



COURSE MANUAL

Name of the Elective Course:
Bail or Jail: Understanding the Bail Laws of India

Course Code:
L-EL-052

Name of the responsible Faculty Instructor:
Prof. Eesha Mohapatra

FALL 2025
(AY2025-26)

This document is prepared by the course instructor and contains basic information relevant to the execution of the course. It is the official record for all intends and purposes as far the elective course, Bail or Jail: Understanding the Bail Laws of India, is concerned.

This course manual can be used as a general guide to the subject. However, the instructor can modify, extend or supplement the course (without tampering its basic framework and objectives) for the effective and efficient delivery of the course. The instructor will provide students with reasons for such changes.

Part I

Course Title: Bail or Jail: Understanding the Bail Laws of India

Course Code: L-EL-052

Course Duration: **One Semester (14 Weeks)**

No. of Credit Units: 4 **Credits**

Level: **UG or PG or Both (BOTH)**

Medium of Instruction: **English**

Pre-requisites (if applicable): Should have completed Code of Criminal Procedure/Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Samhita

Equivalent Courses: N/A

Part II

1. Acknowledgement of Course Ideators: N/A

2. Course Description: The fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution makes no explicit distinction between an arrested person and a free person in India. The apex court has reiterated time and again that the right to liberty cannot be taken away without following due process of law.¹ To ensure this liberty, provisions relating to bail are contained in the various criminal law statutes.

It is pertinent to understand that offences are broadly divided into *bailable*² and *non-bailable*³ offences. Bail becomes a matter of right in cases of bailable offences. However, it is a matter of judicial discretion in cases of non-bailable offences. This course targets to explore the exercise of such judicial discretion and the extent to which civil liberty and human dignity is upheld by the courts vis-à-vis certain legislations such as, the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act, 1967 (“**UAPA**”), the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (“**PMLA**”), Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (“**NDPS ACT**”) and Protection of Children from Sexual Offences, 2012 (“**POCSO ACT**”) and Juvenile Justice act, 2015 (“**JJ ACT**”) along with the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (“**CrPC**”) and Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (“**BNSS**”)

Although, the module containing bail is covered under the CrPC, but owing to its vast expanse, various aspects of it such as detention without trial, pre-trial detention, post-conviction bail, transit bail, electronic monitoring of accused as well as bail under Special Laws are such areas which are not covered in the Code. The aim of the elective is to discuss the leading judgments passed in the recent past under the various aforesaid statutes while seeking consistency in bail jurisprudence and the need to overhaul the existing system while ensuring the balance between the constitutional rights of the accused and ensuring punishment to the offender through fair trial.

3. Course Aims

¹ D Bhuvan Mohan Patnaik v. State of Andhra Pradesh, 1975 (3) SCC 185; Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India, 1978 (1) SCC 248

² Section 2(a), Code of Criminal Procedure Code, 1973

³ *ibid*

Students will be able:

1. To Understand the Foundations of Bail Laws and Their Development in India

This course aims to equip students with a comprehensive understanding of the historical evolution and constitutional basis of bail jurisprudence in India. It will trace the development of bail laws from colonial-era legal frameworks to the current position under the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Constitution, with particular emphasis on the right to personal liberty under Article 21. Students will engage with key judicial pronouncements that have shaped the contours of bail law over time.

2. To Interpret and Analyze Bail Provisions in Special Criminal Statutes

Students will be introduced to the bail regimes under special statutes such as the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA), Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act (NDPS), Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO), Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), and the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act (JJ Act). The course will critically examine how these statutes deviate from general bail principles, impose statutory restrictions, and create presumptions that affect the grant of bail.

3. To Learn the Principles Relating to Bail and the Scope of Judicial Discretion

A core aim of the course is to explore the legal and jurisprudential principles that guide courts in the exercise of discretion in bail matters. This includes an analysis of the triple-test for bail, the presumption of innocence, gravity of offence, likelihood of tampering with evidence or absconding, and societal impact. The course will also examine conflicting judicial trends and debates surrounding anticipatory bail, default bail, and interim bail.

