte  
Principal

Ref.....

Date :     /     /20

## INTERNSHIP CERTIFICATE

TO WHOM SO EVER IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that Mrs. Pawar Vandana Anil from Ashokdada Sable Law College has successfully completed Internship with me / our law firm from date: 05<sup>st</sup> August 2023 to date: 30<sup>th</sup> May 2024


During his/her internship he/she was exposed to various activities like drafting, legal research, interaction with clients, court appearance etc.

We found him/her extremely inquisitive and dedicated. He/she was very much interested in getting into the depth of the law to understand it better.

His/her association with us was fruitful and we wish him/her all the success in his/her future endeavours.

Sincerely,

  
Sign & Seal  
Adv. Rahul Prakash Oak

  
ADV. RAHUL P. OKA  
B.S.L., L.L.B.  
MAH331/2000 Dt. 27.01.2000  
A/P. Mangaon, Dist. Raigad  
Mob.: 8888373005 / 8554966339



  
Principal  
Ashokdada Sable Law College  
Mangaon-Raigad

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**LL.B. 3 Year / LL.B. 5 Year / LL.M.**

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Chairman

Shri. Rajiv Sable  
President

Shri. Krishna Gandhi  
Secretary

Dr. Sonali Burte  
Principal

Ref: .....

Date : / /20



**I.A. Isane**

B.A. (LAW), L.L.B.  
ADVOCATE  
MAH/2259/2008

Email ID. irfanisane501@gmail.com

Office : Jannat Banglow, Dasturi Naka, Tal. Mahad, Dist. Raigad.

Resi.: At/Post - Vahoor, Tal. Mahad, Dist. Raigad.

Cell : 9860383638

Ref: .....

Date : .....

## INTERNSHIP CERTIFICATE

### TO WHOM SO EVER IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that MISS. SWAPNALI JAYRAM MORE from Ashokdada Sable Law College has successfully completed Internship with me law firm from date 1 June 2023 to 31 May 2024.

During her internship she was exposed to various activities like drafting, legal research, Interaction with clients, court appearance etc.

We found her extremely inquisitive and dedicated. She was very much interested in getting into the depth of the law to understand is better.

Her association with us was fruitful and we wish her all the success in her future endeavors.



*Irfan A. Isane*  
IRFAN. A. ISANE  
(Advocate)  
Mahad



*Dr. Sonali Burte*  
Principal  
Ashokdada Sable Law College  
Mangaon-Raigad

### 3. Client Counselling Competition

Client counselling for law students involves teaching future lawyers the skills and techniques necessary to effectively communicate with and advise clients. This type of training focuses on developing active listening skills, asking probing questions, showing empathy, and demonstrating professionalism. Law students learn how to build rapport with clients, establish trust, and manage client expectations. The goal of **Ashokdada Sable Law College, Mangaon** is to empower students to provide practical legal advice and guidance while maintaining ethical standards and confidentiality. Ultimately, client counselling for law students aims to prepare them for real-world interactions with clients in legal practice.

With the passing of time, the legal profession evolved and the concept of client-centred counselling became an acceptable practice. The concept of client counselling or client centred counselling involves the lawyer to assist his client in taking the decisions and not take decisions on behalf of them. Unlike other counselling, in legal counselling, the client might be looking for possible remedies for his situation.

As lawyers, our duty is to ensure that our client gets the best and nothing else and an important part of it is counselling your client properly and enabling them to make the right decisions. Client counselling is not even completely a skill, it is something that can be learned and mastered via practice.

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Shri. Rajiv Sable  
President

Shri. Krishna Gandhi  
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Dr. Sonali Burte  
Principal

Ref.....

Date :        /        /20



## Supporting Document of 2.3.1

### **B. PARTICIPATIVE LEARNING**

#### **PARTICIPATIVE LEARNING**

#### **1. Class Participation**

#### **2. Research**

#### **3. Blended learning with ICT Tools**

## B. PARTICIPATIVE LEARNING

### 1. CLASS PARTICIPATION



## BLENDDED LEARNING USING ICT



Adv. Vinod Ghayal  
Chairman

Shri. Rajiv Sable  
President

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Secretary

Dr. Sonali Burte  
Principal

Ref.....

Date :     /     /20

## Supporting Document of 2. 3. 1

# C. PEER LEARNING

Ref.....

Date :     /     /20

## PEER LEARNING

### 1. Teacher Mentors

### 2. Student Mentors

### 3. Mentor – Mentee Teaching – Learning

### 4. Para Legal Volunteers (Learners)

## 1. Teacher Mentor

### B. PEER LEARNING



## 2. Student Mentors



## 3. Mentor – Mentee Teaching – Learning



## 4. Para Legal Volunteers (Learners)





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Shri. Krishna Gandhi  
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Dr. Sonali Burte  
Principal

Ref.....

