



# **KERALA LAW ACADEMY LAW COLLEGE**

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**PROSPECTUS 2021-22**

# **THE KERALA LAW ACADEMY**

A different experience in Legal Education

Established in 1966, **KERALA LAW ACADEMY (KLA)** is a seat of excellence in legal education, consultancy, and research and in pioneering law reforms. The Academy's prestigious institute, "the Kerala Law Academy Law College" is located in Trivandrum, the capital city of Kerala, India. KLA provides a totally diverse experience in learning law and in curricular, co-curricular, extra-curricular and varied fields. For the studious and committed students, who have genuine intention and commitment in achieving excellence and top quality in learning, the Academy will make them think and teach them skills and way of thought, through innovative pedagogic strategies. For them, the Academy, through its *Academic Core Groups* and *Moot Teams*, ensures that its training gives them the strong basement and foundation needed for a successful career.

The liberal ambience of KLA's research wing "**Center for Advanced Legal Studies and Research**" (**CALSAR**), is conducive to ignite nascent thoughts and ideals. This finds vivid expression in "Academy Law Review" which has won international acclaim ever since its appearance in print in 1977. The moot teams of the Academy are the flag bearers in renowned international fora. The Academy's social commitment is imbedded in its socio-legal clinics and consultancy service. The Kerala Law Academy Law College is affiliated to the University of Kerala.

## **Historical background**

Kerala Law Academy (KLA) was established at a time when legal education was, perhaps, at its formative stage in the State with two Government Law Colleges, one at Ernakulam and the other at Thiruvananthapuram, struggling to sustain themselves as a result of the pronounced lack of interest and apathy of students. The plain fact was that for law at the time, there were not many takers. At one time in the late fifties there was even a muted suggestion for closing down the Government Law College, Thiruvananthapuram.

What were the reasons for this developing gloom? The two year B.L. Degree course then in vogue was rather a narrowly conceived one with emphasis on land laws, law of contract, personal laws of Hindus and Muslims etc., reflecting the academic afterglow of the colonial preferences. At the same time the course had no proper professional orientation either. The procedural laws were outside the curriculum and had to be learned during the period of apprenticeship at the end of which the students had to sit for another examination conducted by the Bar Council.

While the course thus lacked proper professional orientation, its academic structuring also left much to be desired. Law was not conceived as a social science and its linkages with other subjects like economics, political science, and sociology were not properly appreciated. These conceptual and perceptual limitations led to the isolation of law from the academic

mainstream and debased it as an esoteric branch of study with its own quaint phraseology, narrow technical skills and dehumanized logic.

And above all, professional and job opportunities for a law graduate were none too bright at that time. The Legal profession had not yet fully branched out into new fields of legal practice having high potentials. Academic sterility, absence of inventiveness in curricular design, lack of professional orientation and limited professional and career opportunities cumulatively created a negative ambience for legal education in Kerala in the fifties and early sixties.

The reformed three-year LL.B. Course was introduced in Kerala from the academic year 1967-68. The whole curriculum was revised to bring in new subjects including procedural laws; the apprenticeship system was abolished; and after a few years, in 1972, a new scheme of practical training was incorporated in the new course.

While this reform was radically transforming the whole character and complexion of the course, a wind of change was also blowing outside the Academy. The role of law in society and its importance as an instrument of social change began to be increasingly appreciated. Enactment of laws which affected the vital interests of various sections of the society, legal battles waged between the reformist and conservative forces in the country, controversies centering on amendments to Constitution, the increasingly effective role played by the High Courts and Supreme Court in checking administrative excesses and abuses, all these and many other factors contributed to a heightened interest in law among the students and the general public. The gradual development and recognition of law as a social science worthy of serious intellectual attention generated a new awareness of the subject among the literati.

## **An Institution of Law persons**

It was at the aforesaid turning point in the history of legal education in the State that the Kerala Law Academy (KLA) emerged on the scene in 1966. It started a law college in 1968 with only an evening class having just 100 students. By 1970 the institution became a full fledged law college with day and evening courses.

The Kerala Law Academy Law College (KLA Law College) is the only one of its kind in the State. Kerala is a State known for the abundance of private colleges, for the uses and abuses of educational institutions for sectional claims and personal gains. It did not represent, like other private institutions, any sectional, denominational or communal interest; it did not levy capitation fee for admissions. The Law Academy is a society formed by eminent judges, lawyers and law teachers of Kerala. It represented law in all its dimensions-academic, professional and juridical. It was a unique experiment - law persons of repute and all hues coming together to run an institution of legal learning. No such endeavour has been tried earlier, and none undertaken in the State in any other professional field even afterwards. It is truly secular in all respects and does not represent any sectional, denominational, ethnic, racial or communal interest.

## **History**

A meeting held on the 6.10.1966 at the residence of Late Sr. Adv. S. Narayanan Potti in Cochin attended by (1) Late Sr. Adv. S. Narayanan Potti, (legendary Senior Advocate, High Court of Kerala and former Advocate General of Kerala), (2) Late Adv. Kalathil Velayudhan Nair and (3) Late Sr. Adv. Easwara Iyer (renowned lawyers, Kerala High Court), (4) Late Justice V.R.

Krishna Iyer, (former Judge, Kerala High Court and Supreme Court of India), (5) Late Sr. Adv. K. Chandrasekharan, (Senior Advocate, High Court of Kerala and former Cabinet Minister of law in Kerala), (5) Dr. N. Narayanan Nair (academician and first Ph.D in law from the University of Kerala), (6) Late Justice P. Subramonian Potti (former Chief Justice of Kerala and Gujarat), (7) Late Sr. Adv. M.M. Abdul Khader, (former Advocate General, Kerala) (8) Late Justice V. Sivaraman Nair, (former judge, Kerala High Court), and (9) Late Adv. M.M. Cheriyan (renowned lawyer), decided to form **KLA** as a society.

**KLA** was registered on 17.10.1966 with the following first Executive Committee.

1. Adv. Kalathil Velayudhan Nair,
2. Sr. Adv. S. Easwara Iyer,
3. Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer,
4. Sr. Adv. K. Chandrasekharan,
5. Justice P. Subramonian Potti,
6. Sr. Adv. S. Narayanan Potti (President)
7. Dr. N. Narayanan Nair (Secretary).

The first Governing Council of the Academy included the following persons in addition to the members of the Executive Committee:

1. Sr. Adv. M. M. Abdul Khader
2. Mr. M. Prabhakaran
3. Justice V. Sivaraman Nair
4. Adv. M.M. Cheriyan

The formal inauguration of **KLA** was done on 21.10.1967 by Mr. E.M.S. Namboodiripad, the then Chief Minister of Kerala.

In 1968 the Government of Kerala leased out an area of eleven acres and forty nine cents at Peroorkada, Trivandrum for establishing the **KLA** Law College, mainly owing to the keen interest of Late Mr. M.N. Govindan Nair, the then Minister for Agriculture, in the development of the institution, when Mr. E.M.S. Namboodiripad, was the Chief Minister of Kerala. The lease, which was initially for a period of three years, was subsequently extended for thirty years and in the mean time the land was assigned to **KLA** in 1985.

## **Courses**

In 1968, the University of Kerala granted affiliation to **KLA** for providing instruction for the 3 year LL.B (Part time) course with 100 students who are under regular employment. Accordingly classes commenced on 09.09.1968. Later, regular day classes for another batch of 100 students commenced on 22.09.1970. Late Justice Shri. P. Govinda Menon, Retired Judge, High Court of Kerala was the first Principal in 1968 and the Director of Legal Studies from 1969 to 1976. In October 1975, the University of Kerala sanctioned LL.M. Courses in the College. In 1984, the 5 Year LL.B. Degree Course (regular full time course) commenced. The first batch of LLB (five year) students completed the course in 1988-89. A Post graduate course in Business Law viz., Masters in Business Law (M.B.L.) was started in 1995-96. Besides MBL, presently **KLA** offers two LLM courses with specializations in Administrative Law and International Law. The PhD in Law Programme is offered by CALSAR, which is the Research Centre of KLA.

## Academic Research, Projects and Research Centre

The specialist character of the KLA enabled it to assume a holistic view of legal education which would include not only doctrinal learning and acquisition of technical skills but also an active enquiry into the relation between law and society in the developmental milieu of the country and the role of law in activating the instruments of change in a traditional society in order to render justice to the weak and the oppressed. From this point of view, study of law has to be supplemented and supported by research and practice of law to be inspired by social commitment.

The Law Academy, therefore took early steps to provide facilities for research and higher studies in law even as it was building up the law college for degree level studies. Within a period of seven years after the starting of the college, initiative was taken in 1974 to establish the Centre for Advanced Legal Studies and Research [**CALSAR**].

CALSAR, inaugurated by Shri. C. Achutha Menon, the then Chief Minister of Kerala on 18.12.1974, is the research wing of **KLA**. The Center, located in the heart of the city at Punnen Road, Statue in the immediate proximity of the Government Secretariat, with a state of the art library, is a recognized Research Center of the Kerala University with excellent facilities for research in law. The CALSAR was converted in 2007 into an autonomous institution formed by KLA with nominees of Government and representatives of KLA and other social scientists in the executive committee in 1998. Since 2017, it is housed in the KLA-CALSAR-Heather Tower in the same place, where it was located earlier, at Punnen Road near the Government Secretariat, Thiruvananthapuram. The Centre has now become a recognized and reputed research institution with several students now doing their research for Ph.D. Degree. Some of the PhDs produced are the following:

1. Dr. N K Jayakumar,(Former Vice Chancellor, NUALS).
2. Dr. K C Sunny, Professor and Head, Department of law, Kerala University.
3. Dr. Lalitha Sreenath, Professor, S V University, Ananthapur.
4. Dr. Balashankaran, Professor, Madurai Kamaraj University.
5. Dr. S Sivakumar, Professor, Indian Law Institute, New Delhi.
6. Dr. R Ravikumar, Professor, Kerala Law Academy.
7. Dr. Lekshmi Nair, Director, CALSAR, Kerala Law Academy, Thiruvananthapuram.
8. Dr. Sanoj Rajan, International Committee for Red Cross, South Asia Region.
9. Late Dr.Rajasekharan Nair, Former Principal, Government law College, Thiruvananthapuram.
10. Dr. C Ramakrishnan Nair, Adjunct Professor, Kerala Law Academy, Thiruvananthapuram.
11. Dr. A. Sampath, Former Member of Parliament from Thiruvananthapuram.
12. Dr. Shyam Kumar.R.S, Associate Professor, Marvadi University Faculty of Law, Rajkot Gujarat.
13. Dr. Hameema.M, Assistant Professor, Govt.Law College, Thiruvananthapuram.
14. Dr. Sanju V.K, Assistant Professor, Govt.Law College, Thiruvananthapuram.
15. Dr. Rakendhu C.K, Assistant Professor, Department of Law, Thiruvananthapuram.
16. Dr. Dakshina Saraswathi, Assistant Professor, Kerala Law Academy, Thiruvananthapuram.
17. Dr. Rani George, Principal, CSI College of Legal Studies, Cheruvarakonam, Thiruvananthapuram.
18. Dr. Anas P, Advocate, Thiruvananthapuram.
19. Dr. Omol Salameh Pakuhinezhad, Assistant Professor, Islamic Azad University, Iran.

The activities of the Centre, besides academic research include research projects on socio-legal problems undertaken by **KLA** in association with CALSAR, with financial assistance from the ICSSR, the U.G.C., UNESCO, ILO and such other agencies/organizations.

KLA, for providing specialized training in socio-legal, doctrinal and multi disciplinary research and extended services in (1) academic research, Projects and research assistance (2) specialized research Journals (3) Library Services (4) Academic Law Review (5) Publications etc., has established on 21<sup>st</sup> November 2020, six Centres of excellence namely

1. KLA School of Law and Technology (KLA SLAT)
2. KLA School of Law and Management (KLA SLAM)
3. KLA Centre for Environmental Science and Law (KLA CEL)
4. KLA Centre for Forests, Wildlife and Law (KLA CFL)
5. KLA School of Law, Human Rights and Policies (KLA SLHRP)
6. KLA School of Constitutional and Public Law (KLA SCPL)

## **Journals and Academy Law Review**

Along with the research work, KLA along with CALSAR has taken care to bring out a research journal and some other periodicals in addition to the publication of a number of important books. Thus research work is supported and strengthened by publication. **KLA along with CALSAR** is publishing the “**Academy Law Review**”, the half yearly research journal of KLA and CALSAR, which is now entering the 44<sup>th</sup> year of its publication, since 1977 without interruption, is published bi-annually and acclaimed as one of the best of its kind published from the country. Its published continuously for the past 44 years without interruption. The Academy Law Review is a Refereed Research Law Journal with double blind peer review by a peer review panel consisting of reputed and acclaimed legal academics of the nation.

The Academy is bringing out two journals; one in English - The Kerala Law Academy News and Views; and the other in Malayalam-Niyamavum Neethiyum. The first one is intended for lawyers, law teachers and students, with emphasis on discussion of contemporary legal problems. The second one, the Malayalam journal, is meant for the general public, for creating awareness of legal issues and to promote general legal literacy.

The process of education cannot be confined to class rooms or its content limited to syllabus. This is all the more relevant in the study of law since the impact of contemporary socio-political events is felt here more acutely than anywhere else, not to speak of the cascading effects of decisional changes brought about by the courts. So in order to unravel the complexities of such issues, to help students gain an insight into these problems and to enhance general awareness about them, the Academy has always made it a point to conduct conferences, seminars, symposia or discussions on all socially and legally relevant questions on a regular basis. Our experience shows that this has not only enhanced the capacity of the students to comprehend intricate legal issues properly but also helped the teachers, scholars and public men to analyse them clearly and put them in proper perspective.

## **Publications**

The Academy of legal Publications is the publication wing of **KLA** established in 1971. It independently undertakes printing, publication and distribution of treatises, commentaries and other books. The publications include “*The Civil Servant under the Law and the Constitution*” by Dr. N. Narayanan Nair, “*Constitutions and Revolutions*” by Prof Dr. Peter. G. Sack, “*Private rights Vs Public interests*” by Prof. Dr. J.A.G. Griffith, “*Federation under the Indian Constitution*”

by Prof.Dr. V.D. Sebastian, “*Social Justice and Handicapped Humans*” by Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer. **KLA** also publishes “Aids to Study” series meant for students of law.

## Campus

**KLA** campus, apart from the class rooms and Faculty rooms, has a ladies hostel, faculty members’ quarters, staff quarters, Reading/library rooms, separate library block, open air auditorium, seminar and conference halls, multi-purpose stadium, and a building complex accommodating guest house, a bank, consumer store, tea house, canteen etc. In addition, **KLA** provides research library facilities, state of the art class rooms, board room, seminar hall and connected infrastructure at the **KLA-CALSAR-HEATHER** Tower, Punnen Road, Near Government Secretariat, Statue, Thiruvananthapuram, for training of students in the *Core Academic Groups* and *Moot Teams*.

## Library Services

**KLA** provides the services of two libraries. The main library in **KLA** campus at Peroorkada is located in an independent two storied building, with reading space for around 200 students at a time and has substantial number of titles, volumes and law journals including the following.

1. Madras Law Journal
2. All India Reporter,
3. Kerala Law Times
4. Kerala Law Journal
5. Criminal Law Journal
6. Supreme Court Cases
7. International Legal Materials
8. American Journal of International Law
9. Harvard Journal of International Law
10. British Year book of International Law
11. International and Comparative Law Quarterly (UK)
12. International Law Reports
13. Indian Cases
14. Constituent Assembly Debates
15. Journal of Indian Law Institute
16. Cochin University Law Journal
17. Annual Survey of India Law,
18. All India Service Law Journal,
19. Consumer Protection Judgments,
20. Corporate Courier,
21. Income Tax Reporter,
22. Indian Dissertations Abstracts,
23. Indian Socio-Legal Journal,
24. Current Central Legislation
25. Judgment Today,
26. MIPR
27. Academic Law Review
28. Law Teller
29. Law Profiles
30. Competition Law Reports
31. LawZ
32. Lawyer’s Update
33. Journal of Indian Law Society
34. E-Library/Digital Library

The library also provides online service of paid national and international legal sites and resources and hard disk - CD format of All India Reporter and Supreme Court cases, Kerala Law Times, Kerala High Court Cases etc. Photostat and Computer facilities are available in the Library. The Library functions from 9.30 AM to 8.00 PM on all working days. The library in the campus also provides lending service of commentaries, treatises and text books of important authors.

The second library is the research library at **KLA – CALSAR- HEATHER** Tower, at Punnen Road, (Opposite Hotel Hilton), near Government Secretariat in the city centre, with restricted access to students for their project works, specialized studies, research, post graduation, preparing papers for publication or attending important moot courts, clinical competitions, legal conferences etc, and it is one of the best libraries in Administrative /Public Law in India providing the following foreign journals.

- Harvard Law Review (U.S.)
- Yale Law Journal (U.S.)
- Columbia Law Review (U.S.)
- Arizona Law Review (U.S.)
- Australian Law Journal (Australia)
- Australian Law Reports (Australia)
- Public Law (U.K.)
- Modern Law Review (U.K.)
- Law Quarterly Review (U.K.)
- Law and Contemporary Problems (Duke University, U.S.)
- Cambridge Law Journal (U.K.)
- Annual Survey of Commonwealth Law (U.K.)
- Commonwealth Law Reports (U.K.)
- Halsburys Laws of England (4th edition)
- North Dakota Law Review (U.S.)
- All England Law Reports (U.K.)
- Administrative Law Review (U.K.)
- Canadian Law Review (Canada)
- Canadian Bar Review. (Canada)
- Canberra Law Review (Australia)
- Kentucky Law Journal (U.S.)
- Waseda Bulletin of Comparative Law (U.S.)
- Waseda Proceedings of Comparative Law (U.S.)
- Current Legal Problems (U.K.)
- Journal of legal Education (U.S.)..

## **Online Library Services/E-Library**

The E-Library/Online Library service provided by KLA to its students, researchers and faculty is one of the best in the field. The KLA online Library services provide personalized services to the students and faculty of KLA allowing for access and study from home or at their places exclusively to KLA students and faculty regulated by their unique ID and One Time Passwords (OTP) to your personalized E-mails and. More than 1000 foreign research journals in law and other disciplines for legal, socio-legal, scientific and multidisciplinary research and studies are made available to all the students and faculty of KLA. This includes the services of the *Westlaw*, *JStor*, *SCC Online*, *Manupatra*, *CDJ Law Journal*, *Live Law*, *Bar and Bench* etc. E Books includes *EBC Reader* providing more than 500 e-books (treaties and commentaries in Law) and more than 1000 e-books of Bare Acts as well as several other e-books of various other publishers including Lexus Nexis, are available in the KLA-online Library).



## **Moot Courts, Practical Training and International Exposure**

To sharpen the skills of advocacy and lawyering of students, they require specialized and indepth training. For this purpose a moot court society was formed in 1989. The training module involves the development of the art of drafting, besides helping them to acquire proficiency in articulation and analysis of legal and factual issues, interpretation, research, oratory skills, negotiation, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, inculcation of court manners, techniques of interviewing and counselling clients and analyzing their problems, finding out legal remedies and examination of witnesses.

The quality and standard of a law school and its top ranking students are easily discernible from the various national competitions of moot court, moot arbitration, client consulting/counseling etc, where the best of various National Law Universities/Law Schools compete with the best of other Law Schools/Colleges.

It is a matter of pride and prestige that teams from Kerala Law Academy have won national moot and other academic competitions several times and with consistency over the teams of students from the National Law Universities/law schools and other top law schools, proving that the top ranking students of the Academy are among the best in India besides the high quality of training imparted by the Academy.

The Moot Court Society gives special training to students to participate in renowned Moot Court Competitions organized at the national and international levels. It is a matter of credit for the society that the students trained by the society and the Kerala Law Academy Law College have won laurels in several such competitions including the internationally renowned Philip.C.Jessup International Moot Competition held annually in Washington D.C., USA.

The following students from the Kerala Law Academy were selected after national rounds to represent India in the Philip C.Jessup International Moot competition held at Washington, U.S.A.

1994-Pretty Elizabeth Punnoose and Nandini Morris  
1996-Dimple Mohan and Sindhu Santhalingam  
1997-Thushara James and Rekha Pillai [They stood 4th at the international level]  
1999-Sagee S.G and Rahima.A  
2000-Niyatha Srinivasa and Lekshmi Devi Somanath.

The following students from the Kerala Law Academy, were selected after national rounds to represent India in the Stetson International Environmental Law competition held at Florida, U.S.A.

2002-Mariyam Nissar and Laxmi N.Menon  
2003-Linda Francis and Anupama  
2005-Maithri Srikant and Laxmi Mohandas  
2010-Janapriya and Deepa

Further, since 1997, students from the Law Academy have continuously represented India at the Willem C.Vis International Annual Moot Arbitration Competition at Vienna, Austria. Students from the Academy have also represented India at the Louis M. Brown International Client Counselling competition at Dunedin, New Zealand in 2001 and in the International Maritime Moot Arbitration in Australia and Singapore in 2002 and 2004 respectively. In 2005, two students from the College have represented the Second Annual WILLEM C. VIS (EAST) International Commercial Arbitration Moot Court Competition at City University of Hong Kong. Besides, every year, the students of the Law Academy participate in several Moot Court Competitions at the National level, winning most of them.

## ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES AT A GLANCE, SINCE 2012

Some of the appreciated and important academic programmes since 2012 are the following: KLA conducted two-day National Workshop on "*Emerging Facets of Intellectual Property Rights in the New Era*" on 16th and 17th November, 2012 at KLA Campus. International seminar on Human trafficking which was led by **Prof. Dr Rosa Paty** of St Thomas University, Miami, Florida, USA, and **Dr. Manoj Kumar Sinha**, Director, Indian Law Institute, New Delhi was also hosted during the period.

