



भारतीय विधिज्ञ परिषद् BAR COUNCIL OF INDIA

(Statutory Body Constituted under the Advocates Act, 1961)

21, Rouse Avenue Institutional Area, Near Bal Bhawan, New Delhi - 110002

BCI/D: 4615/2025

Date: 28.06.2025

To,

All Vice-Chancellors of Law Universities- Law Departments

Sub.: Forwarding of Communication dated 25.06.2025 addressed to Registrar Generals of High Courts and the Supreme Court from Co-Chairman, BCI Standing Committee on Legal Education regarding Unauthorized LL.M. Programmes Offered through Online, Distance, Blended or Hybrid Modes & Strict Compliance Required

Sir/Ma'am

1. The Bar Council of India hereby forwards, for your information and strict compliance, a communication dated 25.06.2025 from Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajendra Menon, Co-Chairman, Standing Committee on Legal Education of the BCI. The letter outlines serious concerns regarding the growing trend of certain institutions offering postgraduate legal programmes, including LL.M. and similarly titled degrees, in online, distance, blended, or hybrid formats in violation of legal and regulatory provisions.
2. It has come to the attention of the BCI that various institutions across the country, including some National Law Universities and private law universities, are offering LL.M. (Professional), Executive LL.M., or other legally-oriented programmes without obtaining prior approval from the BCI. These are often delivered through weekend classes, online modules, or hybrid formats that do not require academic leave or regular attendance and, in some instances, admit candidates without a law degree.
3. Such practices contravene the Advocates Act, 1961, the BCI Legal Education Rules, 2008 and 2020, and the binding rulings of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Vinit Garg v. UGC and Odisha Lift Irrigation Corporation v. Patro, which prohibit offering professional programmes via online or distance mode without the approval of the concerned statutory regulator.

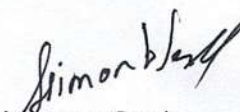
11

4. In response to these violations, the BCI has issued show cause notices to several institutions. Some have attempted to justify their programmes by citing multidisciplinary flexibility under the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 and classifying such offerings as "executive" or "innovative". However, NEP 2020 itself excludes legal education from its reform scope, and institutional autonomy cannot override the BCI's statutory regulatory authority.
5. Notably, in some cases, including among reputed law universities, institutions have chosen to withdraw such programmes upon receiving the BCI's notice. These responses have acknowledged BCI's jurisdiction and confirmed the discontinuation of offerings that include substantial legal content but lacked prior approval. The BCI welcomes these corrective actions and urges other institutions to review and align their academic offerings accordingly.
6. The Council reiterates that the use of protected nomenclature such as "LL.M." for diploma-type, executive, or part-time courses even with disclaimers is not permissible under Indian law. No programme may use such titles unless it fully complies with the requirements of the Advocates Act and BCI Rules in terms of structure, eligibility, content, and delivery.
7. The Bar Council of India has consistently maintained that legal education programmes, including LL.B., LL.M., and other law-related qualifications, cannot be conducted through online, hybrid, distance, or correspondence modes without its express prior approval.
8. As early as 2014, a premier National Law University had sought to launch a legal education programme via distance mode. The BCI categorically denied permission, affirming that legal education must be conducted through full-time, face-to-face instruction. This decision was formally conveyed to the University Grants Commission (UGC), clarifying that law, being a regulated professional discipline, is not subject to general distance education norms unless expressly permitted by BCI.
9. The BCI reaffirmed its position through Circulars No. BCI:D:468/2024 dated 20.05.2024 and BCI:D:0525/2024 dated 30.05.2024, addressed to all institutions. These circulars made it clear that LL.B., LL.M., and any law-related programme including executive, interdisciplinary, or diploma-based offerings must not be conducted in online, hybrid, or part-time formats without prior approval. Attempts to rebrand such programmes as M.A., M.Sc., Executive LL.M., or LL.M. (Professional) or to use disclaimers have also been deemed violative of regulatory norms.