Date :     /     /20

## D. TEAM LEARNING



  
Principal  
Ashokdada Sable Law College  
Mangaon-Raigad

Ref.....

Date :     /     /20

## TEAM LEARNING

**1. MOU – Collaboration**

**2. Free Legal AID Clinic**

**3. Legal Counselling Centre**

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Shri. Rajiv Sable  
President

Shri. Krishna Gandhi  
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Dr. Sonali Burte  
Principal

Ref.....

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## 1. MOU – Collaboration

Name of Organisation	Year of signing	From Date	To Date
<b>Educational Institutions</b>			
Hirwal Education Trust	2020	05/08/2020	04/08/2025
M.M.Jagtag College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Mahad.	2021	22/08/2021	21/08/2024
Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar College of Art, Science & Commerce, Mahad.	2023	26/10/2023	25/10/2025
Sunderrao More Sr. College Art's, Commerce & Science, Poladpur.	2022	07/09/2022	06/09/2025
Vasantrao Nail Arts & Commerce & Barrister A.R.Antulay Science College. Mhasala.	2022	05/07/2022	04/07/2025
D.G.Tatkare Arts & Commerce College, Tala	2022	17/07/2022	16/07/2025
The Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College of Commerce	2021	01/10/2021	30/09/2026
Dr.C.D. Deshmukh Commerce & Sau. K.G. Tamhane Arts College, Roha.	2021	05/09/2021	04/09/2025
Tikambhai Mehta Commerce College, Mangaon.	2020	15/11/2020	14/11/2025
D.G.Tatkare Mahavidyalay, Mangaon	2020	05/02/2020	04/02/2025

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President

**Shri. Krishna Gandhi**  
Secretary

**Dr. Sonali Burte**  
Principal

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Date : / /20

Bhagubai Changu Thakur College of Law, Panvel.	2022	05/07/2022	04/07/2025
<b>NGO/ Social Organisations</b>			
Rakshit Samajik Santha	2019	08/11/2019	09/11/2024
Tejaswini Samajik & Sanskritik Foundation, Alibag	2022	10/10/2022	09/10/2025
Reelief Foundation	2019	08/11/2019	09/11/2024
<b>Industry</b>			
Privi Speciality Chemicals Pvt. Ltd., Mahad	2022	18/07/2022	17/07/2025
<b>Law Firm/Employers/Advocates</b>			
Adv. Vinod Ghayal	2022	01/03/2022	28/02/2026
Adv.Kausthubh Vidhadhar Dhamankar	2022	12/05/2022	25/05/2027
Adv.Sushil Ramchandra Kamble	2022	12/05/2022	25/05/2027
Adv. Rajiv Ashok Sable	2022	01/03/2022	28/02/2026
Adv. Mohd. Hanif Abdul Raheman Jalgaonkar	2022	12/05/2022	25/05/2027
Adv. Rahul Prakash Oak	2022	12/05/2022	25/05/2027

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Shri. Rajiv Sable  
President

Shri. Krishna Gandhi  
Secretary

Dr. Sonali Burte  
Principal

Ref. .... Date : / /20

**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING**

Ashokdada Sable Law College  
Near District Court, Old Mangaon  
Tal. Mangaon, Raigad.

Between

Adv. Kausthubh Vidhadhar Dhamankar  
Near Vaidya Hospital, Kacheri Road,  
Mangaon, Raigad  
Mob. 9272493966

MOU is signed with Adv. Kausthubh Vidhadhar Dhamankar  
From- 12-05-2022 to 25-05-2027

MOU is 1. No Legal binding on either side  
2. No Monetary gain/ loss / investment on either side  
3. Any party may withdraw from MOU with prior consent/discussion/mutual consideration.

MOU is for - (The parties intend to)

1. To engage students and scholars in Internship Programme.
2. Collaboration - operation and interaction for academic development.
3. Collaboration - operation and interaction for grooming the students for job ready.
4. Collaboration - operation and interaction for placement of the students.
5. Collaboration - operation and interaction for any related and Mutual Activities in college and Firm.

Sign & Seal

Dr. Sonali A. Burte  
Principal

Ashokdada Sable Law College,  
Mangaon- Raigad

Sign & Seal

Adv. Kausthubh Vidhadhar Dhamankar  
Near Vaidya Hospital, Mangaon - Raigad

Affiliated to Mumbai University  
Aff. No. 3884/83

Mangaon Shikshan Prasarak Mandal's  
**Ashokdada Sable Law College**  
LL. B. 3 Year  
Tal. Mangaon, Dist. Raigad. 402 104  
ashokdadasablelawcollege@gmail.com