**KLA** organized the 1<sup>st</sup> International Conference on Conservation of Forests and Wild Life from 15<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> December 2012 on "*The Legal Regime/Measures for Conservation of Bio Diversity and Protection of Ecological Balance of Western Ghats*". The three day International Conference was inaugurated by **Hon'ble Mr Justice J B Patnaik** (Judge, Supreme Court of India). Participants in the Conference included **Hon'ble Mr Justice A M Shaffique** (Judge, High Court of Kerala), **Dr. Shashi Tharoor** (Union Minister of State for Human Resources Development & former Under-General-Secretary, United Nations), **Mr. K.B. Ganesh Kumar** (Cabinet Minister for Forests & Wildlife, Govt. of Kerala), **Smt. B. Sugatha Kumari** (Poetess, Environmental Activist and Former Chair Person, Kerala State Women's Commission), **Mr. M.A. Baby** (Member of Legislative Assembly, Kerala & Former Cabinet Minister for Education & Cultural Affairs, Government of Kerala) and **Mr. V.D. Satheeshan** (Member of Legislative Assembly, Kerala). Key speakers and resource persons in the Conference were **Prof. Dr. Madhav Gadgil** (Chairman, Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel), **Dr. V.S. Vijayan** (Chairman, Salim Ali Foundation, Former Chairman, Kerala State Biodiversity Board and Member, Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel), **Prof. Dr. Frank Fleerackers** (Dean, Law Faculty, Commissioner of the High Council of Justice, Brussels and Prof. of Law, KU Brussels University & VU Brussels University, Belgium and Visiting Professor Harvard University), **Prof. Dr. N K Jayakumar** (Vice Chancellor, NUALS, Kochi, Kerala), **Prof. Dr. Diederick Vandendriessche** (KU Brussels University & VU Brussels University, Brussels), **Dr. Glen Barry** (Scientist and President /Founder of Ecological Internet (EI), Chicago, United States), **Prof. Dr. Avinash Govindjee** and **Prof. Dr. Adrian Van Watt** (Professors, Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, South Africa), **Prof. Dr. Ceri Warnock** (Faculty of Law, University of Otago, Dunedin, Newzealand), **Prof. Mohammed Jashimuddin** (Director, Institute of Forestry and Environmental Sciences, University of Chittagong, Bangladesh), **Prof. Dr. Khaled Misbahuzzaman** and **Prof. Dr. Tapan Kumar Nath** (Professors, Institute of Forestry and Environmental Sciences, Chittagong University, Bangladesh), **Dr. Jean Phillippee** (Director, ECOS and Associate to Pondicherry University, India), **Prof. Dr. Priya Davider** (Prof. of Ecology and Environmental Sciences, School of Life Sciences, Pondicherry University), **Dr. Surya Deva** (Associate Professor of Law, School of Law, City University of Hong Kong), **Mrs. Karla Van Lint** (Deputy Director, Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education, Brussels, Belgium), **Prof. Dr. M K Ramesh** (Professor, National Law School of India University, Bangalore), **Dr Sairam Bhat** ( Associate Professor, National Law School of India University, Bangalore), **Dr. T.V. Ramachandra** (Scientist, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, India), **Prof. Dr Raman Sukumar** (Centre for Ecological Sciences, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, India), **Prof. M. K. Prasad** (Trustee, Salim Ali Foundation, India). Other important participants in the Conference were **Prof. Dr. P. K. Abdul Assis** (Former Vice Chancellor, CUSAT, Cochin and former Vice Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh), **Prof. Dr. Vikraman Nair** (Former Director, School of Indian Legal Thought, M G University, Kerala), **Prof. Dr. Leelakrishnan** (Former Dean and Professor, School of Legal Studies, CUSAT, Kochi, Kerala), **Prof. Dr. V.S. Sebastian** (Director, School of Legal Studies, CUSAT, Kochi, Kerala), **Dr K P Kylanatha Pillay** (Senior Advocate, Supreme Court of India), **Dr. Rajasekharan** (Scientist and Head, Ethno Medicine, Tropical Botanical Garden Research Institute, Thiruvananthapuram), **Prof. Dr. A. Bijukumar** ( Head, Dept. of Aquatic Biology and Fisheries, University of Kerala), **Mr. P Chandrasekhar** (Advocate, High Court of Kerala), **Prof. Dr. Mathew Abraham** (Neuro Surgeon, Sri Chithira Tirunal Institute of Medical Sciences and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala), **Dr. S. Sankar** (Former Senior Scientist, Kerala Forest Research Institute, Kerala), **Mr. Renjan Mathew Varghese** (State Director, World Wide Fund (WWF), Kerala State Office), **Dr. P.S. Easa** (Scientist, Kerala Forest Research Institute, Kerala), **Prof. Dr. A. S. Saroja** (Principal and Prof. of Law, Government Law College, Ernakulam), **Mr. E. Kunhikrishnan** (Associate Prof. of Botany, University College, Thiruvananthapuram), **Mr. V. Gopinathan**, IFS (Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) and Chief Wildlife Warden, Kerala), **Mr. M.V. Trivedi Babu**, IFS (Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Kerala), **Mr. C. S. Yalakki**, IFS (Addl. Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Kerala),

**Mr. O.P Kaler**, IFS (Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) & Field Director, Parambikulam Tiger Reserve, Kerala), **Mr. Bennichan Thomas**, IFS (Chief Conservator of Forests, Kottayam, Kerala), **Mr. Roy P. Thomas**, IFS, (Deputy Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) Kerala), **Mr. Sanjayan Kumar**, IFS (Deputy Director, Periyar Tiger Reserve, East Division, Kerala), **Mr. B.N. Anjankumar**, IFS (Divisional Forest Officer, Kerala), **Mr. E. Sreedharan** (Environmental Activist, Thanal, Thiruvananthapuram), **Mr. M.T. Nair** (Chief Editor, Executive knowledge Lines), **Mr V K Biju** (Advocate on Record, Supreme Court of India and Treasurer, Supreme Court Bar Association).

A three-day National Workshop was held on *Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)* on 24th, 25th and 26th of January 2015 in association with KELSA and High Court Mediation Centre. International Conference on "*Space Law: Changing perspectives on law on Outer Space Contemporary Challenges, Opportunities and Way Forward*" was conducted on the 9th to 11th of April 2015 (Resource Persons: **Dr Vernon Nase**, Curtin University, Australia and **Dr Doo Hwan Kim**, School of Law, Beijing Institute of Technology, China) .C.Kuttikrishnan Memorial Lecture by Justice (Rtd) V.Eswarah, Chairperson, National Commission for Backward Classes on 15th December 2015; Two days National Seminar on "*Secularism in India; Challenges and Prospects*" on 18th & 19th December 2015.

International Seminar on "*Death Penalty on Trial & other International Perspectives*" on 9th January 2016 (Resource Person: **Prof.Dr.David Tushaus**, Misson Western State University U.S.; **Prof. J. Danixia Cenvas**, Miamiada College,U.S). Justice V.R.Krishna Iyer Memorial Lecture by Justice (Rtd) K. Chandru on "*Access to Courts and Human Right Jurisprudence*" on 8th February 2016; Lex Academia National Law Fest from 3rd to 5th March 2016.National Seminar on "*Nuclear Energy and its Regulation*" on 4th and 5th March 2016; V.R. Krishna Iyer Memorial Lecture on "IPR& Human Rights" on 7th March 2016 by Justice (Rtd) Prof. Sri. Devat. National Seminar on "*Democracy, Tolerance and Human Rights*" on 29th March 2016 (Resource Persons: Justice (Rtd) Cyriac Joseph, former Supreme Court Judge, **Shri. M.G. Radhakrishnan**, (Editor, Asianet News Channel), and **Shri. Ullekh N.P.** (Executive Editor, Open Magazine). National Seminar on '*Law of Forensic' Science: "The Art of Decoding Crime"* on 29th July 2016 (Resource Persons; **Sri.Loknath Behra** (State Police Chief, Kerala), **Dr. Mukesh Kumar Thakar**, (Punjab University, Patiala), **Dr. Anand T.P.** (Police Surgeon, Medical College, Thrissur). One day National Seminar on "*Innovating Legal Education; a New Pedagogy*" on 25th August 2016 (Resource Person: **Prof. Shamnad Basheer**, Nirma University, Ahmedabad).Two Days National Workshop on Research Methodology on 2nd & 3rd September 2016 (Resource Persons: **Dr. P. Ishwara Bhatt**, Vice Chancellor, NUJS, Kolkatta, **Dr. V. Nagarajan Naidu**, University College Trivandrum). National seminar on "*Anti-Terrorism Law and Human Security*" on 03-10-2016(Resource person: **Dr. David**, Professor and Head, Department of legal studies, University of Madras).

One day International Seminar on "*Realization of Women's Rights: International and National Perspective*", led by **Dr. Geetha Pathak Sangoula**, Professor, Katmandu School of Law, Nepal, **Prof. Dr. Reghunantha Reddy**, Director (UG) Dr. Ambedker Govt. Law College, Tamilnadu, **Prof. Dr. Revathy Reddy** Director (PG), Ambedker Govt. Law College, Tamil Nadu held on 16.03.2019 at KLA-CALSAR-HEATHER Tower, Punnen Road, are some among the prominent Academic Programmes.

## Webinars

As part of educational Activities, Kerala Law Academy has conducted a series of webinars for students to help them to polish their skills.

Kerala Law Academy organized webinar on the topic, "*Contempt of Court vs Personal Liberty*" On 9th September 2020.The Session was Presided over by **Adv. K.P.Jayachandran**, Chairman, Bar council of Kerala. Keynote Address was delivered by **Sri Adv. Dushyant Dave**, President, Supreme Court Bar Association, New Delhi. Various Esteemed dignitaries were present in the webinar. **Dushyant Dave** rendered a masterly speech and enthralled the participants with exposition of his in-depth knowledge in contempt law. The webinar gave an insight into the judicial process of the higher courts.

Kerala Law Academy organised *Wildlife Week Celebrations* from 2nd October to 8th October 2020. As a part of the celebrations, a Wildlife Essay Competition for KLA students with prize

money was held on 03.10.2020 on the topic “Human Wildlife Conflict in Kerala- Problems and Solutions”. A webinar series was held as part of *Wildlife Week Celebrations* with **Shri. H.V. Girisha**, IFS, (Regional Deputy Director, National Wildlife Crime Control Bureau, New Delhi) on “*Wildlife Crime: Legal Perspectives*” and **Shri. Jose Louies** (Chief, Wildlife Crime Control Division, Wildlife Trust of India, New Delhi) on “*Modern Trends in Wildlife Crime*” on 02.10.2020, **Prof. Shri. E. Kunhikrishnan** (Former Associate Professor of Zoology, University College, Thiruvananthapuram) on “*The Western Ghats: Challenges in Conservation*” on 05.10.2020, **Shri. Pramod Krishnan**, IFS (Chief Conservator of Forests, Forest & Wildlife Dept., Government of Kerala) on “*Status of Wildlife Management in Periyar and Parambikulam Tiger Reserves*” on 06.10.2020, **Prof. Dr. P.O. Nameer** (Professor and Head (Wildlife), College of Forestry, Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur) on “*Wildlife Diversity and Conservation Challenges in Kerala*” on 07.10.2020, and **Shri. Praveen Bhargav** (Managing Trustee, Wildlife First, Bengaluru) on “*Overview of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972*” and **Prof. Dr. Sairam Bhat** (Professor of Law, National Law School of India University, Bengaluru) on “*Biodiversity and Wildlife Law*” on 08.10.2020, as chief speakers.

On 21st October 2020 Kerala Law Academy organised webinar on “*Some Thoughts on Constitutional Reforms of the Court*” with chief address by **Adv. Sriram Panchu**, Senior Advocate, High Court of Madras. Besides the exceptional speech of **Sri Adv Sriram Panchu**, the discussion was enlivened by the surprise presence of **Justice Madan Lokur**, (the most reputed former judge of the Supreme Court). **Justice Lokur** qualitatively contributed to the discussion. The discussion was enriched by the participation of Senior Advocates from Bombay High Court, Allahabad High Court and other High Courts, several advocates from Kerala and other states, the leaders of the Bar in Kerala, namely the Chairman of the Bar Council of Kerala the President of the Kerala High Court Advocates' Association (KHCAA) and the President of Ernakulam District Bar Association, **Shri Hormis Tharakan** (former Director General of Police, Kerala and former Chief of RAW), **Shri G C Gopala Pillai** (former head of FACT, Keltron and KINFRA), the Principal and faculty of **KLA** and other dignitaries. The discussion ended in a positive note.

On 2nd November 2020, webinar on “*Legal Profession: Skills Development, Nobility and Dignity*” was held with Hon’ble **Justice Devan Ramachandran**, Judge, High Court Kerala, as the chief speaker, in which hon’ble Justice Devan Ramachandran explained about the dignity and nobility of the legal profession. He said that “No profession becomes honourable, if the people who mean it are not honourable”. His speech inspired the aspiring lawyers a lot in building their career in Law. He also declared and honoured the winners of the wildlife week essay competition.

On 26th November 2020, as a part of the Constitution Day Celebrations, a webinar, “*Re-Imagining Constitutional Interpretation for a Modern India*” was held with **Hon’ble Mr. Justice A K Jayasankaran Nambiar** as the chief speaker.

On 2nd January 2021 a webinar on “*Victim Justice in our Criminal Justice System- Reality/ Rhetoric*” with keynote address by **Dr. Beulah Shekar** (Prof –Dept of Criminology Karunya Institute of Technology and Sciences, Coimbatore) was held.

## INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

An International Conference on “*Food Safety, An Extrospection of Human Rights and Consumer Concerns*” was organized by KLA in association with CALSAR on 16th January, 2021 via virtual mode. **Ms. Maria Guderian** (the Deputy Head, UN World Food Programme) inaugurated the International Conference. **Mr Rajendra Kumar Patel** (Visiting Research fellow at Kings College, London and food safety expert) delivered the special address. **Dr. Aneesh V Pillai** (Asst Professor, School of Legal Studies CUSAT, Kerala) , **Prof. Dr. Asha Sundaram** (Principal, Saveetha School Of Law, SIMATS, Chennai), **Prof. Dr. K B Kempe Gowda** (Principal, Vivekananda College of Law, Bangalore) and **Dr. Krishnakumar G** (Associate Professor, Government Law College, Trivandrum) chaired their respective technical sessions in the international conference.

An International Conference on “*Legality of Live in Relationship in India- a Closer Outlook*” was organized by KLA in association with CALSAR via virtual mode on 23<sup>rd</sup> January 2021. Honourable **Mr.Edilu Shona** (Former High Court Judge, People's Republic of Ethiopia and Professor of law, Hawassa University) inaugurated the International Conference and delivered the key note address. **Prof .Dr. V.L. Mony**, (Professor & Dean, School of law, Hindustan Institute

of Technology & Science), **Dr. Jayasankar.K.I.** (Head of the Department, Department of Law, Central university of Kerala), **Dr. SindhuThulaseedharan** (Associate Professor, HOD of Dept. of Law, University of Kerala, Kariyavattom Campus) and **Dr. Rakendu C.K** (Asst. Professor, Department of law, Kariyavattom Campus) chaired the respective technical sessions.

An International (Virtual) Seminar on "*Compulsory License: A Tool to Access Lifesaving Medicines*" was organized by KLA in association with CALSAR on 20th February 2021 with **Mr. Franciszek Strzyczkowski** (Assistant Professor, University of Lodz School of Law, Poland) and **Prof. Jeeva Niriella**, (Department of Public and International Law, Faculty of Law, University of Colombo, Sri Lanka) as the chief speakers along with the participation of other experts in the field.

An International Seminar on "*Crimes against Children: Evolving Strategies for Investigation and Prosecution*" was organized by KLA in association with CALSAR via virtual mode on 6th of March 2021 with **Sri. Lokanath Behera ,IPS** (Director General of Police & Kerala State Police Chief), **Ms. Salona Lutchman** (Attorney, High Court of South Africa, and Senior Lecturer, Department of Public Law, University of Cape Town), **Ms. Melania Galati Neville** (International Speaker, Diversity & Inclusion Regional Lead, Her Majesty's Revenue & Customs (HMRC), UK & Mentor for Children and Youth with development challenges) as chief speakers and **Sri. Viji S**(Assistant Professor, Govt. Law College, Trivandrum), **Dr. Sheema S Dhar** (Assistant Professor, Govt. Law College, Trivandrum), **Prof. Dr. G. B. Reddy** (Professor of Law, Osmania University, Hyderabad), **Dr. Lawwellman P** (Assistant Professor, Govt. Law College, Kozhikode ) **Dr. Sandeep M.N** (Assistant Professor, NUALS , Kochi), **Adv. Ajit Joy** (Advocate, High Court of Kerala and former Country Manager, UNODC, Indonesia) and **Dr. Reddivari Revathi** (Professor, Tamilnadu, Dr.Ambedkar Law University, Chennai) as Resource Persons.

A Two-day International (Virtual) Conference on "*Role of Indigenous People/Tribals in Wildlife Conservation*" was organized by KLA in association with CALSAR on 20th and 21st March 2021, which was inaugurated by **Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohammed Mushtaq**, High Court of Kerala and with **Mr. Hemantha Withanage** (Executive Director, Centre for Environmental Justice, Colombo, Sri Lanka), **Prof. Dr. Nicole Wheen** (Professor, Faculty of Law, University of Otago, Dunedin, Newzealand) and **Mr. M.C. Mehta** (Senior Advocate, Supreme Court of India and Environmental Public Interest Lawyer) as chief speakers and **Dr. P S Essa** (Former Senior Scientist, KFRI), **Shri. Pramod Krishnan**, IFS (Chief Conservator of Forests, Forest & Wildlife Dept., Government of Kerala), **Prof. Dr. P.O. Nameer** (Professor and Head (Wildlife), College of Forestry, Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur) and **Shri P B Sahasraman** (Environmental lawyer, High Court of Kerala) as resource persons.

## COMPETITIONS:

**Kerala Law Academy Law College** holds a prestigious legacy in conducting national and regional academic & cultural competitions and activities. **KLA** provides students with immense opportunities in academic and non-academic, extracurricular and cultural activities for the upliftment of the talents and careers of students. Apart from continuously holding the All-India Moot Court Competition since 1990 and the National Client Consulting Competition since 2001, Kerala Law Academy is also regularly involved in several academic activities, Conferences, Seminars/ Workshops on legal issues

## NATIONAL CLIENT CONSULTING COMPETITION

KLA completed two decades in successfully hosting the National Client Consulting Competition by holding its 20<sup>th</sup> edition in November 2020 via virtual mode. **Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Mary Joseph** (Judge, High Court of Kerala) inaugurated the competition. Senior Advocates of High Court of Kerala, **Adv. T Krishnanunni**, **Adv. T. Sethumadhavan** and **Adv. Ramdas R** judged the finals of the competition.

## NATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION

Amidst the Corona-virus pandemic, Kerala Law Academy Moot Court Society managed to celebrate the much-awaited Pearl Jubilee of the prestigious All India Moot Court Competition by conducting the 30<sup>th</sup> National Moot Court Competition on 10<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> of February 2021 via virtual mode. **Hon'ble Mr Justice Antony Dominic** inaugurated the competition. The finals was judged by a three member bench of Supreme Court, **Hon'ble Mr Justice L Nageswara Rao, Hon'ble Mr Justice K M Joseph** and **Hon'ble Mr Justice R Subhash Reddy**, sitting judges of the Supreme Court of India. The winners bagged a cash prize of Rs 1,00,000/- along with the **KLA** Trophy, whereas the runners up were presented with a trophy and cash prize of Rs 50,000/-.

## 1ST NATIONAL TRIAL ADVOCACY COMPETITION, 2021

**KLA** has successfully conducted 1<sup>st</sup> National Trial Advocacy Competition in March 2021. Trial Advocacy focuses on integrating tactical skills along with basic methods of strategic planning, and is directed towards encouraging the students of law to delve into the intricacies of criminal litigation before facing actual courtroom trials. Kerala Law Academy is providing a one-of-a-kind trial experience which helps in honing one's research skills, and overall prowess of courtroom etiquette and skills. It provides an opportunity to raise the profile of students as a qualified professional locally and globally within the field of Advocacy and in nurturing the next generation of Professional Advocates.

## 1st NATIONAL ALTERNATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION COMPETITION [A.D.R.] ,2021

*1<sup>st</sup> National Alternate Dispute Resolution* competition was held in March 2021 in the KLA campus via online mode as a part of Lawfest. *Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR)* is a mechanism that provides with an alternate method of dealing with legal issues and resolving disputes. The decision is made either amicably or through adversarial methods. The lack of effective legal remedies to people in need has resulted in piling up of unsettled cases. In order to reduce the burden so caused, the ADR system has come into play. The Kerala Law Academy Moot Court Society launched the First National ADR Competition in March 2021. The ADR Board of Kerala Law Academy provide opportunities to the students to learn and explore the alternate forms of dispute resolution which will enable them to horn their abilities and skills. It aims to provide opportunities to the students to practically learn and explore the Alternate Forms of Dispute Resolution.

## LAW FEST

Kerala Law Academy's second National Law Fest '**Das NationaleGesetz Fest**' was held in the auspices of Kerala Law Academy from 9th to 13th Of March 2021 via virtual mode. **Honourable Mr. Justice Kurian Joseph**, Former Judge, Supreme Court of India inaugurated the Law Fest. The 5 day long National Law fest covered various competitions ranging from Trial Advocacy Competition, ADR Competition, debate, legal drafting, JAM, short film festival, and essay writing to cultural events. With the constant hard work and determination of the students and faculty members of KLA, the *1st Trial Advocacy Competition (Virtual)* and *1<sup>st</sup> ADR Competition (Virtual)* was a grand success. One of the most outstanding and remarkable programs conducted in the Academic year 2020-21 by KLA was the *Short Film Fest* as part of the Law fest. In the coming Academic years, we hope to see the Short Film Fest growing into an independent entity.

## LACULT

## GLORIA DEO

Kerala Law Academy organized - "Gloria Deo" Christmas (Virtual) Celebration 2020 on 19th December 2020. The event was organised by Law Academy Cultural Association (LACULT) and Kerala Law Academy Moot Court Society (KLAMCS). The Chief guest for the event was – Film actor, **Mukesh MLA**, an alumnus of KLA. The welcome address for the event was given by **Prof. Harendran K.** The X- Mas message by **Adv. Nagaraj Narayanan**, Felicitation by **Sri. Anil Kumar.K** and the vote of thanks by **Dr.Dakshina Saraswathy**. The event was filled with many cheerful segments that made the event a grand success.

## **CLUB ACTIVITIES:**

Kerala Law Academy Law College has copious clubs, aimed at finding and enhancing hidden skills of students. We have EXAMINATION CLUB, COUNSELING- MENTORING AND STUDENT DEVELOPMENT CLUB, FORESTRY CLUB, ARTS & CULTURAL CLUB [LACULT-LAW ACADEMY CULTURAL ASSOCIATION], SPORTS CLUB, ENGLISH LANGUAGE LAB, COMMERCE LEARNING LAB and ECONOMICS LEARNING LAB.

### **EXAMINATION CLUB**

Examination club was organized for preparing students attending University and other exams. Faculty in charge : Professor Shri. G. Anil Kumar [convener], Associate Professor Smt. Ajitha Nair L., Assistant professors Smt. Prajitha P.G., Shri. Arun V. Unnithan and Shri. Sachin B.

### **COUNSELLING- MENTORING AND STUDENT DEVELOPMENT CLUB**

Counselling, mentoring and student development club aims at eradicating and treating students from fear for examination. It also takes care of students from mental and physical stress by providing counselling. Faculty in charge: Assistant Professor Shri. Sunil Kumar S. [convenor], Professor Dr. S. Jayaraj Kumar, Assistant Professor Smt. Arya Sunil Paul,.

### **FORESTRY CLUB**

Forestry club was an initiative from KLA for creating awareness among students for the preservation/conservation of forest and wild life and ensuring a carbon neutral/ Ecologically Balanced campus. The KLA Forestry Club functions in association with the KLA Centre for Forests, Wildlife and Law and KLA Centre for Environmental Sciences and Law. The Club undertakes Nature Study Camps, nature walks, forest conservation projects, environmental, climate change and pollution control related practical activities etc, in addition to workshops, seminars and competitions in relation to forests and wildlife. The Forestry Club celebrated the World Environment Day, World Forest Day, Wildlife Week Celebrations and all other environment related days during the academic year 2020-2021.

811 tree saplings, 213 bamboo saplings and 112 creepers were planted in KLA campus from 05.06.2020 (World Environment Day) to 04.09.2020 with the support of Kerala Forest Department. The planting was inaugurated by Honourary Director of KLA, Dr. N. Narayanan Nair on 05.06.2020 (World Environment Day). Faculty in charge: Assistant Professor Shri. N.K. Sasidharan [convener], Associate Professor Shri. K. Anil Kumar, Adjunct Professor Shri. Nagaraj Narayanan, Assistant Professor Smt. Kasthuri J.

