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 written paper carrying 100 Marks is divided into 80 Marks for written examination and 20 Marks for internal assessment.

(b) Paper IV in Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth semesters shall be evaluated internally. Internal Viva shall be conducted by the board of 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 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 Marks for every 5% attendance above 75%)
(ii) Test Paper – 5 Marks
(iii) Assignment – 5 Marks
(iv) Seminar/Debate – 5 Marks

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

Guidelines for Internal Assessment –

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

(ii) Attendance – (a) For each subject attendance shall be taken in the class and recorded in a register maintained by the teacher. A statement of attendance shall be prepared every month which shall be available for inspection by the students. Complaints, if any, shall be brought to the
notice of the teacher and the Principal before the seventh working day of the publication of the statement.
Students representing the College/University in Sports/Games, Arts/Cultural events or Moot Courts, Client Counseling competitions, Academic activities and Office bearers of the College/University Union may, with the prior permission of the Principal, take part in such competitions or activities and be given attendance as directed by the Principal for such participation, subject to a maximum of 10 days in a semester.

(iii) **Test Paper** – Two test papers shall be conducted for each subject in a semester. The marks obtained by each student in the test paper shall be announced by the teacher within ten days from the date of the test paper and shall also be recorded in a register maintained by the teacher.

(iv) **Assignment** – Every student shall write one assignment for each paper, on a subject chosen in consultation with the teacher. The assignment should reflect the ability of the student to identify and use materials and his/her capacity for original thinking, critical analysis and evaluation. Each student shall select the topic of assignment before the 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.
## Scheme of the Course

### First Semester

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Paper</th>
<th>Duration of Exam</th>
<th>Marks Internal</th>
<th>Marks Written</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Listening and Speaking Skills and Drama</td>
<td>3 hrs</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Writings on Contemporary Issues</td>
<td>3 hrs</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political Theory and Political Thought</td>
<td>3 hrs</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Method, Legal Language and Legal Writing</td>
<td>3 hrs</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law of Tort including MV Accident and Consumer Protection Laws</td>
<td>3 hrs</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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### Second Semester

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<th>Name of the Paper</th>
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<th>Marks Internal</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basics of Communication</td>
<td>3 hrs</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study of Language</td>
<td>3 hrs</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern Economic Theory and Law</td>
<td>3 hrs</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law of Crimes – Paper - I – Penal Code</td>
<td>3 hrs</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law of Contract</td>
<td>3 hrs</td>
<td>20</td>
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### Third Semester

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Modern English Grammar and Usage</td>
<td>3 hrs</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>80</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development, Environment and Indian Economy</td>
<td>3 hrs</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparative Politics</td>
<td>3 hrs</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jurisprudence</td>
<td>3 hrs</td>
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<td>Name of the Paper</td>
<td>Duration of Exam</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Special Contracts</td>
<td>3 hrs</td>
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### Fourth Semester

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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Poetry</td>
<td>3 hrs</td>
<td>20</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Money, Banking, Public Finance and International Trade</td>
<td>3 hrs</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>International Politics</td>
<td>3 hrs</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Constitutional Law – I</td>
<td>3 hrs</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Family Law – I</td>
<td>3 hrs</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
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### Fifth Semester

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Writing and Presentation Skills</td>
<td>3 hrs</td>
<td>20</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Law of Crimes –Paper - II – Criminal Procedure Code</td>
<td>3 hrs</td>
<td>20</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act</td>
<td>3 hrs</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Family Law – II</td>
<td>3 hrs</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Constitutional Law -II</td>
<td>3 hrs</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>80</td>
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### Sixth Semester

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<th>Marks Written</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Prose and Fiction</td>
<td>3 hrs</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Interpretation of Statutes and Principles of Legislation</td>
<td>3 hrs</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Administrative Law</td>
<td>3 hrs</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Law of Evidence</td>
<td>3 hrs</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>80</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Information Technology Law</td>
<td>3 hrs</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Property Law</td>
<td>3 hrs</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Principles of Taxation Law</td>
<td>3 hrs</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Drafting Pleading and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conveyance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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**Eighth Semester**

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<th>Marks Internal</th>
<th>Marks Written</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Banking Law</td>
<td>3 hrs</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Labour and Industrial Law - I</td>
<td>3 hrs</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Company Law</td>
<td>3 hrs</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
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**Ninth Semester**

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<th>Marks Internal</th>
<th>Marks Written</th>
<th>Total</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Private International Law</td>
<td>3 hrs</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Environmental Law</td>
<td>3 hrs</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Labour and Industrial Law - II</td>
<td>3 hrs</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Alternate Dispute Resolution</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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**Tenth Semester**

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<tr>
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<th>Duration of Exam</th>
<th>Marks Internal</th>
<th>Marks Written</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Trade in Intellectual Property</td>
<td>3 hrs</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Criminology and Penology</td>
<td>3 hrs</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Or Women and the Law</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Public International Law</td>
<td>3 hrs</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Moot court exercise, Observance of Trial, Interviewing techniques and Pre-trial preparations.</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internship</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viva voce</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
First Semester

Paper - I

LISTENING AND SPEAKING SKILLS AND DRAMA

No. of Instructional hours : 4 per week

AIMS
1. To familiarize students with English sounds and phonemic symbols.
2. To enhance their ability in listening and speaking.

OBJECTIVES
On completion of the course, the students should be able to
1. listen to lectures, public announcements and news on TV and radio.
2. engage in telephonic conversation.
3. communicate effectively and accurately in English.
4. use spoken language for various purposes.

COURSE OUTLINE

Module 1
: Pronunciation

Module 2
: Listening Skills
Difference between listening and hearing –active listening –barriers to listening - academic listening - listening for details - listening and note-taking - listening for sound contents of videos - listening to talks and descriptions -listening for meaning - listening to announcements - listening to news programmes.

Module 3
: Speaking Skills
Interactive nature of communication -importance of context - formal and informal - set expressions in different situations –greeting – introducing - making requests - asking for / giving permission - giving instructions and directions – agreeing / disagreeing - seeking and giving advice - inviting and apologizing telephonic skills - conversational manners.

Module 4
: Dialogue Practice
(Students should be given ample practice in dialogue, using core and supplementary materials)

COURSE MATERIAL

Modules 1 – 3

Core Reading
: Listening and Speaking:
A Course for Undergraduate Students
(Foundation Books)
Further Reading


Module 4

: Drama

All My Sons –Arthur Miller
Published by Oxford University Press

Reference


Paper - II

WRITINGS ON CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

No. of Instructional hours

: 4 per week

AIMS

1. To sensitize students to the major issues in the society and the world.
2. To encourage them to read literary pieces critically.

OBJECTIVES

: On completion of the course, the students should be able to

1. have an overall understanding of some of the major issues in the contemporary world.
2. respond empathetically to the issues of the society.
3. read literary texts critically.

COURSE OUTLINE

Module 1

: Human Rights and Globalization

1. Fritjof Capra : The Network of Global Capitalism

Module 2

: Democracy

1. Abraham Lincoln : Gettysburg Speech
2. A S Hornby : A Dialogue on Democracy

Module 3

: Environmental Issues

1. Gita Mehta : Trees
2. Schumacher : Technology with a Human Face

Module 4

: Gender Issues
I. Virginia Woolf: Professions for Women

COURSE MATERIAL

Modules 1 - 4

Core Reading : The Verbal Mirror: Writings on Contemporary Issues
(Macmillan)

Paper - III

POLITICAL THEORY AND POLITICAL THOUGHT

I  (a)  Approaches to the study of politics: Traditional, Behavioural, Post Behavioural.
(b)  Inter-disciplinary approaches in Politics: Political sociology, Political Economy – Geo-Politics.