4. To Understand Bail Jurisprudence Under Welfare and Security-Oriented Laws

This course will examine the tension between individual liberty and state security in the context of bail provisions under welfare and national security legislations. Special attention will be given to the differential treatment of juveniles under the JJ Act, the reverse burden clauses and denial presumptions under UAPA and NDPS, and the complex financial regulations under the PMLA. Students will learn to navigate and critically assess the normative justifications for such exceptional bail provisions.

4. Teaching Methodology

- a. Case Law-Based Learning
- b. A problem-based and question-driven teaching approach will be employed to encourage critical thinking

5. Intended Learning Outcomes

Course Intended Learning Outcomes	Weightage in %	Teaching and Learning Activities	Assessment Tasks/ Activities
(i) Demonstrate knowledge, understanding, and an ability to critically analyze the relevant statutes, and other prescribed reading materials relating to Bail.	30	Reading of relevant cases, statutes, and other legal materials. Students are expected to read and critically analyze the wide range of materials included in the Course Manual or in handouts. These materials include select text-book excerpts, unabridged cases, journal articles and selected legislations	Class participation/Cold calls/Viva/ case presentation
(ii) Apply the rules of Bail to solve legal problems by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - developing strong legal methodologies, including but not limited to, methods of statutory interpretation and case analysis. - Researching issues on Bail Law. - Communicating their solutions orally and in writing -clearly, coherently and accurately in their own words and in plain language. 	40	-do-	Drafting of a bail application or judgment writing
(iii) Students will develop an understanding of the	100	Same as above	End term assessment in

Course Learning Outcomes	Intended Weightage in %	Teaching and Learning Activities	Assessment Tasks/ Activities
Law of Bail operates in India and will be able to understand the interplay of various 'special statutes' on general bail laws prescribed in the Code. Students will be able to understand the effect of bail on a criminal trial, the liberty of the accused and the maintenance of law and order in society. They will be able to critically explore ideas for legal reforms			addition to the internals.

6. Grading of Student Achievement

To pass this course, students shall obtain a minimum of 40% in the cumulative aspects of coursework, i.e., internal assessments (including moot court, mid-term exam, presentations, research paper) and the end term examination. Internal assessments shall carry a total of 70 marks. **End of semester exam shall carry 30 marks out of which students have to obtain a minimum of 30% marks to fulfil the requirement of passing the course.**

The details of the grades as well as the criteria for awarding such grades are provided below:

PERCENTAGE OF MARKS	GRADE	GRADE VALUE	GRADE DESCRIPTION
80 and above	O	8	Outstanding – Exceptional knowledge of the subject matter, thorough understanding of issues; ability to synthesize ideas, rules and principles and extraordinary critical and analytical ability
75 – 79	A+	7.5	Excellent - Sound knowledge of the subject matter, thorough understanding

PERCENTAGE OF MARKS	GRADE	GRADE VALUE	GRADE DESCRIPTION
			of issues; ability to synthesize ideas, rules and principles and critical and analytical ability
70 – 74	A	7	Very Good - Sound knowledge of the subject matter, excellent organizational capacity, ability to synthesize ideas, rules and principles, critically analyze existing materials and originality in thinking and presentation
65 – 69	A-	6	Good - Good understanding of the subject matter, ability to identify issues and provide balanced solutions to problems and good critical and analytical skills
60 – 64	B+	5	Fair – Average understanding of the subject matter, limited ability to identify issues and provide solutions to problems and reasonable critical and analytical skills
55 – 59	B	4	Acceptable - Adequate knowledge of the subject matter to go to the next level of study and reasonable critical and analytical skills.
50 – 54	B-	3	Marginal - Limited knowledge of the subject matter and irrelevant use of materials and, poor critical and analytical skills
45 – 49	P1	2	Pass 1 – Pass with basic understanding of the subject matter
40 – 44	P2	1	Pass 2 – Pass with rudimentary understanding of the subject matter
Below 40	F	0	Fail - Poor comprehension of the subject matter; poor critical and analytical skills and marginal use of the relevant materials. Will require repeating the course
Incomplete	I	0	Incomplete - “Extenuating circumstances” preventing the student from taking the end-semester, or re-sit, examination as the case may be; the Vice

PERCENTAGE OF MARKS	GRADE	GRADE VALUE	GRADE DESCRIPTION
			Dean (Examinations) at their discretion assign the “I” grade. If an "I" grade is assigned, the student would appear for the end-semester, or re-sit examination, as the case may be, as and when the subsequent opportunity is provided by the University.