### **LACULT [LAW ACADEMY CULTURAL ASSOCIATION] [ARTS & CULTURAL CLUB]**

With great pride, LACULT (Law Academy Cultural Association formed in 1991) was the most vibrant club of KLA and it was revived in 2020-2021. It is a platform to develop and encourage the inborn artistic and cultural talents of KLA students. It was inaugurated by Honourable **MLA Shri Ganesh Kumar**. Under the joint auspices of LACULT, the National Law Day celebrations and Xmas Celebration-Gloria Deo, were held with great Success. During the academic year 1990-91, KLA got the overall 2<sup>nd</sup> position in the Kerala University Youth Festival, which was held at Pandalam, Pathanamthitta District. During the 1990s, a choir group, and a music and Ganamela team consisting of KLA students functioned under the LACULT. Now these groups and teams are being revived. In 1992, LACULT organized "Excel 92" a Cultural and Arts Festival/competition for all professional colleges in the State of Kerala which was a huge success. LACULT provides a platform to showcase the artistic and cultural talents and skills of students and in organising cultural events, conducting regional and national competitions in this regard and giving support to KLA students for participation in cultural competitions. LACULT also envisages a permanent online (entertainment) platform exclusively for cultural activities. Not only students, teachers are also active members, in which, they're commemorating their college days. Faculty in charge: Assistant Professors Shri. Sunil Kumar, Smt. Darsana Thampi, Smt. Arya Sunil Paul.

## **LA SPORTS [LAW ACADEMY SPORTS ASSOCIATION] [SPORTS CLUB]**

LA SPORTS [Law Academy Sports Association] is a club formed in 1990 for encouraging and promoting talents and skills of KLA students in sports or physical activities and to develop in KLA students an interest in their physical well being and health. KLA has a Stadium complex inside the campus. In 1991, LA SPORTS organized "La Strides 91" a sports competition for all the Law Colleges in the state of Kerala, in which all the law colleges in the state participated. Faculty in charge: Professor Dr Jayaraj Kumar S. [convener], Assistant Professor Shri. Arun V. Unnithan.

## **ENGLISH LANGUAGE CLUB**

English Club is for enhancing the writing, presentation and language skills of students in English. Faculty in charge: Professors Dr Babu Gopalakrishnan [ convener], Smt. Elizabeth Koshy, Shri. Senthil Kumar M., Smt. Girija

## **COMMERCE LEARNING LAB**

Commerce learning lab is to help students in mastering practical applications and having out of classroom experience in learning Commerce. Faculty in charge: Professors Dr. M. Raveendran [convener], Dr. S. Jayaraj Kumar, Dr. G.S. Suresh.

## **ECONOMIC LEARNING LAB**

Economic learning lab is to help students in practical applications and out of classroom experience in learning Economics. Faculty in charge: Professors Dr. Krishna Kumar P. [convener], Shri. Giridharan Nair.

## **KLA LEGAL AID CLINIC AND KLA LEGAL SERVICES CENTRE**

### **OBJECTIVES**

- \* To impart legal awareness to poor and illiterate people.
- \* To make students socially relevant and professionally competent legal professionals.
- \* To offer legal and paralegal services by the faculty and the students.
- \* To conduct seminars/ webinars and allied activities in association with DLSA (District legal Services Authority, Trivandrum), KELSA (Kerala State Legal Services Authority) and bodies of lawyers.
- \* "Attention Awareness Alertness" will be the motto of the Centre.
- \* KLA was the first organization in the state to take up free legal aid services to the grass roots and to the poor on a massive scale through organization of Neetimelas at village Levels.

The Legal Aid Clinic and Centre give great stress on legal aid work, in order to give the educative process, a human perspective and social dimension. KLA is the first institution in the State to take up legal aid work on a massive scale. A legal aid clinic and services centre, with regular legal aid services has been functioning in the College for several years now. A number of legal aid camps either singly or in co-operation with other organizations, have been organized by the legal aid clinic. In addition, the clinic also organizes week long para-legal training for village level social workers so as to enable them to disseminate legal knowledge among the people.

Faculty in charge: Associate Professor Smt Ajitha Nair, Assistant Professors L, Smt Reshma Soman and Sri Arun V Unnithan

## **NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME ACTIVITIES**

*KERALA LAW ACADEMY NSS UNIT (No. 20 & 111)* has put great efforts in organizing various activities amidst the pandemic in 2020-21. All the activities were enlightening and evergreen though conducted through the virtual platform. Despite the situations, the activities had paved the way in realizing and nurturing the gravity of social responsibility in every individual. The KLA NSS Unit has organized the **Constitution Day Celebrations** on the 26th of November 2020 to commemorate the adoption of the Constitution of India. All the NSS Volunteers had posted photos of themselves reading the preamble of the Constitution of India and participating in the pledge taking ceremony. As part of the celebration, a webinar was conducted. The volunteers of



the KLA NSS Unit had participated in the webinar series on **Youth Development** organised by the National Service Scheme, University of Kerala and Nehru Yuva Kendra in association with Sarovaram from 2<sup>nd</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> December 2020. On 5th December 2020, KLA NSS Unit organized **Soil Day Celebrations** as a part of World Soil Day. As a part of this event, KLA NSS volunteers had designed posters and posted photos of themselves indulging in agricultural activities, planting saplings, making compost, removing plastics from the neighbourhood, etc. A webinar on '*The need for soil conservation*' was conducted with **Dr. Thomas Anish Johnson**, Soil Survey Officer, Soil Survey Northern Regional Deputy Director Office, Thrissur as the resource person. **Seven Day Online NSS Camp** was conducted with an online inaugural ceremony on 20th December 2020. The following seven days were filled with activities to sharpen the skills of the NSS volunteers, as well as to provide an opportunity to the volunteers to showcase their hidden talents through cultural webinars. The name of the camp was **PRATHYASHA 2020**, and the theme of the camp was "*YOUTH FOR PREVENTION AND MITIGATION OF COVID-19*". The Seven-day NSS Camp ended on 26th December 2020. The KLA NSS unit has placed several sanitizer dispenser equipment in the college as part of awareness programme on account of COVID-19 pandemic. A webinar was conducted in connection with the National Youth day on the topic '*Indian Youth: Possibilities and Challenges*' with **Dr. A Shaji** (Program Coordinator, NSS, University of Kerala) as the resource person. KLA NSS unit has organised flag hoisting ceremony on Republic Day. **Prof. Hareendran** (Principal, Kerala Law Academy) hoisted the National flag and **Prof. Anil Kumar K** delivered the Republic Day message. The Blood Donors club of KLA was inaugurated by **Dr. Vijayalakshmi K.** (DCP, MD (Path), M.Phil, Additional Professor HOD Transfusion Medicine RCC, TVM). A webinar was also conducted to create awareness regarding Blood Donation; as its part, a blood donation camp was also conducted in the Regional Cancer Center, Trivandrum by the programme officers and volunteers of KLA NSS Unit. Other activities include participation in **U. Suresh remembrance programme, Ente Malayalam campaign, Virtual Leadership camp, Mega Job fest, Forest day Celebrations etc.**

Programme Officers: Assistant Professors Smt Reshma Soman N and Shri Arun V. Unnithan

## **KLAAPP [KERALA LAW ACADEMY APP]**

IT wing of Kerala Law Academy has developed a competition app for the regional and national competitions taking place in the college. Contestants can view the time schedule, result, team combination and E- certificate. They can also download the certificate from the app. IT wing is under the charge of faculties, Assistant Professors Shri. Sunil Kumar S. and Smt. Arya Sunil Paul, who took the leadership for the launching the app.

## **Visitors**

Many eminent and distinguished personalities in the field of Law have visited the **KLA** campus and taken active part in the academic activities or programmes of the Academy. Besides, Late Justice V. R. Krishnan Iyer, former Judge of Supreme Court of India and Late Shri. Justice P. Subramanian Potti, former Chief Justice of High Courts of Kerala and Gujarat, who were part of KLA, some of the visitors include the following

Prof. Macwhinney and Prof. J.E. Richardson of Australia (28th February, 1972); Dr. Heinrich Teoplitz, (Chief Justice of German Democratic Republic) and Dr. Walter Baur, (Secretary General of Association of lawyers, G.D.R.) Freidrich Wolff, (a barrister of G.D.R.) and Udo Wolff, (Editor, Law Journal of the Association of Lawyers. G.D.R.) (28th February, 1974); Prof. Paul Marcus, (Dean, School of Law, University of Arizona, U.S.A) (1988); Prof. Jan Pillai, (Temple University School of Law, USA) (1998); Prof. Deedika Udagama, (Head, Dept of Law, University of Colombo), Prof. J A G. Griffith, (London School of Economics); Prof. Peter. G. Sack, (Australian National University); Dr. Upendra Baxi, (Former Vice Chancellor, Delhi University); Prof. J. Danixia Cuevas, (Professor, Miami Dade College) (2010); Prof. Dr. Frank Fleerackers and Prof. Dr. Diederick, (Professors of KU Leuven University, Brussels) (2012); Dr. Rosa Paty, (Professor, St. Thomas University, Miami, Florida, U.S.) (2012); Dr. David Tushaus, (Professor, Missouri Western State University Legal Studies) (2016). Late Justice P.N. Bhagawathi, Justice A M Ahmad, Justice K.G. Balakrishnan, (former Chief Justices of India), Justice Jaganatha Rao,

Justice K.T. Thomas, Justice Markendeya Katju and Justice A K Patnaik ( Former Supreme Court Judges).

## **Alumni**

The Alumni of the Academy are highly placed in various fields of life and hold pivotal and significant position in the political and social life of Kerala. They include Honourable Mr. Justice Kurien Joseph, former Chief Justice of High Court of Himachal Pradesh and present judge of the Supreme Court of India and several Honourable judges of the High Court and subordinate judiciary as well as several present and former Cabinet Ministers in the State, former Central Ministers, Vice Chancellors, Principals and Law Professors of Law Schools/Law Colleges. It is a matter of pride that the alumni of **KLA** constitute about 20% of the subordinate judiciary. Most of the Alumni hold high positions in society as leading and reputed lawyers in the respective Bars and many others hold top positions in the Government, Public Sector, politics and other walks of life and as Corporate Legal Heads of Multi-national Companies.

## **Placements**

The placement cell of the institution provides opportunities to the meritorious and academically orientated students, Moot team members and Academic Core Group students and is in contact with leading legal firms, corporate and establishments. Placement Cell is also in charge of internship programme of such students.

## **L.A. Court Centre**

The college has also started the Law Academy Court Centre (LA Court Centre) at Vanchiyoor near the Thiruvananthapuram District Court complex to facilitate better practical training. The LA Court Centre gives guidance to LL.B. students visiting courts/advocates' chamber as part of their practical training which forms a significant segment of the LL.B. curriculum. The LA Court Centre organizes training in a phased manner so that students get an opportunity to visit all types of courts during their training period. The records written by the students are carefully gone through daily and appropriate instructions issued to them. The students' training is monitored every day by lawyers at the Centre and assessment made accordingly. This gives the students an opportunity to familiarize themselves with court practice and procedure.

In 2004, a clinical legal education and training Centre was started to help candidates to prepare for the judicial officers' test. This Centre imparts instructions to enable students to grasp the intricacies of various statutes and court procedures and to master court techniques.

## **Diversification of courses**

Another area on which the Centre and the Academy have focused attention is the diversification of law courses in order to cater to the different requirements of different sections like government and public sector employees, legislators, lawyers, business men etc. Thus Part time Post Graduate Diploma courses are being conducted by the Centre in Administrative Law, Industrial Law, Legislative Process, Law of Co-operation, Environmental Law and Consumer Protection Law. Such courses, it is hoped, would enhance the professional skills and knowledge in the chosen fields of work, for the officers and lawyers. Orientation courses for legislators and judges are also planned for the future.

## **Special Training and Academic Core Groups**

As regards the legal education at the LLB and LLM levels, special care is taken by the Academy to enrich the contents of the course, in addition to existing curriculum. Special coaching starts as early as possible in the academic year and very few classes are generally lost. The regular teaching is supplemented by annual extension and special lectures by eminent teachers, academicians, leading lawyers, judges and jurists on various subjects and class tests are conducted every semester. Special emphasis is given for providing high quality interface with legal profession, judges and leading lawyers for selected students.

Every academic year, at the start of the academic semester, additional and special classes/lectures are provided for new as well as existing students on career opportunities, professional motivation, first principles of law, general principles of law, historical and multidisciplinary approaches to law, special branches of law, Case study methods, celebrated judgments, legendary judges and jurists, clinical and research methodology etc. Committed students are selected from their first semester itself to be part of Moot Teams and Academic Core Group and given special training for quality enhancement and skills development. Clinical and practical methods are used for this and innovative pedagogic methods involving speech delivery improvement, language development, quality selection, article reviews, article writing, editing, research etc are adopted for special training. Selection to the Academic Core Groups is a permanent and evolving process and members of the academic group are put to continuous training and evaluation.

## **Student Relationship**

Widespread student participation in all the activities has been the hallmark of the administration of the Law Academy Law College. This has been achieved by a truly democratic approach adopted by the college authorities towards the students and their problems. No institutional barriers, no emotional chasm, exist between the students and the college administration. A holistic relationship and intimate liaison between the students and teachers is a predominant feature of KLA. The initiative of the students has always been sought for and encouraged, thereby giving ample scope for the expression of their creative talents and constructive ideas. It is because of this sense of involvement of the students, that the Academy Law College has been able to avoid, all through the years, paralyzing strikes, violent clashes and recurring turmoil which have afflicted many other institutions in our State from time to time, except in 2017 January, February due to the influence of outside political forces and certain interested visual and print media, certain groups of students were instigated to cause student unrest for 29 days from 11<sup>th</sup> January to 8<sup>th</sup> February 2017. Since the academic year 2017-2018, the situation was back to normalcy with good academic ambience and peaceful campus atmosphere.

Excessive political activities of the students have sometimes been ascribed as the reason for campus violence and student unrest. Academy Law College, perhaps has got a larger proportion of student politicians than any other college in the State and because of this it ought to have experienced the highest degree of student unrest and faced the fiercest struggles. This has not happened and the college has always been able to maintain a peaceful campus atmosphere. It therefore, appears that the danger does not lie in politics as such, but in the inept handling of student management relations leading to a permanent divide between the two with the

consequent sense of alienation among the students and frustration on the part of the college authorities.

## **An organization of the people**

The KLA as an organization of law persons, has all along tried to maintain a broad perspective on legal education by giving equal importance to running of regular courses as well as conducting research, classroom studies, extra-curricular activities acquisition of professional skills besides fulfillment of social commitments. Though much remains to be done, it has already achieved much that has not been possible for government or university institutions which have ample financial resources. The Academy has done what it could, in spite of severe constraints on its resources. The experience of the Academy shows that a non-governmental organization with limited resources could make significant achievements with proper planning, dedicated work, effective participation by students and sustained support from the public.

The KLA feels that much remains to be done in the field of legal education. The Academy has itself emerged as a national law Centre where legal studies and research, acquisition of professional skills and pursuit of scholarship, policy guidance and performance evaluation, clinical assistance and popularization of legal knowledge are all given due importance. It is in the process of becoming an institution of national excellence, virtually a university of law with socialist orientation and humanist vision. The Academy proposes to achieve this goal with people's participation and intends to build up a grass-root level support base by identifying itself with the people's causes, by using the instrumentality of law to seek solutions to the problems of the oppressed and deprived in the society. With the active involvement of its students, old students, friends and supporters, the Academy hopes to create a network of social action groups and legal aid units throughout the State. These units would attempt to create a climate of legality and justice in which fundamental freedoms would be protected and the basic needs of the poor taken care of. Through this process the Academy would also grow up, build further upon the foundation already laid and develop itself into a truly people's organization.

## A Tribute

### **Late Dr. N. Narayanan Nair (30.08.1927 to 14.04.2021), Founder of Kerala Law Academy - A Doyen of Legal Education in India.**

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**By Dr. K. C. Sunny**

Late Dr. N. Narayanan Nair was the founder of Kerala Law Academy. The Kerala Law Academy was formed in 1966 by Dr. N Narayanan Nair along with Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer, Justice Subramanian Potti, Senior advocate and former Education Minister Shri K. Chandrasekharan, Senior Advocate and former Advocate General S Narayanan Potti, Advocate Kalathil Velayudhan Nair, Senior Advocate S Eswara Iyer, former Advocate General M M Abdul Khader, Justice Sivaraman Nair and others.

Late Dr. N. Narayanan Nair holds the record for being Syndicate Member as well as Senate Member of the University of Kerala for the longest period in the history of any University in Kerala, besides being the first Doctoral Degree holder in Law from the University of Kerala.

Kerala Law Academy Law College commenced functioning in the year 1968. Later, in the year 1974, Kerala Law Academy under his leadership started a research centre, the Centre for Advanced Legal Studies and Research (CAL SAR) at Punnen Road, Thiruvananthapuram, near Government Secretariat, and converted it into an autonomous sister institution of Kerala Law Academy. The research centre has one of the best law libraries in India and had produced several Ph.D. holders.

Dr. N. Narayanan Nair is known for his multi-dimensional contributions to the cause of legal education in India. He was instrumental, on one side, in bringing legal education to the doorsteps of common man by establishing the Kerala Law Academy Law College and on the other side, his vision for providing advanced legal education at par with other national law universities and international institutions for legal education. Through Kerala Law Academy, he adopted a dialectical approach to make quality legal education accessible to the common man as well as provide the best training par excellence to the selected academically brilliant groups, which got reflected in the national moot court successes of Kerala Law Academy and the quality of its alumni. At his late seventies Dr. Narayanan Nair made the remarkable achievement of conceiving and nurturing the National University of Advanced Legal Studies (NUALS) at Kochi, following the National Law University pattern.

Dr. N. Narayanan Nair was born in a wealthy landed family in 1927 at Koliyakode, then a remote rural village near Venjaramoodu in Thiruvananthapuram District. He completed the Intermediate Course from the University College, Thiruvananthapuram and also did B.Sc. in Pure Mathematics from the same college. Thereafter, he joined the Government Law College, Ernakulam and passed B.L. in the year 1953 and enrolled as Advocate in the year 1954. He started his legal practice as Junior to Late Advocate Krishnaswamy Iyyangar (who was the father of Late Justice Paripoornan, former Supreme Court judge). Dr. Narayanan Nair completed his M.L. in the year 1955 with first rank from the Kerala University. He obtained his Ph.D. in Law from the Kerala University in 1968, under the guidance of Dr A. T. Markose, which was the first Ph. D. in law awarded by the Kerala University.

He was an active member of the undivided Communist Party of India (CPI) holding the position of District Executive Committee member of Thiruvananthapuram District of the undivided Communist Party and continued in CPI after the split of the Communist Party of India in 1964 and was member of the State Council of CPI for a long period. He also served as a lecturer at the Government Law College, Trivandrum. During this period he had worked as Election Committee Secretary in the Legislative Assembly election in one of the legislative assembly segments in Kerala. For this reason he was terminated from service from the Government Law College, Trivandrum

which was within one year of his appointment. His termination was on the ground of him being an active Communist Party worker. He challenged his termination before the High Court of Kerala and the High Court decided in his favour by striking down his termination. But he did not rejoin the Law College as Lecturer and the rest is history of legal education in Kerala and the birth of one of the novel institutions in the field of legal education, the Kerala Law Academy.

His career as a Law teacher at Government Law College, Thiruvananthapuram, has in fact paved the way for the realization of his dream of establishing a unique institution of legal learning, research and publication with the help and support of eminent jurists like Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer. According to his contemporaries and colleagues, at his forties, the vision and mission of Dr. Narayanan Nair to establish the Kerala Law Academy Law College when there was dearth of students to study Law in the two Law Colleges at that time was beyond imagination. Undeniably, the Law Academy has helped thousands hailing from the ordinary background to acquire law degree and to serve the society at various levels from Supreme Court Judges to Chief Justices and Judges of the High Courts, leading Lawyers, Ministers, Legislators, Vice-Chancellors, Academicians, Judicial Officers, Corporate heads and Civil Servants.

The contribution of Dr. Narayanan Nair is substantial in promoting legal research. Being the printer, publisher and member of the editorial committee of the peer reviewed research journal "Academy Law Review", he was the source of inspiration for lawyers, law teachers and researchers interested in quality publications. Academy Law Review is one of the three refereed legal research journals in India having the history of more than forty years publication, without any break.

Earlier Dr Narayanan Nair had worked as the Secretary of All India Peace and Solidarity Organization and leader of India - Soviet Cultural Society and in those positions, he had attended World Conference for Peace held at Stockholm, Sweden in 1958 and visited the Soviet Union twice, Afghanistan and several East European countries. In 1979, he had represented India in the 4th International Conference on Legal History held at Birmingham, London.

Dr. N. Narayanan Nair has also served the society in various capacities. Dr. Narayanan Nair was elected to the Kerala University Syndicate 5 times and was a member of the Kerala University Syndicate for a period of nearly 25 years, which is the longest period a person is holding the post of member of the Syndicate of the University of Kerala. He has also been member of the Senate of the University of Kerala since 1963, viz. he has been a Senate Member of the Kerala University continuously without a break for nearly 50 years, which is a record period for a person occupying that position in any university in India till his demise.

Besides being member of several distinguished academic bodies, he also served as Dean, Faculty of Law and Member of the Academic Council, Board of Studies and as Research Guide in the University of Kerala. He has been a question paper setter for the Union Public Service Commission Examinations and valuer/examiner for grant of PhD in law. He had authored and published a book, 'The Civil Servant under the Law and the Constitution' and had published various articles in Law.

Dr N Narayanan Nair was member of selection Committee for selection of the Vice Chancellor of Universities on five occasions (for selection of Vice Chancellor of Kerala University on two occasions and of NUALS on three occasions).

He was an elected member of the Bar Council of Kerala continuously for about 25 years from 1991 to 2016 and served as the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Bar Council of Kerala for nearly 20 years. On 3 occasions he won the Bar Council elections with the highest number of votes.

As the founding Managing Trustee of the Bar Council of Kerala Trust, he played the pivotal role in establishing the National Institute for Advanced Legal Studies (NIALS) in 2002 under its aegis and later in transforming the Institute as the National University of Advanced Legal Studies (NUALS), a statutory University in 2005 by the Government of Kerala. Conceived and nurtured by him as a national level institution of excellence for higher learning of Law in the State, his vision and far-sightedness in the development of legal education is laudable. Ever since its inception in 2002

till his demise, he was a proactive member of the chief executive body of NUALS, the Executive Council, as the Managing Trustee of the Bar Council of Kerala Trust, and later as a Law teacher of national eminence. He has also served as the Vice-Chancellor of the University from 1st June, 2007 to 31st December, 2008 (19 months), during which period he signed the first degree certificates issued by NUALS. He played the crucial role in planning and developing the present day campus and buildings of NUALS and he continued as Member of Executive Council of NUALS right from the formation of NUALS till his demise.

His wife, K. Ponnamma, a former Indian Audit and Accounts Service official, who retired as Deputy Account General, AG's Office and Finance Officer/ Chief Accounts Officer, KSRTC, had predeceased him in February 2019. She was a constant source of strength for Dr Narayanan Nair.

Dr Narayanan Nair led a simple life and had a tendency to follow the line of least resistance in matters, which perhaps explains his success in all his endeavors. Practical intelligence, courage and strength to overcome challenging situations enabled Dr. Narayanan Nair to bring his vision to reality, including the plans described by others as pious dreams. Students have identified so many qualities possessed by him like extraordinary ability to stick to his convictions, patience and an infinitely subtle sense of timing, the capacity to see the very great in the very small and to relate the infinitesimal particular to the all embracing general, idealism and a sense of fixed objectivity and ability to give objectivity. Since his early 20s Dr Narayanan Nair was a hard working person highly disciplined with a punch for keeping time. Even in his 90s he followed the same style of life, pattern of behavior and appearance and apparels, possessing the ability to transform his dreams into reality.