10. This position was reiterated in BCI's formal letter to the UGC dated 23.05.2024 (No. BCI:D:2591/2024), where the Council emphasized that legal education does not fall under the regulatory purview of the proposed Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) under the NEP 2020. The BCI remains the sole statutory body empowered to regulate legal education under Sections 7 and 49 of the Advocates Act, 1961.
11. Furthermore, in its affidavit before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court in WP(C) No. 4249 of 2024, the BCI confirmed that it does not recognize any legal education programme including LL.M., M.A. in Law, or M.Sc. in Cyber Law – offered through online, hybrid, or distance mode. Such qualifications shall not be accepted for UGC-NET eligibility, Ph.D. admissions, faculty appointments, or any other academic or professional recognition.
12. The Council also expressed concern over emerging trends of diploma or executive programmes in law being marketed to non-law graduates in online or part-time formats. These practices mislead prospective students, undermine statutory standards, and jeopardize the credibility of legal education in India.
13. All universities and law institutions are, therefore, advised not to advertise or conduct any LL.M. or equivalent programme through online, hybrid, blended, or part-time modes without express written approval from the BCI. Any such programme currently operational must be suspended immediately, and a compliance report must be submitted to the BCI.
14. The Bar Council of India will continue to take all necessary legal and regulatory actions to uphold the standards and statutory framework of legal education in the country. This may include initiating contempt proceedings, issuing public advisories, and reviewing the recognition status of institutions that continue to violate these norms.
15. A copy of the communication from the Co-Chairman of the Standing Committee on Legal Education dated 25.06.2025 is enclosed herewith for your reference.

Yours sincerely,


(Srimanto Sen)
Principal Secretary
Bar Council of India

Encl.: Letter from Hon'ble Justice Rajendra Menon dated 25.06.2025

Copy for Information:
All State Bar Councils

Justice Rajendra Menon
(Former Chief Justice, Delhi High Court)
Chairperson



Armed Forces Tribunal
West Block-8, Sector-1,
R.K. Puram, New Delhi-110066
Tel. : 011-26105363
Fax : 011-26105123

Co-Chairman
Standing Committee of the Legal
Education Committee of the
Bar Council of India

25th June, 2025

To

The Registrar General(s) / Registrar(s)
All High Courts of India

REF-BCI Communication No. BCI/D/851/2025 (CL), dated 10.02.2025, addressed to Registrar General of all High Courts, regarding the violation of Supreme Court mandates, BCI Regulations, and UGC norms through unauthorized online and distance LL.M. programmes.

SUBJECT- Unlawful Offering of LL.M. in Online/Blended Modes by Certain Universities in Violation of Supreme Court Judgments and the Advocates Act, 1961 & Request for Immediate Attention and Compliance

Sir/Ma'am,

1. This is to bring to your urgent attention a matter of critical importance concerning the integrity and statutory regulation of legal education in India. The Bar Council of India, in exercise of its statutory powers under the Advocates Act, 1961, in particular Section 7(1)(h) read with Section 49(1)(af), and in pursuance of binding judicial pronouncements of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India under Article 141 of the Constitution, deems it necessary to communicate this advisory and caution regarding the unauthorized and illegal conduct of LL.M. programmes through online, distance, and hybrid modes by various institutions across the country.
2. It has come to the attention of the Bar Council of India and its Legal Education Committee and its standing Committee on Legal Education, through public advertisements, institutional brochures, and representations, that certain universities and private institutions, including those otherwise regarded as eminent, are offering LL.M. or similarly designated postgraduate law programmes through non-traditional delivery formats. These include online-only, blended, and open and distance learning modes, under nomenclatures such as LL.M. (Professional), M.Sc. in Cyber Law, Executive LL.M., and others, without obtaining the prior approval of the Bar Council of India as required under applicable law

contd...2

R

3. This conduct represents a serious breach of the existing legal framework. The Bar Council of India is the sole statutory authority under Indian law entrusted with laying down the standards of legal education, including postgraduate(LL.M) legal education. The LL.M. qualification is the minimum eligibility prescribed for teaching LL.B. programmes. No legal framework recognizes a bifurcation in which LL.B. is regulated by the Bar Council of India while LL.M. is independently governed by the UGC or individual universities.

4. The regulatory mandate conferred upon the Bar Council of India extends uniformly across undergraduate, postgraduate(LL.M) , and other branches of legal education, and is exercised in accordance with the Advocates Act, 1961 and the Legal Education Rules framed thereunder.