Adv. Vinod Ghayal  
Chairman

Shri. Rajiv Sable  
President

Shri. Krishna Gandhi  
Secretary

Dr. Sonali Burte  
Principal

Ref. .... Date : 05/07/2022

**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING**

**ASHOKDADA SABLE LAW COLLEGE**  
At. Old Mangaon, Near District Court,  
Mangaon-Raigad

BETWEEN

**BHAGUBAI CHANGU THAKUR COLLEGE OF LAW**  
Sector 11, Khanda Colony, Panvel, Navi Mumbai,  
Maharashtra 410206

The MOU is entered into on the 1 day of 05 JULY 2022 TO 04 JULY 2025 by, BHAGUBAI CHANGU THAKUR COLLEGE OF LAW PANVEL and ASHOKDADA SABLE LAW COLLEGE,

The aforesaid institutes are hereinafter referred to individually as institute and collectively as institutes.

**1. Objective of the MOU**  
The Objectives of MOU are  
a) To promote and enhance academic interest between BHAGUBAI CHANGU THAKUR COLLEGE OF LAW PANVEL and ASHOKDADA SABLE LAW COLLEGE,  
b) To promote research/continuing education activities between institutions  
c) To share library resources such as books, cd's e-books under ILL (Inter library loan) concept.

**2. Technical Areas of Collaboration**

- a) Provide academic interaction by delivering special lectures.
- b) Provide necessary support to implement inter library loan facility re sharing of Ebrary reading resources.



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## 2.Free Legal Aid Clinic

### समाजातील वाद विवाद सोडविण्याची संधी

जिल्हा न्यायाधीश विभा इंगळे यांचे आवाहन; मोफत सहाय्य सल्ला केंद्राचे उद्घाटन

#### माणगाव : पुढारी वृत्तसेवा

समाजात विविध प्रकारचे वाद विवाद होत असतात. विशेषतः ग्रामीण भागातील पक्षकार न्यायासाठी अपेक्षा करतात. ग्रामीण भागातील हे वाद विवाद त्या त्या ठिकाणी विद्यार्थ्यांनी समजून घेऊन सोडविल्यास विद्यार्थ्यांना समाजात काम करण्याची उर्जा मिळेल व पक्षकारांनाही मोफत न्याय मिळेल, असे आवाहन जिल्हा न्यायाधीश अलिबाग - रायगड विभा इंगळे यांनी माणगाव येथे अशोकदादा साबळे विधी महाविद्यालयात मोफत सहाय्य व सल्ला केंद्राच्या उद्घाटनात बोलताना व्यक्त केले.

प्रमुख जिल्हा न्यायाधीश रायगड-



अलिबागच्या विभा इंगळे यांचे हस्ते उद्घाटन दिनांक १ एप्रिल रोजी दुपारी २ वाजता अशोकदादा साबळे विधी महाविद्यालयात मोफत सहाय्य व सल्ला केंद्राचे उद्घाटन करण्यात आले. त्यावेळी विधी सेवा समिती माणगावचे अध्यक्ष तथा जिल्हा न्यायाधीश एन. एस. कोले, माणगाव शिक्षण प्रसारक

मंडळाचे अध्यक्ष अॅड. राजीव साबळे, विधी महाविद्यालयाचे चेअरमन अॅड. विनोद घायळ, माणगाव वकील संघटनेचे अध्यक्ष अॅड. महेंद्र मानकर, सचिव कृष्णा गांधी, नितीन बामुगडे, राजन मेथा, बबन गायकवाड, द.ग.तटकरे महाविद्यालयाचे प्राचार्य डॉ. बबन खामकर उपस्थित होते.

यावेळी उद्घाटक म्हणून मार्गदर्शन करताना विभा इंगळे म्हणाल्या की, वकिलीचे शिक्षण घेत असलेल्या विद्यार्थ्यांनी या मोफत सहाय्य व सल्ला केंद्राचे काम केल्यास भविष्यात त्यांना वकिली व्यवसायामध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणावर फायदा होतो. त्याचप्रमाणे या विद्यार्थ्यांनी समाज सेवेचे व्रत हाती घेऊन तळागाळातील सर्वसामान्य लोकांना मदत करण्याचे काम करावे, असे आवाहनही त्यांनी केले. या कार्यक्रमाचे प्रास्ताविक अशोकदादा साबळे विधी महाविद्यालयाचे चेअरमन अॅड. विनोद घायळ यांनी केले. मोफत सहाय्य व सल्ला केंद्राचे महत्व विशद केले.