Dr Narayanan Nair was an epitome of honesty, probity and integrity. He was totally against any form of corruption, exploitation or misuse in the field of education. As a result, Kerala Law Academy earned a stainless reputation and good will to such an extent that there never arose even an allegation of charging capitation fee against the institution, that too when the Kerala Law Academy Law college was the only law college in the private sector in Kerala for nearly 45 years.

He was a simple non religious person, who was egoless, modest, unassuming and kept high ethical principles in life. He was always dressed in a simple attire of white single dhoti and white sleeveless shirt wearing a pair of ordinary rubber slippers and lived a life of austere simplicity. He shunned ostentation, luxuries and extravaganza and slept in a small room in his modest home housed in the KLA Quarters in the Kerala Law Academy campus. His whole life was devoted to the cause of Kerala Law Academy and was inseparable from the life of Kerala Law Academy. The later part of his life also saw his life being fully devoted and dedicated to the cause of NUALS.

His signal contributions to the development of legal education in India is evident through the establishment of Kerala Law Academy Law College at Thiruvananthapuram in 1968, the National Institute for Advanced Legal Studies (NIALS) at Kochi in 2002, the National University of Advanced Legal Studies (NUALS) in 2005 and his significant contributions as the founding Managing Trustee of the Bar Council of Kerala Trust and as member of the Bar Council of Kerala for around 25 years. His ambition of forming the Lawyers' Academy for continuous training of practicing lawyers led to the Bar Council of Kerala establishing a Lawyers' Academy in Cochin. As an academic administrator, he earned a name as an institution builder. He has not only built but also nourished and nurtured these institutions to greater heights as he had visualized. With more than six decades of selfless and dedicated contributions for the growth of legal education, he has earned a legendary name in the Kerala society and in the field of legal education in India.

30.04.2021  
Cochin

**Dr K C Sunny,  
Vice Chancellor,  
NUALS, Kochi.**

**KERALA LAW ACADEMY LAW COLLEGE AND FIVE YEAR LL.B.  
DEGREE COURSE**

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**DR. N. NARAYANAN NAIR**

The field of legal education has witnessed several reforms both structural and cosmetic during the last four decades. All these reforms were designed to improve the quality and conduct of legal education with a view to equipping and galvanizing the Legal profession for better service. The reforms were intended to make the study of law more comprehensive and thorough so that the students could gain more proficiency and mastery over the subject. The reforms, it was hoped, would replace the casual attitude of law students with a more devoted and professional approach.

Under the Advocates Act, 1961 it is the responsibility of the Bar Council of India to promote legal education and lay down standards of such education in consultation with the Universities. In exercise of the function, the Bar Council has of late launched several measures to revamp the legal -education system in the country. A brief account of the more important of such reforms is given below for a proper appreciation of the magnitude and efficiency of the efforts made to better the legal education system.

Till 1967 the course for degree in law was of two years' duration. In order to make the study of law more intensive and exhaustive, the duration of the course was changed to three years from 1967.

Notwithstanding the provisions in the Advocates Act requiring the Bar Council of India to evolve schemes for qualitative upgradation of the course, it had remained for long a passive observer without taking any innovative and effective measure to restructure the course. Of late, the Bar Council has started taking keener and more active interest in matters connected with legal education. This has led to the introduction of several far-reaching reforms which have overnight changed the pattern and complexion of legal education in the country. A major reform in this direction is the introduction of five-year LL. B. Course in the year 1984. It was conceived and evolved by the expert Legal Education Committee constituted by the Bar Council of India under Section 10(b) of the Advocates Act. The Scheme was the fruit of the committee's untiring efforts and deliberations for over seven years. It was intended to restructure and refurbish the system. It aimed at improved quality of legal education through selective admission, better teaching methods, improved curriculum and up-dated syllabi, compulsory programme of practical training and strict adherence to norms and high standard.

One of the factors debilitating the system of legal education and which stultifies the efforts at reform is its failure to attract talented and brilliant youngsters to the law Course. The new scheme is an attempt to induct youngsters to the field of legal studies immediately on successful completion of the 10+2 stage. It was hoped that the scheme would wean away bright students from the mainstream of general education/technical courses and put them in the groove of legal studies.

Another conspicuous development in the field of legal education is the establishment of the 'National Law School of India' at Bangalore in 1987 under the aegis of the Bar Council of India.. The Institution is dedicated to the pursuit of excellence in legal studies. The idea of the Bar Council in establishing the school is to have a model centre for legal studies for the whole of India. The main



objective of the school is to produce competent, conscientious and knowledgeable lawyers who will uphold the lofty traditions of the profession. The National Law School is fully residential and the curriculum for the undergraduate course in the National Law School is formulated with a view to providing an integrated understanding of Law in society in a developmental context. In furtherance of this strategy, social science modules are integrated with modules in law subjects. This provides facilities for learning in multidisciplinary system. The Five-Year undergraduate course leads to the degrees of B.A., LL.B. (Hons.). But the snags about the school are that (i) its intake capacity is limited; and (ii) only students belonging to the affluent sections of the society will be able to join the school, as it is too expensive. The fee charged by it is very high. The annual fee per student comes to more than Rs.2,00,000/- apart from the hostel fee of around Rs.70,000 per year. Similar law Schools have been established in other parts of the country, viz. Jodhpur, Hyderabad, Bhopal, Kolkata, Raipur, Kochi etc.

The foregoing discussions would show that at present three streams of legal education are concurrently functioning in the country for the grant of the degree in law: the three year course in vogue from 1967 which includes the evening course as well; the five year LL.B course introduced in 1984, and the five year B.A. LL.B., (Hons.) course conducted by the National Law Schools. All the three streams serve the student community well though in different ways.

There is a raging controversy as to whether the three year LL.B. course should continue or not. While introducing the five year course the idea was that the existing three year LL.B. course could be phased out. The opponents of the three year course argue that its continuance results in diluting the standard of legal education and it will result in undermining the five year LL.B. Scheme evolved by the Bar Council of India. The comparative merit of each stream is not discussed here. Each has its own merits and defects. The products of the Five year course have proved to be excellent in all fields of legal practice. It is a fact the LL.B. three year course has also produced brilliant lawyers, judges and law teachers. The LL.B three year and five year courses because of their wide sway in intake play a significant role in spreading the message of law to every nook and corner of the country. Hence the pragmatic approach would be to continue the three year course with its evening session concurrently with the five year courses as at present till a comparative assessment of the courses is made in due course.

While launching the five year LL.B. scheme it was hoped that the course would become the centre of attraction for students with excellent academic record and that there would be qualitative change in the calibre of students joining the course. Generally, it still remains a far cry as far as many law colleges in the country are concerned. But KLA has been able to attract the high quality students and academic talents to its 5year LL.B course. Here the Three year course is as popular as the Five year course. As years pass by, the number of applicants for joining 5year LL.B course is increasing.

The introduction of the five year course did not initially succeed in attracting the best brains from among the students passing the Plus Two examination every year. Immediately after the announcement of the results of SSLC/ Plus Two examinations the mediemen interview the rank Holders for ascertaining their preference for further study. If we analyse the interviews with the rank holders during the last decade, we will find that their preference has always been for more prestigious professional courses like medicine, engineering, agriculture etc. which offer better employment and career prospects. The second best of the Plus Two students go for the study of science. The continuance of the three-year course may enable such persons to join the Law Course after graduation in science or other professional subjects. The experience of KLA shows that a number of students joining 3year LL.B course are top ranking B Tech/B.E graduates or science graduates .With the establishment of national law schools in different parts of the country, the best among the students are attracted to Five year course. Since 1989, the Law Academy has also brought lot of innovations in methodologies and training in legal education with special emphasis on

the Five year course and clinical training. Thus the five year course in the Law Academy has been able to attract the best brains from the plus two level from Kerala like the national law schools. Further the Kerala Law Academy has formulated a scheme for admitting only the best from among the students who opt for legal study and for giving them intensive training and coaching.

*The salient features of the five year scheme introduced by the Kerala Law Academy are briefly outlined below:*

(i) Admission to the 1st year of the Five Year course will be mainly on the basis of merit. The Selection of candidates for admission to the B.A. LLB Course and 50% seats in the B.Com LLB Course will be determined taking into account (1) the performance in the entrance test conducted by an independent agency (2) Marks secured in the qualifying examination and (3) interview. The remaining 50% seats in the B.Com LLB Course will be filled by admitting candidates from the select list forwarded by the Commissioner for Entrance Examinations, Govt. of Kerala.

(ii) A Moot Court Society is functioning in the college. The membership of the society is optional. The students are expected to join the society when they join the first year of the course. The students who join the Society will be given special training. The main object of the special classes is to make the students all - rounders besides enabling them to understand and appreciate the role of law in an ever changing society. These special classes will be conducted outside normal working hours and background papers will be supplied to them in advance. For the special classes and training and background papers etc. a special fee will be realized from them during each year. There will be regular test papers for evaluating the students in the special classes. The ranks secured in the tests will be the basis for further assignment and placements.

(iii) Formation of Academic Core Groups consisting of studious or committed and dedicated students in each class. Such students are selected from their first semester itself to be part of Academic Core Group and given special training for quality enhancement and skills development. Clinical and practical methods are used for this and innovative pedagogic methods involving speech delivery improvement, language development, quality selection, article reviews, article writing, editing, research etc are adopted for special training. Selection to the Academic Core Groups is a permanent and evolving process and members of the academic group are put to continuous training and evaluation. Special lectures are provided to them. They will also be exposed to the best of national and International seminars, workshops, Symposia, conferences etc and provided high quality interface with industry and corporate leaders, judges, leading lawyers, jurists etc.

(iv) The regular teaching is supplemented by annual extension and special lectures by eminent teachers, academicians, leading lawyers, judges and jurists on various subjects and class tests are conducted every semester. Special emphasis is given for providing high quality interface with legal industry leaders, profession, judges and leading lawyers for selected students. This will be in addition to quality enhancement programmes and the opportunities to participate in the special or annual workshops, conferences and Seminars, both national and international.

(v) Professional legal education demands the development of intellectual abilities and communication skills. With this end in view, training in elocution will be given to the first year students. During the second year, debates will be organized. All the students of the special classes shall be required to participate in the debates, by turn without exception. The debates will be on issues of topical interest in various fields like Law, Development, Socio-economic Problems, Politics and the like. Participation in debates will enable the students to shed their innate shyness and to face any audience with confidence, courage and conviction. It will sharpen their critical and creative faculties and train them to articulate their views with alacrity, clarity and precision.

(vi) Each student will be required to undertake a project work every year from the fifth semester of the course onwards. This will give necessary training to the students to tackle problems confidently and imaginatively and to apply legal principles in practical situations. Assignments based on enactments will be given to third year students who have to complete them within a period of three years. Similarly, seventh semester students will be given assignments based on decisions. The assignments have to be completed within two years. These assignments must be prepared by group discussion and through seminars. Based on the case studies undertaken, the students will be required to participate in seminars, discussions etc, for projecting their points of views.

(vii) Problems will be assigned to groups consisting of two students each from the 5th semester onwards. This is to prepare them for a moot based on the assigned problem and they have to conduct at least one Moot Court every year. Each student will be required to prepare a memorial also of about twenty-five pages based on the problems assigned to them. So much so every student is expected to prepare and participate in three moot courts during the period of the five years. This moot court practice will equip the students to meet the challenges of the legal profession.

(viii) To help the students in the assignment work, moot court work, etc. the students in the fifth to eighth semesters are grouped in batches of not exceeding twenty each, and in the final year not exceeding ten each. Each group will be guided by one teacher of the College, who is given the charge of the group.

(ix) Perspicuous, cogent and coherent writing is an essential prerequisite for success in the legal profession. Hence writing skills have to be developed in law students. With this end in view, essay competitions will be organized periodically. All the students of the special classes will be compulsorily required to take part in the competition. This will give them proper training to develop their writing skills. They will also be given training in the art of chief examination, cross-examination and re-examination of witnesses, interviewing and counselling of client, art of negotiation and mediation and in conciliation and arbitration.

(x) The final semester students, in addition to their court visits etc., will be exposed to a few lectures by prominent members of the Bar on Court Fees Act, Suit Valuation Act, Stamp Act, Court procedure, Practical lawyering etc.

(xi) Twenty students from each class will be specially selected by the college to find suitable placements in the chambers of leading lawyers and the law firms during vacations and holidays. Each student will be placed with or linked to a leading lawyer, who is closely connected with the Academy and who is practicing in the locality from which the student hails. The placements will provide the students with facilities for watching leading lawyers at work from close quarters and for familiarizing themselves with the complexities of legal process and legal drafting. A report from the Advocate under whom the student is placed about his performance will also be obtained.

(xii) The Academy will strive to inculcate in the students a strong and lasting legal aid culture. They will be guided and encouraged to render legal aid to the society in general and to the poor and needy in particular.

The scheme outlined above has converted the Law Academy Law College into a common man's brand of a Law School of national excellence for studious and committed students. Almost all the academically orientated facilities existing at the National Law Schools are made available to the academically inclined students of the Academy at relatively low cost. Implementation of the scheme in right earnest has gone a long way in spotting out talent and helping them to unfold their personality. The scheme makes the Academy a nursery for brilliant lawyers and jurists of tomorrow.

**NORMS FOR ADMISSION TO INTEGRATED FIVE YEAR B.A., LL.B.  
DEGREE AND B.Com LL.B. DEGREE COURSES**

1. Admission to the Integrated Five-year B.A. LL.B and B.Com LL.B Course in the Kerala Law Academy Law College will be made mainly on the basis of merit.
2. Only those students who have passed Higher Secondary Examination of the Government of Kerala or any other equivalent examination with not less than 45% of the aggregate marks in the General category 42% marks in the OBC category and 40% marks in the category of SC, ST are eligible to seek admission to the first semester of the Integrated Five Year B.A.,LL.B.and B.Com LL.B Courses.
3. Admission to the Integrated Five Year B.A. LL.B course and 50% seats in the Integrated Five Year B. Com LL.B Course will be made on the basis of merit which will be determined taking into account (1) the performance in the entrance test, (2) marks secured in the qualifying examination and (3) interview. Remaining 50% seats in the B.Com LL.B Course will be filled by admitting candidates from the select list forwarded by the Commissioner for Entrance Examinations, Govt. of Kerala.
4. Taking the above factors into account, the Academy has evolved the following norms for admission to the first semester of the Integrated Five year B.A., LL.B Course and 50% seats in the B.Com LL.B Courses.

Total final Index marks will be 200 (Entrance Test: 120, qualifying examination: 50 and interview: 30)

**UNITARY DEGREE COURSE IN LAW (THREE YEAR LL.B)**

1. Admission to the Unitary Degree Course in Law in the Kerala Law Academy Law College will be made mainly on the basis of merit.
2. Only those students who have passed any Bachelor's degree examination of the University of Kerala or any other equivalent examination with not less than 45% marks in the aggregate (Part I + Part II + Part III) in the General Category 42% marks in OBC category (Part I + Part II + Part III) and 40% marks (Part I + Part II + Part III) in the category of SC, ST are eligible to seek admission to the first semester of the Unitary Degree Course in Law.
3. Admission will be made on the basis of merit determined on the basis of the percentage of marks secured in the qualifying degree examination and personal interview.
4. Admission to Unitary Degree Course in Law (Special Batch) (Former Evening course) shall be based on norms herein.

## THE KERALA LAW ACADEMY

The Kerala Law Academy registered on October 17, 1958 under the Travancore - Cochin Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies Registration Act (XII of 1955) was formally inaugurated on 21st October, 1967 by Shri. E.M.S. Namboodiripad, the then Chief Minister of Kerala. The Academy, quite a novel type of institution in Kerala, is set up broadly on the pattern of the Indian Law Institute, New Delhi.

### Management

The Management of the affairs of the Academy is entrusted in accordance with the Rules and Regulations of the Academy to the Governing Council and Executive Committee. The members of the Executive Committee and Governing Council are:

1. Mr. Justice (Rtd). Aniyur N Krishnan Nair,  
Former judge, High court of Kerala.  
(President, Kerala Law Academy).
2. Shri Nagaraj Narayanan, Advocate, High court of Kerala.  
(Director and Secretary, Kerala Law Academy).
3. Shri.K.Aiyappan Pillai, Advocate, Thiruvananthapuram.  
(Executive Committee member, Kerala Law Academy).
4. Shri.Kolliyacode N Krishnan Nair,  
Advocate, Thiruvananthapuram,  
(Executive Committee member, Kerala Law Academy).
5. Shri. T.K. Sreenarayana Das,  
Advocate, Thonipurackal, Karuvatta P.O., Alappuzha  
(Executive Committee member, Kerala Law Academy).
6. Prof. A. Gopinathan Pillai, "Goureesam", K.P. 355(1),  
V.P.Thampy Road, Kudappanakunnu, Thiruvananthapuram..  
(Executive Committee member, Kerala Law Academy).
7. Dr. N.K. Jayakumar, Former Vice Chancellor,  
National University of Advanced Legal Studies, Kochi.  
(Executive Committee member, Kerala Law Academy).
8. Shri. A.Mohamed Iqbal,  
Advocate, 28, Thopil Nagar, Muttada Thiruvananthapuram.  
(Executive Committee member, Kerala Law Academy).
9. Shri. Renjith Kumar S, Advocate, Nedumancaud.  
(Executive Committee member, Kerala Law Academy).
10. Shri. M.B. Vijayan Babu Advocate, Veembanam  
Nedumparampu P.O., Alamcode (via), Attingal.
11. Shri. M.M. Madhavan Potti,  
Mammannur Madom, TC 36/689 Perumthanni, Thiruvananthapuram.
12. Shri. Nemom V Sanjeev, Advocate, Thiruvananthapuram.

13. Shri. S.V. Premakumaran Nair, Advocate, Thiruvananthapuram.
14. Dr. P. Lekshmi Nair, Research Director, CALSAR, Punnen Road, Thiruvananthapuram.
15. Shri. R.T. Pradeep, Advocate, High Court of Kerala.
16. Shri. Kazhakkuttom K.S. Narayanan Nair, Advocate, Thiruvananthapuram.
17. Shri.Nair Ajay Krishnan, Advocate, Thiruvananthapuram.
18. Shri. M. Muhinudeen, Advocate, Noohu Bungalow, Convent Road, Neyyattinkara P.O.
19. M.S Padmanabhan, Sai Saras, Thiruvananthapuram.

### **Aims and objects**

Some of the important objects of the Academy are: -

- 1) to promote the advancement of law suitable to the social, economic and other needs of the people;
- 2) to promote diffusion of the knowledge of law;
- 3) to promote studies and research in law;
- 4) to promote the improvement of legal education and to impart instruction in law;
- 5) to publish research papers, studies, treatises, books, periodicals, reports and other literature relating to law; and
- 6) to conduct debates, lectures, studies, discussions, seminars, symposia, etc on legal topics and problems.

### **Functional Pattern**

In order to realize the aims and objects, the Academy has organized its activities into three different departments, viz: -

- 1) The Department of Legal Education.
- 2) The Department of Legal Publication and
- 3) The Department of Legal Advice.

The Department of Legal Education started functioning with the opening of a Law College in 1968.

### **The Law College**

The first move in the direction of starting a Law College under the auspices of the Department of Legal Education of the Kerala Law Academy was made on 30th October 1966, eight years after the registration of the Academy. The Secretary of the academy submitted an application to the University of Kerala, on 26th October 1967 for granting affiliation to a Law College to be run by the Academy. In the meantime the Government of Kerala, after considering the Academy's request to

provide a suitable headquarters to the Academy, had kindly accorded sanction to lease out an extensive area of eleven acres and forty-nine cents with buildings at Peroorkada to the Kerala Law Academy. The Academy took possession of the land and buildings on 29th February 1968. This was at once intimated to the University of Kerala.

The Syndicate at its meeting held on 26th July 1968, after considering the reports of the Inspection Commissions, resolved to grant provisional sanction, "to the Kerala Law Academy for starting a Law College at Peroorkada, Thiruvananthapuram during 1968-69 providing instruction for the First Year LL.B. (Part time) course in the first instance with 100 (one hundred) students who are under regular employment". Accordingly, regular classes for the 1st LL.B. Course commenced on 9th September 1968.

Later, the Kerala Law Academy's request for sanction to start day classes also in the college was granted by the University of Kerala. Accordingly a batch of 100 students were admitted to the 1st LL.B. (Day) class of the College and regular classes for them commenced on 22nd September, 1970.

In October, 1975 the University of Kerala kindly accorded sanction to start first year LL.M. course in the College with an intake of six students. The sanctioned intake has been increased since then. The optional subjects now offered are Administrative Law (Gr. I) and International Law (Gr. IV).

Justice Shri. P Govinda Menon, Retired Judge of the High Court of Kerala acted as the Director of Legal Studies from 1969-1976.

In 1984, sanction was granted to start the Five Year LL.B. Degree Course in the College. The first batch of the students admitted to the course completed the course in 1988-89.

The University accorded sanction to the College during 1995-96 to start a Post graduate course in Business Law named M.B.L. The first batch of students admitted to the course completed the course in 1997-98.

#### **Four Decades of Achievement**

The Kerala Law Academy has completed Fifty three years of dedicated service and has grown to the status of an institution of national importance. There is no other institution in the field of legal education in India with so diverse a field of activities as the Kerala Law Academy - it provides instruction at the graduate and post graduate levels, provides facilities for academic research and research projects, in addition to publication of a research journal, two law magazines and a number of text books and treatises.

A long felt need of the Kerala Law Academy, a sine qua non of its developmental activities was fulfilled when the Government of Kerala responding to the request of the Academy decided to grant assignment of the premises, leased out to the Academy in 1968. The land was assigned to the Kerala Law Academy by the Government in 1984. This has paved the way for initiating development projects of a permanent nature including construction of buildings.

Immediately after the assignment of the land an ambitious project for the development of the campus was drawn up. The project included the construction of a multi purpose stadium, a Ladies hostel, staff quarters, guest house, library block, lecture hall, open air auditorium, community hall and a building complex to accommodate a bank, consumer store, refreshment house, etc.. Almost all these projects have already been completed. A peculiar feature to be emphatically stated is that the implementation of these projects is substantially supported by the generous help and co-operation of the students and well-wishers of the Academy.

# THE KERALA LAW ACADEMY LAW COLLEGE

## Object

1. The college is affiliated to the University of Kerala and is intended to give instruction and afford facilities to students preparing for LL.B., LL.M., M.B.L. Degree examinations of the said University and such other examinations in Law as may hereafter be instituted or recognized by the University.

## Control

2. Subject to the supervision and control of the Academy, the general management of the college is vested in the Honourary Director of legal studies. The present Director of legal studies is Adv. Nagaraj Narayanan.

## Faculty

3. The staff of the college consists of Principal, Vice-Principal, Professors, Visiting Professors, Associate Professors, Assistant Professors, Faculty (Part Time) and Guest Faculty.

Personnel of the Teaching Staff

## Founder & former Director

Late Dr N Narayanan Nair

## Director & Adjunct Professor

Adv. Nagaraj Narayanan LL.M. (Adm. Law), LL.M. (International Law).