7. Criteria for Student Assessments

Assessment of the participants will be based on the following criteria.

Assessment	Weightage	Remarks
Type of Assessment Cold call	Marks 10	Students will be tested on the basis of last two classes syllabus to encourage engagement with the course.
Type of Assessment Written	Marks 40	It would be a drafting assignment in the form of bail application draft or judgment writing.
Type of Assessment Case presentation	Marks 20	As part of this course, each student (in a group of two) will be required to present a critical case analysis . This exercise is designed to cultivate deep engagement with landmark judgments, sharpen legal reasoning, and encourage thoughtful articulation of constitutional and procedural issues related to bail jurisprudence .
End Semester Examination (Compulsory)	30 Marks	There will be a compulsory end-semester examination/component for all participants of the course who have successfully met the requisite attendance as per the governing JGU policies.

Part III

Course/Class Policies

- Please arrive on time. Late arrivals disturb the flow of discussion. Also no attendance shall be given for arriving late.
- Respectful dialogue is essential. Disagreement is welcome, but personal attacks or dismissive behaviour is not.
- You are expected to revise last class lecture before coming to class.

- Supplementary material may be assigned to support ongoing developments in criminal procedure law.
- All assignments must be submitted by the stated deadlines. Late submissions incur a penalty of 1 mark per day, unless prior extension is granted.
- Originality is expected. Plagiarism will result in a failing grade and may lead to institutional disciplinary action.
- Weekly office hours will be held on Tuesdays, 1.30–3.30 PM, or by appointment.
- Use your institutional email to reach out. Allow up to 48 hours for a response, excluding weekends.
- All class announcements will be made via email.
- Use of AI tools such as ChatGPT, Google Bard, GrammarlyGO, or any other generative AI software is strictly prohibited during all in-class examinations, assessments, and take-home exams. This course emphasizes the development of independent legal reasoning and critical analysis. The use of AI-generated content during evaluations undermines academic integrity and violates the principles of fair assessment. If in doubt, please consult the instructor before using any digital assistance tools.

Cell Phones, Laptops and Similar Gadgets

- (i) Students must keep their cellphones on switched off/ flight mode. Any student found using a cellphone while class is ongoing will be liable to face disciplinary action.
- (ii) No laptops, similar gadgets are allowed to be used inside the classroom.

Academic Integrity and Plagiarism

Learning and knowledge production of any kind is a collaborative process. Collaboration demands an ethical responsibility to acknowledge who we have learnt from, what we have learned, and how reading and learning from others have helped us shape our own ideas. Even our own ideas demand an acknowledgement of the sources and processes through which those ideas have emerged. Thus, all ideas must be supported by citations. All ideas borrowed from articles, books, journals, magazines, case laws, statutes, photographs, films, paintings, etc., in print or online, must be credited with the original source. If the source or inspiration of your idea is a friend, a casual chat, something that you overheard, or heard being discussed at a conference or in class, even they must be duly credited. If

you paraphrase or directly quote from a web source in the examination, presentation or essays, the source must be acknowledged. The university has a framework to deal with cases of plagiarism. All form of plagiarism will be taken seriously by the University and prescribed sanctions will be imposed on those who commit plagiarism.