## LEGAL COUNSELING CENTER



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## Supporting document of 2. 3. 1 E. CASE LAW LEARNING

## CASE LAW LEARNING

**1. Case Study – 1 Amendments RTI Act.**

**2. Case Study –II  
Article Love Jihad**

**3. Case Study –III  
Right to privacy, Private & State**

**4. Case Study –IV  
Transfer of High Court Judge**

## 1. Case Study – 1 Amendments RTI Act.

My view on Amendments to RTI 2019

1. The Right To Information Act , 2005 was enacted by repealing the Freedom of Information Act 2002. The object of legislating RTI was for giving every citizen access to information controlled by public authorities. Under the Act it was obligatory upon the authority to provide information and maintain records consistent with its operation needs. The object of the Act was to promote openness, transparency and accountability in administration. The person desirous of obtaining information shall make a request in writing or through electronic means to the concerned Public Information Officer specifying the particulars of the information sought by him and the Public Information Commissioner shall within thirty days either provide the information required on payment of prescribed fee or reject the request for reasons for the reason and grounds as set out under section 8 and 9 of the Act. If the person was aggrieved by the order, he could exercise his right of preferring first appeal and further second appeal before the Central Information Commissioner.
2. The new law strengthen the freedom of press because under the Official Secrets Act the authorities usually denied the information relating to government documents. The freedom of information is basically a citizens right but the freedom of press is not different than the citizens right. It is the press which discloses the matters relating to public importance and strengthens democracy. RTI was considered to be an incarnation of the Fundamental Right guaranteed under the Constitution of India under Article 19(1)(a) which guaranteed freedom of speech and expression. Freedom to speak also guaranteed freedom to know.
3. RTI has helped millions of people to empower themselves, resolve their grievance through just Rs 10/- Application which had led to transparency, in preventing corruption in thousands of small government offices. Many of them have been beaten, killed, threatened and have lost their lives just because of their courage and determination to persist. there were segment of people who believed that their corrupt practices would come to light.
4. RTI was a globally celebrated legislation as it was meant that the function of the State (Governance) would be accountable to individual. It was passed after critical examination of the standing committee. The function included implementing constitutional right standing between the individual and state and this require independence and autonomy.
5. On 19<sup>th</sup> July 2019 , Mr. Jitendra Singh, Minister of State for Ministry of Personnel introduced the Bill for Amendment to the RTI. On 22<sup>nd</sup> July 2019, Lok Sabha passed the Right to Information (Amendment Bill) 2019. While 218 members voted in favour of the Right to Information (Amendment Bill) 2019, 79 went against the bill. Mr. Jitendra Singh introduced the bill stating that the Information Commissioner was a statutory body and it was anomaly to equate it to a constitutional body like the Election Commissioner who has been given a constitutional right. An

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anomaly was drawn that the Central Information Commissioner is ranked equivalent to Supreme court judges if the power of the Central Information Commissioner is to be seen, however the orders of the Information Commissioner can be challenged in High Court. Therefore there is an apparent anomaly in the status of the Information Commissioner which is required to be modified and rectified, explained the Minister.

6. The Minister further went on to explain that the Amendment is merely an enabling legislation and Government has no ulterior motives and neither the government is interfering in the authority of the Commissioner. The amendment is not an attempt to undermine the autonomy of the Information Commissioner but to bring uniformity in the categorisation of services. The reason for amendment is that the mandate of the Election Commissioner and Information Commissioner is different and hence the service conditions have to be rationalised accordingly.
7. Let us see as to what could be the cause or what triggered the Government to carry out amendment and bring the Central Information Commissioner and Information Commissioner within the category of so called "sarkari baabu" and whether the amendment is justified?
8. At present as per the RTI Act, the salary and allowances of the CIC and IC are same as that of Chief Election Commissioner and Election Commissioner respectively which enjoys a constitutional status as per the provisions of the Constitution of India. Therefore RTI Act gives special status and privileges so that they can work autonomously without any fear from the central body. Currently the tenure is fixed for a period of five years. Amendment means that their tenure can be fixed as per executive rules framed by the Central Government. Today the CIC and IC functionaries are delved with the responsibility of providing information of the government offices to the citizens so that transparency prevails and the citizen comes to know what is happening in the government offices save and except the office which fall under the exception category. Now, pursuant to the amendment, the appointment to the offices of CIC and IC shall be by t Government under the executive rules framed by the Central Government and the Government shall be at will to fix the tenure of CIC and IC and hence can remove, transfer of CIC and IC at their own will. RTI information is sought against the Government and pursuant to the new amendment the appointment of offices of CIC and IC shall be by Government. Can you expect the transparency. If there is no changes to the powers and autonomy of the CIC and IC then what was the need for the amendment.
9. The present tenure of CIC as per section 16 of RTI is fixed for a period of 5 years. Section 16 has been amended to say, "for such term as may be prescribed by the Government". Similarly section 27 has been amended to give, "making power to the central Government to determine, pay, allowance, service conditions of CIC and IC."
10. Let us analyse some past orders against the Government or its concerned people. Everybody must be aware of the fate of CIC Mr Sridhar Acharyala who had disclosed information by virtue of his order in respect of the educational qualification of our Hon'ble P.M. Mr Narendra Modi. The disclosure order such made led to transfer of the said CIC from HRD Ministry. Here is one such case where a CIC gives information of a prominent personality who is our Hon'ble P.M. to a citizen and the affect is that the said CIC lost charge of files related to HRD Ministry. Imagine when a



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Government employee is appointed who has to give information against a Government. Can the same autonomy be still maintained.