## Principal

Prof. Dr. P. Lekshmi Nair, M.A., LL.M., Ph.D. (on leave)  
Prof. Hareendran. K, LL.M

## Professors

- (1) Dr.K.Parameswaran, B.A, M.L, Ph.D
- (2) Prof. M.M. Madhavan Potti, LL.M
- (3) Prof. B. Thulasimony, M.Sc., B.Lib. Sc., LL.M
- (4) Prof. Dr. R. Ravikumar, M.A. (Eco)., M.A. (Hst), M.A. (Poli), LL.M. (Con. Law), LL.M. (Inter.Law), M.B.L., Ph.D.
- (5) Shri. Babu Ajayakumar.LL.M
- (6) Shri. Soosamma Chandy.LL.M
- (7) Shri. Anil Kumar.G, LL.M

## Visiting Professors (Other discipline)

- (1) Shri. Prabhakaran Thampi.M.S, (Political Science)
- (2) Shri.Girija.T.K.MA.M.Ed.(English)
- (3) Dr.M.Raveendran.(Commerce)
- (4) Dr.S.Jayarajakumar.M.Com.M.phil(Commerce)
- (5) Jessy Narayanan.(Malayalam)
- (6) Dr.G.S.Suresh M.Com.Ph.D.(Commerce)
- (7) Shri.S.Sukumaran Nair.M.A(Hindi)
- (8) Dr.P.Krishna Kumar.MA.Ph.D.(Economics)
- (9) Dr. Ajith Kumar (Hindi)



## **Associate Professors**

- (1) Shri. K Anil Kumar, MSW (PM & IR), LL.M
- (2) Smt.Ajitha Nair.L,LL.M

## **Assistant Professors**

- 1) Dr. Dakshina Saraswathy, LL.M, Ph.D
- 2) Smt. Prajitha P.G., LL.M
- 3) Shri. Sunil Kumar S, LL.M
- 4) Smt. Reshma Soman N, MBA (HRM) LL.M
- 5) Smt. Vidya.V.V., LL.M
- 6) Shri. Arun.V.Unnithan, LL.M
- 7) Shri. Sachin B, LLM
- 8) Smt. Darshana S Thampi, LLM
- 9) Smt. Arya Das, LLM
- 10) Smt. Renjini P.S, LLM
- 11) Smt. Priya M.K, LLM
- 12) Smt. Salini, LLM
- 13) Smt. Elizabeth Koshy, LL.M
- 14) Shri. Binu P.M,LL.M
- 15) Shri. K. Venu, LL.M
- 16) Smt. Lathika Kumari.D LL.M
- 17) Shri. N.K.Sasidharan Nair, LL.M
- 18) Shri. Laberin.Y, LL.M
- 19) Smt. Radhika, LLM

## **Faculty (Part - time)**

- (1) Shri. S.V. Premakumaran Nair, B.A., LL.M.
- (2) Shri. Nair Ajaykrishnan, B.Sc., LL.M.
- (3) Shri. Vishnu Nair, BA;LL.B, LL.M.

## **Guest Faculty**

Shri. Thomas Abraham, M.A., LL.M.  
Shri. K. Gopala Pillai, B.Sc., LL.M.  
Shri. S. Sreekumar, LL.M.  
Shri. R.T. Pradeep, LL.M.  
Dr. C. Ramakrishnan Nair, B.A., LL.M. (Inter. Law), LL.M., (Adm.Law), Ph.D.  
Shri. Sri Ram, LL.M.  
Shri. M.P. Sasidharan Nair, M.Com., M.A., MBA, LL.M.  
Shri. V. Sanjeev (Nemom) B.Sc., LL.M.  
Shri.Kazhakootam Narayanan Nair, Advocate  
Shri. V.S.Vineethkumar LL.M, MBL  
Shri. Shibukumar, M.A., LL.M.  
Shri. N.Giridharan Nair, M.A,M.Com,LL.M,M.B.A.  
Shri. M.Anil Prasad, M.Com., M.B.L., LL.M.  
Shri. Josepath. M, LL.M  
Shri. Renjith R Nair LL.M, M.B.A (Brussels)  
Smt. Serin Elza John, M.A, LL.M

#### 4. Courses of Instruction

##### Unitary Degree Course in Law (Three year LL.B) (Regular and Special Batch)

- (a) The Unitary Degree Course in Law shall extend to a period of 3 academic years consisting of 6 semesters including practical training. There shall be at least 90 instructional days and a minimum of 450 hours of instruction in a semester.
- (b) Candidates seeking admission to the first semester of the Unitary Degree course in Law shall have passed any degree examination of the Kerala University or any other examination recognized as equivalent thereto by the Kerala University with not less than 45 percent marks in the qualifying degree examination in the case of general category, 42% marks in OBC category and 40% in the case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes.
- (c) Selection to the course will be made on the basis of personal interview and marks secured in the qualifying degree examination.
- (d) No candidate will be admitted to the college unless he/she produces the following documents at the time of admission.
  - i. All or consolidated mark lists of the qualifying degree examination (Originals).
  - ii. Transfer certificate from the institution last studied (Original).
  - iii. Conduct and character certificate from the institution last studied.
  - iv. Degree Certificate or Provisional certificate (Original).
  - v. **Eligibility Certificate:** Candidates who have passed the qualifying degree examination from any University other than Kerala University shall produce the Eligibility Certificate of the Kerala University at the time of admission.
  - vi. **Migration Certificate:** Candidates who have passed the qualifying degree examination from any University other than Kerala University shall produce Migration Certificate from the respective University last studied.

Employed persons may be accommodated in the Unitary 3 year LLB Special Batch only if they are able to satisfy the following conditions:

1. The place of employment of the candidate is within a radius of 10 kms from the Kerala Law Academy Campus, Peroorkada.
2. Undertaking in the form of an affidavit to be submitted by the candidate that they will comply with all the requirements in connection with the course including the timings and days of classes.
3. Undertaking in the form of an affidavit to be submitted by the candidate that the candidate will take sufficient number of leaves in each Semester to satisfy the course requirements.
4. No Objection Certificate from the Head of the Department/ where the candidate is employed must be submitted.
5. In the case of SC/ST and OBC, Caste Certificate from the Revenue Department must be submitted.

#### 5. Integrated Five Year B.A., LL.B. and B.Com LL.B Courses

These courses shall be a double degree course comprising the B.A. degree course with English as major and Political Science & Economics as minor subjects with a degree course in Law and integrated B.Com LL.B course with a Degree Course in Law.

- (a) The 5 year LL.B. Courses shall extend to a period of 5 academic years consisting of 10 semesters including practical training. The duration of each semester shall be five months inclusive of examinations. There shall be at least 90 instructional days and a minimum of 450 hours of instruction in a semester.
- (b) Candidates seeking admission to the first semester of the 5 year LL.B. courses shall have passed any Higher Secondary examination of the Govt. of Kerala or any other examination recognized as equivalent thereto by the Kerala University with not less than 45 percent marks in the aggregate in the qualifying Higher Secondary examination in the case of general category, 42% marks in OBC category and 40% marks in the case of the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- (c) No candidates will be admitted to the college unless he/she produces the following documents at the time of admission
  - i. All or consolidated mark lists of the Higher Secondary examination (Originals).
  - ii. Transfer certificate from the institution last studied (Original).
  - iii. Conduct and character certificate from the institution last studied.
  - iv. Caste Certificate (Original).
  - v. Migration Certificate.
  - vi. Pass Certificate (Original) from ISC and CBSE.
  - vii. **Eligibility Certificate:** Candidates who have passed the qualifying Higher Secondary Examination from any State other than the State of Kerala shall produce the Eligibility Certificate of the Kerala University at the time of admission.

## 6. LL.M. and M.B.L. Degree Courses

- (a) The LL.M. degree course shall extend to the period of 2 academic years consisting of 4 semesters. The subjects of the specialization offered by the Kerala Law Academy Law College are Administrative Law and International Law. The M.B.L. Degree Course shall extend to a period of 3 academic years consisting of 6 semesters.
- (b) Candidates seeking admission to be First Semester of the LL.M. Course/M.B.L. Course shall have passed LL.B. 3 year or LL.B. 5 year examination of the University of Kerala or of any other University recognized by the Kerala University.
- (c) Selection to the course will be made on the basis interview and marks secured in the LL.B Examination.
- (d) No candidate will be admitted to the LL.M./M.B.L. degree course unless he/she produces the follow-ing documents at the time of admission.
  - i. All or consolidated mark lists of the LL.B. degree examination (Originals).
  - ii. Transfer certificate from the institution last studied (Original).
  - iii. Conduct and character certificate from the institution last studied.
  - iv. Caste Certificate
  - v. Degree Certificate or Provisional Certificate (Original).
  - vi. **Eligibility Certificate:** Candidates who have passed the LL.B. Degree Course from any University other than Kerala University shall produce the Eligibility Certificate of the Kerala University at the time of admission.

7. Admission to evening class is restricted to regular employees. So every applicant must produce at the time of admission, in addition to other necessary documents, a certificate of good conduct from the Head of the Office where the applicant is employed.
8. Application for admission to all courses can be submitted either online along with online payment of **Rs. 1250 for 5 year LL.B. Courses (BCom LLB and BA LLB)** and **Rs 1000 for Unitary 3 year LLB courses and LLM/MBL courses** in [www.keralalawacademy.in](http://www.keralalawacademy.in) or directly/through post to the college office at Peroorkada along with demand draft in favour of Principal, Kerala Law Academy Law College for Rs. 1,000/- (Rupees One Thousand only) which should be send to "The Principal, Kerala Law Academy Law College, Peroorkada, Thiruvananthapuram – 695005" through post/courier.
9. The Principal may refuse admission to any candidate without assigning any reason.
10. Any student who has obtained admission to the College by means of false certificate or by false representation of any kind, or who may be found guilty of misconduct shall be summarily dismissed.

## 11. Procedure and Admission to each Semester

### Fee Payment

Fee payment shall be a condition precedent for entry in admission rules. On payment of fee, the student would be admitted to the next academic year. All Fees shall be remitted in the Axis Bank, Peroorkada Branch\ Kerala State Co-operative Bank, Peroorkada, Thiruvananthapuram, to the credit of the Kerala Law Academy and the bank receipt produced in the College Office after the candidate is provisionally selected.

The security deposit will be returned to the students when they leave the institution, at the end of the academic year.

Applications for refund of security deposit shall be submitted within one year after a student has completed or discontinued his course of study in the College. Any amount due from the student to the College shall be deducted from security deposit.

No claim for refund of deposit will be allowed after the period specified above.

12. Students are normally allowed three days' time for payment of fees, unless specially permitted by the Principal, after they have been provisionally selected. The fees should be paid as given below.

13. Those who have not paid the fees in lump must pay for each semester fees within one week after the commencement of the semester. Similarly the balance of fees if any must be paid within one week after 2nd installment of the next semester.

If any student fails to pay fees on the due date he is liable to pay a fine of Rs.100/-

If he fails to pay the fees on or before the 10th day after the due date, he shall not be permitted to attend the College thereafter except on payment of fees and fine. He will also lose attendance from the eleventh day onwards. (If the tenth day falls on a holiday the next working day will be treated as the tenth day for the purpose of this rule.)

# FEE STRUCTURE

## BA LLB 1<sup>st</sup> Year (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> semesters) \*

Tuition Fee	-	Rs. 20,000/-
Library Fee	-	Rs. 5,000/-
Maintenance Fee	-	Rs. 5,000/-
Value added courses and training (Special Lectures/ Seminars / Workshops)	-	Rs. 2,000/-
Legal Aid Clinical and other services	-	Rs. 1,000/-
Moot Court	-	Rs. 2,000/-
Arts, Sports, Miscellaneous	-	Rs. 1,000/-
Additional online facilities (Internet/ Webinar/ E- Journal/ Special Programmes)	-	Rs. 3,000/-
University Fee	-	Rs. 2,055/-
Books	-	Rs. 2,550/-
Caution Deposit	-	Rs. 5,000/-
Id Card	-	Rs. 150/-
<b>Total</b>	-	<b><u>*Rs. 48,755/-</u></b>

**\*Subject to periodic revision.**

**BCom LLB 1<sup>st</sup> Year (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> semesters) \***

Tuition Fee	-	Rs. 20,000/-
Library Fee	-	Rs. 5,000/-
Maintenance Fee	-	Rs. 5,000/-
Value added courses and training (Special Lectures/ Seminars / Workshops)	-	Rs. 2,000/-
Legal Aid Clinical and other services	-	Rs. 1,000/-
Moot Court	-	Rs. 2,000/-
Arts, Sports, Miscellaneous	-	Rs. 1,000/-
Additional online facilities (Internet/ Webinar/ E- Journal/ Special Programmes)	-	Rs. 3,000/-
University Fee	-	Rs. 2,055/-
Books	-	Rs. 2,550/-
Caution Deposit	-	Rs. 5,000/-
Id Card	-	Rs. 150/-
<b>Total</b>	-	<b><u>*Rs. 48,755/-</u></b>

**\*Subject to periodic revision.**

**3 Year Unitary LLB (Regular) (1<sup>st</sup> Year) (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> semesters) \***

Tuition Fee	-	Rs. 20,000/-
Library Fee	-	Rs. 5,000/-
Maintenance Fee	-	Rs. 5,000/-
Value added courses and training (Special Lectures/ Seminars / Workshops)	-	Rs. 2,000/-
Legal Aid Clinical and other services	-	Rs. 1,000/-
Moot Court	-	Rs. 2,000/-
Arts, Sports, Miscellaneous	-	Rs. 1,000/-
Additional online facilities (Internet/ Webinar/ E- Journal/ Special Programmes)	-	Rs. 3,000/-
University Fee	-	Rs. 1,140/-
Books	-	Rs. 2,975/-
Caution Deposit	-	Rs. 5,000/-
Id Card	-	Rs. 150/-
<b>Total</b>	-	<b><u>*Rs. 48,265/-</u></b>

\*Subject to periodic revision.

**3 Year Unitary LLB (Special Batch) (1<sup>st</sup> Year) (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> semesters)\***

Tuition Fee	-	Rs. 20,000/-
Library Fee	-	Rs. 5,000/-
Maintenance Fee	-	Rs. 5,000/-
Value added courses and training (Special Lectures/ Seminars / Workshops)	-	Rs. 2,000/-
Legal Aid Clinical and other services	-	Rs. 1,000/-
Moot Court	-	Rs. 2,000/-
Arts, Sports, Miscellaneous	-	Rs. 1,000/-
Additional online facilities (Internet/ Webinar/ E- Journal/ Special Programmes)	-	Rs. 3,000/-
University Fee	-	Rs. 1,140/-
Books	-	Rs. 2,975/-
Caution Deposit	-	Rs. 5,000/-
Id Card	-	Rs. 150/-

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**Total** - **\*Rs. 48,265/-**  
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**\*Subject to periodic revision.**

**KERALA LAW ACADEMY LAW COLLEGE**  
**LL.M/MB.L (1<sup>st</sup> Year) (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> semesters) \***

Tuition Fee	-	Rs. 30,000/-
Library Fee	-	Rs. 5,000/-
Value added courses and training (Special Lectures/ Seminars / Workshops)	-	Rs. 1,000/-
Legal Aid Clinical and other services	-	Rs. 1,000/-
Online Library	-	Rs. 2,500/-
University Fee	-	Rs. 1,540/-
Caution Deposit	-	Rs. 2,000/-
Id Card	-	Rs. 150/-
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>*Rs. 43,190/-</b>

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**\*Subject to periodic revision.**

**Hours of Instruction**

14. The academic year consisting of 180 working days is divided into two semesters.

**Vacations, Holidays and Leave**

15. The College will be closed for midsummer vacation for two months during April and May, for about ten days for Onam, and about ten days for Christmas.

16. Holidays allowed for the College will be notified by the Principal.

17. Students may obtain leave of absence in case of illness or for other good reasons by application to the Principal.

18. Subject to the provisions herein contained students who are absent without leave continuously for a period of more than 20 (twenty) working days shall automatically stand removed from the rolls of the College. They can be re-admitted by the Principal only on payment of the prescribed re-admission fee of Rs.300/- which is to be remitted in the KUF Account.

19. Absence for anyone period during the day will be considered as absence for half a day and absence for two or more periods will be treated as absence for the whole day.



## **Miscellaneous**

20. A student applying for transfer certificate or the return of his documents from the College should have cleared all his dues to the college and should enclose sufficient stamps to cover the postage for sending them to his address by registered post.

21. (i) No transfer certificate shall be issued to those from whom there are any dues to the college.

(ii) No fees will be levied from those who apply for the transfer certificate either at the time of leaving the College or within one year after leaving.

(iii) A fee of Re. 10/- only will be levied from those who apply for duplicate copies of transfer certificate.

(iv) No fee will be levied for the issue of course certificate and conduct certificate.

(a) Ragging is totally prohibited in the institution and anyone found guilty of ragging and or abetting ragging whether actively or passively or being part of a conspiracy to promote ragging is liable to be punished in accordance with the UGC Regulations on curbing the menace of ragging in Higher Educational Institutions, 2009 as well as under the provisions of Kerala Prohibition of Ragging Act 1998.

## **College Library**

The Library is the 'heart' of any academic institution and plays an important role in all academic activities. This is important more so in the case of Law Institutions. A spacious two storeyed building has been constructed in the Campus to house the college Library. It is well maintained keeping in view the convenience of the Students/Staff of the College. It has a good collection of books covering a wide range of general and special subjects including text books, Reference books, Journals, Reports etc., apart from current legal periodicals. Photostat and Computer facilities are available in the Library. Further a Web site has been opened for enabling students to download legal materials. The Library functions from 9.30 AM to 8.00 PM on all working days. Further the students are at liberty to make use of the library attached to the Centre for Advanced Legal Studies & Research at Punnen Road, Thiruvananthapuram.

## **Ladies Hostel**

One of the ambitious Projects for the development of the Kerala Law Academy Law College Campus was the construction of a Ladies Hostel. A two storeyed building has been constructed in the campus with proper fencing on all sides for accommodating lady students of the college. Residing within the campus enables students to make maximum use of the facilities like library, playground etc. for the development of brain and brawn. Further, it helps them to discuss academic matters with fellow students and teachers even after working hours. This helps them to acquire important skills of inter-personal discussion for exchange of views and widening the horizons of knowledge. About 100 students are given accommodation in this hostel. All the day to day activities of the hostel are managed by the inmates themselves through a committee under the supervision and control of the resident warden. There is a Mess Committee consisting of resident students elected by the inmates. The Mess Secretary is elected by this Committee from among themselves. The Kitchen of the hostel serves both vegetarian and non vegetarian food. A new group will take over charge of the mess every month. The running of the hostel is on the basis of dividing system. A Common Room equipped with Television, telephone connection, facilities of the PCO. 24 hour security, a beautiful lawn in front of the building, shuttle cock court, badminton court etc., are some of the other attractive

features which ensure that students get all modern amenities and security at minimum cost. This enables students to focus on their studies, with confidence in peaceful and salutary conditions.

The hostel has strict rules of administration and students are expected to adhere to the rules and regulations scrupulously failing which they will be subjected to disciplinary action.

### **Financial Assistance/Freeship [V.R Krishna Iyer - Scholarship]**

To attract meritorious students the Kerala Law Academy has instituted endowments for the award of scholarship/freeship to eligible students. Accordingly a scheme in this regard has been launched during 2007-2008. One endowment has been instituted on the basis of a proposal received from Sri.P Vinod, (Geethanjali, Palli Road, Thikkad, Guruvayoor) son of Late M. Ramakrishna Menon, the first Administrative Officer of the Kerala Law Academy Law College. This is co-sponsored by the Kerala Law Academy. The corpus of the endowment is Rs. One Lakh out of which Rs.30, 000/- is contributed by Sri. Vinod in commemoration of his father, late M. Ramakrishna Menon. Its nomenclature is "M.Ramakrishna Menon Memorial Endowment". The scholarship will be awarded to one student of the Integrated Five year B.A. LL.B., course.

**REGULATIONS RELATING TO INTEGRATED FIVE  
YEAR B.A., LL.B DEGREE COURSE**

**1. Title**

The regulations shall be called the Regulations relating to Integrated Five Year B.A., LL.B Degree Course

**2. Commencement**

These regulations shall come into force with effect from Academic Year **2020- 2021**.

**3. Duration of the Course**

- (a) The course shall be of a double degree integrated course comprising BA and LL.B Degrees. The Bachelor's Degree in BA and Law shall consist of regular course of study for a minimum period of 10 Semesters in Five Years and shall consist of 14 papers in BA and 31 papers in Law.
- (b) Each semester shall consist of 90 instructional days having 5 hours per day for lectures, seminars, debates and test papers. There shall be not less than four hours per subject per week and one/two hours for seminar/debates/test paper.

**4. Eligibility for Admission**

- (a) No candidate shall be admitted to the course unless he has passed the Higher Secondary Examination of the Government of Kerala or any other examination recognized as equivalent thereto by this University with not less than 45% marks for general category, 42% for OBC and 40% marks for SC and ST.

**5. Attendance and Progress**

No candidate shall be permitted to register for the end semester examinations conducted by the University unless the Principal has certified that he has obtained not less than 75% of the attendance in each paper and his conduct and progress has been satisfactory.

**6. Examinations**

- (a) There shall be a University examination at the end of each semester. Each written paper carrying 100 Marks is divided into 80 Marks for written examination and 20 Marks for internal assessment.
- (b) Paper IV in Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth semesters shall be evaluated internally. Internal Viva shall be conducted by the board of not less than two examiners constituted by the Principal from among Senior Teachers other than the teachers in charge of the subject.
- (c) Paper I in Seventh, Eighth and Ninth semesters, Paper I and II in the Tenth Semester are optional papers. A minimum of 1/3 (one third) of the total number of the students of that semester shall choose either of the two papers.
- (d) Internship – Each student shall have completed minimum of 20 weeks internship during the entire period of legal studies under NGO, Trial and Appellate Advocates, Judiciary, Legal Regulatory authorities, Legislatures and Parliament, Other Legal Functionaries, Market Institutions, Bank, Stock exchanges, Law Firms, Companies, Local Self Government and other such bodies where law is practiced either in action or in dispute resolution or in management.  
Provided that internship in any year cannot be for a continuous period of more than Four weeks and all students shall at least gone through once in the entire academic period with Trial and Appellate Advocates. Internship shall be done without affecting the regular classes.  
Each student shall keep internship diary and the same shall be evaluated by the Guide in Internship and also a Core Faculty member.
- (e) External Viva-voce examination in the Tenth semester shall be conducted by the Board of Examiners constituted by the University.

**7. Internal Assessment**

Marks for the internal assessment in each written paper shall be distributed as follows.

- (i) Attendance – 5 Marks (2.5 Marks for 75% of attendance and additional 0.5 Marks for every 5% attendance above 75%)
- (ii) Test Paper – 5 Marks
- (iii) Assignment – 5 Marks
- (iv) Seminar/Debate – 5 Marks

The marks for internal assessment shall be awarded by the Teacher in charge of each paper, countersigned by the Principal and forwarded to the University before the commencement of the written examination. A statement containing the marks awarded to every student as internal assessment in each paper shall also be published.