Disability Support and Accommodation Requirements

JGU endeavours to make all its courses inclusive and accessible to students with different abilities. In accordance with the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act (2016), the JGU Disability Support Committee (DSC) has identified conditions that could hinder a student's overall well-being. These include physical and mobility related difficulties, visual and hearing impairment, mental health conditions and intellectual/learning difficulties e.g., dyslexia, dyscalculia. Students with any known disability needing academic and other support are required to register with the Disability Support Committee (DSC) by following the procedure specified at <https://jgu.edu.in/disability-support-committee/>

Students who need support may register before the deadline for registration ends, as communicated by the DSC via email each semester. Those students who wish to continue receiving support from the previous semester, must re-register every semester prior to the deadline for re-registration as communicated by the DSC via email. Last minute registrations and support are discouraged and might not be possible as sufficient time is required to make the arrangements for support.

The DSC maintains strict confidentiality about the identity of the student and the nature of their disability and the same is requested from faculty members and staff as well. The DSC takes a strong stance against in-class and out-of-class references made about a student's disability without their consent and disrespectful comments referring to a student's disability. With due respect for confidentiality, faculty and students are encouraged to have honest conversations about the needs of students with disabilities and to discuss how a course may be better tailored to cater to a student with disability.

All general queries are to be addressed to disabilitysupportcommittee@jgu.edu.in

Safe Space Pledge

This course may discuss a range of issues and events that might result in distress for some students. Discussions in the course might also provoke strong emotional responses. To make sure that all students collectively benefit from the course, and do not feel disturbed due to either the content of the course or the conduct of the discussions. Therefore, it is incumbent upon all within the classroom to pledge to maintain respect towards our peers. This does not mean that you need to feel restrained about what you feel and what you want to say. Conversely, this is about creating a safe space where everyone can speak and

learn without inhibitions and fear. This responsibility lies not only with students, but also with the instructor.

P.S. The course instructor, as part of introducing the course manual, will discuss the scope of the Safe Space Pledge with the class.

Part IV

Keywords Syllabus

BAIL, BAILABLE, NON-BAILABLE, COGNIZANCE, COGNIZABLE OFFENCES, NON-COGNIZABLE OFFENCES, ARREST, REMAND, CUSTODY, FIR, WARRANT, SUMMONS, COMPLAINT, CHARGE SHEET, LIBERTY, PRE-TRIAL DETENTION; FAIR TRIAL; JUDICIAL DISCRETION

Course Design and Overview (Weekly Plan)

WEEK	TOPIC	ESSENTIAL READING
1	INTRODUCTION	<p><u>MODULE 1: INTRODUCTION</u></p> <p>This week will introduce the course aims, course structure and assessment methods. We will foreground discussions on the fundamental aspects of the law of bail, by exploring contemporary issues, understanding the importance and bearing of bail in the journey of a criminal trial and the liberty of the accused.</p> <p>Readings:</p> <p>Book: Tareekh Pe Justice: Reforms for India's District Courts by Reddy and Jain, Simon & Schuster India, 2025.</p>

WEEK	TOPIC	ESSENTIAL READING
2	DEFAULT BAIL	<p><u>MODULE 2: DEFAULT BAIL</u></p> <p>This week will examine the law surrounding default bail. We will understand the history of default bail and discuss relevant case laws which accorded accused persons to claim default bail as a statutory right. We will also learn about the concept of house arrest and discuss how loopholes are used to deny default bail.</p> <p>Statute:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, especially Section 167 and section 187 of the BNSS. <p>Cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sanjay Dutt vs. State (1994) 5 SCC 410 - CBI vs. Anupam Kulkarni (1992) 3 SCC 141 - Sudha Bharadwaj vs. NIA (2021) SCC Online Bom 4568 - Serious Fraud Investigation Office vs. Rahul Modi (2022) SCC Online SC 153 - Ritu Chhabaria v. Union of India and Ors. 2023 SCC OnLine SC 502
3	DEFAULT BAIL	<p><u>MODULE 2: DEFAULT BAIL</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enforcement Directorate v. Kapil Wadhavan & Anr. 2021 SCC OnLine SC 3136 - Judgebir Singh v. NIA 2023 SCC Online SC 543 - Chaganti Satyanarayan & Ors vs State Of Andhra Pradesh, 1986 SCR (2)1128 - M. Ravindran vs. The Intelligence Officer, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence: MANU/SC/0788/2020 - State of M.P. v. Rustam and others, 1995 Supp (3) SCC 221
4	CONTRADICTION	<p><u>MODULE 3: CONTRADICTION</u></p> <p>This week will involve discussions surrounding the nuances of Section 437 and 439 of the Code of</p>