11. After the demonetization and lapse of considerable time period information was sought in respect of details of black money being retrieved by the Government. The information given revealed the falsity of the claims of the government as approximately 99% of the cash came back into the coffers of Government.
12. While steps are taken few businessmen and taxortion has come into place leading to commission of suicides of some of the prominent business class of people, one such being the founder of CCD, Mr Siddhartha against there was not even demand letter issued from tax authorities, but the same was published in news papers that the said CCD owner is a defaulter of crores of rupees, whereas there are few who are enjoying the being high class businessmen even when they happen to be huge defaulters. On one such information being sought, RBI Director, Mr Raghuram Ranjan submitted the list of defaulters and it was then a citizen came to know about the list of defaulters and then same came to be published on public platform.
13. Then details of RBI board meeting was sought by a citizen that transpired prior to demonetization. Information was provided that there was a meeting held at 5.30 p.m. in New Delhi on November 2016 almost two and half hours before Hon'ble P.M. Modi in and address to the nation announced demonetisation decision on 8<sup>th</sup> November 2016. In an RTI apply the central Bank had reed flagged concerns over the Government claims on curbing black money and counterfeit notes, citing most cash was in form of real sector assets.
14. An RBI reply further revealed that within five days of demonetisation, scrapped currency bills worth Rs. 3118.51 crore were deposited in eleven Gujrat District Co operative Banks linked to (BJP). Mr Amit Shah was a director in a few of them. This was done at a time when all through nation co operative banks were not allowed to commit normal transaction.
15. The claim made by Hon'ble P.M. Mr Narendra Modi in Lok Sabha that lakhs of bogus ration card have been weeded out, their number proved to be false when information was revealed under RTI.
16. I understand that some of the above information where the Government was at the receiving end is the main cause for bringing amendment to the RTI Act. Now the Government will appoint its own person through executive order which has been more specifically set out in the amended provisions of section 27 of the RTI Act. So the real reason is to make RTI toothless.
17. Now the question is that CIC or IC does not find a constitutional status in the Constitution then why such autonomy be given to such authority. Let me answer it this way, neither CVC ( Central Vigilance Commission) nor CBI had any statutory foundation. The status changed after the outcome in the case of Vineet Narain Versus Union Of India. The Apex Court said, "the power conferred on this court by the Constitution are ample to remedy this defect and to ensure enforcement of concept of equality,". The case of Vineet Narain stands for two propositions. The court found that the CVC and CBI was to guarantee constitutional status so that influential people can also be brought into book.

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18. Recently CBI chief Mr Alok Verma was transferred as the said CBI chief dared to look into the prohibited filed of the government. The Apex court held that the transfer was not in accordance to the law.
19. Vineet Kumar case and Alok Verma case envisages that even though CBI and CVC was not and never had been found place in Constitution, its role and function in implementing fundamental right and standing between individual and State in independence manner is akin to constitutional functionary.
20. P.M Office and President powers are often challenged in High court and Supreme Court, does it mean that they below the courts. No. Various offices are provided fixed tenure so that they can act independently without any fear. There is no sword lingering over their head of immediate department transfers as and when State or authority pleases.
21. Supreme Court in Union of India Versus R. Gandhi President of Madras Bar Association has recognized fixed tenure and stable salaries as an essential aspect of institutional independence.
22. Courts had to interfere in appointment of vacant post of CIC , implementation of Lokpal, safeguarding CVC, CBI etc. I understand that the purpose of amendment is to weaken the autonomous powers enjoyed by the office of CIC as the Government has been made uncomfortable in the past, since the office of CIC and IC have revealed information to the government discontent.

