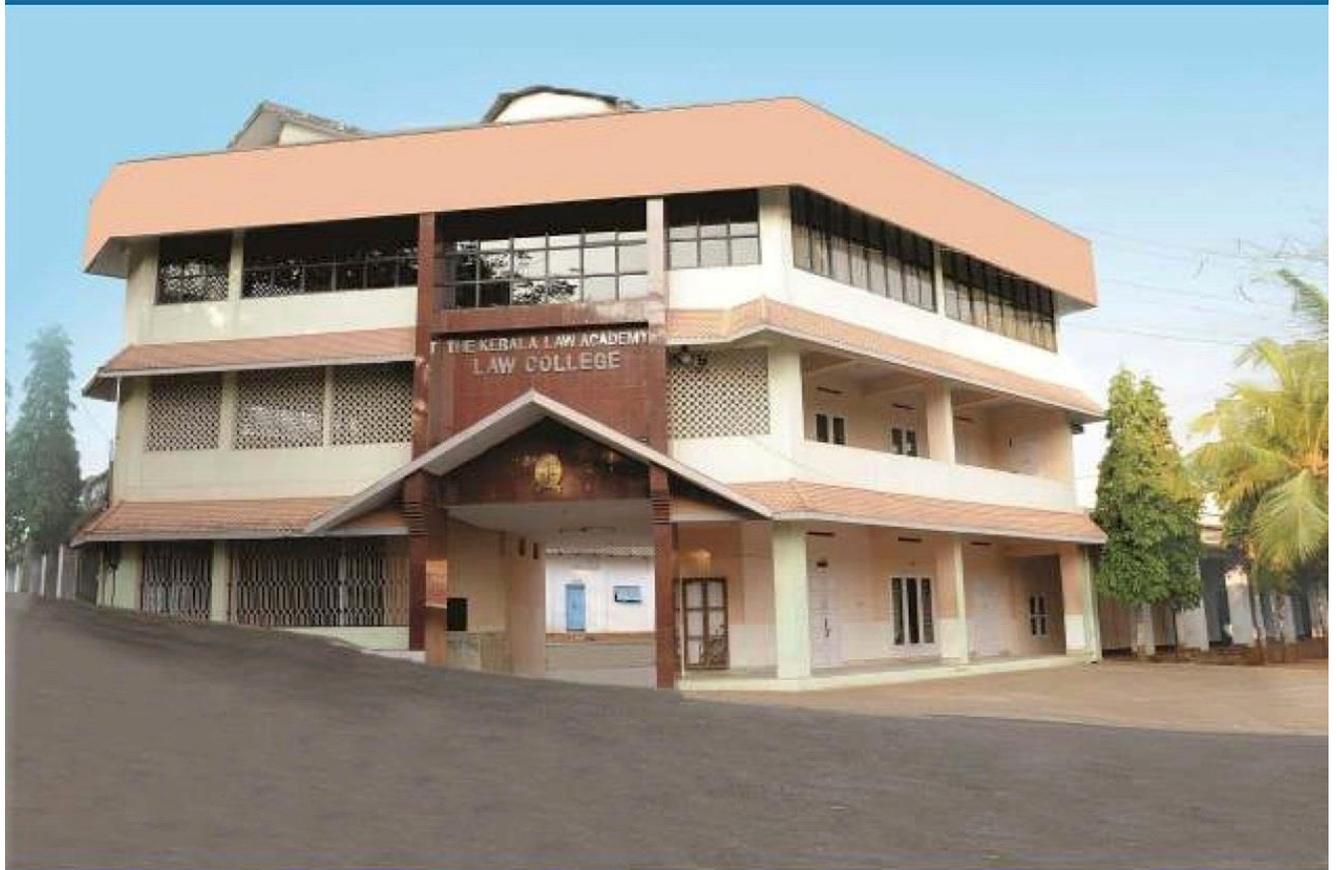




KERALA LAW ACADEMY LAW COLLEGE

Peroorkada, Thiruvananthapuram

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PROSPECTUS 2019-20

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, 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 college of law of the Academy 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 Thiruvananthapuram Law College.