Guidelines for Internal Assessment –

- (i) – Introduction – The objectives of introducing internal assessment are: (i) to develop in the students the ability for critical analysis and evaluation of legal problems; (ii) to develop communication skill, both oral and written; (iii) to create an awareness of current socio- legal problems; (iv) to ensure the involvement and participation of students in academic programmes; and (v) to make evaluation of Students a continuous process. In order to achieve these objectives it is imperative that internal assessment is made by teachers in a fair and objective manner and in an atmosphere of total transparency and confidence. The following guidelines are issued to secure fairness, objectivity and transparency in internal assessment.
- (ii) Attendance – (a) For each subject attendance shall be taken in the class and recorded in a register maintained by the teacher. A statement of attendance shall be prepared every month which shall be available for inspection by the students. Complaints, if any, shall be brought to the notice of the teacher and the Principal before the seventh working day of the publication of the statement. Students representing the College/University in Sports/Games, Arts/Cultural events or Moot Courts, Client Counseling competitions, Academic activities and Office bearers of the College/University Union may, with the prior permission of the Principal, take part in such competitions or activities and be given attendance as directed by the Principal for such participation, subject to a maximum of 10 days in a semester.
- (iii) Test Paper – Two test papers shall be conducted for each subject in a semester. The marks obtained by each student in the test paper shall be announced by the teacher within ten days from the date of the test paper and shall also be recorded in a register maintained by the teacher.
- (iv) Assignment – Every student shall write one assignment for each paper, on a subject chosen in consultation with the teacher. The assignment should reflect the ability of the student to identify and use materials and his/her capacity for original thinking, critical analysis and evaluation. Each student shall select the topic of assignment before the 20<sup>th</sup> working day of the semester. The assignment shall be submitted before a date prescribed by the teacher. If the assignment submitted by a student is found to be unsatisfactory by the teacher, the student shall be given an option to revise the assignment or write an assignment on another subject chosen in consultation with the teacher. The marks obtained by each student and the criteria adopted for evaluation of assignments shall be announced by the teacher within 10 days from the date of submission of the assignment. The marks shall also be recorded in a register maintained by the teacher.
- (v) Seminar/Debate – Every student shall participate in one seminar or debate for each paper. A synopsis of not more than one page shall be submitted by each participant to the teacher before the seminar/debate. In the evaluation, 50% credit shall be given to the content and 50% for presentation. The topic of the seminar/debate shall be

selected by the student in consultation with the teacher before the 20<sup>th</sup> working day of the semester. The marks awarded for the seminar/debate shall be announced by the teacher at the end of the seminar/debate and shall also be recorded in a register maintained by the teacher.

#### **8. Pass minimum and classification**

- (a) A candidate who secures not less than 50% marks for each paper in a semester shall be declared to have passed the examination in that semester.
- (b) A candidate who obtains pass marks (50%) in one or more papers, but fails in other papers in a semester is exempted from appearing in the papers in which he/she has obtained pass marks.
- (c) A candidate who fails in Paper IV of Seventh or Eighth or Ninth or Tenth semester shall appear in that paper in the succeeding academic years without obtaining re-admission within the permissible period of completion of the course as mentioned in sub clause (h) of Regulation 8, and not thereafter. The candidate shall compulsorily attend all the components of all practical papers.
- (d) A candidate who fails to secure not less than 50% marks each in Internship and External viva-voce of Tenth semester has to complete the internship and External viva-voce in the next academic year without obtaining re-admission.
- (e) There shall be no chance to improve either the internal assessment marks or written examination marks.
- (f) Classification is as shown below:-  
Distinction – 80% and above  
First Class - 60% and above, but below 80%  
Second Class-50% and above, but below 60%
- (g) Ranking shall be done on the basis of the marks obtained by the candidate in the whole examination (Ten semesters) passed in the first chance. First class shall also be awarded to candidates who passed the whole examinations with 60% or above along with the immediate junior batch and not thereafter.
- (h) Candidate admitted in this course shall complete the course and shall pass all papers within a period of ten semesters plus four semesters from the date of admission.

#### **9. Publication of Results**

The results of the Tenth semester examination shall be published only after the candidate has passed the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth semester examinations.

#### **10. Award of B.A.,LL.B Degree**

A candidate who successfully completes all the Ten semesters shall be eligible for the award of B.A.,LL.B Degree from the faculty of Law.

#### **11. Prohibition against lateral entry and exit**

There shall be no lateral entry on the plea of graduation in any subject or exit by way of awarding a degree splitting the integrated double degree course, at any intermediary stage of integrated double degree course.

#### **12. Applicability of Regulations**

This regulations supersede the existing regulations relating to Integrated BA, LL.B Five Year course provided however that students of Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth semester Integrated BA, LL.B Five Year course shall continue to be governed by the existing regulations till they complete the course.

## **REGULATIONS RELATING TO INTEGRATED**

### **B.Com. LL.B DEGREE COURSE**

#### **1. Title**

The regulations shall be called the **REGULATIONS RELATING TO INTEGRATED B.Com, LL.B DEGREE COURSE**

#### **2. Commencement**

These regulations shall come into force with effect from Academic Year **2020 - 2021.**

#### **3. Duration of the Course**

- (a) The course shall be of a double degree integrated course comprising B.Com and LL.B Degrees. The Bachelor's Degree in B.Com and Law shall consist of regular course of study for a minimum period of 10 Semesters in Five Years and shall consist of 18 papers in B.Com and 31 papers in Law.
- (b) Each semester shall consist of 90 instructional days having 5 hours per day for lectures, seminars, debates and test papers. There shall be not less than four hours per subject per week and one/two hours for seminar/debates/test paper.

#### **4. Eligibility for Admission**

- (a) No candidate shall be admitted to the course unless he has passed the Higher Secondary Examination of the Government of Kerala or any other examination recognized as equivalent thereto by this University with not less than 45% marks for general category, 42% for OBC and 40% marks for SC and ST.

#### **5. Attendance and Progress**

No candidate shall be permitted to register for the end semester examinations conducted by the University unless the Principal has certified that he has obtained not less than 75 of the attendance in each paper and his conduct and progress has been satisfactory.

#### **6. Examinations**

- (a) There shall be a University examination at the end of each semester. Each written paper carrying 100 Marks is divided into 80 Marks for written examination and 20 Marks for internal assessment.
- (b) Project – All students are to carry out a project work either individually or in a group of not more than 5 under the supervision of a Teacher. The project work may commence in the 7<sup>th</sup> semester shall be of any topic related to commerce. The report of the project shall be submitted to the College in duplicate before the completion of the 8<sup>th</sup> semester. There shall be no internal assessment for project work. A board of two examiners appointed by the University shall evaluate the report of the project work. The viva-voce based on the project report shall be conducted individually. The maximum marks for the evaluation of the project shall be 100, distributed among the following components of project evaluation.

- |                                                            |      |
|------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| (1) Statement of the problem and significance of the study | - 10 |
| (2) Objectives of the study                                | - 5  |
| (3) Review of literature                                   | - 5  |
| (4) Methodology                                            | - 15 |
| (5) Analysis and interpretation                            | - 20 |
| (6) Presentation of the report                             | - 15 |
| (7) Findings and suggestions                               | - 10 |

(8) Bibliography	- 5
(9) Viva-voce	- 15

- (c) Paper II in the first semester is additional language. The college shall choose any one of the following additional languages. Malayalam, Hindi or French.
- (d) Paper V in Seventh, Eighth and paper IV in Ninth and Tenth semesters shall be evaluated internally. Internal Viva shall be conducted by the board of not less than two examiners constituted by the Principal from among Senior Teachers other than the teachers in charge of the subject.
- (e) Paper II in seventh and Eighth, Paper I in Ninth and Paper I and II in the Tenth Semester are optional papers. A minimum of 1/3 (one third) of the total number of the students of that semester shall choose either of the two papers.
- (f) Internship - Each student shall have completed minimum of 20 weeks internship during the entire period of legal studies under NGO, Trial and Appellate Advocates, Judiciary, Legal Regulatory authorities, Legislatures and Parliament, Other Legal Functionaries, Market Institutions, Bank, Stock exchanges, Law Firms, Companies, Local Self Government and other such bodies where law is practiced either in action or in dispute resolution or in management.  
 Provided that internship in any year cannot be for a continuous period of more than Four weeks and all students shall at least gone through once in the entire academic period with Trial and Appellate Advocates. Internship shall be done without affecting the regular classes.  
 Each student shall keep internship diary and the same shall be evaluated by the Guide in Internship and also a Core Faculty member.
- (g) External Viva-voce examination in the Tenth semester shall be conducted by the Board of Examiners constituted by the University.

## 7. Internal Assessment

Marks for the internal assessment in each written paper shall be distributed as follows.

- |       |                                                                                                                   |
|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (i)   | Attendance - 5 Marks (2.5 Marks for 75% of attendance and additional 0.5 Marks for every 5% attendance above 75%) |
| (ii)  | Test Paper – 5 Marks (Average)                                                                                    |
| (iii) | Assignment – 5 Marks                                                                                              |
| (iv)  | Seminar/Debate – 5 Marks                                                                                          |

The marks for internal assessment shall be awarded by the Teacher in charge of each paper, countersigned by the Principal and forwarded to the University before the commencement of the written examination. A statement containing the marks awarded to every student as internal assessment in each paper shall also be published.

### Guidelines for Internal Assessment –

- (i) – Introduction -The objectives of introducing internal assessment are: (i) to develop in the students the ability for critical analysis and evaluation of legal problems; (ii) to develop communication skill, both oral and written; (iii) to create an awareness of current socio-legal problems; (iv) to ensure the involvement and participation of students in academic programmes; and (v) to make evaluation of students a continuous process. In order to achieve these objectives it is imperative that internal assessment is made by teachers in a fair and objective manner and in an atmosphere of total transparency and confidence. The following guidelines are issued to secure fairness, objectivity and transparency in internal assessment.

- (ii) Attendance – (a) For each subject attendance shall be taken in the class and recorded in a register maintained by the teacher. A statement of attendance shall be prepared every month which shall be available for inspection by the students. Complaints, if any, shall be brought to the notice of the teacher and the Principal before the seventh working day of the publication of the statement. Students representing the College/University in Sports/Games, Arts/Cultural events or Moot Courts, Client Counseling competitions, Academic activities and Office bearers of the College/University Union may, with the prior permission of the Principal, take part in such competitions or activities and be given attendance as directed by the Principal for such participation, subject to a maximum of 10 days in a semester.
- (iii) Test Paper – Two test papers shall be conducted for each subject in a semester and average marks of the two test papers shall be taken. The marks obtained by each student in the test paper shall be announced by the teacher within ten days from the date of the test paper and shall also be recorded in a register maintained by the teacher.
- (iv) Assignment – Every student shall write one assignment for each paper, on a subject chosen in consultation with the teacher. The assignment should reflect the ability of the student to identify and use materials and his/her capacity for original thinking, critical analysis and evaluation. Each student shall select the topic of assignment before the 20<sup>th</sup> working day of the semester.  
The assignment shall be submitted before a date prescribed by the teacher. If the assignment submitted by a student is found to be unsatisfactory by the teacher, the student shall be given an option to revise the assignment or write an assignment on another subject chosen in consultation with the teacher.  
The marks obtained by each student and the criteria adopted for evaluation of assignments shall be announced by the teacher within 10 days from the date of submission of the assignment. The marks shall also be recorded in a register maintained by the teacher.
- (v) Seminar/Debate – Every student shall participate in one seminar or debate for each paper. A synopsis of not more than one page shall be submitted by each participant to the teacher before the seminar/debate. In the evaluation, 50% credit shall be given to the content and 50% for presentation. The topic of the seminar/debate shall be selected by the student in consultation with the teacher before the 20<sup>th</sup> working day of the semester. The marks awarded for the seminar/debate shall be announced by the teacher at the end of the seminar/debate and shall also be recorded in a register maintained by the teacher.

## **8. Pass minimum and classification**

- (a) A candidate who secures not less than 50% marks for each paper in a semester shall be declared to have passed the examination in that semester.
- (b) A candidate who obtains pass marks (50%) in one or more papers, but fails in other papers in a semester is exempted from appearing in the papers in which he/she has obtained pass marks.
- (c) A candidate who fails in Paper V of Seventh or Eighth and paper IV in Ninth or Tenth semester shall appear in that paper in the succeeding academic years without obtaining re-admission within the permissible period of completion of the course as mentioned in sub clause (h) of Regulation 8, and not thereafter. The candidate shall compulsorily attend all the components of all practical papers.
- (d) A candidate who fails to secure not less than 50% marks in Internship, project and External viva-voce has to complete the internship, project and External viva-voce in the next academic year without obtaining re-admission.
- (e) There shall be no chance to improve either the internal assessment marks or written examination marks.
- (f) Classification is as shown below:- Distinction – 80%



and above

First Class - 60% and above, but below 80%

Second Class-50% and above, but below 60%

- (g) Ranking shall be done on the basis of the marks obtained by the candidate in the whole examination (Ten semesters) passed in the first chance. First class shall also be awarded to candidates who passed the whole examinations with 60% or above along with the immediate junior batch and not thereafter.
- (h) A candidate admitted in this course shall complete the course and shall pass all papers within a period of ten semesters plus four semesters from the date of admission.

### **9. Publication of Results**

The results of the Tenth semester examination shall be published only after the candidate has passed the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth semester examinations.

### **10. Award of B.Com.LL.B Degree**

A candidate who successfully completes all the Ten semesters shall be eligible for the award of B.Com,LL.B Degree from the faculty of Law.

### **11. Prohibition against lateral entry and exit**

There shall be no lateral entry on the plea of graduation in any subject or exit by way of awarding a degree splitting the integrated double degree course, at any intermediary stage of integrated double degree course.

### **12. Applicability of Regulations**

This regulation supersedes the existing regulations relating to Integrated B.com LLB Five Year course provided however that the students of Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth semester Integrated Bcom LLB Five Year course shall continue to be governed by the existing regulations till they complete the course.

## **REGULATIONS RELATING TO UNITARY DEGREE COURSE IN LAW**

### **1. Title**

The regulations shall be called the Regulations relating to Unitary Degree Course in Law

### **2. Commencement**

These regulations shall come into force with effect from Academic Year **2020- 2021**.

### **3. Duration of the Course**

- (a) The course of study for the Bachelor degree in Law (LL.B) shall consist of regular course of study for a minimum period of 6 Semesters in Three Years and shall consist of 20 compulsory papers, 4 compulsory clinical papers and 6 optional papers in Law.
- (b) Each semester shall consist of 90 instructional days having 5 hours per day for lectures, seminars, debates and test papers. There shall be not less than four hours per subject per week and one/two hours for seminar/debates/test paper.

### **4. Eligibility for Admission**

- (a) No candidate shall be admitted to the course unless he has passed the graduation in any faculty of University of Kerala or any other University recognized by the University of Kerala as equivalent thereto with not less than 45% marks for general category 42 % for OBC and 40% marks for SC and ST.

### **5. Attendance and Progress**

No candidates shall be permitted to register for the end semester examinations conducted by the University unless the Principal has certified that he has obtained not less than 75% of the attendance in each paper and his conduct and progress have been satisfactory.

### **6. Examinations**

- (a) There shall be a University examination at the end of each semester. Each written paper carrying 100 Marks is divided into 80 Marks for written examination and 20 Marks for internal assessment.
- (b) Paper V in Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth semesters shall be evaluated internally. Internal Viva shall be conducted by the board of not less than two examiners constituted by the Principal from among Senior Teachers other than the teachers in charge of the subject.
- (c) Paper I in Fourth Semester, Paper I & II in the Fifth Semester and Paper I and II in the Sixth Semester is optional paper. A minimum of 1/3 (one third) of the total number of the students of that semester shall choose either of the two papers.
- (d) Internship - Each student shall have completed minimum of 12 weeks internship during the entire period of legal studies under NGO, Trial and Appellate Advocates, Judiciary, Legal Regulatory authorities, Legislatures and Parliament, Other Legal Functionaries, Market Institutions, Bank, Stock exchange, Law Firms, Companies, Local Self Government and other such bodies where law is practised either in action or in dispute resolution or in management.  
Provided that internship in any year cannot be for a continuous period of more than Four weeks and all students shall at least gone through once in the entire academic period with Trial and Appellate Advocates. Internship shall be done without affecting the regular classes.  
Each student shall keep internship diary and the same shall be evaluated by the Guidin Internship and also a Core Faculty member.
- (e) External Viva-voce examination in the Sixth semester shall be conducted by the Board of Examiners constituted by the University.

### **7. Internal Assessment**

Marks for the internal assessment in each written paper shall be distributed as follows.

- (i) Attendance - 5 Marks (2.5 Marks for 75% of attendance and additional 0.5 Marks for every 5% attendance above 75%)
- (ii) Test Paper – 5 Marks
- (iii) Assignment – 5 Marks
- (iv) Seminar/Debate – 5 Marks

The marks for internal assessment shall be awarded by the Teacher in charge of each paper, countersigned by the Principal and forwarded to the University before the commencement of the written examination. A statement containing the marks awarded to every student as internal assessment in each paper shall also be published.

Guidelines for Internal Assessment –

- (i) – Introduction -The objectives of introducing internal assessment are: (i) to develop in the students the ability for critical analysis and evaluation of legal problems; (ii) to develop communication skill, both oral and written; (iii) to create an awareness of current socio- legal problems; (iv) to ensure the involvement and participation of students in academic programmes; and (v) to make evaluation of students a continuous process. In order to achieve these objectives it is imperative that internal assessment is made by teachers in a fair and objective manner and in an atmosphere of total transparency and confidence. The following guidelines are issued to secure fairness, objectivity and transparency in internal assessment.
- (ii) Attendance – (a) For each subject attendance shall be taken in the class and recorded in a register maintained by the teacher. A statement of attendance shall be prepared every month which shall be available for inspection by the students. Complaints, if any, shall be brought to the notice of the teacher and the Principal before the seventh day of the succeeding month.  
Students representing the College/University in Sports/Games, Arts/Cultural events or Moot Courts, Client Counseling competitions, Academic activities and Office bearers of the College/University Union may, with the prior permission of the Principal, take part in such competitions or activities and be given attendance as directed by the Principal for such participation, subject to a maximum of 10 days in a semester.
- (iii) Test Paper – Two test papers shall be conducted for each subject in a semester. The marks obtained by each student in the test paper shall be announced by the teacher within ten days from the date of the test paper and shall also be recorded in a register maintained by the teacher.
- (iv) Assignment – Every student shall write one assignment for each paper, on a subject chosen in consultation with the teacher. The assignment should reflect the ability of the student to identify and use materials and his/her capacity for original thinking, critical analysis and evaluation. Each student shall select the topic of assignment before the 20<sup>th</sup> working day of the semester.  
The assignment shall be submitted before a date prescribed by the teacher. If the assignment submitted by a student is found to be unsatisfactory by the teacher, the student shall be given an option to revise the assignment or write an assignment on another subject chosen in consultation with the teacher.  
The marks obtained by each student and the criteria adopted for evaluation of assignments shall be announced by the teacher within 10 days from the date of submission of the assignment. The marks shall also be recorded in a register maintained by the teacher.
- (v) Seminar/Debate – Every student shall participate in one seminar or debate for each paper. A synopsis of not more than one page shall be submitted by each participant to the teacher before the seminar/debate. In the evaluation, 50% credit shall be given to the content and 50% for presentation. The topic of the seminar/debate shall be selected by the student in consultation with

the teacher before the 20<sup>th</sup> working day of the semester. The marks awarded for the seminar/debate shall be announced by the teacher at the end of the seminar/debate and shall also be recorded in a register maintained by the teacher.

#### **8. Pass minimum and classification**

- (a) A candidate who secures not less than 50% marks for each paper in a semester shall be declared to have passed the examination in that semester.  
A candidate who obtains pass marks (50%) in one or more papers, but fails in other papers in a semester is exempted from appearing in the papers in which he/she has obtained pass marks.
- (b) A candidate who fails in Paper V of Third or Fourth or Fifth or Sixth semester shall appear in that paper in the succeeding academic year without obtaining re-admission within the permissible period of completion of the course as mentioned in sub clause (h) of Regulations 8, and not thereafter. The candidate shall compulsorily attend all the components of all practical papers.
- (c) A candidate who fails to secure not less than 50% each in Internship and External viva-voce has to complete the internship and External viva-voce in the next academic year without obtaining re-admission.
- (d) There shall be no chance to improve either the internal assessment marks or written examination marks.
- (e) Classification is as shown below:-  
Distinction – 80% and above  
First Class - 60% and above, but below 80%  
Second Class-50% and above, but below 60%
- (f) Ranking shall be done on the basis of the marks obtained by the candidate in the whole examination (Six semesters) passed in the first chance. First Class shall also be awarded to candidates who passed the whole examinations with 60% or above along with the immediate junior batch and not thereafter.
- (g) A candidate admitted in this course shall complete the course and shall pass all papers within a period of six semesters plus four semesters from the date of admission.

#### **9. Publication of Results**

The results of the Sixth semester examination shall be published only after the candidate has passed the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth semester examinations.

#### **10. Award of Bachelor Degree in Law**

A candidate who successfully completes all the six semesters shall be eligible for the award of LL.B Degree from the faculty of Law.

#### **11. Applicability of Regulations**

This regulations supersede the existing regulations relating to Unitary Degree Course in Law provided however that students of Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth semester Unitary Degree Course in Law shall continue to be governed by the existing regulations till they complete the course.

**REGULATIONS FOR LL. M. PROGRAMME UNDER SEMESTER PATTERN IN THE  
LAW COLLEGES AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY OF KERALA**

**1. Scope**

- (1) The regulations framed herein shall apply to the LL.M. Programme under the Faculty of Law in the Law Colleges affiliated to the University.
- (2) These regulations shall come into effect from the academic year 2001-02 onwards.

**2. Eligibility for admission**

- (1) Candidates who have secured a pass in the LL.B. examinations of Kerala University or any other Degree recognised as equivalent thereto by the Kerala University shall be eligible for admission to the LL.M. Programme.
- (2) Reservation of seats shall be according to the rules framed in this regard by the University from time to time.

**3. Duration**

- (1) The normal duration of the LL.M. Programme shall be four semesters. No students shall be permitted to complete the Programme by attending more than 8 continuous semesters.
- (2) The duration of each semester shall be five months inclusive of examinations. There shall be at least 90 instructional days in a semester and a minimum of 450 hours of instruction in a semester.

**4. Scheme and syllabus**

- (1) The aggregate marks shall be 1800 distributed as follows:

**SEMESTER I**

*Marks*

1. Law and Social change	100
2. Legal Education	100
3. Reseach Methodology	100
4. Teaching Practical	50
5. Project Work	50
Total	400

**SEMESTER II**

1. Legislative Process	100
2. Judicial Process	100
3. Optional I	100
4. Optional II	100
5. Optional III	100
Total	500

### SEMESTER III

	<i>Marks</i>
1. Optional IV	100
2. Optional V	100
3. Optional VI	100
4. Optional VII	100
Total	400

### SEMESTER IV

1. Optional VIII	100
2. Dissertation	300
3. Viva-Voce	100
Total	500

**Grand Total 1800**

- (2) The Board of Studies in Law (PG) shall prepare the scheme and a broad outline of the syllabus for each paper, subject to approval by the Faculty of Law and the Academic Council. It shall be the responsibility of every teacher to prepare a detailed course plan for the paper taught by him/her at the beginning of each semester.

#### 5. **Evaluation**

- (1) Evaluation of each paper shall be done in two parts viz., 1. Continuous Assessment (CA), 2. End Semester Assessment (ESA).
- (2) The distribution of marks shall be 25% for CA and 75% for ESA.

#### 6. **Continuous Assessment**

- (1) The allocation of marks for each component under continuous assessment shall be in the following proportion :
- |                |    |    |
|----------------|----|----|
| (a) Attendance | .. | 5  |
| (b) Assignment | .. | 5  |
| (c) Tests      | .. | 10 |
| (d) Seminar    | .. | 5  |
| Total          |    | 25 |

- (2) There shall be no continuous assessment for dissertation and project.