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## 2. Case Study –II

### Article Love Jihad

#### OPINION ON LOVE- JIHAD

1. In this article, I would like to voice my opinion on the people who are inappropriately glorifying interfaith marriages with an agenda bounded with an unlawful motive. In the first place, interfaith marriages will not have a greater impact on society to an extent. Way back in the early 19th century there are few instances where Muslim and Christian organizations have tried to convert people from lower castes and to curb this movement Hindu member community launched a massive campaign against this uncertainty which is elevating the culture of fear in Hindu communities.
2. As per Article 25, every citizen has a right to believe their faith. The current laws threatening interfaith and interreligious marriages in the name of "Love Jihad". Love Jihad is just a conspiracy theory that has been coined by Pramod Mutallik (Leader of Ramsene) which is striking the liberty quotient and blurring the boundaries of equity in a secular country like India. In other words, Love Jihad is the term used to accuse Muslim men of eloping Hindu women, and most importantly so-called elite circles in India need to know that Love Jihad is not officially recognized by Indian law and lacks a legal definition.
3. Things getting worse day by day as Love Jihad is not just restricted to Hindu and Muslims rather referring to the caste system. If a Hindu girl gets married to Muslim men by misrepresentation, force, coercion, undue influence then Learned personalities stating that it comes under Love jihad. Robert Epstein (Harvard Psychologist) stated Love Jihad mines Love and the most powerful and collective emotion called a religion because Love jihad happens only in between Muslim men and non-Muslim women. So Love Jihad curtails down to religion but not love.
4. There are few instances where OTT platform Netflix has been accused by the authorities of featuring a scene where a Hindu girl kissing a Muslim man with the backdrop of the temple as it is hurting religious sentiments. Even Tata groups received a backlash for featuring an ad of a Hindu Muslim couple with an ad line Ekathvam as the audience sees it as a token of promotion of Love Jihad. The Supreme court probed 94 similar cases where 23 out of those turn out to be Love Jihad. In Kerala from 2009-12, 2667 young women converted from other religions to Islam.
5. The major problem is the campaign is getting more forceful now. Introducing laws to restrict the choices of a person inculcates a sense of insecurity for the people. There are hundreds of stories where intercaste marriages took place and they are leading their life happily. As a proud citizen of India if one can clearly understand the complications that new laws are bringing in accordance to inter-religious marriages then it silver lines the fact that basic right was getting denied with the crippled mindset and immature social attitudes. Instances of this sort are harmful to social engagement to a great extent.

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6. In other words, the government is interfering in the complete personal decision of an individual and deciding whom to marry. The government is falsely implicating many such innocent people under the name of Love Jihad with their narrow thought. As per Article 21 scrutiny by the state of such a personal decision is a grave assault on personal liberty and is violative. Every citizen has the liberty to exercise his/her fundamental rights and once both the parties have attained the required age can proceed to have wedlock as per the Special marriage act 1954. Even in the special marriage act 1954, it should not invade the fundamental rights. Recently UP prohibition of unlawful conversion of the regional ordinance has been passed which states Forceful interfaith conversions are termed as the classic case of Love Jihad. If this the motive behind passing this law then do you think taking away people from wedding venues and torturing them is ethical on morality grounds in a country like India?? This is like invading the privacy and freedom of choice of the individuals. In the eyes of law Right to privacy and the right to access fundamental rights is essential.

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### 3. Case Study -III

### Right to privacy, Private & State

Right to Privacy as Configured by various judgement against State and Private Bodies.

1. The Indian Supreme Court delivered a landmark verdict that is set to determine the course of privacy laws in India. The nine-Judge Bench in K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India, categorically laid down right to privacy as a fundamental right under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution. Given the constitutional scheme of the country, enforcement of fundamental rights is only possible against State actors. Therefore, if a literal approach of the Constitution is undertaken, a case for an alleged violation of any the fundamental right can be brought only against the Government or government officials and not private individuals.
2. One of the Judges in his verdict however, seemed to indicate a liberal approach. Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul (in his separate opinion) recognized the breach of privacy committed by private individuals/ private entities/non-State actors as well i.e. private individuals. Recognising the technological development and how non-State actors can threaten privacy of an individual he stated:

“587. The capacity of non-State actors to invade the home and privacy has also been enhanced.

593. The concept of "invasion of privacy" is not the early conventional thought process of "poking ones nose in another person's affairs". It is not so simplistic. In today's world, privacy is a limit on the government's f power as well as the power of private sector entities” .

3. Justice Kaul called upon the legislature to legislate on this issue and ensure privacy of individuals against other citizens as well.
4. The author in the present article takes the recommendation of Justice Kaul further and attempts to highlight the current legal regime in India, under which enforcement of the right to privacy is allowed against non-State actors. The article shall cover the enforcement of the right in constitutional law, information technology law and tort law.
5. The Constitution of India states that fundamental rights enshrined in Part III, can only be enforced against State as defined in Article 12. State for the purposes of the Constitution includes the Government and Parliament of India and the Government and the legislature of each of the States and all local or other authorities within the territory of India or under the control of the Government of India. The above was the traditional approach which governed the law till 2005.
6. In 2005, the Supreme Court in Zee Telefilms Ltd. v. Union of India, the court moved away from this traditional approach and held that if the activities of a body carry an element of public interest or public duty, fundamental rights can be enforced against it. The institutions

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which fall under this definition are mostly educational institutions, Cricket Boards, etc. Therefore, if a school taps private conversations of its faculty or students, a constitutional remedy of violation of the fundamental right to privacy shall lie against it, as despite being a private body it exercises the public function of imparting education to the general populace.