II  (a)  State  : Elements of the State –
        Origin of State (Evolutionary theory), Sovereignty, Monism and Pluralism.
(b)  Concepts  : Liberty – Equality – justice
(c)  Classical Political Thinkers:
        Plato  : Theory of Justice – Education – Communism –
                Philosopher King – Ideal State.
        Aristotle  : Theory of State, Classification of Constitutions,
                    slavery, revolutions.
        Kautilya  : Statecraft, foreign policy

III  a)  Modern Thinkers
        Machiavelli  : Human Nature, Religion and Politics
        Hobbes  : Social contract theory
        Locke  : Social contract theory: Limited Government
        Rousseau  : Social contract theory General Will

b)  Idealist Thinkers
        Hegel  : State, Dialectics
        T.H.Green  : State, Rights, Political Obligation.
        Bentham  : Utilitarianism
        Mill  : Liberty, Individualism, Representative Government.

IV  a)  Marxian Thought
        Marxism  : Basic principles
b) Modern Indian Political Thought

Gandhian thought:
Moral Ideas, Ahimsa/Non-violence, Gramaswaraj, Sathyagraha
M.N.Roy : Radical Humanism.
B.R.Ambedkar : Social and political ideas,
               Crusade against Castism.
Sree Narayana Guru : Santhana Dharma, Humanist Secular society.
Sri.Chattampi Swamikal : Theory of Identity

Reading Lists

2. N.P. Barry : An Introduction to Modern Political Theory
3. C.B. Macpherson : Life and Times of Liberal Democracy
4. C.B. Macpherson : Democratic Theory:
   Essays in Retrieval (Oxford, 1973)
5. D.D. Raphel : Problems of Political Philosophy
6. S.P. Varma : Modern Political Theory
   (Vikas, New Delhi, 1976)
7. W. Ebenstein : Great Political Thinkers
8. A. Giddens : Capitalism and Modern Social Theory
10. L. Straluss and J. Cropsey, eds : A History of Political Philosophy
12. V.R. Mehta : Ideology, Modernization and Politics in India
13. Alan Swingewood : Marx and Modern Social Theory
   (London, Macmillan, 1975)
14. T. Pantham and K.L. Deutsch, eds : Political Thought in Modern India.
15. Bhikhu Parekh : Gandhi’s Political Philosophy
16. Randhir Singh : Rationalism, Romanticism and Political Theory, PPH,
   New Delhi, 1967
17. N. Winthrop : Liberal Democratic Theory and its Critics
18. A.D. Smith : Theories and Nationalism
19. W.T. Bluhm : Theories of the Political System
21. M.J. Sandel : Liberalism and Its Critics
24. O.P. Gauba : An Introduction to Political Theory (3\textsuperscript{rd} Edition) (McMillan India Limited New Delhi, 1995)
27. Bertrand Russell : History of Western Philosophy (London, 1955)
29. Carew Hunt : The Theory and Practice of Communism

PAPER -IV

LEGAL METHOD, LEGAL LANGUAGE AND LEGAL WRITING

1. Meaning of Law and relevance in society (general idea about what is law) legal institutions including courts, tribunals and other adjudicatory bodies-hierarchy of courts, nature of dispute decided by different courts and tribunals- comparison with the US and the UK.
4. Using Law library, understanding citation, footnotes and legal abbreviations. Language of Law- legal writing, preparation of head notes, abstract, synopsis and case briefs- writing of case comments-identification, design and writing on legal topics.
5. Concept of judicial process- inductive and deductive reasoning, rule of precedents, doctrine of *stare decisis*, binding nature of precedents, method of finding ratio of a case, obiter dicta, doctrine of prospective overruling-reversing and distinguishing of cases, *per incuriam, sub silentio, majority* and minority opinions, dissenting judgment.

**Reference:**
5. Glanville Williams, *Learning the Law*, Universal Law publishing Co., Delhi, Chapters 4,5,6 &12

**Paper -V**

**LAW OF TORT INCLUDING MOTOR VEHICLES ACCIDENT AND CONSUMER PROTECTION LAWS**


**Prescribed Readings: (With amendments)**

1. Salmond, Law of Torts
2. Winfield, Law of Torts
3. Prof.P.S.Achutan Pillai, Law of Torts
10. R.K. Bangia, Law of Torts

**Second Semester**

**Paper - I**

**BASICS OF COMMUNICATION**
No of instructional hours : 4 per week

AIMS : 1. To provide the students with an ability to build and enrich their communication skills.
2. To make them familiar with different types of communication them
3. to understand the barriers to effective communication
4. engage students in meaningful communication through effective tasks.

Objectives : On completion of the course students should be able to:
1. Identify the basic principles of communication
2. Analyse the various types of communication
3. Make use of the essential principles of communication.
4. identify the prominent methods and models of Communication.

Module 1 : Communication- definition-meaning-elements-basics of communication-communication process—importance of communication-the seven C’s of communication-completness-conciseness-consideration-concretness-clarity-courtesy and correctness-

Module 2 : Models of communication- ancient—rhetorics-Aristotle- -modern -- Linear model-Claude E.Shannon and Warren Weaver--dynamic models-Theodore M Newcomb-

Module 3 : Channels of communication— formal and informal-verbal-non-verbal-body language-sign language-para language-circumstantial language-intrapersonal and interpersonal communication-group and mass communication- network communication-impact of IT on communication-pathways of communication-downward-upward-horizontal.

Module 4 : Barriers to communication-sender-centric-receiver-centric and organizational —socio-cultural-information overload- overcoming communication barriers-

Course material

Reading list

Paper - II

STUDY OF LANGUAGE

No of Instructional hours : 4 hours per week

AIMS

1. to familiarize students with the origin, development and evolution of language
2. to help students have a good theoretical understanding of various aspects of human language
3. to help students analyze language from different concepts of study.
4. to enable students to understand language as a tool for discourse and as a cultural medium.

OBJECTIVES

On completion of the course students should be able:

1. to trace out the evolution of the language and language changes.
2. to identify various aspects of human language.
3. to look at language analytically from pedagogical linguistic, physiological and literary perspectives.
4. to identify the discourse and cultural significance of language.

COURSE OUTLINE

Module 1

The origin of language- various theories- animal and human language- communicative and informative aspects-characteristics of human language.

Orthography- writing as a system-speech sounds-classification-phonology-allophones—syllables- etymology-word formation-morphology-morphemes-free and bound morphemes

The concept of grammar – types of grammar-traditional- prescriptive and descriptive approach- TG grammar-syntax—inflection—parts of speech- form classes-grammatical categories

Semantics- the diversity of meaning- lexical meaning-homonymy-polysemy-synonymy-sense and denotation.

Pragmatics— context and meaning- invisible meaning

Modules 2

Physiology of language-language and brain- neuro-linguistics- speech mechanism

Mind and language –psycholinguistics
Module 3: Historical study of language-language changes-diachronic and synchronic study of languages-accent and dialect-Sociolinguistics-language as a social system-bilingualism-register-slang-social barriers-vernacular language-code-switching

Module 4: Language and pedagogy-first language and second language acquisition.
Language and culture—the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis-cultural overlap-cultural diffusion-address terms-gendered speech.
Language and literature—stylistics-narratology
Language and the machine-computational linguistics
Discourse analysis-interpretation—speech events-conversation analysis.

COURSE MATERIAL

Modules 1-4

Reading list

8. Leech GN. Semantics, Penguin, 1971
10. Matthews PH, Syntax, CUP. 1981

Directions to teachers: The items in the modules are to be taught only at introductory and conceptual level. No in-depth analysis is expected.

Paper – III

MODERN ECONOMIC THEORY AND LAW

(b) Inter-relation between Economics and Law – Approach of Law and Economics in Social-welfare.


(b) Theory of supply and production – Functional, relationship between, total average and marginal cost – Total, average and marginal revenues. Breakeven – analysis – The concept of opportunity cost

III Welfare Economics and market and Market structures.

(a) Pricing under different Market conditions – Perfect competition, Monopoly, Monopolistic competition and Oligopoly

(b) Pareto criterion, New welfare economics and Modern approach to welfare.

IV (a) National income study – Micro –Macro Economics, A macro Economic Model- Stock and flow – Circular flow analysis.