(3) *Attendance :*

The minimum attendance required for each subject shall be 75% of the total number of classes conducted for that semester. Those who secure the minimum attendance in a semester alone will be allowed to register for the End Semester Assessment of the semester. The allotment of marks for attendance shall be as follows:

Attendance less than 75%	..	0 mark
75%	..	2.5 marks
Above 75%	..	0.5 mark for every 5% attendance

(4) *Assignments:*

Each student shall be required to do not more than 2 assignments for each paper. Valued assignments must be returned to the students.

(5) *Tests:*

For each paper there shall be at least two class tests during a semester. The probable dates of tests shall be announced at the beginning of each semester. Marks for tests shall be awarded on the basis of the marks secured for the best of two tests. Valued answer scripts must be made available to the students for perusal within 10 working days from the date of the test.

(6) *Seminar:*

Students shall be required to present a seminar on a selected topic in each paper. A maximum of 5 marks shall be awarded for the seminar. The evaluation of the seminar will be done by the concerned teacher's handling the paper based on the presentation, seminar paper and participation in discussion.

(7) All the records of the continuous assessment must be kept in the college and must be made available for verification by the University if necessary.

## **7. Project and Dissertation**

(1) Every student shall be required to do a Project in the First Semester. The Project shall be based on the empirical research carried out by the student. The Principal shall assign a supervising, internally teacher to guide the project work. The Project shall be evaluated by the Supervising Teacher and another teacher appointed by the Principal. The average of the marks awarded by both the teachers shall be awarded to the student.

(2) Every student shall submit a dissertation within 15 days from the last date of the Final Semester Examination; the dissertation will be valued by a Board of 2 examiners appointed by the University. The maximum marks shall be 300 of which 20% shall be allotted to Viva-Voce examination which shall be conducted along with the comprehensive viva.

## **8. End Semester Assessment**

(1) End Semester Assessment of all the semesters shall be conducted by the University. There shall be double valuation system of answer books. The average of 2 valuations shall be taken into account. If there is a variation of more than 10%, the answer books shall be valued by a third examiner. The marks awarded by the third examiner shall be final.

(2) *Publication of results:*

The results of the CA shall be displayed within a week from the last day of a semester. The complaints, if any, shall be examined by the College Level Committee and it shall arrive at a decision regarding the awarding of marks.

- (3) The marks awarded for various components of the CA shall not be rounded off, if it has a decimal part. The total marks of the CA shall be rounded off to the nearest whole number. The statement of marks of the CA of all the students in a semester shall be approved by the College Level Committee, countersigned by the Principal and forwarded to the Controller of Examinations within 10 working days from the last day of the semester. Normalisation of the CA may be done by the University.
- (4) The results of the ESA shall be arranged to be published within 30 to 45 days from the date of the last examination.

### **9. Pass requirement**

- (1) Those who secure not less than 40% marks of ESA for each paper and an aggregate minimum of 50% marks for all the papers of a semester shall be declared to have successfully completed the Semester.
- (2) A candidate who has obtained 50% of the marks aggregate, but fails to obtain 40% or above in any paper/papers shall be exempted from appearing in any paper or papers in which he has secured 40% or above marks.
- (3) Those who secure not less than 50% marks in any paper shall be exempted from appearing for that paper again. The benefit of exemption shall be available in the case of project work and teaching practical in the first semester and dissertation and viva-voce in the fourth semester.

Those who have granted exemption under this clause shall be declared to have successfully completed the semester when they fulfill the requirement of clause 1 above.

- (i) Those who are eligible for the benefit of exemption under these provisions shall not be permitted to write again the paper/papers for which exemption has been granted. This is applied to project work and teaching practical in Semester I and Dissertation in Semester IV.
- (ii) If any candidate has already appeared for any paper for which he/she was eligible for exemption, the better marks may be awarded to that candidate.
- (iii) In order to be eligible for exemption either under clause 9.2 or 9.3 the reference to 40% or 50% marks in any paper means 40% or 50% of marks of End Semester Assessment, as laid down in clause 9.1.
- (iv) Those who have successfully completed all the semesters of the programme shall be declared to have successfully completed the LL. M. Degree Programme.

### **10. Classification of results**

- (1) The classification of the results of the Programme shall be done at the end of the fourth semester based on the total marks secured for all semesters and shall be as follows:

Candidates securing not less than 50% but below 60% second Class. Candidates securing 60% and above—First Class.

- (2) *Ranking:*

Candidates who pass all the semester examinations in the First appearance within the minimum period prescribed for each semester shall be ranked on the basis of aggregate marks secured for all the semesters.

### **11. Issue of Mark Lists**

- (1) The mark lists of each of the first three semesters shall be issued immediately after the publication of the results of each semester.
- (2) Consolidated mark list showing the marks secured for all the papers of all the four semesters with classification will be issued immediately after the finalisation of the results of the final semester, by the University.

### **12. Promotion to Higher Semesters**



- (1) Students, who complete the course, secure the minimum required attendance for all the papers of a semester and register for the University Examinations at the end of the semester alone will be promoted to the higher semesters.

### **13. Re-appearance of failed students**

- (1) Students who fail to secure the minimum marks for a pass will be permitted to re-appear for the ESA of the concerned semester along with the next regular batch of students. Failed candidates will have to appear for the whole examination of that semester. They will not be allowed to repeat the course, but the marks secured by them for the CA part will be carried over along with the marks of ESA so re-appeared. Not more than two chances for re-appearance for each semester shall be granted.
- (2) Students who fail to secure the minimum required aggregate attendance during a semester will be given one more chance to repeat the semester along with the subsequent batch of students after obtaining re-admission. They have to repeat the CA of all the papers.

### **14. Monitoring of the Programme**

Monitoring of the LL. M. Programmes shall be done at two levels—College level and University level.

#### *(1) College Level Committee:*

A Committee consisting of the Principal and 4 teachers engaged in teaching LL. M. Course shall constitute the College Level Committee. The Principal shall be the Chairman and a member nominated by the Principal shall serve as the Convener. This Committee shall be responsible for the conduct of the LL. M. Programme, ensuring minimum instructional days, arranging ESA (University Examinations) of the various semesters etc. Complaints of students regarding evaluation of CA should be considered by this Committee for taking appropriate decision. The College Level Committee shall be reconstructed every year by the Principal immediately on commencement of the LL. M. Programme.

#### *(2) University Level Committee:*

There shall be a committee with the following members to monitor and supervise the conduct of the LL. M. Programme.

1. The Pro-Vice Chancellor.
  2. A member of the Syndicate representing the teachers of the affiliated colleges nominated by the Vice Chancellor.
  3. Dean, Faculty of Law.
  4. Controller of Examinations.
  5. Director, College Development Council (D. C. D. C.) The D.C.D.C. shall be the convener of the Committee. This Committee shall be responsible for monitoring and conducting the LL. M. Course in the affiliated colleges. This committee shall finalise the academic calendar and supervise the conduct of ESA in the Colleges. This Committee shall also serve as an appellate committee to examine complaints if any.
- (3) All committees mentioned under clauses 14.1 and 14.2 shall meet at least three times in a semester, i. e., in the beginning, middle and end of the semester.

**UGC REGULATIONS ON CURBING THE MENACE OF RAGGING IN  
HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, 2009.**  
(Under Section 26 (1) (g) of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956)

(TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE GAZETTE OF INDIA PART III, SECTION-4)

**F.1-16/2007(CPP-II)**

**Dated 17th June, 2009.**

**PREAMBLE.**

In view of the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of "University of Kerala v/s. Council, Principals, Colleges and others" in SLP no. 24295 of 2006 dated 16.05.2007 and that dated 8.05.2009 in Civil Appeal number 887 of 2009, and in consideration of the determination of the Central Government and the University Grants Commission to prohibit, prevent and eliminate the scourge of ragging including any conduct by any student or students whether by words spoken or written or by an act which has the effect of teasing, treating or handling with rudeness a fresher or any other student, or indulging in rowdy or indisciplined activities by any student or students which causes or is likely to cause annoyance, hardship or psychological harm or to raise fear or apprehension thereof in any fresher or any other student or asking any student to do any act which such student will not in the ordinary course do and which has the effect of causing or generating a sense of shame, or torment or embarrassment so as to adversely affect the physique or psyche of such fresher or any other student, with or without an intent to derive a sadistic pleasure or showing off power, authority or superiority by a student over any fresher or any other student, in all higher education institutions in the country, and thereby, to provide for the healthy development, physically and psychologically, of all students, the University Grants Commission, in consultation with the Councils, brings forth this Regulation.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Clause (g) of sub-section (1) of Section 26 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, the University Grants Commission hereby makes the following Regulations, namely;

**1. Title, commencement and applicability.-**

1.1 These regulations shall be called the "UGC Regulations on Curbing the Menace of Ragging in Higher Educational Institutions, 2009".

1.2 They shall come into force from the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

1.3 They shall apply to all the institutions coming within the definition of a University under sub-section (f) of section (2) of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, and to all institutions deemed to be a university under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, to all other higher educational institutions, or elements of such universities or institutions, including its departments, constituent units and all the premises, whether being academic, residential, playgrounds, canteen, or other such premises of such universities, Deemed universities and higher educational institutions, whether located within the campus or outside, and to all means of transportation of students, whether public or private, accessed by students for the pursuit of studies in such universities, deemed universities and higher educational institutions.

## 2. Objectives.-

To prohibit any conduct by any student or students whether by words spoken or written or by an act which has the effect of teasing, treating or handling with rudeness a fresher or any other student, or indulging in rowdy or indisciplined activities by any student or students which causes or is likely to cause annoyance, hardship or psychological harm or to raise fear or apprehension thereof in any fresher or any other student or asking any student to do any act which such student will not in the ordinary course do and which has the effect of causing or generating a sense of shame, or torment or embarrassment so as to adversely affect the physique or psyche of such fresher or any other student, with or without an intent to derive a sadistic pleasure or showing off power, authority or superiority by a student over any fresher or any other student; and thereby, to eliminate ragging in all its forms from universities, deemed universities and other higher educational institutions in the country by prohibiting it under these Regulations, preventing its occurrence and punishing those who indulge in ragging as provided for in these Regulations and the appropriate law in force.

## 3. What constitutes Ragging.- Ragging constitutes one or more of any of the following acts:

- a. any conduct by any student or students whether by words spoken or written or by an act which has the effect of teasing, treating or handling with rudeness a fresher or any other student;
- b. indulging in rowdy or indisciplined activities by any student or students which causes or is likely to cause annoyance, hardship, physical or psychological harm or to raise fear or apprehension thereof in any fresher or any other student;
- c. asking any student to do any act which such student will not in the ordinary course do and which has the effect of causing or generating a sense of shame, or torment or embarrassment so as to adversely affect the physique or psyche of such fresher or any other student;
- d. any act by a senior student that prevents, disrupts or disturbs the regular academic activity of any other student or a fresher;
- e. Exploiting the services of a fresher or any other student for completing the academic tasks assigned to an individual or a group of students.
- f. any act of financial extortion or forceful expenditure burden put on a fresher or any other student by students;
- g. any act of physical abuse including all variants of it: sexual abuse, homosexual assaults, stripping, forcing obscene and lewd acts, gestures, causing bodily harm or any other danger to health or person;
- h. any act or abuse by spoken words, emails, post, public insults which would also include deriving perverted pleasure, vicarious or sadistic thrill from actively or passively participating in the discomfiture to fresher or any other student;
- i. any act that affects the mental health and self-confidence of a fresher or any other student with or without an intent to derive a sadistic pleasure or showing off power, authority or superiority by a student over any fresher or any other student.

## 4. Definitions.-

- 1) In these regulations unless the context otherwise requires,-
  - a) "Act" means, the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 (3 of 1956);

- b) “Academic year” means the period from the commencement of admission of students in any course of study in the institution up to the completion of academic requirements for that particular year.
- c) “Anti-Ragging Helpline” means the Helpline established under clause (a) of Regulation 8.1 of these Regulations.
- d) “Commission” means the University Grants Commission;
- e) “Council” means a body so constituted by an Act of Parliament or an Act of any State Legislature for setting, or co-ordinating or maintaining standards in the relevant areas of higher education, such as the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), the Bar Council of India (BCI), the Dental Council of India (DCI), the Distance Education Council (DEC), the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), the Indian Nursing Council (INC), the Medical Council of India (MCI), the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE), the Pharmacy Council of India (PCI), etc. and the State Higher Education Councils.
- f) “District Level Anti-Ragging Committee” means the Committee, headed by the District Magistrate, constituted by the State Government, for the control and elimination of ragging in institutions within the jurisdiction of the district.
- g) “Head of the institution” means the Vice-Chancellor in case of a university or a deemed to be university, the Principal or the Director or such other designation as the executive head of the institution or the college is referred.
- h) “Fresher” means a student who has been admitted to an institution and who is undergoing his/her first year of study in such institution.
- i) “Institution” means a higher educational institution including, but not limited to an university, a deemed to be university, a college, an institute, an institution of national importance set up by an Act of Parliament or a constituent unit of such institution, imparting higher education beyond 12 years of schooling leading to, but not necessarily culminating in, a degree (graduate, postgraduate and/or higher level) and/or to a university diploma.
- j) “NAAC” means the National Academic and Accreditation Council established by the Commission under section 12(ccc) of the Act;
- k) “State Level Monitoring Cell” means the body constituted by the State Government for the control and elimination of ragging in institutions within the jurisdiction of the State, established under a State Law or on the advice of the Central Government, as the case may be.

(2) Words and expressions used and not defined herein but defined in the Act or in the General Clauses Act, 1897, shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Act or in the General Clauses Act, 1897, as the case may be.

#### **5. Measures for prohibition of ragging at the institution level:-**

- a) No institution or any part of it thereof, including its elements, including, but not limited to, the departments, constituent units, colleges, centres of studies and all its premises, whether academic, residential, playgrounds, or canteen, whether located within the campus or outside, and in all means of transportation of students, whether public or private, accessed by students for the pursuit of studies in such institutions, shall permit or condone any reported incident of ragging in any form; and all institutions shall take all necessary and required

measures, including but not limited to the provisions of these Regulations, to achieve the objective of eliminating ragging, within the institution or outside,

b) All institutions shall take action in accordance with these Regulations against those found guilty of ragging and/or abetting ragging, actively or passively, or being part of a conspiracy to promote ragging.

## **6. Measures for prevention of ragging at the institution level.-**

6.1 An institution shall take the following steps in regard to admission or registration of students; namely,

a) Every public declaration of intent by any institution, in any electronic, audiovisual or print or any other media, for admission of students to any course of study shall expressly provide that ragging is totally prohibited in the institution, and anyone found guilty of ragging and/or abetting ragging, whether actively or passively, or being a part of a conspiracy to promote ragging, is liable to be punished in accordance with these Regulations as well as under the provisions of any penal law for the time being in force.

b) The brochure of admission/instruction booklet or the prospectus, whether in print or electronic format, shall prominently print these Regulations in full. Provided that the institution shall also draw attention to any law concerning ragging and its consequences, as may be applicable to the institution publishing such brochure of admission/instruction booklet or the prospectus. Provided further that the telephone numbers of the Anti-Ragging Helpline and all the important functionaries in the institution, including but not limited to the Head of the institution, faculty members, members of the Anti-Ragging Committees and Anti-Ragging Squads, District and Sub-Divisional authorities, Wardens of hostels, and other functionaries or authorities where relevant, shall be published in the brochure of admission/instruction booklet or the prospectus.

c) Where an institution is affiliated to a University and publishes a brochure of admission/ instruction booklet or a prospectus, the affiliating university shall ensure that the affiliated institution shall comply with the provisions of clause (a) and clause (b) of Regulation 6.1 of these Regulations.

d) The application form for admission, enrolment or registration shall contain an affidavit, mandatorily in English and in Hindi and/or in one of the regional languages known to the applicant, as provided in the English language in Annexure I to these Regulations, to be filled up and signed by the applicant to the effect that he/she has read and understood the provisions of these Regulations as well as the provisions of any other law for the time being in force, and is aware of the prohibition of ragging and the punishments prescribed, both under penal laws as well as under these Regulations and also affirm to the effect that he/she has not been expelled and/or debarred by any institution and further aver that he/she would not indulge, actively or passively, in the act or abet the act of ragging and if found guilty of ragging and/ or abetting ragging, is liable to be proceeded against under these Regulations or under any penal law or any other law for the time being in force and such action would include but is not limited to debarment or expulsion of such student.

e) The application form for admission, enrolment or registration shall contain an affidavit, mandatorily in English and in Hindi and/or in one of the regional languages known to the parents/guardians of the applicant, as provided in the English language in Annexure I to these Regulations, to be filled up and signed by the parents/guardians of the applicant to the effect that he/she has read and understood the provisions of these Regulations as well as the provisions of any other law for the time being in force, and is aware of the prohibition of ragging and the punishments prescribed, both under penal laws as well as under these

Regulations and also affirm to the effect that his/her ward has not been expelled and/or debarred by any institution and further aver that his/her ward would not indulge, actively or passively, in the act or abet the act of ragging and if found guilty of ragging and/or abetting ragging, his/her ward is liable to be proceeded against under these Regulations or under any penal law or any other law for the time being in force and such action would include but is not limited to debarment or expulsion of his/her ward.

f) The application for admission shall be accompanied by a document in the form of, or annexed to, the School Leaving Certificate/Transfer Certificate/Migration Certificate/Character Certificate reporting on the inter-personal/social behavioural pattern of the applicant, to be issued by the school or institution last attended by the applicant, so that the institution can thereafter keep watch on the applicant, if admitted, whose behaviour has been commented in such document.

g) A student seeking admission to a hostel forming part of the institution, or seeking to reside in any temporary premises not forming part of the institution, including a private commercially managed lodge or hostel, shall have to submit additional affidavits countersigned by his/her parents/guardians in the form prescribed in Annexure I and Annexure II to these Regulations respectively along with his/her application.

h) Before the commencement of the academic session in any institution, the Head of the Institution shall convene and address a meeting of various functionaries/agencies, such as Hostel Wardens, representatives of students, parents/ guardians, faculty, district administration including the police, to discuss the measures to be taken to prevent ragging in the institution and steps to be taken to identify those indulging in or abetting ragging and punish them.

i) The institution shall, to make the community at large and the students in particular aware of the dehumanizing effect of ragging, and the approach of the institution towards those indulging in ragging, prominently display posters depicting the provisions of penal law applicable to incidents of ragging, and the provisions of these Regulations and also any other law for the time being in force, and the punishments thereof, shall be prominently displayed on Notice Boards of all departments, hostels and other buildings as well as at places, where students normally gather and at places, known to be vulnerable to occurrences of ragging incidents.

j) The institution shall request the media to give adequate publicity to the law prohibiting ragging and the negative aspects of ragging and the institution's resolve to ban ragging and punish those found guilty without fear or favour.

k) The institution shall identify, properly illuminate and keep a close watch on all locations known to be vulnerable to occurrences of ragging incidents.

l) The institution shall tighten security in its premises, especially at vulnerable places and intense policing by Anti-Ragging Squad, referred to in these Regulations and volunteers, if any, shall be resorted to at such points at odd hours during the first few months of the academic session.

m) The institution shall utilize the vacation period before the start of the new academic year to launch a publicity campaign against ragging through posters, leaflets and such other means, as may be desirable or required, to promote the objectives of these Regulations.

- n) The faculties/departments/units of the institution shall have induction arrangements, including those which anticipate, identify and plan to meet any special needs of any specific section of students, in place well in advance of the beginning of the academic year with an aim to promote the objectives of this Regulation.
- o) Every institution shall engage or seek the assistance of professional counselors before the commencement of the academic session, to be available when required by the institution, for the purposes of offering counseling to freshers and to other students after the commencement of the academic year.
- p) The head of the institution shall provide information to the local police and local authorities, the details of every privately commercially managed hostels or lodges used for residential purposes by students enrolled in the institution and the head of the institution shall also ensure that the Anti-Ragging Squad shall ensure vigil in such locations to prevent the occurrence of ragging therein.

6.2 An institution shall, on admission or enrolment or registration of students, take the following steps, namely;

- a) Every fresh student admitted to the institution shall be given a printed leaflet detailing to whom he/she has to turn to for help and guidance for various purposes including addresses and telephone numbers, so as to enable the student to contact the concerned person at any time, if and when required, of the Anti-Ragging Helpline referred to in these Regulations, Wardens, Head of the institution, all members of the anti-ragging squads and committees, relevant district and police authorities.
- b) The institution, through the leaflet specified in clause (a) of Regulation 6.2 of these Regulations shall explain to the freshers, the arrangements made for their induction and orientation which promote efficient and effective means of integrating them fully as students with those already admitted to the institution in earlier years.
- c) The leaflet specified in clause (a) of Regulation 6.2 of these Regulations shall inform the freshers about their rights as bona fide students of the institution and clearly instructing them that they should desist from doing anything, with or against their will, even if ordered to by the senior students, and that any attempt of ragging shall be promptly reported to the Anti-ragging Squad or to the Warden or to the Head of the institution, as the case may be.
- d) The leaflet specified in clause (a) of Regulation 6.2 of these Regulations shall contain a calendar of events and activities laid down by the institution to facilitate and complement familiarization of freshers with the academic environment of the institution.
- e) The institution shall, on the arrival of senior students after the first week or after the second week, as the case may be, schedule orientation programmes as follows, namely;
  - (i) joint sensitization programme and counselling of both freshers and senior students by a professional counsellor, referred to in clause (o) of Regulation 6.1 of these Regulations;
  - (ii) joint orientation programme of freshers and seniors to be addressed by the Head of the institution and the anti -ragging committee;
  - (iii) organization on a large scale of cultural, sports and other activities to provide a platform for the freshers and seniors to interact in the presence of faculty members ;
  - (iv) in the hostel, the warden should address all students; and may request two junior colleagues from the college faculty to assist the warden by becoming resident tutors for a temporary duration.
  - (v) as far as possible faculty members should dine with the hostel residents in their respective hostels to instil a feeling of confidence among the freshers.

- f) The institution shall set up appropriate committees, including the course-in-charge, student advisor, Wardens and some senior students as its members, to actively monitor, promote and regulate healthy interaction between the freshers, junior students and senior students.
- g) Freshers or any other student(s), whether being victims, or witnesses, in any incident of ragging, shall be encouraged to report such occurrence, and the identity of such informants shall be protected and shall not be subject to any adverse consequence only for the reason for having reported such incidents.
- h) Each batch of freshers, on arrival at the institution, shall be divided into small groups and each such group shall be assigned to a member of the faculty, who shall interact individually with each member of the group every day for ascertaining the problems or difficulties, if any, faced by the fresher in the institution and shall extend necessary help to the fresher in overcoming the same.
- i) It shall be the responsibility of the member of the faculty assigned to the group of freshers, to coordinate with the Wardens of the hostels and to make surprise visits to the rooms in such hostels, where a member or members of the group are lodged; and such member of faculty shall maintain a diary of his/her interaction with the freshers under his/her charge.
- j) Freshers shall be lodged, as far as may be, in a separate hostel block, and where such facilities are not available, the institution shall ensure that access of seniors to accommodation allotted to freshers is strictly monitored by wardens, security guards and other staff of the institution.
- k) A round the clock vigil against ragging in the hostel premises, in order to prevent ragging in the hostels after the classes are over, shall be ensured by the institution.
- l) It shall be the responsibility of the parents/guardians of freshers to promptly bring any instance of ragging to the notice of the Head of the Institution.
- m) Every student studying in the institution and his/her parents/guardians shall provide the specific affidavits required under clauses (d), (e) and (g) of Regulation 6.1 of these Regulations at the time of admission or registration, as the case may be, during each academic year.
- n) Every institution shall obtain the affidavit from every student as referred to above in clause (m) of Regulation 6.2 and maintain a proper record of the same and to ensure its safe upkeep thereof, including maintaining the copies of the affidavit in an electronic form, to be accessed easily when required either by the Commission or any of the Councils or by the institution or by the affiliating University or by any other person or organisation authorised to do so.
- o) Every student at the time of his/her registration shall inform the institution about his/her place of residence while pursuing the course of study, and in case the student has not decided his/her place of residence or intends to change the same, the details of his place of residence shall be provided immediately on deciding the same; and specifically in regard to a private commercially managed lodge or hostel where he/ she has taken up residence.
- p) The Head of the institution shall, on the basis of the information provided by the student under clause (o) of Regulation 6.2, apportion sectors to be assigned to members of the faculty, so that such member of faculty can maintain vigil and report any incident of ragging outside the campus or enroute while commuting to the institution using any means of transportation of students, whether public or private.



q) The Head of the institution shall, at the end of each academic year, send a letter to the parents/guardians of the students who are completing their first year in the institution, informing them about these Regulations and any law for the time being in force prohibiting ragging and the punishments thereof as well as punishments prescribed under the penal laws, and appealing to them to impress upon their wards to desist from indulging in ragging on their return to the institution at the beginning of the academic session next.