5. Section 7(1)(h) of the Advocates Act, 1961 mandates that the Bar Council of India shall promote legal education and lay down standards of such education. This obligation has been reinforced through authoritative pronouncements of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, including in Vinit Garg v. University Grants Commission, Writ Petition (Civil) No. 1510 of 2018, where it was clearly held that no institution or university is entitled to commence or continue any programme of study through online or distance mode without the prior approval of the statutory regulator governing that field.

6. In the case of Odisha Lift Irrigation Corporation Ltd. v. Ravi Shankar Patro and Others, Civil Appeal Nos. 17869-17870 of 2017, the Hon'ble Supreme Court reiterated that approval from the concerned regulator is mandatory even for institutions of national importance or those established under special statutes.

7. Despite these clear judicial mandates and legal provisions, certain institutions continue to offer LL.M. courses through distance and online modes and mislead the public through carefully crafted disclaimers. These institutions frequently insert vague statements indicating that the course is not equivalent to the BCI-recognized LL.M., while simultaneously and prominently using the nomenclature "LL.M." in their brochures, advertisements, and academic materials.

8. Such conduct constitutes a case of public misrepresentation, academic deception, and regulatory non-compliance. It also raises serious concerns regarding the misuse of nomenclature and the undermining of the statutory role of the Bar Council of India in maintaining the standards of legal education in India.

9. The Legal Education Committee of the Bar Council of India, as far back as 3rd May 2014, and thereafter the General Council, had categorically deliberated and declared that

contd...3

legal programmes offered through distance learning mode such as LL.M. in Criminal Law, Criminology and Forensic Science, LL.M. in International Trade Law and WTO, Masters in Corporate Law, and M.S. in Cyber Law and Cyber Security are impermissible. These decisions were formally communicated to the University Grants Commission. The position was further reiterated in subsequent policy meetings, including the joint meeting held on 17th October 2016 between representatives of BCI, UGC, AIU, and the Ministry of Education.

10. The BCI, after extensive discussions, reaffirmed in 2020 that online and ODL-based legal education is not comparable to traditional contact-based education. The absence of real-time, interactive legal discourse and sustained faculty-student engagement critically undermines the development of legal reasoning, argumentation, and analysis, essential competencies in the legal profession. This was deemed unacceptable for the purposes of training professionals who may go on to enter teaching, practice, or judicial service.

11. The UGC (Open and Distance Learning Programmes and Online Programmes) Regulations, 2020, under Regulation 4(A)(iv), mandates that any professional programme offered through ODL or online modes must have prior approval of the respective statutory regulatory authority. Legal education, being a regulated profession under the Advocates Act, falls exclusively within the purview of the Bar Council of India. Consequently, no institution may lawfully offer LL.B., LL.M., or similar programmes in law through online or distance learning formats without express BCI permission.

12. The Distance Education Bureau of UGC has consistently excluded professional disciplines such as law, medicine, and engineering from the list of approved online or distance programmes. The UGC's public notice bearing F. No. 1-12/2023 (DEB-I) dated 19th September 2023 made it unambiguously clear that legal education courses may not be offered through online or distance mode unless specifically approved by the BCI.

13. The Bar Council of India's own Legal Education (Post-Graduate, Doctoral, Executive, Vocational, Clinical, and Other Continuing Education) Rules, 2020, categorically prohibit LL.M. courses from being delivered through online or hybrid modes. Although these rules were challenged before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 70 of 2021 (Tamanna Chandan v. Bar Council of India), it is pertinent to note that no stay has been granted on these Rules. They continue to remain binding and fully enforceable. Moreover, regardless of the status of the rules and the court case, even independently of the same, here we are concerned exclusively with misleading courses under nomenclature of LL.M

contd...4

P

14. The Bar Council of India has also issued communications to the UGC on 10th February 2023 and 11th February 2023, clarifying that any such move to permit LL.M. programmes in online or ODL formats would amount to a violation of the Advocates Act and the Legal Education Rules. On 2nd October 2023, the BCI again reiterated to the UGC that the regulation of legal education is within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Bar Council of India and not subject to intervention under the National Education Policy which excludes legal education and medical education from its ambit and is a vision document rather than a statutory document, or from intervention by other general academic frameworks.