National income concepts, Estimation of National Income. A frame work for National income accounts – An accounting Matrix

(b) Classical and Keynesian theories of Employment and output. - Keynesian theory of consumption function

Reading Lists:

3. Rayan W.J.L (1962) : Price Theory, Macmillan
5. Dorfman.R. : Prices and Markets
6. Pindyck : Micro Economics, Pearson
7. Dwivedi : Micro Economics; Theory and Application, Pearson
13. Thirwall : Economic Development

Prescribed Readings: (With amendments)
1. Outlines of Criminal Law, Kenny
2. Indian Penal Code, Ratanlal
4. Penal Law of India, Dr.Sir Hari Singh Gour
5. Some Aspects of Criminal Law, K.K.Dutta
7. Law of Crimes, D.A.Desai
8. Criminal Law Cases and Materials, Ratanlal & Dhiraj Lal
9. Criminal Law, B.M.Gandhi
10. Criminal Law, P.S.Achuthan Pillai
12. Text Book of Criminal Law, Glanwille Williams

Paper – V

LAW OF CONTRACT

2. Formation of contracts with special reference to the different aspects of offer and acceptance – Consideration – Privity of contracts – Charitable subscriptions Consideration and discharge of contracts – Doctrine of accord and satisfaction.
4. Factors invalidating contracts like, mistake, coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation and unlawful object, immoral agreements and those opposed to public policy, consequences of illegality.

Prescribed Readings: (With amendments)
4. Subba Rao, Law of Contracts
5. Dr. Avtar Singh. Law of Contracts
8. Leake M.S. Principles of the Law of Contract

Third Semester

Paper - I

MODERN ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND USAGE

No. of Instructional hours : 4 per week

AIMS
1. To help students have a good understanding of modern English grammar.
2. To enable them produce grammatically and idiomatically correct language.
3. To help them improve their verbal communication skills.
4. To help them minimise mother tongue influence.

OBJECTIVES : On completion of the course, the students should be able to
1. have an appreciable understanding of English grammar.
2. produce grammatically and idiomatically correct spoken and written discourse.
3. spot language errors and correct them.
Direction to Teachers:
The items in the modules should be taught at application level with only necessary details of concepts. The emphasis should be on how grammar works rather than on what it is. The aim is the correct usage based on Standard English and not conceptual excellence.

Module 1:
Modern English grammar - what and why and how of grammar - grammar of spoken and written language
Basic sentence patterns in English— constituents of sentences – subject—verb—object—complement—adverbials.
Clauses—main and subordinate clauses—noun clauses—relative clauses—adverbial clauses—finite and non-finite clauses—analysis and conversion of sentences.
Phrases- various types of phrases—noun, verb, adjectival and prepositional phrases.

Module 2:
Nouns—different types—count and uncount –collective—mass—case—number—gender
Pronoun—different types—personal, reflexive—infinitive—emphatic— reciprocal
Adjectives—predicative—attributive—pre- and post-modification of nouns
Verbs—tense-aspect—voice—mood—concord—types of verbs—transitive—intransitive—finite—non-finite—
Helping verbs and modal auxiliaries— function and use

Module 3:
Adverbs—different types—various functions—modifying and connective—
Prepositions—different types—syntactic occurrences—prepositional phrases—adverbial function
Conjunctions—subordinating and coordinating
Determinatives—articles—possessives— quantifiers

Module 4:
Remedial grammar—error spotting—errors in terms of specific grammatical concepts like constituents of sentences—parts of speech—concord—collocation—sequences of tense—differences between English and students’ mother tongue—syntactic—semantic and idiomatic—errors due to mother tongue influence.

COURSE MATERIAL
Modules 1 - 4
Core Reading: *Oxford Practice Grammar.* (by George Yule. Indian Edition. Oxford University Press)

Further Reading:


**Paper – II**

**DEVELOPMENT, ENVIRONMENT AND INDIAN ECONOMY**

**I** (a) Economic growth and Development – Meaning of Economic growth and development, Factors affecting growth and development, Measurement of Economic Growth in terms of per capita income. Features of less developed economy.

(b) Theories of development. (Only, fundamentals of growth models of Harrod-Domer, Solow, Joan Robinson,), Balanced and Unbalanced theories of growth, Vicious circle of under development.

**II** (a) Indian Economy under the colonial rule, Manpower resources in India and Kerala. Population policy .

(b) Environment and development– Environment as a public good, Concept of commons and property rights, Environment policy of India.

**III** (a) Planning and Economic policies, objectives and strategies of planning of pre and post globalization periods, Objectives and achievements of five year plans (current five year plan)

(c) Industrial policy during pre – reform and post- reform periods – structural changes in Industrial sector in the post reform period

IV  
a) Development Issues – Poverty and unemployment in India, Trends of inequality in income distribution.

(b) Financial and External sector – Reserve Bank of India and its present position, Role of Multinational corporations and Foreign investment, India and WTO. Current International Trade and Balance payments positions and policies.

**Reading List:**

5. Thirwall (1999) : Growth and Development
12. TietenberG : Environmental and Natural resource Economics


19. Chakravarthy S


27. K.P. Kannan : Poverty Alleviation as Advancing Basic Human capabilities Kerala’s Achievements compared, CDS working paper 294, May 1999

28. State Planning Board, Economic Review (Annual), SPB, Thiruvananthapuram

Paper – III

COMPARATIVE POLITICS
I (a) Nature and scope of comparative politics – Distinction between Comparative politics, Comparative Government and Comparative Political System  
(b) Socio-political and economic features of developing and developed countries. 
II (a) Constitution and Constitutionalism – Basic features of the Constitutions of UK, USA, Switzerland, France and China  
(b) Federalism – A comparative study of USA, India and Switzerland (Federation, Quasi-federation and Confederation) – Comparison of Unitary systems – UK, France and China  
(c) Executive – Legislative relationships (UK, France, USA) 
III (a) Administrative Law, Rule of Law, Judicial Review (France, UK, USA)  
(b) Party system and Coalition politics – Experiences of France, UK, USA and India – Factors affecting voting behaviour. 
IV Issues in Comparative Politics – Militarism, Terrorism, Religious Fundamentalism and Ethnicity. 

**Reading Lists:**

1. S.N. Ray : Modern Comparative Politics (Prentice Hall, New Delhi, 1999)  
2. Roger Charleton : Comparative Governments  
3. Lawrence C. Mayer : Redefining Comparative politics (Sage, New Delhi, 1989)  
5. H. Scarrow : Comparative Political Analysis: An Introduction (New York, Har)  
10. Deol : Comparative Government and Politics  
12. Sudaptakaviraj (Ed.) : Politics in India (OUP Calcutta, 1992)
15. Ralph D.Dahrendrof : Class and Class Conflict in Industrial Society (Stanford University, 1959)
16. Roy C. Macridal : Comparative Government
17. K.John Wilson Lewis : Leadership in communist China
22. Richard Watson : Promise and Performance of American Democracy
23. Martin O.Heister(Ed. : Politics in Europe: Structures and Processes In Some Post Industrial Democracies avid McKay & New York, 1924
25. Peter Burnell & Vicky Randall : Politics in the Developing World, Oxford University Press, Delhi

Paper IV

JURISPRUDENCE

2. International Law, Constitutional Law, Authority and Territorial Nature of Law, Law and Fact, Functions and purpose of Law.
3. Law and Justice – Different Theories of Law and Justice – Rawls Theory – Distributive Justice – Corrective Justice – Natural Justice – Civil and


5. Elements of law – The juristic concepts of Rights and Duties; possession and ownership – Titles – Liability and Obligations; persons, property and procedure.