WEEK	TOPIC	ESSENTIAL READING
		<p>Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the differences between the two provisions. We will be discussing the powers of the court of Magistrates, Court of Sessions, and the High Court in granting bail. We will also understand the difference between bailable and non-bailable offences. Furthermore, we will understand the various tests for granting bail and also understand the concept of cancellation and setting aside of an order granting bail.</p> <p>Statute:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, especially, Sections 437 and 439. <p>Cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sundeeep Bafna v. State of Maharashtra (2014) 16 SCC 623 Lacchman Dass v. Resham Chand Kaler, 2018 (3) SCC 187 Prahlad Singh Bhati v. NCT 2001(4) SCC 280 Nagendra vs. King Emperor AIR 1924 Cal 476 Bhagwat Singh vs. Commissioner of Police 1985 AIR 1285 <p>Readings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rahman, T. A. (2018). IN THE CUSTODY OF LAW: WITHERING JURISDICTION OF A MAGISTRATE. <i>Journal of the Indian Law Institute</i>, 60(4), 427–443. https://www.jstor.org/stable/26826654 Surendranath Anup & Andrew Gale. Confused Purposes and Inconsistent Adjudication. <i>Asian Journal of Comparative Law</i>, Vol 19, no. 2 (August 2024)
5	BAIL, WRIT PETITION AND TRANSIT BAIL	<p><u>MODULE 4: BAIL, WRIT PETITION AND TRANSIT BAIL</u></p> <p>This week's discussions will revolve around the power of the High Courts and the Supreme Court in</p>

WEEK	TOPIC	ESSENTIAL READING
		<p>granting bail while exercising their writ jurisdiction. We will also be studying the concept of transit bail.</p> <p>Cases: Arnab Manoranjan Goswami Vs. State of Maharashtra and Others (2021) 1 Bom CR (Cri) 28</p> <p>Gautam Navlakha v. NIA</p>
6	BAIL UNDER THE JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT, 2015	<p><u>MODULE 5: BAIL UNDER THE JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT, 2015</u></p> <p>This week will involve the study of provisions of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015. We will study the reasons and objectives behind the enactment of the Act and scope of bail thereunder. We will also evaluate the definitions of a 'child' and of 'apprehension' of children in need of care and children in conflict with law.</p> <p>Statutes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Juvenile Justice Act, 2015, especially, Section 12 <p>Cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ayaan Ali v. State of Uttarakhand 2022 SCC Online Utt 75 • Vishwas vs. State of Punjab (2021) CRIMINAL APPEAL NO. 105 OF 2021 • Piyush vs. State of Haryana 2021 SCC Online P&H 3076 • Mohammad Bin Ziyad vs. State of Telangana and another WP No.12422 OF 2021
7	JJ ACT CONT.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kureshi Irfan Hasambhai vs. State of Gujarat (2021) CRIMINAL MISC.APPLICATION NO. 6978 of 2021 • Exploitation of Children in Orphanages in the State of T.N., In re, (2020) 14 SCC 327

WEEK	TOPIC	ESSENTIAL READING
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aslam Desai vs. State of Maharashtra AIR 1993 SC 1
8	BAIL AND POCSO	<p><u>MODULE 6: BAIL AND POCSO</u></p> <p>This week will introduce the Prevention of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012. We will understand the implications and problems caused by a void in the statute as it does not have any bail provisions. We will look at the applicability of bail provisions of CrPC in POCSO cases and understand how the right of the victim to be heard affects the grant of bail to the accused. We will also discuss the position of law in adolescent romance and Romeo-Juliet cases.</p> <p>CASES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - X(Minor) vs. State of Jharkhand (2022) CA. 263/2022 - Anant Janardhan Karandikar v. M.A. Deshmukh 1965 SCC OnLine Bom 107 - Dharmender Singh vs. State of NCT (2020) BAIL APPL. 1559/2020 - Aparna Bhat vs. State of MP 2021 SCC OnLine SC 230 - Dharmander Singh @Saheb v. The State (Govt. of NCT, Delhi) Bail Appl. 1559/2020