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. 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 Adv. S. Narayanan Potti in Cochin attended by (1) Late Adv. S. Narayanan Potti, (legendary Senior lawyer and former Advocate General of Kerala), (2) Late Adv. Kalathil Velayudhan Nair and (3) Late 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 Adv. K. Chandrasekharan, (Senior Advocate and former Cabinet Minister of law in Kerala), (5) Dr. N. Narayanan Nair (academician), (6) Late Justice P. Subramonian Potti (former Chief Justice of Kerala and Gujarat), (7) Late Adv. M.M. Abdul Khader, (former Advocate General, Kerala) (8) Late Justice V. Sivaraman Nair, (former judge, Kerala High Court), and (9) Late 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. Adv. S. Easwara Iyer,
3. Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer,
4. Adv. K. Chandrasekharan,
5. Justice P. Subramonian Potti,
6. 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. Adv. M. M. Abdul Khader
2. Mr. M. Prabhakaran
3. Justice V. Sivaraman Nair
4. Mr. 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. The lease, which was initially for a period of three years, was subsequently extended to thirty years and 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 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 the Research Centre, CALSAR, of KLA.

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 the research library facilities, class rooms and infrastructure at the KLA- CALSAR-HEATHER Tower, Punnen Road, Near Government Secretariat, Statue, Thiruvananthapuram, are also available for training the students in the *Core Academic Groups* and *Moot Teams*.

Research Centre

The specialist character of the Law Academy 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 to establish the Centre for Advanced Legal Studies and Research [CALSAR]. The Centre is an autonomous institution with nominees of Government and representatives of KLA and other social scientists in the executive committee. The Centre has now become a recognized and reputed research institution with several students now doing their research for Ph.D. Degree. The Centre has also undertaken research projects on socially relevant topics with the aid of ICSSR and other organizations. The Research centre is located at the KLA- CALSAR-HEATHER Tower, Punnen Road, Near Government Secretariat, Statue, Thiruvananthapuram.

Journals

Along with the research work, the Centre has taken care to bring out a research journal and some other periodicals in addition to the publication of a number of important books. The Academy Law Review, the half yearly research journal is now entering the 41st year of its publication and has already been acclaimed as one of the best of its kind published from the country. Thus research work has been supported and strengthened by the publication.

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 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.

Academic Research and Projects

The Center for Advanced Legal Studies and Research (CAL SAR), inaugurated by Shri. C. Achutha Menon, 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. 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, CAL SAR, Kerala Law Academy.
8. Dr. Sanoj Rajan, International Committee for Red Cross, South Asia Region.
9. Dr. Rajasekharan Nair, Former Principal, Government law College, Trivandrum.
10. Dr. C Ramakrishnan Nair, Adjunct Professor, Kerala Law Academy.
11. Dr. A. Sampath, Member of Parliament.
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, Kerala Law Academy.
16. Dr. Dakshina Saraswathi, Assistant Professor, Kerala Law Academy.

The activities of the Center apart from academic research include many research projects on socio-legal problems undertaken by **KLA** in association with CAL SAR, with financial assistance from the ICSSR, the U.G.C., UNESCO, ILO and such other agencies.

Library Services

KLA provides the services of three 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

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.

A second library room in the campus provides lending service of commentaries, treatises and text books of important authors.

The third library is the research library at **KLA** – CALSAR- HEATHER Tower, at Punnen Road, (Opposite Hotel Hilton), near Government Secretariat in the city centre, access to which is restricted to students doing 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)

Academy Law Review

KLA is publishing the 'Academy Law Review', the half yearly research journal of KLA and CALSAR, which is now entering the 42nd 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 42 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.

Publications

The Academy of legal Publications is the publication wing of **KLA** established in 1971. It independently undertakes printing, publication and distribution of treatises 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.