**Prescribed Readings:**
1. Friedman, Legal Theory. (5th Edn. Chapter 1,3,5,7 to 14,19,20, Columbia University Press)
2. Salmond, Jurisprudence (Sweet and Maxwell, 1966)
5. Lloyd, Introduction to jurisprudence, (Sweet and Maxwell, 1994)
6. Prof.P.S.Achutan Pillai, Jurisprudence.
8. J.W.Harris, Legal Philosophies. (Butterworths, 1993)
10. V.D. Mahajan, Jurisprudence and Legal Theory

**Paper – V**

**SPECIAL CONTRACTS**


3. Agency – General Features – Creation of agency and different method of such creation – Different kinds of agent – Delegation of authority - Sub Agents and substituted agents. Rights and duties of agents and principal inter se notice to agent – Fraud of agent - Agent’s


Prescribed Readings: (With amendments)

2. The Law of Contracts : M. Krishnan Nair
3. Law of Contracts : Avtar Singh
4. Law of Contracts : Subba Rao
5. Law of Contracts : Anson

Fourth Semester

Paper – I

POETRY

No. of Instructional hrs : 4 per week

AIMS

1. To sensitize students to the language, forms and types of poetry.
2. To make them aware of the diverse poetic devices and strategies.
3. To help them read, analyze and appreciate poetry.
4. To enhance the level of literary and aesthetic experience and to help them respond creatively.

29
OBJECTIVES: On completion of the course, the students should be able to
1. identify the various forms and types of poetry
2. explain the diverse poetic devices and strategies employed by poets.
3. read, analyze and appreciate poetry critically.
4. respond critically and creatively to the world around.

COURSE OUTLINE


Module 2: Poetry up to the Victorian period.

Module 3: Modern Poetry.

Module 4: Listening, reading and writing poetry.

COURSE MATERIAL

Module 1

Core Reading: Prasad, B. *A Background to the Study of English Literature*. Rev. ed. Chennai: Macmillan, 2008. (Chapters I, II & III)


Module 2

Core Reading: *Melodies* (Ane Books)

(Poems Prescribed)

1. Shakespeare: Sonnet 116
2. Donne: A Valediction: Forbidding Mourning
3. Milton: Paradise Lost – Book I – (Lines 1 to 26)
4. Dryden: In the First Rank .......... Left (Lines 544-568 from *Absalom and Achitophel*
5. Wordsworth: The Solitary Reaper
6. Keats: Ode to a Nightingale
Module 3

Core reading

: *Melodies*

(Ane Books)

(Poems Prescribed)

1. Yeats: A Prayer for My Daughter
2. Eliot: Sweeney Among the Nightingales
3. Auden: The Unknown Citizen
4. Dylan Thomas: Do not go gentle into that good night.
5. Philip Larkin: Whitsun Weddings

Module 4

: Practical criticism – intensive reading of poems at phonological, structural and semantic levels.

Paper – II

MONEY, BANKING, PUBLIC FINANCE AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE

I  (a) Money – its functions, Inflation and deflation, causes and control Quantity theory of money. I/S and L/M curve theory.

(b) Development of commercial Banks in India, Balance sheet of Bank , Process of credit creation – Recent reforms in commercial banking – Nationalisation of banks - Recent trends of disinvestment in the Banking sector.

(c) Theory of central banking- objectives and methods of credit control – Money and capital markets in India.

II  (a) Meaning and scope of public finance, The principle of Maximum social advantage

(b) Difference sources of public revenue – principles of taxation – Public expenditure and causes of its increase and impact of public expenditure and financial policy.

(c) Sources of public debt. Effect of public debt, Redemption of public debt, Role of Budget and budgetary process.

III (a) International Trade – Internal and international Trade, Theories of absolute advantage, comparative advantage , Heckscher – Ohlin theory of international trade , Tariffs and quotas in international trade.

(b) Balance of trade and Balance of payments – Disequilibrium in balance of payments and How is it rectified.
IV  Functions of IMF, IBRD and WTO in International Trade and economic relations.

Reading Lists:

- R.S.Sayers : Modern Banking
- S.K.Basu : A Survey of contemporary Banking Trends
- Decock : Central Banking
- Reserve Bank of India : Report on currency and Banking
- Narasimhan Report
- Mithani.D.M : Modern Public Finance
- Bhargava.R.N : The timing and working of woman finance in India
- Govt.Of India : Economic Survey

**Paper – III**

**INTERNATIONAL POLITICS**

I  
(a) Meaning, Nature and Scope of International Politics.


   (b) International Law; Meaning, Nature, sources, The role of International Law in International Politics

   (c) Non-State Actors; Features, Types, Impact

Approaches to the study of international politics – Idealism Vs. Realism. – Game Theory, Communication Theory – Systems Theory, Dependency Theory

II  
Instruments for the promotion of National Interest.

Foreign Policy and National interest
Nature of Foreign Policy, Determinants
India’s Foreign Policy: Basic Principles, Non-Alignment
India and her Neighbours
India and Major Powers
India’s Nuclear Policy

III  
Mechanisms for Controlling Inter - State Relations.
Balance of power: Meaning and Characterization, Evolution, Devices, Relevance
Pacific Settlement of Disputes – Meaning, Chief Methods
Collective Security: Meaning, Basic Principles and Evolution, Collective Security under UNO

IV (a) International Organisations: World Community in Transition
   Evolution of International Organizations, United Nations Organisations. Major Organs, Specialised Agencies, Relevance, Restructuring of the UNO.
   Regional Organisations: Importance of Regional Organizations. Types, Regional Arrangements, Regional Arrangements in Europe, NATO, Regionalism in ASIA, ASEAN and SAARC. UNO and Regional Organizations.
   Disarmament and Arms Control: Meaning, Disarmament and UNO, Major Agreements of Disarmament – Features of Disarmament.

(b) Post-Cold War International Politics

Reading Lists:

1. Calvocoressi, Peter: World Politics since 1945
2. Claude, Inis: Power and International Relations
3. Clauuds, Inis: Swords into Plowshares,
6. Frankel, Joseph: Contemporary International Theory and the Behaviour of States,
27. Appadorai.A: Select Documents on India’s Foreign Policy and Relations: 1947-72.
46. Jettey, Nancy : India – China Relations, Delhi, Radiant 1979.
48. Harrison, Selig : India and the United States, New York,
Paper – IV
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – I


Preamble: - Significance and importance – Declaration of the objectives of the State - Preamble and interpretation of the Constitution.

Union and its territory (Art. 1-4): - Territory of India – Admission and alteration of boundaries – formation of new States - Cessation of Indian Territory to foreign country.


Fundamental Rights (Art 12-35): (a) General – Definition and nature of Fundamental Rights – Balance between individual liberty and collective interest – Definition of State (Art :12)


(d) Right to Freedom (Art. 19) - Meaning and Scope -Test of Reasonableness –Rights apply to Citizens only.


(g) Protection against Arbitrary Arrest and Detention (Art. 22) – Rights of detenue – Rights to be informed of grounds of arrest, right to be defended by a lawyer of his own choice, right to be produced before a magistrate – Preventive detention Laws.

(h) Right against exploitation (Art. 23-24) – “Traffic in Human beings” and “Forced Labour” – Prohibition of employment of children in factories etc.


(j) Cultural and Educational rights (Art. 29-30) – Protection of Minorities – Right to establish and manage their Educational Institutions.

(k) Saving of certain laws (Art. 31 A-31 G) – Savings of laws providing for acquisition of estates etc. – Validation of certain Acts and Regulations.


**Prescribed Readings: (With amendments)**

   (Wadhwa and Co.)

   (N.M. Tripathi Pvt. Ltd.1993)

3. Constitutional Law of India : Jain, M.P.  
   (Wadhwa and Co.)


5. Law of Indian Constitution : Prof. P.S.Achuthan Pillai

6. Constitution of India : V.N. Shukla

7. Working a Democratic Constitution : Austin,G.  
   (Oxford University Press, 1999)


9. Constitutional Questions in India. : Noorani,
Paper – V

FAMILY LAW - I

Nature and sources of personal laws, marriage, divorce, adoption, guardianship and maintenance among various communities.