15. The BCI Circular No. BCI: D:468/2024 (LE Circular No. 6/2024) dated 20th May 2024 reinforced that legal education programmes such as LL.B. and LL.M. cannot be conducted through any form of online, distance, correspondence, or hybrid mode without the prior express approval of the Bar Council of India. The circular further clarified that any such programme will not be recognized for academic, employment, or professional purposes including eligibility for teaching LL.B. or registration for Ph.D. in Law.

16. It has further come to the notice of the Bar Council of India that some entities claiming to be Centres of Legal Education are offering LL.M. programmes under the guise of blended or hybrid formats. These programmes are essentially conducted online with only offline examinations, and do not require any formal academic leave from the candidate's professional employment. This directly violates the minimum academic rigour, full-time attendance, and immersive engagement required under the BCI Legal Education Rules. The absence of continuous academic interaction, classroom debate, and sustained faculty supervision disqualifies such a course from being considered valid legal education. It must be reiterated that the term "blended" or "executive" is often being misused merely to conceal what are functionally online programmes.

17. Legitimate LL.M. degrees demand structured academic delivery that includes full-time immersive coursework, continuous student-faculty engagement, and formal academic leave where necessary. Weekend-based or part-time formats lacking regular classroom presence cannot meet the pedagogical standards essential to a Master of Laws programme. As highlighted in comparative cases such as *A. Syed Ansari v. State of Tamil Nadu*, even one-year LL.M. degrees offered in regular full-time mode have been held as not equivalent to traditional two-year LL.M. courses, let alone diluted weekend or hybrid offerings that fail to meet even the baseline instructional benchmarks.

18. The use of nomenclatures such as "LL.M. (Professional)" or "Executive LL.M." has become a method to circumvent the statutory structure. This amounts to academic fraud and is contrary to the legislative intent behind the Advocates Act, 1961. Section 7(1)(h)

contd...5



and Section 49(1)(af) of the Act empower the Bar Council of India to prescribe standards for legal education and to determine which qualifications shall be recognised for enrolment and teaching. The LL.M. is not merely a private academic qualification, but a statutorily recognised degree for entry into teaching and advanced legal roles. Hence, the standards prescribed by BCI are not administrative directions but are enforceable statutory mandates.

19. It is essential to clarify that only a candidate who has successfully completed a qualifying degree in law, namely, a 3-year LL.B. or 5-year integrated B.A. LL.B., is legally eligible to pursue an LL.M. as per the Legal Education Rules, 2008 and 2020. Therefore, any institution permitting non-law graduates into a programme designated as "LL.M.", regardless of appended qualifiers like "Professional" or "Executive," is directly violating the regulatory foundation of postgraduate legal education. This practice dilutes the statutory rigor required of LL.M. degrees and misrepresents a diploma or training programme as a postgraduate academic qualification in law.

20. Further, several students who have completed these online or hybrid LL.M. programmes have proceeded to register for the UGC-NET, Ph.D. in Law programmes, or applied for teaching positions in LL.B. courses. This is impermissible under the current regulatory regime. It violates not only the BCI Legal Education Rules but also leads to dilution of the quality and credibility of legal education across the country. Permitting unapproved and substandard LL.M. qualifications to enter the teaching and research stream undermines the integrity of institutions and devalues the rigorous postgraduate law degrees obtained through proper channels.

21. It is important to note that the continued use of the abbreviation "LL.M." which stands for *Legum Magister*, or *Master of Laws* in the nomenclature of a course that is publicly acknowledged as a diploma programme, is fundamentally misleading and academically indefensible. If the programme is intended as a diploma, there exists no justification whatsoever for retaining the LL.M. title in any form. This usage not only deceives the public but also subverts the statutory recognition attached to a genuine LL.M. degree as a legally sanctioned academic qualification. What do the letters "LL.M." stand for in "LL.M. (Professional)" if the programme is a diploma? This question strikes at the heart of the issue. If institutions are allowed to continue this practice, it creates a precedent that other universities may cite to introduce their own similarly titled diploma offerings, thereby allowing a systematic erosion of the credibility of legal education in India. The Bar Council of India strongly reiterates that unless the course is recognised as a valid LL.M. degree under the Legal Education Rules, 2008 and 2020, it may not use the nomenclature "LL.M." regardless of any disclaimers inserted in

contd...6



the brochure. The use of a protected degree title for a diploma not only violates academic honesty but also undermines the regulatory intent enshrined in the Advocates Act, 1961.