Academic Activities Since 2012

KLA is involved in several academic activities, apart from continuously holding the All-India Moot Court Competition and the National Client Consulting Competition. Conferences, Seminars/ Workshops on legal issues are a regular feature in the campus.

Some of the appreciated academic programmes since 2012 are the following:

An International Conference on Conservation of Forests and Wild Life organized by **KLA** from 5.12.2012 to 17.12.2012 at **KLA** campus, on the theme "The Legal Regime and Measures for Conservation of the Ecological Balance and Bio Diversity of the Western Ghats" had participation of experts and Professors from Belgium, USA, Newzealand, France, South Africa, Hong Kong and Bangladesh along with Indian experts and biologists including Prof. Madhav Gadgil and eminent Professors from the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and National Law School, Bangalore; Two days National Workshop on "Emerging Facets of Intellectual Property Rights in the New Era" held on 16th and 17th November, 2012 at KLA Campus; International seminar on Human traffick-ing led by Prof. Dr Rosa Paty of St Thomas University, Miami, Florida, USA, and Dr. Manoj Kumar Sinha, Director, Indian Law Institute, New Delhi; Three days - National Workshop on Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) held 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" on 9th of 11th 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, Miamidade 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 Acadamia 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); One day International Seminar on Realization of Women's

Rights : International and National Perspective”, led by Prof. Geetha Pathak Sangoula, Katmandu School of Law, Nepal, held on 16.03.2019 at KLA-CALSAR-HEATHER Tower, Punnen Road, are some among the prominent Academic Programmes.

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 counselling 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.

Competitions

Apart from giving training to the students, the society also started in 1990 an All India Moot Court Competition for law students at the National Level for giving the students greater exposure in legal analysis and oratory skills and to inculcate in them a spirit of competition. Presently the said All India Moot Court Competition has successfully completed its 27th year in 2016 . In 2017 it was not be conducted due to certain unexpected circumstances. From the academic year 2018-2019 onwards, it was restarted and the 28th edition was held from 7th to 9th, February 2019. The said competition for The Kerala Law Academy Trophy is the third oldest moot court competition in the country (The oldest competition is the Jessup (National Round) started in 1978 and the second oldest one is the Bar Council of India National Competition started in 1989).

More significant is the fact that the Kerala Law Academy All India moot court competition attracts the highest number of participants and has the highest number of participating law schools/ colleges among the various national moot court competitions in India and is recognized in the legal circles as one of the best in India, being a converging point for Professors, law teachers and academics from various Universities of India and lawyers of repute, and for being the most neutral and unbiased one. The highlight of the competition is its declared policy that the host team from Academy will not contest beyond the quarter final stage. The National Client Interviewing and Counselling competition conducted by the Kerala Law Academy is another prestigious national competition attracting large number of participant law schools from various parts of the nation and was its 17th edition in 2016, since its launch in 2000. It was not conducted in 2017 due to certain unexpected circumstances. From the academic year 2018-2019 onwards, it was restarted and 18th edition was held in November 2018.

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 Teopltz, (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 or 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 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.

Legal Aid Clinics

The Law Academy has laid great stress on co-curricular activities, especially 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, with regular legal advice service 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 to this 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.

About KLA Director, Dr. N. Narayanan Nair

Dr. N. Narayanan Nair is a founder member and present Director of **KLA**. He was born in Koliyakode, a remote village in Thiruvananthapuram District. He is the first PhD in law from the University of Kerala. He completed his LL.M. with first rank from the Kerala University. He 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 the University of Kerala. He was also a member of the Bar Council of Kerala continuously for 30 years from 1987 to 2016 and served as the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Bar Council of Kerala for around 20 years, besides being member of several distinguished academic bodies. He was member of Academic Council and Board of Studies of various Universities, Examiner for grant of PhD in law and Question paper setter for UPSC examinations. He was instrumental in establishing NIALS in 2002 as the Managing Trustee of Bar Council of Kerala Trust and in its transformation as National University of Advanced Legal studies (NUALS) in 2005. He served as Vice-Chancellor of NUALS for 18 months during 2007- 2008 and continuously as Executive Council member of NUALS from 2005 to 2018. He had travelled to UK, Russia, Sweden, East Europe and many East Asian Countries.