WEEK	TOPIC	ESSENTIAL READING
9	BAIL AND NDPS	<p><u>MODULE 7: BAIL AND NDPS</u></p> <p>This week will introduce the bail provisions of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985. We will study the concepts of consumption, abating consumption, sale and transaction of listed narcotic drugs. We will also be understanding the various rules of presumptions which are unique to the NDPS Act.</p> <p>Statutes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, especially, Section 37. <p>Cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Karishma Prakash v. Union of India - Rhea Chakraborty v. Union of India, 2020 SCC OnLine Bom 925 and UOI v. Rhea Chakraborty, Special Leave to Appeal (Crl.) 2127/2021 - Maktool Singh vs. State of Punjab (1999) SCC 321 - Aryan Shah Rukh Khan v. Union of India 2021 SCC OnLine Bom 4127
10 and 11	BAIL AND UAPA	<p><u>MODULE 9: BAIL AND UAPA</u></p> <p>This week will introduce the bail provisions of the UAPA. We will analyze Section 43D and evaluate case laws to understand how reluctant courts are in granting bail to accused persons charged under UAPA. We will also look at the practice of how courts grant bail only in exceptional cases and condition bail orders by stating that the same cannot be used as precedent.</p> <p>Statute:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Unlawful Activities Prevention Act, 1967, especially, Section 43D. <p>Cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Angela Harish Sontakke v. State of Maharashtra, (2021) 3 SCC 723

WEEK	TOPIC	ESSENTIAL READING
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NIA v. Zahoor Ahmad Shah Watali, (2019) 5 SCC 1 - Hitender Thakur vs. State of Maharashtra (1994) 4 SCC para 13 & 14 - Devanagana Kalita vs. State CRL.A. 90/2021 - Mohammad Zubair vs. State of NCT Writ Petition (Criminal) No 279 of 2022 - Siddiqui Kappan vs. State of U.P. 2022 SCC OnLine All 511 and Siddiqui Kappan where bail granted in Januray 2023 <p>Readings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sekhri, A. A CURIOUS CONSTITUTIONALISM - SHEIKH JAVED IQBAL AND BAIL IN UAPA CASES. <i>The Proof of Guilt</i> (July 19, 2024). https://theprooffofguilt.blogspot.com/2024/07/a-curious-constitutionalism-sheikh.html. - Sekhri, A. BAIL IN TERROR CASES: ZAHOOOR WATALI, AND THE FAULT LINES IN THE UAPA. <i>The Proof of Guilt</i> (Apr. 11, 2019). https://theprooffofguilt.blogspot.com/2019/04/bail-in-terror-cases-zahoor-watali-and.html
12 & 13	BAIL AND ECONOMIC OFFENCES	<p><u>MODULE 10: BAIL AND ECONOMIC OFFENCES</u></p> <p>This week will involve discussions surrounding the law of bail in cases of economic offences. As economic offences are considered to be grave in nature, having a negative impact on the entire society, we will look at how bail is denied to persons accused of committing economic offences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P. Chidambaram v. Directorate of Enforcement (2019) 9 SCC 24 • Nikesh Tarachand Shah v. Union of India (2018) 11 SCC 1 • Vijay Mandal Choudhary vs UOI 2022 SCC OnLine SC 929 • Manish Sisodia v. Directorate of Enforcement, 2023 SCC OnLine Del 3770 • Arvind Kejriwal v. ED

WEEK	TOPIC	ESSENTIAL READING
14- REVISION WEEK		[NOTE: There shall be teaching classes scheduled during the fourteenth week subject to the JGU Academic Calendar circulated by the Office of the Registrar, JGU and any official declaration of non-working days by the JGU Registrar.]