22. It has also been observed that universities engaged in such conduct attempt to rely on the absence of express prohibition under UGC norms to justify their offerings. However, this argument is wholly untenable. The Supreme Court in *Vinit Garg and Ravi Shankar Patro* has clarified that approval of the statutory regulator is mandatory, and even statutory universities cannot commence or continue professional programmes without such sanction. The UGC-ODL Regulations themselves defer to the concerned professional regulator for such courses, and in the case of legal education, the authority lies exclusively with the Bar Council of India.

23. The inclusion of a disclaimer, stating that a course like "LL.M. (Professional)" is not equivalent to a recognized LL.M. under UGC or BCI regulations does not absolve institutions from liability or regulatory breach. The very use of the abbreviation "LL.M." conveys a legally defined qualification that cannot be mimicked or repurposed for non-degree or non-law programmes. Permitting this practice amounts to regulatory subversion and paves the way for systemic academic fraud. Protected academic designations cannot be qualified into permissibility through disclaimers when the core statutory violation remains unaffected.

24. The Bar Council of India has already issued show cause notices and is in the process of issuing it to several institutions, including National Law Institute University, Bhopal; Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur; O.P. Jindal Global University, Sonapat; and National Law University, Delhi, for offering LL.M. or similarly designated legal programmes through online, distance, blended, or hybrid formats without requisite approval. Some of the institutions sought to justify their programmes by suggesting that they were "executive" in nature, or "not equivalent" to the traditional LL.M. degree. However, these claims were found to be untenable, particularly where the protected nomenclature "LL.M." was prominently used in advertisements, brochures, and academic communications. The use of "LL.M.", a term denoting the postgraduate Master of Laws degree, without parameter approval/recognition from the Bar Council of India constitutes a deliberate attempt to mislead prospective students and misappropriate the statutory and academic status associated with this qualification.

25. In view of the above, it is reiterated that any LL.M. or equivalent legal programme offered in online, distance, blended, or hybrid mode, or under misleading nomenclature such as LL.M. (Professional) or M.Sc. (Law), without prior BCI approval, is unauthorized and shall not be recognised for any purpose whatsoever. This includes employment, academic appointments, research registration, or judicial service &

contd...7

P

departmental promotional eligibility. Such qualifications shall be treated as null and void ab initio, and any reliance placed on them by candidates will be treated as misrepresentation.

26. All High Courts are respectfully requested to take judicial note of this regulatory position, and to ensure that no appointments, promotions, or academic decisions are made on the basis of qualifications that do not have the sanction of the Bar Council of India. The Courts may further be pleased to direct that any candidate seeking appointment or advancement on the basis of an LL.M. or related qualification must furnish confirmation from BCI that the programme was conducted in compliance with the Legal Education Rules, 2008 and 2020.

27. In the interest of transparency and public awareness, we are preparing to issue a national advisory warning students, legal institutions, and government departments against enrolling in or recognising such unapproved courses. The BCI and its committees on Legal Education will also continue to take legal action, including filing of contempt petitions where necessary, to preserve the standards of legal education and to ensure compliance with statutory and judicial mandates.

28. You are kindly requested to acknowledge the receipt of this communication and confirm that the contents herein shall be brought to the notice of all concerned authorities within your jurisdiction. A copy of this letter is also being marked to the Registrar, Supreme Court of India, as well as to all State Bar Councils for necessary coordination and dissemination.

29. Bar Council of India's earlier letter bearing Reference No. BCI/D/851/2025 (CL), dated 10.02.2025, addressed to the Registrar General of all High Courts is enclosed herewith for your ready reference. The letter had categorically highlighted the illegality and impermissibility of LL.M. programmes being conducted through online, distance, hybrid, or correspondence modes without the prior approval of the Bar Council of India, in violation of binding Supreme Court judgments, BCI Legal Education Rules, and the applicable UGC Regulations.