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 a strike for 22 days during January - February in 2017. Since the academic year 2017-2018, the situation was back to normal 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

From what is discussed above it could be seen that 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 fulfilment 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.

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

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 mediamen 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 LBS (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 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 enriching 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 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. The Unitary Degree Course in Law (evening) course shall continue.

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
President, KLA
2. Dr. N. Narayanan Nair,
Advocate, Director and Secretary,
Kerala Law Academy, Thiruvananthapuram.
3. Shri. K. Aiyappan Pillai,
Advocate,
Kerala Law Academy
4. Shri. T.K. Sreenarayana Das,
Advocate, Thonipurackal, Karuvatta P.O.,
Alappuzha.
5. Shri. M.M. Madhavan Potti
Mammannur Madom, TC 36/689 Perumthanni,
Thiruvananthapuram-8
6. Prof. A. Gopinathan Pillai
"Goureesam", K.P. 355(1), V.P.Thampy Road,
Kudappanakunnu, Thiruvananthapuram-43
7. Dr. N.K. Jayakumar,
Former Vice Chancellor,
National University of Advanced Legal Studies, Kochi.
8. Shri. Nagaraj Narayanan
Advocate, Joint Secretary,
Kerala Law Academy, Thiruvananthapuram.
9. Shri. Koliyacode N. Krishnan Nair,
Advocate, Thiruvananthapuram.
10. Smt. P. Lekshmi Nair,
Director, CALSAR, Kerala Law
Academy 44, Padma Nagar, Fort,
Thiruvananthapuram

11. Shri. A.Mohamed Iqbal
Advocate 28, Thopil Nagar,
Muttada Thiruvananthapuram.
12. Shri. Kazhakkuttom K.S. Narayanan Nair
Advocate, Vanchiyoor,
Thiruvananthapuram.
13. Shri. S. Renjith Kumar,
Advocate
Anupama, Nettirachira, Nedumangad P.O.
14. Shri. S.V. Premakumaran Nair,
Advocate, Vanchiyoor, Thiruvananthapuram
15. Shri. M.B. Vijayan Babu
Advocate, Veembanam
Nedumparampu P.O., Alamcode (via), Attingal
16. Shri. Nair Ajay Krishnan,
Advocate, Thiruvananthapuram
17. Shri. M. Muhinudeen,
Noohu Bungalow, Convent Road, Neyyattinkara P.O.
18. Shri. R.T. Pradeep
Advocate, High Court of Kerala
Ernakulam.
19. Nemom Sanjeev,
Advocate Thiruvananthapuram.
20. Prof. Dr. V.L. Mony,
Principal, Kerala Law Academy.
21. 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 fortynine 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 forty eight 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 Director of legal studies. The present Director of legal studies is Dr. N. Narayanan Nair.

Faculty

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

Personnel of the Teaching Staff

Principal

Prof. Dr. P. Lekshmi Nair, M.A., LL.M., Ph.D.(on leave)
Prof. Harindran. LL.M, (in charge)

Professor

Shri. Anil Kumar.G, LL.M

Associate Professor

Smt.Ajitha Nair.L,LL.M

Assistant Professors

- (1) Smt. Prajitha P.G., LL.M
- (2) Shri. Sunil Kumar S, LL.M
- (3) Smt. Sreeja B.G., LL.M.
- (4) Smt. Vidya.V.V., LL.M
- (5) Smt. Reshma Soman, MBA (HRM) LL.M
- (6) Shri. Arun.V.Unnithan, LL.M
- (7) Dr. Rakendhu.C.K.LL.M, Ph.D
- (8) Dr. Dakshina Saraswathy, LL.M, Ph.D