1. Nature and Sources – The study will include the nature and sources (traditional and modern) of personal laws.

2. Laws of marriage - This course will comprise, Hindu, Muslim and Christian Law of marriage and divorce. Emphasis should be laid on the nature of marriage and its development, Hindu Law of marriage and divorce and the changes brought about by modern legislation.

Matrimonial remedies – Hindu, Muslim and Christian Laws

3. Law of adoptions – Hindu law of adoption will include special reference to the juristic concept and development of case laws & changes brought about by the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956. The study will also include the Muslim law of Legitimacy. Parentage and Doctrine of Acknowledgement.


5. Maintenance – Hindu Law relating to maintenance – Muslim law relating to maintenance with reference to the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce Act, 1986).

Matrimonial Remedies through Family Courts.

Statutory materials: (With amendments)

1. The Hindu Widows Remarriage Act, 1856.
5. The Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956.
7. Guardian’s and Wards Act, 1890.
8. The Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939.
10. The Indian Divorce Act, 1869.
13. **Family Courts Act**

**Prescribed Readings: (With amendments)**

1. Hindu law : Mulla  
   (N.M.Tripathi Pvt. Ltd.)
2. Mohammedan Law : Mulla
3. Introduction to Modern Hindu Law : Duncan M. Derrett
4. Hindu Law – I : Paras Diwan
5. Family Law : Prof. M. Krishnan Nair
6. Muslim Law : A.A.A. Fyzee
7. Outlines of Muhammadan Law : Asaf A.A. Fyzee
8. Marriage and Divorce  
   Vol. 13 pp 239 - 665  
   Vol. 22 pp 565 - 717. : Halsbury’s
10. Hindu Law : Raghavachari, N.R.
11. Hindu Law : Subramania Iyer, V.N.
12. Muslim Law in India : Tahir Mohammed.

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**Fifth Semester**

**Paper – I**

**WRITING AND PRESENTATION SKILLS**

**No. of Instructional hours** : 4 per week

**AIMS**

1. To familiarize students with different modes of general and academic writing.
2. To help them master writing techniques to meet academic and professional needs.
3. To introduce them to the basics of academic presentation.
4. To sharpen their accuracy in writing.

**OBJECTIVES**

: On completion of the course, the students should be able to

1. understand the mechanism of general and academic writing.
2. recognize the different modes of writing.
3. improve their reference skills, take notes, refer and document data and materials.
4. prepare and present seminar papers and project reports effectively.
COURSE OUTLINE

Module 1  : Writing as a skill – its importance - mechanism of writing – words and sentences - paragraph as a unit of structuring a whole text - combining different sources – functional use of writing –personal, academic and business writing – creative use of writing.

Module 2  : Writing process - planning a text - finding materials - drafting – revising – editing -finalizing the draft - computer as an aid - key board skills - word processing - desk top publishing.


Module 4  Presentation as a skill - elements of presentation strategies – audience – objectives – medium - key ideas - structuring the material - organizing content - audio-visual aids - hand-outs - use of power point - clarity of presentation - non-verbal communication -seminar paper presentation and discussion.

COURSE MATERIAL

Modules 1 – 3

Core Reading : Write Rightly

A Course for Sharpening Your Writing Skills. (CUP)


Module 4:

Core Reading : Guide to Presentations.
(by Mary Munter and Lynn Rusell. Pearson Education)


Paper – II

2. Power of courts – Jurisdiction in the case of Juvenile, Natures of sentences which could be passed by various courts.

3. Powers of Police Officers – Aid and information by Public.

4. Arrests of Persons – without warrant by Police Officer – By Magistrate – By private persons – Search – Seizure of offensive weapons, Medical Examination of arrested persons – procedure to be followed on arrest.


8. Trial before a court of session – Framing of charges – Discharge Acquittal – Judgement of acquittal or conviction – Trial of warrant cases by Magistrates –Upon Police Report or otherwise, procedure trial of summons cases withdrawal. Summary trials Attendance of persons contained or detained in prisons.

9. Evidence in inquiries and trials – Commissions for examination – Record of evidence in absence of accused – General provisions as to inquiries and trials – Legal aid to accused at State expenses in certain case – Tendering
pardon to accomplices – Power to examine the accused (S.313) Competency of accused to be a witness (315) Compounding of offence – withdrawal from prosecution.

10. Special provisions as to accused persons of unsound mind – Provisions as to offences affecting the administration of justice – judgement –Orders to pay compensation – confirmation of death sentences.

11. Appeals References and Revision – Transfer of Criminal cases.


**Prescribed Readings: (With amendments)**

2. Ratanlal and Dheerajila, Code of Criminal Procedure (Wadhwa and Co. 1987)

**Paper – III**

**CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND LIMITATION ACT**

Definitions-Judgements, decree, order foreign judgement, government pleader, Judge, Judgement debtor, legal representative, mense profits, movable property, pleader, public officer.

2. Jurisdiction of courts, to try civil suits, stay of suit, resjudicata Place of suing. - Institution of suits, pleading, plaint, written statement and set off. Parties to suits, joinder of parties, misjoinder of parties, frame of suits. Summons and discovery, issue and service of summons.

3. Appearance of parties, consequence of non – appearance, expart decree, setting aside of ex parte decree; examination of parties by the court, discovery and inspection, admission, production impounding and return of documents’ settlement, of issues and determination of a suit on issues of law or on issue agreed upon; disposal of suit of first hearing. Summoning and
attendance of witness, adjournment. Hearing of the suit and Examination of witness, affidavit.

4. **Judgement and degree**: Execution of decree, interest, cost’ compensatory cost. Property liable to attachment and sale in execution of decree.

5. **Appeal**: First appeal, crosses appeal and cross objection, Second appeal, Appeal to the Supreme Court. Reference, Revisions and Review.

   **Supplementary Proceedings**: Arrest before judgement, attachment before judgement, injunction, Appointment of receiver, security for costs, withdrawal of suits, payment into court, compromise of suits.

6. **Special proceedings**: Suits in particular cases: Notice before suit, Inter-pleader suit, suits by paupers, suit by or against firms, suits by or against a minor suit, in respect of public charities.

7. **Incidental proceedings**: Miscellaneous:

   Exemptions of certain woman from personal appearance application or restitution, proceedings by or against representative, saving of inherent power amendment of Judgement and decree.

8. **Law of Limitation**:

   Nature of the law of limitation – Limitation of suits, Appeal and applications – Computation of the period of limitation – Acquisition of ownership by possession. Extension of time prescribed for certain cases – Doctrine of ‘pith and substance’ - Expiry of the prescribed period when court is closed. Legal disability and limitation. Continuous running of time- Exclusion of time in cases where leave to issue appeal. Exclusion of time proceeding in court without jurisdiction. Effect of death on or after the accrual of the right to sue. Effect of acknowledgement in writing – Effect of acknowledgement in writing – Effects of substituting or adding new plaintiffs or defendants – Continuing breaches and torts – Acquisition of easement by prescription.

**Statutory materials**: *(With amendments)*

   Code of Civil Procedure, 1976

**Prescribed Readings**: *(With amendments)*

   Code of Civil Procedure (Students Edition) - Mulla
   Civil Rules of Practice (Kerala) 1971.

**Paper – IV**

**FAMILY LAW – II**

I  Hindu Law
I. Joint Family


2. Partition

What is partition – Subject matter of partition – Persons entitled to a share – What constitute partition – The mode of partition – Re-opening and reunion.

Inheritance – General Principles

Exclusion from inheritance – Hindu Succession Act, 1956.


II Muslim Law

1. Introduction

General principles


2. Wills – Persons capable of making Wills -Bequest to heirs – Bequest to non-heirs Limits to testamentary power – Revocation of Bequest –Death bed gifts and acknowledgement.


4. Wakf.- Wakf definition-Subject of Wakf - object of Wakf - Wakf how completed-Reservation of life interest for the benefit of Wakf- Public

5. Law of Pre-emption

III Christian Law
2. Interpretation of Wills, words of limitation. Probate and letters of administration, duties of executor or administrator, succession certificate.