6.3 Every institution shall constitute the following bodies; namely,

a) Every institution shall constitute a Committee to be known as the Anti-Ragging Committee to be nominated and headed by the Head of the institution, and consisting of representatives of civil and police administration, local media, Non Government Organizations involved in youth activities, representatives of faculty members, representatives of parents, representatives of students belonging to the freshers' Category as well as senior students, non-teaching staff; and shall have a diverse mix of membership in terms of levels as well as gender.

b) It shall be the duty of the Anti-Ragging Committee to ensure compliance with the provisions of these Regulations as well as the provisions of any law for the time being in force concerning ragging; and also to monitor and oversee the performance of the Anti-Ragging Squad in prevention of ragging in the institution.

c) Every institution shall also constitute a smaller body to be known as the Anti- Ragging Squad to be nominated by the Head of the Institution with such representation as may be considered necessary for maintaining vigil, oversight and patrolling functions and shall remain mobile, alert and active at all times. Provided that the Anti-Ragging Squad shall have representation of various members of the campus community and shall have no outside representation.

d) It shall be the duty of the Anti-Ragging Squad to be called upon to make surprise raids on hostels, and other places vulnerable to incidents of, and having the potential of, ragging and shall be empowered to inspect such places.

e) It shall also be the duty of the Anti-Ragging Squad to conduct an on-the-spot enquiry into any incident of ragging referred to it by the Head of the institution or any member of the faculty or any member of the staff or any student or any parent or guardian or any employee of a service provider or by any other person, as the case may be; and the enquiry report along with recommendations shall be submitted to the Anti-Ragging Committee for action under clause (a) of Regulation 9.1.

Provided that the Anti-Ragging Squad shall conduct such enquiry observing a fair and transparent procedure and the principles of natural justice and after giving adequate opportunity to the student or students accused of ragging and other witnesses to place before it the facts, documents and views concerning the incident of ragging, and considering such other relevant information as may be required.

f) Every institution shall, at the end of each academic year, in order to promote the objectives of these Regulations, constitute a Mentoring Cell consisting of students volunteering to be Mentors for freshers, in the succeeding academic year; and there shall be as many levels or tiers of Mentors as the number of batches in the institution, at the rate of one Mentor for six freshers and one Mentor of a higher level for six Mentors of the lower level.

g) Every University shall constitute a body to be known as Monitoring Cell on Ragging, which shall coordinate with the affiliated colleges and institutions under the domain of the University to achieve the objectives of these Regulations; and the Monitoring Cell shall call

for reports from the Heads of institutions in regard to the activities of the Anti-Ragging Committees, Anti - Ragging Squads, and the Mentoring Cells at the institutions, and it shall also keep itself abreast of the decisions of the District level Anti-Ragging Committee headed by the District Magistrate.

h) The Monitoring Cell shall also review the efforts made by institutions to publicize anti-ragging measures, soliciting of affidavits from parents/guardians and from students, each academic year, to abstain from ragging activities or willingness to be penalized for violations; and shall function as the prime mover for initiating action on the part of the appropriate authorities of the university for amending the Statutes or Ordinances or Bye-laws to facilitate the implementation of anti-ragging measures at the level of the institution.

6.4 Every institution shall take the following other measures, namely;

a) Each hostel or a place where groups of students reside, forming part of the institution, shall have a full-time Warden, to be appointed by the institution as per the eligibility criteria laid down for the post reflecting both the command and control aspects of maintaining discipline and preventing incidents of ragging within the hostel, as well as the softer skills of counselling and communicating with the youth outside the class-room situation; and who shall reside within the hostel, or at the very least, in the close vicinity thereof.

b) The Warden shall be accessible at all hours and be available on telephone and other modes of communication, and for the purpose the Warden shall be provided with a mobile phone by the institution, the number of which shall be publicised among all students residing in the hostel.

c) The institution shall review and suitably enhance the powers of Wardens; and the security personnel posted in hostels shall be under the direct control of the Warden and their performance shall be assessed by them.

d) The professional counselors referred to under clause (o) of Regulation 6.1 of these Regulations shall, at the time of admission, counsel freshers and/or any other student(s) desiring counseling, in order to prepare them for the life ahead, particularly in regard to the life in hostels and to the extent possible, also involve parents and teachers in the counseling sessions.

e) The institution shall undertake measures for extensive publicity against ragging by means of audio-visual aids, counseling sessions, workshops, painting and design competitions among students and such other measures, as it may deem fit.

f) In order to enable a student or any person to communicate with the Anti-Ragging Helpline, every institution shall permit unrestricted access to mobile phones and public phones in hostels and campuses, other than in class-rooms, seminar halls, library, and in such other places that the institution may deem it necessary to restrict the use of phones.

g) The faculty of the institution and its non-teaching staff, which includes but is not limited to the administrative staff, contract employees, security guards and employees of service providers providing services within the institution, shall be sensitized towards the ills of ragging, its prevention and the consequences thereof.

h) The institution shall obtain an undertaking from every employee of the institution including all teaching and non-teaching members of staff, contract labour employed in the premises either for running canteen or as watch and ward staff or for cleaning or maintenance of the buildings/lawns and employees of service providers providing services

within the institution, that he/she would report promptly any case of ragging which comes to his/her notice.

i) The institution shall make a provision in the service rules of its employees for issuing certificates of appreciation to such members of the staff who report incidents of ragging, which will form part of their service record.

j) The institution shall give necessary instructions to the employees of the canteens and messing, whether that of the institution or that of a service provider providing this service, or their employers, as the case may be, to keep a strict vigil in the area of their work and to report the incidents of ragging to the Head of the institution or members of the Anti-Ragging Squad or members of the Anti-Ragging Committee or the Wardens, as may be required.

k) All Universities awarding a degree in education at any level, shall be required to ensure that institutions imparting instruction in such courses or conducting training programme for teachers include inputs relating to anti ragging and the appreciation of the relevant human rights, as well as inputs on topics regarding sensitization against corporal punishments and checking of bullying amongst students, so that every teacher is equipped to handle at least the rudiments of the counselling approach.

l) Discreet random surveys shall be conducted amongst the freshers every fortnight during the first three months of the academic year to verify and crosscheck whether the institution is indeed free of ragging or not and for the purpose the institution may design its own methodology of conducting such surveys.

m) The institution shall cause to have an entry, apart from those relating to general conduct and behaviour, made in the Migration/Transfer Certificate issued to the student while leaving the institution, as to whether the student has been punished for committing or abetting an act of ragging, as also whether the student has displayed persistent violent or aggressive behaviour or any inclination to harm others, during his course of study in the institution.

n) Notwithstanding anything contained in these Regulations with regard to obligations and responsibilities pertaining to the authorities or members of bodies prescribed above, it shall be the general collective responsibility of all levels and sections of authorities or functionaries including members of the faculty and employees of the institution, whether regular or temporary, and employees of service providers providing service within the institution, to prevent or to act promptly against the occurrence of ragging or any incident of ragging which comes to their notice.

o) The Heads of institutions affiliated to a University or a constituent of the University, as the case may be, shall, during the first three months of an academic year, submit a weekly report on the status of compliance with Anti-Ragging measures under these Regulations, and a monthly report on such status thereafter, to the Vice-Chancellor of the University to which the institution is affiliated to or recognized by it.

p) The Vice Chancellor of each University shall submit fortnightly reports of the University, including those of the Monitoring Cell on Ragging in case of an affiliating university, to the State Level Monitoring Cell.

**7. Action to be taken by the Head of the institution.-** On receipt of the recommendation of the Anti Ragging Squad or on receipt of any information concerning any reported incident of ragging, the Head of institution shall immediately determine if a case under the penal laws is made out and if so, either on his own or through a member of the

Anti-Ragging Committee authorised by him in this behalf, proceed to file a First Information Report (FIR), within twenty four hours of receipt of such information or recommendation, with the police and local authorities, under the appropriate penal provisions relating to one or more of the following, namely:

- i. Abetment to ragging;
- ii. Criminal conspiracy to rag;
- iii. Unlawful assembly and rioting while ragging;
- iv. Public nuisance created during ragging;
- v. Violation of decency and morals through ragging;
- vi. Injury to body, causing hurt or grievous hurt;
- vii. Wrongful restraint;
- viii. Wrongful confinement;
- ix. Use of criminal force;
- x. Assault as well as sexual offences or unnatural offences;
- xi. Extortion;
- xii. Criminal trespass;
- xiii. Offences against property;
- xiv. Criminal intimidation;
- xv. Attempts to commit any or all of the above mentioned offences against the victim(s);
- xvi. Threat to commit any or all of the above mentioned offences against the victim(s);
- xvii. Physical or psychological humiliation;
- xviii. All other offences flowing from the definition of "Ragging".

Provided that the Head of the institution shall forthwith report the occurrence of the incident of ragging to the District Level Anti-Ragging Committee and the Nodal officer of the affiliating University, if the institution is an affiliated institution. Provided further that the institution shall also continue with its own enquiry initiated under clause 9 of these Regulations and other measures without waiting for action on the part of the police/local authorities and such remedial action shall be initiated and completed immediately and in no case later than a period of seven days of the reported occurrence of the incident of ragging.

## **8. Duties and Responsibilities of the Commission and the Councils.-**

8.1 The Commission shall, with regard to providing facilitating communication of information regarding incidents of ragging in any institution, take the following steps, namely;

- a) The Commission shall establish, fund and operate, a toll-free Anti-Ragging Helpline, operational round the clock, which could be accessed by students in distress owing to ragging related incidents.
- b) Any distress message received at the Anti-Ragging Helpline shall be simultaneously relayed to the Head of the Institution, the Warden of the Hostels, the Nodal Officer of the affiliating University, if the incident reported has taken place in an institution affiliated to a University, the concerned District authorities and if so required, the District Magistrate, and the Superintendent of Police, and shall also be web enabled so as to be in the public domain simultaneously for the media and citizens to access it.
- c) The Head of the institution shall be obliged to act immediately in response to the information received from the Anti-Ragging Helpline as at sub-clause (b) of this clause.
- d) The telephone numbers of the Anti-Ragging Helpline and all the important functionaries in every institution, Heads of institutions, faculty members, members of

the anti-ragging committees and anti ragging squads, district and sub-divisional authorities and state authorities, Wardens of hostels, and other functionaries or authorities where relevant, shall be widely disseminated for access or to seek help in emergencies.

e) The Commission shall maintain an appropriate data base to be created out of affidavits, affirmed

by each student and his/her parents/guardians and stored electronically by the institution, either on its or through an agency to be designated by it; and such database shall also function as a record of ragging complaints received, and the status of the action taken thereon.

f) The Commission shall make available the database to a non-governmental agency to be nominated by the Central Government, to build confidence in the public and also to provide information of non compliance with these Regulations to the Councils and to such bodies as may be authorised by the Commission or by the Central Government.

### **8.2 The Commission shall take the following regulatory steps, namely;**

a) The Commission shall make it mandatory for the institutions to incorporate in their prospectus, the directions of the Central Government or the State Level Monitoring Committee with regard to prohibition and consequences of ragging, and that non-compliance with these Regulations and directions so provided, shall be considered as lowering of academic standards by the institution, therefore making it liable for appropriate action.

b) The Commission shall verify that the institutions strictly comply with the requirement of getting the affidavits from the students and their parents/guardians as envisaged under these Regulations.

c) The Commission shall include a specific condition in the Utilization Certificate, in respect of any financial assistance or grants-in-aid to any institution under any of the general or special schemes of the Commission that the institution has complied with the anti-ragging measures.

d) Any incident of ragging in an institution shall adversely affect its accreditation, ranking or grading by NAAC or by any other authorised accreditation agencies while assessing the institution for accreditation, ranking or grading purposes.

e) The Commission may accord priority in financial grants-in-aid to those institutions, otherwise eligible to receive grants under section 12B of the Act, which report a blemishless record in terms of there being no reported incident of ragging.

f) The Commission shall constitute an Inter-Council Committee, consisting of representatives of the various Councils, the Non-Governmental agency responsible for monitoring the database maintained by the Commission under clause (g) of Regulation 8.1 and such other bodies in higher education, to coordinate and monitor the anti-ragging measures in institutions across the country and to make recommendations from time to time; and shall meet at least once in six months each year.

g) The Commission shall institute an Anti-Ragging Cell within the Commission as an institutional mechanism to provide secretarial support for collection of information and monitoring, and to coordinate with the State Level Monitoring Cell and University level Committees for effective implementation of anti-ragging measures, and the Cell shall also coordinate with the Non-Governmental agency

responsible for monitoring the database maintained by the Commission appointed under clause (g) of Regulation 8.1.

## **9. Administrative action in the event of ragging:-**

9.1 The institution shall punish a student found guilty of ragging after following the procedure and in the manner prescribed herein under:

- a) The Anti-Ragging Committee of the institution shall take an appropriate decision, in regard to punishment or otherwise, depending on the facts of each incident of ragging and nature and gravity of the incident of ragging established in the recommendations of the Anti-Ragging Squad.
- b) The Anti-Ragging Committee may, depending on the nature and gravity of the guilt established by the Anti-Ragging Squad, award, to those found guilty, one or more of the following punishments, namely;
  - i. Suspension from attending classes and academic privileges.
  - ii. Withholding/ withdrawing scholarship/ fellowship and other benefits.
  - iii. Debarring from appearing in any test/ examination or other evaluation process.
  - iv. Withholding results.
  - v. Debarring from representing the institution in any regional, national or international meet, tournament, youth festival, etc.
  - vi. Suspension/ expulsion from the hostel.
  - vii. Cancellation of admission.
  - viii. Rustication from the institution for period ranging from one to four semesters.
  - ix. Expulsion from the institution and consequent debarring from admission to any other institution for a specified period.

Provided that where the persons committing or abetting the act of ragging are not identified, the institution shall resort to collective punishment.

- c) An appeal against the order of punishment by the Anti-Ragging Committee shall lie,
  - i. in case of an order of an institution, affiliated to or constituent part, of a University, to the Vice-Chancellor of the University;
  - ii. in case of an order of a University, to its Chancellor.
  - iii. in case of an institution of national importance created by an Act of Parliament, to the Chairman or Chancellor of the institution, as the case may be.

9.2 Where an institution, being constituent of, affiliated to or recognized by a University, fails to comply with any of the provisions of these Regulations or fails to curb ragging effectively, such University may take any one or more of the following actions, namely;

- i. Withdrawal of affiliation/recognition or other privileges conferred.

- ii. Prohibiting such institution from presenting any student or students then undergoing any programme of study therein for the award of any degree/diploma of the University. Provided that where an institution is prohibited from presenting its student or students, the Commission shall make suitable arrangements for the other students so as to ensure that such students are able to pursue their academic studies.
- iii. Withholding grants allocated to it by the university, if any
- iv. Withholding any grants channellised through the university to the institution.
- v. Any other appropriate penalty within the powers of the university.

9.3 Where in the opinion of the appointing authority, a lapse is attributable to any member of the faculty or staff of the institution, in the matter of reporting or taking prompt action to prevent an incident of ragging or who display an apathetic or insensitive attitude towards complaints of ragging, or who fail to take timely steps, whether required under these Regulations or otherwise, to prevent an incident or incidents of ragging, then such authority shall initiate departmental disciplinary action, in accordance with the prescribed procedure of the institution, against such member of the faculty or staff. Provided that where such lapse is attributable to the Head of the institution, the authority designated to appoint such Head shall take such departmental disciplinary action; and such action shall be without prejudice to any action that may be taken under the penal laws for abetment of ragging for failure to take timely steps in the prevention of ragging or punishing any student found guilty of ragging.

9.4 The Commission shall, in respect of any institution that fails to take adequate steps to prevent ragging or fails to act in accordance with these Regulations or fails to punish perpetrators or incidents of ragging suitably, take one or more of the following measures, namely;

- i. Withdrawal of declaration of fitness to receive grants under section 12B of the Act.
- ii. Withholding any grant allocated.
- iii. Declaring the institution ineligible for consideration for any assistance under any of the general or special assistance programmes of the Commission. Informing the general public, including potential candidates for admission, through a notice displayed prominently in the newspapers or other suitable media and posted on the website of the Commission, declaring that the institution does not possess the minimum academic standards.
- iv. Taking such other action within its powers as it may deem fit and impose such other penalties as may be provided in the Act for such duration of time as the institution complies with the provisions of these Regulations. Provided that the action taken under this clause by the Commission against any institution shall be shared with all Councils.

**(Dr. R.K. Chauhan)**  
**Secretary**

To,

**The Assistant Controller,  
Publication Division, Govt. of India,  
Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty  
Alleviation, Civil Lines Delhi -110 054**

[Translation in English of the Kerala Prohibition of Ragging Act, 1998  
published under the authority of the Governor]

**THE KERALA PROHIBITION OF RAGGINGACT, 1998\* (Act 10 of 1998)**

An Act to prohibit ragging in educational institutions in the State of Kerala.

Preamble.- WHEREAS it is expedient to prohibit ragging in educational institutions in the State of Kerala.

BE it enacted in the Forty-Ninth Year of the Republic of India as follows:-

1. Short title, extent and Commencement.- (1) This Act may be called the Kerala Prohibition of Ragging Act, 1998.
  - (2) It extends to the whole of the State of Kerala.
  - (3) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 23rd day of October, 1997.
2. Definitions.-In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,-
  - (a) 'head of the educational institution' means the Principal or the Headmaster or The person responsible for the management of that educational institution;
  - (b) 'Ragging' means doing of any act, by disorderly conduct, to a student of an educational institution, which causes or is likely to cause physical or psychological harm or raising apprehension or fear or shame or embarrassment to that student and includes-
    - (i) teasing, abusing or playing practical jokes on, or causing hurt to, such student; or
    - (ii) asking a student to do any act or perform something which such student will not, in the ordinary course willingly, do.
3. Prohibition of ragging - Ragging within or outside any educational institution is prohibited.
4. Penalty for ragging.- Whoever commits, participates in, abets or propagates ragging within, or outside, any educational institution shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years and shall also be liable to a fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees.
5. Dismissal of student.- Any student convicted of an offence under section 4 shall be dismissed from the educational institution and such student shall not be admitted in any other educational institution for a period of three years from the date of order of such dismissal.



6. Suspension of student

(1) Whenever any student or, as the case maybe, the parents or guardian, or a teacher of an educational institution complains, in writing, of ragging to the head of the educational institution, the head of that educational institution shall, without prejudice to the foregoing provisions, within seven days of the receipt of the complaint, enquire into the matter mentioned in the complaint and if, prima facie, it is found true, suspend the student who is accused of the offence, and shall, immediately, forward the complaint to the police station having jurisdiction over the area in which the educational institution is situated, for further action.

(2) Where, on enquiry by the head of the educational institution, it is proved that there is no substance prima facie in the complaint received under sub-section (1), he shall intimate the fact, in writing, to the complainant.

7. Deemed abetment.- If the head of the educational institution fails or neglects to take action in the manner specified in section 6 when a complaint of ragging is made, such person shall be deemed to have abetted the offence of ragging and shall, on conviction, be punished as provided for in section 4.

8. Power to make rules.- (1) The Government may, by notification in the Gazette, make rules for carrying out all or any of the purposes of this Act.

(2) Every rule made under this Act shall be laid; as soon as may be after it is made, before the Legislative Assembly, while it is in session for a total period of fourteen days, which may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions, and if before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid; or the session immediately following, the Legislative Assembly makes any modification in the rule or decides that the rule should not be made, the rule shall, thereafter, have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be, so; however that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

9. Repeal and saving - (1) The Kerala Prohibition of Ragging Ordinance, 1998 (2 of 1998) is hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or deemed to have been done or any action taken or deemed to have been taken under the said Ordinance shall be deemed to have been done or taken under this Act.

\* Received the assent of the Governor on 23rd day of April, 1998 and published in the Kerala Gazette Extraordinary No. 1007 dated 24th June 1998.

**THE KERALA LAW ACADEMY LAW COLLEGE**  
**I. ANTI-RAGGING COMMITTEE**

1. Head of the Institution : Principal
2. Representative of Civil and Police Administration : Civil Administration - Shri.Chandra Kumar  
Police Administration-Circle Inspector of Police,  
Peroorkada, Thiruvananthapuram-5
3. Representative of Local Media : N.J. Nair, Deputy Editor,"The Hindu",  
Thiruvananthapuram
4. Representative of Non-Govt. Organization involved in youth activities : Shri. Prasad Narayanan," *We are with your Foundation*" Thiruvananthapuram
5. Representatives of Faculty Members : Prof. M.M.Madhavan Potty - Professor  
Smt. Susamma Chandy - Professor  
Shri. Anil Kumar.G - Professor
6. Representatives of Parents : Shri. Adv. Rafi Raj  
Shri. Adv. **Roy Varghese**
7. Representatives of Students belonging to 'Freshers' Category as well as 'Senior' Students : **Freshers**  
Anooj Krishna B S : 2<sup>nd</sup> BA LL.B  
Roshan H S : 2<sup>nd</sup> BCom LL.B  
Anand Viswanath Iyer : 2<sup>nd</sup> 3Yr LL.B  
Rejeeba Shahul : 2<sup>nd</sup> 3Yr LL.B  
  
: **Seniors**  
Ajay : 7<sup>th</sup> BA LL.B  
Rishikesh : 7<sup>th</sup> BA LL.B  
Gowri S R : 5<sup>th</sup> BCom LL.B  
Devika J Thampi : 7<sup>th</sup> BCom LL.B
8. Representatives of Non- Teaching Staff : Shri. Subramonia Pillai  
Smt. Sandhya

## II.ANTI- RAGGING SQUAD

List of Members Nominated

: **Teaching**

- i. Shri. Sunil Kumar S
- ii. Smt. Ajitha Nair L

: **Non Teaching**

Shri Ajayakumar

: **Students**

- i. Ram Mohan. - 2<sup>nd</sup> 3yr LL.B
- ii. Toolika Suresh - 2<sup>nd</sup> 3yr LL.B

### Telephones:

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**Prof. Hareendran .K**  
**Principal**

: **College: 2436640**

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**Peroorkada, Thiruvananthapuram-5**

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**College Library**

: **2539356**

**Centre for Advanced Legal Studies &**  
**Research, Thiruvananthapuram-39**

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**CALSAR Library**

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**Law Academy Court Centre,**  
**Vanchiyoor, Thiruvananthapuram-35**

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