Visiting Faculties

- (1) Prof. M.M. Madhavan Potti
- (2) Prof. B. Thulasimony, M.Sc., B.Lib. Sc., LL.M
- (3) 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.
- (4) Shri. Babu Ajayakumar.LL.M
- (5) Shri. Soosamma Chandy.LL.M

- (6) Shri. Prabhakaran Thampi.M.S, (Political Science)
- (7) Shri.Girija.T.K.MA.M.Ed.(English)
- (8) Dr.M.Raveendran.(Commerce)
- (9) Dr.S.Jayarajakumar.M.Com.M.phil(Commerce)
- (10) Dr.N.Krishnankutty Pillai.(Malayalam)
- (11) Dr.G.S.Suresh M.Com.Ph.D.(Commerce)
- (12) Shri.S.Sukumaran Nair.M.A(Hindi)
- (13) Dr.P.Krishna Kumar.MA.Ph.D.(Economics)
- (14) Dr.K.Parameswaran, B.A, M.L, Ph.D
- (15) Shri.Kazhakootam Narayanan Nair, Advocate

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. 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.
 Smt. Sreedevi Chand M.A. (English)
 Shri. Josepath. M, LL.M
 Shri. Renjith R Nair LL.M, M.B.A (Brussels)
 Shri. Binu P.M,LL.M
 Shri. Narayanan Assari.D LL.M
 Shri. K. Venu, LL.M
 Shri. Lathika Kumari.D LL.M
 Shri. N.K.Sasidharan nair, LL.M
 Shri. Laberin.Y, LL.M
 Smt. Elizabeth Koshy, LL.M
 Smt. Serin Elza John, M.A, LL.M
 Shri. Sachin B, LLM
 Smt. Darshana S Thampi, LLM
 Shri Aryadan, LLM
 Dr. Ajith Kumar, MA, Ph.D
 Dr Sreelatha, MA, Ph.D

Faculty (Part - time)

Shri. S.V. Premakumaran Nair, B.A., LL.M.
 Shri. Nair Ajaykrishnan, B.Sc., LL.M.
 Shri. Nagaraj Narayanan LL.M. (Adm. Law), LL.M. (International Law).
 Shri. Vishnu Nair, BA;LL.B, LL.M.

4. Courses of Instruction

Unitary Degree Course in Law (Three year LL.B) (Regular and Evening)

- (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 3 year LL.B. degree Course shall have passed any degree examination of the Kerala University or any other examination recognised 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 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 mark lists of the qualifying degree examination.
 - ii. Transfer certificate from the institution last studied.
 - iii. Conduct and character certificate from the institution last studied.
 - iv. **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.

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 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 mark lists of the Higher Secondary examination.
- ii. Transfer certificate from the institution last studied.
- iii. Conduct and character certificate from the institution last studied.
- iv. No Objection Certificate from the Head of Department
- v. Caste Certificate

iv. **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 following documents at the time of admission.

- i. All mark lists of the LL.B. degree examination.
- ii. Transfer certificate from the institution last studied.
- iii. Conduct and character certificate from the institution last studied.
- iv. Caste Certificate

v. **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 only through online. After submitting the online application, the print out and the demand draft in favour of Principal, Kerala Law Academy Law College for Rs. 1,000/- (Rupees One Thousand only) 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. Fees

All Fees shall be remitted in the 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.

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.)

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.

22. 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 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

In order to attract meritorious students the Kerala Law Academy has been planning to institute endowments for the award of scholarship/freeship to eligible students. Accordingly a scheme in this regard has been launched during 2007-2008. To make a start 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 who scores the highest mark in the first semester of the Integrated five year LL.B courses.

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 2011 -2012.

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 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 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 examiners constituted by the Principal from among Senior Teachers.