7. The Definition of the State has been given a very wide altitude in the case of BCCI and it has been laid down that any private body which exercises its action affecting the public and imparts action for the public is bound to perform action and duties taking into account the welfare of the public and hence for while initiating decision and policy they are accountable to public and hence can be termed as State. Thus even though bodies are private, they shall be termed as State if their action infringes rights of individuals.
8. The Information Technology Act. 2000 (Act) provides protection against specifically invasion of privacy of employer and employee relationship. The Act requires the employer to undertake certain reasonable security practices to protect sensitive personal data of employees, which is in their possession. Data covered under this category includes medical records, financial records, biometric information, etc.
9. Therefore, if the data of an individual is compromised by his/her employer, they have a remedy under the IT Act to enforce their right to privacy. The Act allows an aggrieved employee to claim damages for violation of their right to privacy.

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## 4. Case Study –IV

### Transfer of High Court Judge

Transfer of High Court Judges: Centres Political Revenge

1. On September 2019 , the Collegium recommend that Justice Vijaya Tahilramani , who can be said to be one of the senior judges among the Chief Justices of Chennai High Courts be transferred from Chennai High Court to Meghalaya High Court and Chief Justice from Meghalaya High Court be transferred to Madras High Court.
2. Those who are from Mumbai must be knowing that Justice Vijaya Tahilramani was a Judge of the Bombay High Court for more than 15 years. She has also served as Acting Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court. In August 2018 she was appointed as the Chief Justice of Chennai High Court which has a sanctioned strength of more than 70 judges and being transferred to Meghalaya High Court which has a sanctioned strength of only three judges.
3. What as such would have transpired that a Justice who is heading a strength of 75 judges is now being transferred to head a strength of 3 judges. Has there been any reprimand against her judgements. As far as I am aware, when she was in Bombay High Court for more than 16 years, nothing as such has been heard of! Then what could be a cause of such humiliation. Probably the current Government in force had to face embarrassment when Justice Tahilramani heading the bench in Bilkis Bano case in the year 2017 upheld the life sentence of 11 persons and overturned the acquittal of five Police Officials and further reprimand of two doctors for destroying evidence in the said case. I could not gauge any other reason as to why Justice A.K. Mittal who is junior to Justice Tahilramani is brought to Madras High Court within three months of his taking charge as Chief Justice as Meghalaya High Court.
4. If you think I am acting bias, then there are various other instance, for instance, let us take an instance of Justice Akil Abdulhamid Kureshi. Justice Kureshi, one



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of the senior judges of Gujarat High Court who was due to be elevated as Chief Justice was transferred to Bombay High Court. Justice Kureshi instead of adhering to then state political government gave custodial remand of Amit Shah to CBI in Sohrabuddin case by setting aside the order passed by the Magistrate rejecting the request of questioning by CBI by way of videography. The Government was not appointing the authority and Lok Ayukta was non functioning and Justice Kureshi appointed Justice A.R. Mehta as Lok Ayukta which was a huge embarrassment to the Gujrat Government.

5. Similarly Justice Jayant Patel met with the same fate. Justice Patel ordered CBI enquiry in Ishrat Jahan case. Justice Patel had ordered CBI enquiry probe into the controversial encounter of Ishrat Jahan and three others and monitored the case for more than six months.
6. Same fortune was met to Justice Rajiv Sikdhar who was transferred from Delhi High Court to Madras Court. Centre had issued a notice a notice to Greenpeace activist Priya Pillai and she was arrested from airport when she was going to attend an international event. Justice Sikdhar quashed the look out notice against the said Greenpeace Activist which was again an embarrassment to the Government.

However, this is not only happening during this Government, it has happened in a more arbitrary manner during the Indira Gandhi regime also.

Adv. Devendra Singh

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*GP*

Principal

Ashokdada Sable Law College  
Mangaon-Raigad



# Ashokdada Sable Law College

**LL.B. 3 Year / LL.B. 5 Year / LL.M.**

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Adv. Vinod Ghayal  
Chairman

Shri. Rajiv Sable  
President

Shri. Krishna Gandhi  
Secretary

Dr. Sonali Burte  
Principal

Ref.....