Prescribed Readings: (With amendments)
1. Indian Succession Act 1925
2. Hindu Law (N.M. Tripathi Pvt. Ltd.): Mulla
3. Hindu Law: Paras Diwan
4. Introduction to Modern Hindu Law: Duncan M Derret
5. Mohammedan Law: Mulla
8. Family Law: Prof. M. Krishnana Nair
9. Christian Law: Dr. Sebastian
11. Hindu Law: V.N. Subramonia Iyer
12. The Muslim Law of India: Tahir Mohammed

Paper – V
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – II

Union Executive, President, Vice-president and Council of Ministers (Art. 52 – 78 and 123): - Constitutional position and powers of the President – Privileges of the President – Constitutional position and powers of Vice – President – Council of Ministers – Principle of Collective Responsibility – Power of the Prime Minister – Dismissal of the Cabinet – Attorney General of India.


Union Judiciary (Art. 124 – 147) - Composition of Supreme Court – Jurisdiction of Supreme Court Independence of Judiciary how maintained under the Constitution.
State Executive (Art. 153 -167) - The Governor – Constitutional powers and functions – Council of Ministers – Chief Ministers, Appointment – Advising the President for the proclamation of State Emergency under Art. 356.

State Legislature (Art.169 -212) - Creation and abolition of Legislative Councils – Compositions and functions of the Houses – Qualification for membership – Speaker and Deputy Speaker – Session of the Houses.


Relation between Union and State (Art. 245 – 293):
b. Administrative Relations (256 – 263) – Duties of Union and States – Control of Union over States – Co-ordination between States.

Trade, Commerce and Inter course within the territory of India (Art. 301-307):
Parliament’s power to regulate imposition of taxes. Services under the Union and States (Art. 303 -323):


Amendment (Art. 368):
Various methods of amendment – concept of basic structure – Amendment and Fundamental Rights – Amendment and Judicial Review.

Prescribed Readings: (With amendments)

   (N.M. Tripathi Pvt. Ltd.)
   (Wadhwa and Co.)
3. Constitutional Law of India : Dr. Jain
   (Wadhwa and Co.)
5. Constitutional Law of India : Prof. P.S. Achuthan Pillai
6. Constitution of India : V.N. Shukla
Sixth Semester

Paper – I

PROSE AND FICTION

No. of Instructional hours : 4 per week

AIMS

1. To help students understand and appreciate different types of prose writing and fiction
2. To introduce to them the basic concepts of style and literary devices in prose and fiction
3. To enable them to write creatively and critically.

OBJECTIVES

On completion of the course, the students should be able to

1. recognize various types of prose and fictional writings
2. analyze, understand and appreciate prose and fictional writings.
3. write creatively and critically

COURSE OUTLINE

Module 1

Prose – forms of prose (excluding fiction) Prose up to the 18th Century.

Module 2

19th Century Prose

Module 3

Modern Prose

Module 4

Fiction

COURSE MATERIAL

Module 1

Core Reading

b. Reflections (A Collection of Essays published by Pearson Education)

Essays:

1. Bacon: Of Studies
2. Addison: Sir Roger at the Assizes

Module 2
Core Reading

Essays:
3. Lamb: Dream Children
4. Hazlitt: On Familiar Style
5. Ruskin: On Reading

Module 3
Core Reading

Essays:
6. Robert Lynd: Indifference
7. Anne Frank: The Diary of a Young Girl (an extract)
8. “No Celebrity Supernova Burned Brighter than Michael Jackson at the Peak of His Career” - Richard Corliss (Time Magazine Special Issue, July 2009.)

Module 4
Core Reading

: Mary Shelly: Frankenstein published by Ane Books New Delhi

Short Stories:
1. Catherine Mansfield Cup of Tea
2. Rabindranath Tagore: The Post Master
3. Oscar Wilde: The Happy Prince
4. Ernest Hemingway: A Day’s Wait

(from Stories for Life published by Indian Open University Press, Chennai)

Further Reading


Paper – II

INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES AND PRINCIPLES OF LEGISLATION

A. Principles of Legislation:

B. Legislative Drafting:

Principles in drafting a bill, Montesquieu rules in drafting – Rules pertaining to the entire frame work of a statute.

C. Interpretation:


Prescribed Readings:

1. Theory of Legislation - Bentham
2. Legislative Drafting - Bakshi
3. Interpretation of Statutes - Maxwell
4. Interpretation of Statutes - Swaroop
5. Interpretation of Statutes - Bindra
6. Interpretation of Statutes - Varghese and Madhavan Potti
7. Interpretation of Statutes - Sarathi
8. Principles of Legislation, Legislative Drafting and Statutory Constitutions - Prof. M. Krishnan Nair and A. Gopinatha Pillai
10. Principles of Legislation and Legislative Drafting - Dr. Nirmal Kanthi Chakravarthi

Paper – III

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW


Instructions: Administrative Discretion – Judicial behaviour and administrative discretion in India.


**Prescribed Readings:**

3. Cases and Materials Administrative Law. : Indian Law Institute
4. Dr.A.T. Markose, Judicial Control of Administrative Action in India. :
5. I.P. Massey Administrative Law : (Eastern Book Company)
6. Dr.N.K. Jayakumar, Administrative Law. :
7. Constitution of India Relevant Chapters :
8. Administrative Law :
10. Thakwani C.K. Administrative Law :
11. S.P.Sathe, Administrative Law :
The Indian Evidence Act, 1872

1. Nature and purpose of the Law of Evidence exposing the difference between “Real Evidence” and “Evidence” as defined in the Act.


3. “Admissions” and ‘Confessions” in evidence. Distinction between them – Admissions when can be proved by or on behalf of the person making admission – probative value of a confession under the Evidence Act – A retracted Confession – Discovery under Sec.27 of the Act – Confession of co-accused, circumstances under which statements of persons who cannot depose in the open court can be admitted in evidence – dying declaration - showing the difference between Indian and English Law – Pedigree evidence – Meaning and nature of Evidential value of books of accounts – Nature of relevancy in evidence of the judgements of courts of Law – Expert opinion at evidence – Who is an expert? Scope of character evidence regarding parties and witnesses in civil and criminal proceedings – Hearsay evidence – Exceptions to the hearsay rule primary and secondary evidence – Oral evidence – Documentary evidence – Exclusion of oral by documentary evidence – Ancient documents – The modus operandi of proof, Nature of burden of proof in civil and criminal cases.


Prescribed Readings: (With amendments)

1. Rantal – Indian Evidence (Act Wadhwa and Co.)
2. P.S. Achudhan Pillai – Law of Evidence
Problem of jurisdiction in cyber space and legal response - relevancy and admissibility of computer evidence - existing legal regime to facilitate electronic commerce and its efficacy.

Legal issues relating to Internet contract - liability of Internet Service Provider - spread of obscene material in Internet and legal response.

Requirement of law on data protection in the digital age – encryption and right to privacy; legal response - legal response for Internet crime.

Sale through Internet and consumer protection – Information Technology Act - Legal response to electronic governance - taxation in Internet; legal response.


Prescribed Readings: (With amendments)
1. D.P. Mittal, Law of Information Technology
2. UNESCO, The International Dimensions of Cyber Space Law
3. Suresh T. Viswanathan, The Indian Cyber Law
4. Paras Diwan (Ed.), Cyber and E-Commerce Laws

Concept of property, Kinds of property, Intellectual property, General principles of transfer, Definitions of immovable property notice, transformability of property, Effect of transfer, Rules against inalienability and restriction on enjoyment by transfers Conditional transfers, Transfer to urban persons, Rules against perpetuity and accumulation of income. Transfer to a class vested and contingent interests, condition precedent and condition subsequent.
2. Doctrine of Election, Appointment, Covenants running with land, Transfer by Ostensible owners and doctrine of Estoppel Transfer by limited owner, Improvement effected by bona fide purchaser, Transfer to defraud creditors, Doctrines of lis Pendens and part performance.