(c) Paper II in the Tenth Semester is optional paper. 1/3 (one third) of the total number of the students of that semester can 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, 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 have at least gone through once in the entire academic period with Trial and Appellate Advocates.

Each student shall keep internship diary and the same shall be evaluated by the Guide in Internship and also a Core Faculty member.

(e) 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 Mark for every 5% attend attendance)
- (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 Counselling 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 20th 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 20th 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 next academic year without obtaining re-admission.
- (d) A candidate who fails in Internship or viva-voce has to complete the internship and 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.
- (h) A candidate admitted in this course shall complete the course and shall pass all papers within a period of ten years 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 LL.B Five Year course provided however that students of Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth semester LL.B 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 2011 -2012.

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 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 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 examiners constituted by the Principal from among Senior Teachers.

(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. 1/3 (one third) of the total number of the students of that semester can 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, 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 have at least gone through once in the entire academic period with Trial and Appellate Advocates.

Each student shall keep internship diary and the same shall be evaluated by the Guide in Internship and also a Core Faculty member.

(e) 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 paper shall be distributed as follows.

- (i) Attendance - 5 Marks (2.5 Marks for 75% of attendance and additional 0.5 Mark 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 20th 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 20th 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 Third or Fourth or Fifth or Sixth semester shall appear in that paper in the next academic year without obtaining re-admission.

(d) A candidate who fails in Internship or viva-voce has to complete the internship and 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 Second Class- 50% and above, but below 60% First Class - 60% and above, but below 80%

(g) 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.

(h) A candidate admitted in this course shall complete the course and shall pass all papers within a period of six years from the date of admission.

9. Publication of Results

The results of the Sixth semester examination shall be published only after the candidate have 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 LL.B Three Year semester course provided however that students of Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth semester LL.B Three Year semester course shall continue to be governed by the existing regulations till they complete the course.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION BAHADURSHAH ZAFAR MARG NEW DELHI – 110 002

**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 counsellors before the commencement of the academic session, to be available when required by the institution, for the purposes of offering counselling 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 counsellors 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 counselling, 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 counselling sessions.

e) The institution shall undertake measures for extensive publicity against ragging by means of audio-visual aids, counselling 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 hereinunder:

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]

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
 - (I) 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 : (i) Civil Administration - Shri. Roy K.Varghese
: (ii) Police Administration-Circle Inspector of Police Peroorkada, Thiruvananthapuram-5
3. Representative of Local Media : Indugopan, "Malayala Manorama", 9447676089
4. Representative of Non-Govt. organization involved in youth activities : Shri. Suresh Abraham, Treasurer, Global Kerala Initiative - Keraleeyam
5. Representatives of Faculty Members : (i) Prof. M.M. Madhavan Potti - Professor
(ii) Smt. Susamma Chandy - Professor
(iii) Shri. Anil Kumar G. - Professor
6. Representatives of Parents : (i). Shri. Jayakumar B.
(ii). Shri. Santhosh Kumar. P - Advocate
7. Representatives of students belonging to Freshers' category as well as Senior Students : Freshers
Gokul G.S - Ist B.A., LL.B
Aswani - Ist B.Com., LL.B
Sandhya - Ist 3yr LL.B
Ajay Mohan - Ist 3yr LL.B

Seniors
Harikrishnan A.J - IIIrd B.A LL.B
V.S. Vishnu - IIIrd B.A.LL.B
Chithra B. - IIIrd B.A. LL.B
Lekshmi V.S - IVth B.Com. LL.B
8. Representatives of Non-Teaching Staff : (i) Shri. M.S. Padmanabhan
(ii) Smt. Manjusha G.K.

II. ANTI-RAGGING SQUAD

- List of members nominated : Teaching
- (i) Sunilkumar. S.L.
 - (ii) Smt. Ajitha Nair L.
- Non-Teaching
Achunni. A
- Students
- (i) Sreeyukta S. - IIIrd B.A.LL.B
 - (ii) Nithin Rajeev - IIIrd B.Com.LL.B

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