Date :        /        /20

Supporting Document of 2. 3. 1

## F. PROBLEM SOLVING METHODOLOGIES REMEDIAL CLASSES



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## PROBLEM SOLVING METHODOLOGIES

**1. Curriculum Flexibility (Add on  
Courses)**

**2. Curriculum Enrichment (Cross  
Cutting Issues)**

**3. Remedial Classes**



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## 1. Curriculum Flexibility (Add on Courses)

### Summary report of Add on / Value Added Course-Year 2023-2024

Sr. No	Title of Course	Course Syllabus Framed by	Course Outcome
1	Legal Aid	Adv. Mahesh Dashrath Sugdhare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gives justice to deprived people</li> <li>Give provisions of judicial assistance to people who are unable to afford legal representation</li> <li>Right to counsel</li> <li>Right to a fair trial</li> </ul>
2	Right to Information	Adv. Bharat Balkrushna Gavande	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides transparency in working of the Government.</li> <li>Provides details of empowerment its citizens</li> </ul>
3	Alternate Dispute Resolution System	Adv. Asma Athar Lokhande	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Understanding of alternate measures of dispute resolution</li> <li>Right to Legal Aid &amp; assistance</li> <li>Lok Adalat proceedings</li> </ul>
4	Moot Court	Adv. Aditi Ganesh Patnuskar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Courtroom experience</li> <li>Provides practical legal skills through virtual platform, practical platform</li> <li>Skills of oral Advocacy and Writing abilities.</li> </ul>
5	Labour Law & Labour Welfare	Adv. Monika Tejas Sansare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Learning of Labour Laws &amp; its implication on Labour Welfare</li> <li>Introduction to various National &amp; International Labour Laws.</li> <li>Social Security Legislation</li> </ul>
6	Taxation Law	Adv. Aparna Nilesh Chorghe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Learning of Income Tax Act, Goods &amp; Service Tax Act.</li> <li>Accounting</li> <li>General Laws affecting Taxation</li> </ul>

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## 2. Curriculum Enrichment (Cross Cutting Issues)

List of the Courses that integrate crosscutting issues relevant to Professional Ethics, Gender, Constitutional and human Values, Environmental and Sustainability into the Curriculum. The list is provided each year wise.

SR. NO	CLASS	SUBJECT	CROSS CUTTING AREA
<b>Professional Ethics</b>			
1	F.Y. LL.B/T.Y. B.A. LL.B	Practical Training - I	Professional Ethics
2	T.Y. LL.B/5th Yr. BA. LL.B	Practical Training – III Moot Court Exercise and Internship	Professional Ethics
<b>Gender</b>			
3	S.Y. BA LL.B	Sociology	Gender
4	F.Y. LL.B/T.Y. B.A. LL.B	Law of Crimes	Gender
5	F.Y. LL.B/T.Y. B.A. LL.B	Family Law-I	Gender
6	S.Y. LL.B/4th yr. BA LL.B	Family Law-II	Gender
7	T.Y. LL.B/5th Yr. BA. LL.B	Law relating to Women & Children	Gender
<b>Constitutional and Human Values</b>			
8	F.Y. BA LL.B	English -I	Constitutional & Human Values
9	F.Y. BA LL.B	History	Constitutional & Human Values
10	F.Y. BA LL.B	Legal Language & Legal Writing	Constitutional & Human Values
11	F.Y. BA LL.B	Political Theory and Political Organisation	Constitutional & Human Values
12	S.Y. BA LL.B	History of Courts	Constitutional & Human Values
13	F.Y. LL.B/T.Y. B.A. LL.B	Constitutional Law-I	Constitutional & Human Values
14	S.Y. LL.B/4th yr. BA LL.B	Administrative Law	Constitutional & Human Values
15	S.Y. LL.B/4th yr. BA LL.B	Constitutional Law-II	Constitutional & Human Values
16	S.Y. LL.B/4th yr. BA LL.B	Human Rights	Constitutional & Human Values
17	T.Y. LL.B/5th Yr. BA. LL.B	CrPC- The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015	Constitutional & Human Values
18	F.Y. LL.M	Indian Constitutional Law: New Challenges	Constitutional & Human Values
<b>Environmental</b>			
19	F.Y. LL.B/T.Y. B.A. LL.B	Environmental Law	Environmental
20	F.Y. LL.M	Law & Social transformation in India	Environmental



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## 3. Remedial Classes

Institutional policy for organizing special programmes for Different levels of Learners

LEVELS OF LEARNERS	SPECIAL PROGRAMMEES FOR DIFFERENT LEVELS OF LEARNERS
Slow Learners	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Remedial Lectures (Teaching)</li><li>2. Mentoring by faculty mentors</li><li>3. Extended Library Use</li><li>4. Additional Learning opportunities through online</li><li>5. Encouraging them to articulate orally in the class</li><li>6. Providing more chances for classroom</li><li>7. Mentoring by Advanced Learners</li></ol>
Average Learners	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Regular Curriculum- Cocurricular delivery of the college</li><li>2. Regular class test</li><li>3. Regular teaching learning process</li><li>4. Regular attention/ care</li><li>5. Regular timetable</li></ol>
Advance Learners	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Work as mentor</li><li>2. Engagement in peer teaching</li><li>3. Tutoring slow learners</li><li>4. Academic recognition such as membership</li><li>5. Writing Assignments on more challenging topics</li></ol>



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