3. Sales of Immovable Property:
   - Sale meaning and scope of sale and contract for Sale how made – Rights and liabilities of seller and buyer Marshalling, Discharge of encumbrances on sale.

4. Mortgage:
   - Different types of mortgages and their distinctions, Rights and liabilities of Mortgager and Mortgagee (Sec.60 to 77) Priority: Marshlling and Contribution, Deposit in Court, Redemption: Who may sue for Redemption – Subrogation, Taking Rights of redeeming co-mortgager: Mortgage by deposit of Title Deed, Anomalous Mortgage.

5. Charge Doctrine of Merger, Notice & Tender, Floating charge.


11. A comparative study of the corresponding provisions of the English real property law is to be made for better appreciation of the Indian Law.

Statutory Materials: (With amendments)
1. Transfer of Property Act, 1882
2. Easement Act, 1892

Prescribed Readings: (With amendments)
2. D.F.Mulla : Transfer of Property Act
4. Sukla : Law of Property

Paper – III

PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION LAW

Mutual Relation of Income Tax Act with Finance Acts. Incomes not forming part of total income. Income of charitable or religious trusts and Institutions. Incomes forming part of total income on which no income tax is payable – Deductions to be made in computing total income – Rules of computation under the different heads of income – carry forward and set off of losses.

Representative assessee: - Provisions as to a advance payment of tax deducted at source, Registration and assessment of firms and its partners, Brief outline of procedure for assessment, collection and recovery of tax and remedies under the Act, Penalties and prosecution under the Act.


Prescribed Readings; (With amendments)

1. Ranga and Palkhivala - “Law and Practice of Income Tax” (Students Edn)
2. Taxman - Direct Taxes

Paper – IV

DRAFTING, PLEADING AND CONVEYANCE

Outline of the course : (a) Drafting :- General principles of drafting and relevant substantive rules shall be taught

(b) Pleadings:-

(i) Civil : Plaint, Written Statement, Interlocutory Application, Original Petition, Affidavit,
Execution Petition, Memorandum of Appeal and Revision, Petition under Article 226 and 32 of the Constitution of India.

(ii) Criminal: Complaint, Criminal Miscellaneous Petition, Bail Application, Memorandum of Appeal and Revision.

(iii) Conveyance: Sale Deed, Mortgage Deed, Lease Deed, Gift Deed, Promissory Note, Power of Attorney, Will, Trust Deed

(iv) Drafting of Writ Petition and PIL petition

The course will be taught through class instructions and simulation exercises, preferably with the assistance of practicing lawyers/retired judges. Apart from teaching the relevant provisions of law, the course may include not less than 15 practical exercises in drafting carrying a total of 45 marks (3 marks for each) and 15 exercise in conveyance carrying another 45 marks (3 marks for each exercise) remaining 10 marks will be given for internal viva voce which will test the understanding of legal practices in relation to Drafting, pleading and conveyancing.

Eighth Semester

Paper – I

BANKING LAW

Importance of banking in modern economy – Recent development in banking practices – Banking institutions in general – Nationalisation of banking institutions.

Different kinds of Accounts: - Joint accounts, minor’s account, combination of accounts, the pass book and its legal position. - Garnishee orders, pledges, guarantees, documents of title to goods, mortgages. - Nature and incidents of banker’s lien, termination of lien, waiver of lien.

General principles of negotiable instruments with reference to bills of exchange, cheque and promissory notes. - Special incidents of banker and customer relationship – Valuables for safe custody – Banker’s commercial credits – Payment of different types of cheques – Collecting banker and paying banker – special protection against forgery. - Statutory control and relation of banking business in India the position of the Reserve Bank. Powers of the Reserve Bank to control banking operations in India.
Prescribed Readings: (With amendments)
1. Chorley – Law of Banking
2. Paget - Law and Banking
3. Tannan - Law of Practice of Banking in India
4. Bhashyam and Adiga - Law of Negotiable Instruments

Statutes: (with amendments)
Banking Regulation Act, 1949.
Reserve Bank of India Act, 1949
The Banking companies (Acquisition and Transfer of undertakings) Act, 1970.

Paper – II

LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAW – I
(TRADE UNIONS AND INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES)
1 History of trade union movement - trade unions and Indian Constitution - definition of trade union.
2 Registration of trade unions - powers and functions of Registrar of Trade Union - cancellation of registration.
3 Objects of trade unions - funds of trade unions – general and political - trade union immunities –
   nature and scope.
4 Industry, industrial dispute and workman - meaning and definition - dispute resolution methods
   and authorities - powers and functions - governmental controls.
7. Standing Orders.

Statutory Materials: (With amendments)
1. Trade Unions Act, 1926.
2. Industrial Dispute Act, 1947.

Prescribed Readings: (With amendments)
1 Malhotra, Law of Industrial Disputes.
2 Indian Law Institute, Labour Law and Labour Relations.
3 K.D. Srivastava, Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.
5 H.L. Kumar, Misconducts, Charge Sheets and Enquiries.
6 P.R. Bagri – Law of Industrial Disputes
7 O.P. Malhothra – Labour Law
8 Labour Law and Labour Relations – Indian Law Institute
9 V.V. Giri – Labour problems in Indian Industry
10 H.K. Saharay – Labour and Social Laws
11 Mishra – Labour and Industrial Laws


Board of Directors : - Their positions, powers, duties, appointment, qualifications, disqualifications, vacations of office, removal remuneration liabilities, etc. Managing Director, his position, remuneration appointment etc. Government
Directors, when appointed – Their role Managers and Secretaries – Their position and duties – Majority rule and minority protection.- (Rule in Foss v. Harbottle and Common Law exceptions) - Statutory remedies against oppression and Mis management: - Power of the court under SS. 397-407. - Power of the Central Government under SS. 408-409 - Investigation into the affairs of the company and appointment of Inspectors. - Powers of the Central Government to remove managerial personnel. - Other circumstances where the Central Government / Court can interfere in the internal management of Company – Compromises, arrangements and reconstruction Chapter V, Part VI.

Winding up: - Types of winding up - Winding up by court - Grounds: who can apply? Commencement and consequences of winding up order ; Procedure of winding up by court – Powers of the liquidator, committee of Inspection, Public Examination: Dissolution. - Voluntary winding up: - Members voluntary winding up – Creditor’s voluntary winding up. Declaration of solvency; Powers of Liquidator. - Winding up subject to supervision of Court conduct of winding up – Contributories – Payment of liabilities – Preferential payments – proceeding against delinquent officers. - Winding up of an unregistered company. - Relevant provisions from MRTP Act.

Prescribed Readings: (With amendments)

1. Lectures on Company Law : Shah
   (Wadhwa and Co.)
3. Company Law : Avtar Singh
4. MRTP Act

Paper – IV

PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

Outline of the course: Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers and Bar-Bench Relations

This course will be taught in association with practising lawyers on the basis of the following materials.

(i) Mr.Krishnamurthy Iyer’s book on “Advocacy”
(ii) The Contempt Law and Practice
(iii) The Bar Council Code of Ethics
(v) 50 selected opinions of the Disciplinary Committees of Bar Council and 10 major judgments of the Supreme Court on the subject.
(vi) Other reading materials as may be prescribed by the University

Assessment in this paper shall consist of the following:
d. Internal viva voce to test the students knowledge in this paper – 20 marks

**Ninth Semester**

**Paper – I**

**PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW**

1. The nature and scope of private International Law
   Fundamental concepts of Private International Law-Classification-Domicile Public Policy-
   Renvoi-The authority of personal laws in Indian Courts.
2. Jurisdiction of Court in cases involving foreign elements.
3. Principles of Indian Private International Law relating to the following matters:
   - Persons-status and capacity-corporations - Family - Validity and effects of marriage - Divorce Legitimacy -Adoption-Guardianship.
   - Contracts - Formation, interpretation, illegality and discharge. - Torts - Proper law -Modern trends. - Property-Transfer, succession (Movables & immovables) - Administration of estates.
4. Procedure and evidence-Proof of foreign law-Recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments and decrees.
   (On matters not covered by Indian Statutes and decisions reference should be made to the English and American Law)

**Prescribed Readings:**
1. Cheshire-Private International Law
2. Prof.K.Sreekantan-Private International Law
3. Paras Divan-Private International Law

**Paper – II**

**ENVIRONMENTAL LAW**

Concept of Environmental Protection - Sources, Causes and effects of Environmental pollution Classification of different types of pollution. - Air Pollution and Noise Pollution - Water Pollution – Marine Pollution - Land Pollution - General Powers of the Central Government. Scope of Art 32 and 226 of the constitution in environmental matters. –

   Environmental Protection under the Constitution. - Right to Clean Environment.