30. This is being issued in furtherance of the regulatory obligation of the Bar Council of India to maintain the dignity, discipline, and quality of legal education and professional standards in the country. The continued use of misleading nomenclature for unrecognized or diploma-style courses under the LL.M. label threatens to irreparably erode the integrity of India's legal education system. Such practices not only deceive students and employers but also create dangerous regulatory precedents that could result in uncontrolled proliferation of unapproved legal qualifications. If left unchecked, this

contd...8



could render judicial and departmental promotional eligibility, academic appointments, and research pathways vulnerable to exploitation by candidates possessing credentials that lack the statutory and academic legitimacy required under the Advocates Act, 1961 and the Legal Education Rules. The cooperation of the judiciary is respectfully sought to uphold these foundational principles.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large 'R' followed by a stylized 'M' and a horizontal line.

(Rajendra Menon)

Copy to:
The Registrar General
Supreme Court of India
New Delhi

Encl: as above



भारतीय विधिज्ञ परिषद् BAR COUNCIL OF INDIA

(Statutory Body Constituted under the Advocates Act, 1961)

21, Rouse Avenue Institutional Area, Near Bal Bhawan, New Delhi - 110002

BCI/D/ 851 /2025 (CL)

Date: 10.02.2025

To,

**The Registrar General(s)/ Registrar(s)
All High Courts**

Sub: Regarding Violation of Supreme Court Mandates, BCI Regulations, and Legal Education Rules, Norms and UGC regulations through the Offering of LL.M. in Various Specializations by Online and/or by open and/or distance and/or correspondence education program.

Sir/Ma'am

This letter is to bring to your attention a matter of importance where it has come to the notice of Bar Council of India that several prominent and eminent institutions of the country are offering online and/or open and distance LL.M. programmes under various nomenclatures. These programmes are being run by these institutions without obtaining prior approval Bar Council of India in clear violation of directives of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, BCI & UGC guidelines.

The Bar Council of India being the highest regulatory and statutory body of legal profession and education for the betterment of legal profession has categorically clarified that legal education can neither be imparted in online manner or through distance education.

LL.M is the minimum qualification required to teach LL.B. degree courses, as is prescribed by BCI. It is a matter of serious concern that some universities are misleading students and the public into enrolling in an unauthorized, and impermissible blended/online LL.M. program.

The same has been upheld by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Vinit Garg vs. University Grants Commission* (W.P. (C) No. 1510 of 2018, judgment dated 29.08.2019) and *Odisha Lift Irrigation Corporation Ltd. vs. Ravi Shankar Patro & Ors.* (Civil Appeal Nos. 17869-17870/2017, that no university can commence or conduct a program through distance or online mode without prior approval from the regulatory authority governing the concerned discipline.

The Legal Education Committee of BCI as far back as on 3rd May 2014, and the General Council of the Bar Council of India had previously deliberated and decided at that point in time that legal programs offered through distance mode, such as LL.M. in Criminal Law, Criminology, and Forensic Science, LL.M. in International Trade Law and WTO, Masters in Corporate Law, M.S. in Cyber Law & Cyber Security, were impermissible. The same was communicated to UGC also.

[Handwritten signature]

It is further brought to your kind knowledge that by virtue of a joint meeting dated 17.10.2016, attended by Secretary & Director, UGC; Secretary BCI, HOD Legal Education Department BCI, 2 Members of Legal Education Committee BCI; Secretary General and SO Evaluation, AIU; Joint Secretary MHRD, BCI has also been granting equivalence to post graduate and other higher qualification in law from foreign universities being the national regulator for legal education under Advocates Act, 1961 which also grants equivalence to the undergraduate qualifications in law.

The General Council of the BCI, once again in 2020, deliberated extensively on requests to permit online and open and distance learning (ODL) courses in legal education. After thorough consideration, the Council firmly concluded that such modes of education cannot be equated with traditional classroom-based, contact learning in regular mode. The absence of direct faculty engagement, realtime discussions, and interactive legal discourse significantly undermines the development of essential legal reasoning, critical thinking, and practical application of legal principles. Consequently, online or ODL courses are unlikely to produce competent and well-grounded legal or academic professionals who possess the requisite knowledge and analytical abilities essential for the same.

Further, the University Grants Commission (Open and Distance Learning Programmes and Online Programmes) Regulations, 2020, specifically under Regulation 4(A)(iv), stipulate that for programs falling under the ambit of any statutory regulatory authority, such as legal education, prior approval from the respective authority is mandatory before offering courses in the Open and Distance Learning (ODL) or online modes.

The Distance Education Bureau (DEB) under the UGC has expressly prohibited courses in professional fields like law, medicine, and engineering from being conducted online without statutory approval. The UGC's public notice bearing F. No. 1-12/2023 (DEB-I) dated 19th September 2023 unequivocally states that legal education programs are not permitted to be offered through online or distance modes without explicit approval from the Bar Council of India.

The Bar Council of India's Legal Education (Post-Graduate, Doctoral, Executive, Vocational, Clinical, and Other Continuing Education) Rules, 2020, strictly prohibit the offering of LL.M. degrees or equivalent programs through online or distance learning modes. Although these rules were challenged before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in W.P. (C) No. 70 of 2021 (*Tamanna Chandan vs. Bar Council of India*), no stay has been granted.

The Bar Council of India has communicated with the UGC on multiple occasions, clarifying that legal education, including LL.B. and LL.M. programs, cannot be conducted through online or distance mode without BCI approval. On 10th February 2023, the BCI informed the UGC that law degree courses are not allowed to be taught through open and distance learning (ODL) or online mode and reiterated the same position in a follow up communication on 11th February 2023, explicitly stating that any attempt to introduce LL.M. or similar programs in ODL mode would be a violation of legal education standards.

The UGC was again reminded of this in a communication dated 2nd October 2023, where BCI asserted that legal education is exclusively regulated by BCI and not by UGC, and that the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 explicitly excludes legal education from the regulatory purview of any other body except BCI.

22

The BCI Circular No. BCI:D:468/2024 (LE Circular No. 6/2024) dated 20th May 2024 categorically prohibits online and/or correspondence, open and/or distance LL.M. programs. Such degrees will not be recognized for academic or professional purposes.

It has also been brought to the notice of Bar Council of India that some entities claiming to be Centre of Legal Education are offering online courses and/or courses through open and distance correspondence education program, under the nomenclature of the degree of LL.M. or LL.M. professional, and, the same persons are also getting registered for Ph.D., appearing for UGC NET etc. thereby diluting quality of legal education.

It has also come to our knowledge that under the nomenclature of 'blended course, the LL.M. program in question is being conducted online, with only offline exams. Further, it has been observed that no break or leave from regular employment is required to pursue this course, thereby violating essential academic rigors mandated for legal education. This makes it abundantly clear that the blended course is merely a disguised form of an online program, which is strictly prohibited under the BCI and Supreme Court mandates.

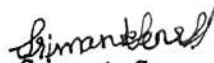
The Bar Council of India has also repeatedly clarified that universities attempting to disguise online LL.M. programs under different nomenclatures, such as M.A. in Law or M.Sc. in Cyber Law, are engaging in deceptive practices aimed at circumventing regulatory scrutiny. These programs are not equivalent to an LL.M. degree and will not be recognized for academic or professional purposes, including teaching LL.B. courses. The BCI has consistently maintained this position and has taken action against universities violating these mandates.

The Bar Council of India categorically states that any blended/online LL.M. and/or correspondence, open and/or distance LL.M. programs is not permitted by BCI and is not valid for any service improvement, judicial employment, or eligibility for teaching LL.B. programs. Students and professionals should not to enroll in or rely upon this program for any academic or professional advancements.

The Bar Council of India has issued show cause notice to several such Universities offering such courses under guise of joint offering of the Master of Science in Cyber Security and Cyber Law by way of Online Mode and also to universities offering multiple LL.M. programs through online mode under the nomenclature of blended programs.

Any such programs would not be recognized for any purpose, including employment, judicial service promotions, or eligibility for teaching LL.B. courses.

This is for your kind and necessary information.


Srimanto Sen
Principal Secretary
Bar Council of India