Air (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act, 1981. - Penalties and procedure.

Prescribed Readings: (With amendments)
1. Kailas Thakur-Environmental Protection law and Policy in India.
2. Dr.H.Mahaeswaraswamy-Law relating to Environmental Pollution and protection.
5. Environmental Law in India (Eastern Book company)-Dr.Leela Krishnan.

Paper – III

LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAW – II
(SOCIAL SECURITIES LAW)

3. Employer's liability to pay compensation-nature and extent. Notional extension of time and place of employment- powers of Workmen’s Compensation Commissioners.
4. Responsibility for payment of wages-Fixation of wage periods-Deduction & fines-Authorities & adjudication of claim. Fixation & revision of minimum wages-Powers of appropriate government advisory committee and Board- payment of minimum wages.
Prescribed Readings: (With amendments)

2. Victor George, *Social Security and Society*.
8. P.R. Bagri – Law of Industrial Disputes
9. O.P. Malhotra – Labour Law
10. Labour Law and Labour Relations – Indian Law Institute
11. V.V. Giri – Labour problems in Indian Industry
12. H.K. Saharay – Labour and Social Laws
13. Mishra – Labour and Industrial Laws

Statutory materials (With amendments)

4. The Payment of wages Act, 1936.

Paper – IV

**ALTERNATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION**

Outline of the course:

(i) Negotiation skills to be learned with simulated programme
(ii) Conciliation skills
(iii) Arbitration Law and Practice including International Arbitration and Arbitration Rules.

The course is required to be conducted by senior legal practitioners through simulation and case studies. Evaluation may also be conducted in practical exercises at least for a significant part of evaluation.
Assessment in this paper shall consist of the following:

a. Written test – 40 marks
b. Lok adalath – 25 marks

Students shall take part in at least one Lok Adalat organized by the State Legal Service Authority, voluntary agencies or the University/College Legal Aid Clinics. The students shall study the cases, meet the parties and motivate them to attend the Lok Adalat and to agree to a mediated settlement of the dispute.

   a. Negotiation and Conciliation – 25 marks
   This shall be done by simulation exercise on the basis of hypothetical problems. The performance of teams consisting of three students [two lawyers and one client] shall be recorded and assessed.

   e. Internal viva voce to test the students knowledge in this paper – 10 marks

Tenth Semester

Paper – I

TRADE IN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY


Trade Mark: - What is Trade Mark? - Forms of protecting Trade Mark and Goodwill Certification of Trade Marks - Property in Trade Mark and Registration - Licensing of trade mark and registered users - Different terms of protecting trade marks and Goodwill passing off - Service marks - Infringement, Threat and Tradelabel - Assignment and Transmission - Deceptive Similarities

Copyright: - Definition of copyright - Object of copyright, Nature of Copyright - Subject matter of Copyright - Rights conferred by copyright - Assignment, Transmission and relinquishment of copyright - Infringement of Copyright - Remedies against infringement of Copyright - Copyright Office, Copyright Board, - Registration of Copyright & Appeal - Copyright societies - Rights of Broadcasting Organisation & Performers - Copyright and International Law

Industrial Designs: - Subject matter of Designs - Novelty and originality, Registration of designs - Registration of design and Rights thereof - Infringement of
copyright in a design - Civil remedies against piracy and defences - Suit for injunction and recovery damages


Prescribed Readings: (With amendments)

1. Copyright of Trade Mark and GATT. Taxman.
   (i) Concept of environmental protection.
   (ii) Sources, causes and effects of environmental pollution-classification of different types of pollutions.
      (a) Air Pollution and Noise.

Paper – II

Criminology and Penology

1. Nature and Scope of Criminology:
   Inter relation between Criminology, Penology and Criminal Law
   Criminal Law and its nature and elements –
   Concept of Crime – Intention and Motive
   Importance of Criminology
2. Schools of Criminology:
   Pre – classical School of Criminology
   Classical School
   Positive School
Clinical School of Criminology
Sociological School of Criminology
The New Criminology

3. Causation of Crime:
   Mc. Maughten Rule
   Insanity Under Indian Criminal Law
   Bio-Physical Factors and Criminality
   Preud’s theory of Criminal Jurisprudence
   Conflict Theory of Crime

4. Sociological Theory of Crime:
   Multiple factor approach to crime causation
   Mobility, Culture, Conflict, Family background
   Political ideology, religion and crime influence of media, economic condition.

5. Temptative Theory of Crime:
   Crime as a product of social disorganization –
   Socio Cultural Pattern and Criminal Behaviour

6. Organised Crimes:
   Main characteristics of Organised crime

7. White collar crime:
   Definition
   Contributing Factors
   White Collar Crime in India
   Whiter Collar Crime in Professions

8. Alcoholism, Drug Addition and Crime:
   Main causes of Drug Addiction
   Classification of Indian Law

**Penology**

Theories of Punishment
Essential of an ideal Penal System
Penal Policy in India

9. Capital Punishment:
   Capital Punishment
   Should Euthenasia be legalised

10. Police System:
    Development of Police Organisation
    Legal function of Police
    Women Police
    Criminal Law Court

11. Lok Adalat:
    Legal Services Authority Act 1987
    Object of Criminal Trial
    Function of Criminal Law Court

12. Prison Administration:
Prison Discipline, Prison Labour
Jail Reform Committees – Prison Reform
Problem of under – trial prisoners
Bar against Handcuffing
Solitary confinement
Custodial Torture in prisons

13. Probation of Offenders:
   Probation of Offenders Act, 1958

Prescribed Readings:
1. Prof. H.V. Paranjapa – Criminology and Penology
2. Ahmad Siddique – Criminology and Penology.

Or

**Women and the Law**

1. Status of Women in Indian Society:
   Rights of the women under the Constitution-Women
   Reservations in Election Local Bodies – Directive
   Principles and Women – Right to Women to Economic Development.
2. Personal Laws and Gender Justice – Uniform Civil Code
3. Women and Criminal Law:
   Offences relating to Marriage
   Cruelty by husband or his relatives for dowry
   Outranging the modesty of women – Police Atrocities
   Custodial Rape – Sexual harassment
   Legislation on Criminal Traffic
4. Prevention of Immoral Traffic and Women:
   Rehabilitative and Remedial Provisions
5. Law relating to Dowry Prohibition:
   Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
   Dowry death and dowry suicide
6. Women and Industrial Law:
   Equal Remuneration for Men and Women
   Welfare and Safety of Women in Industrial law
7. Women and Special Laws:
   Women’s Commission
   Family Court Act
   Indecent Representation of Women (Act)

Prescribed Readings:
G.B. Reddy - Women and the Law

Relevant Provisions of the Constitution (with amendments)

- Hindu Marriage Ac, 1955
- Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956
- Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
- Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
- Family Court Act, 1984
- National Commission for Women Act, 1990
- Protection of Human Rights Act
- Muslim Women’s (Right on Protection of Divorce) Act, 1986

Paper – III

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

Nature-origin and basic of International Law-Various theories and schools. - Sources of International Law. Traditional and modern. - Relationship between International Law and Municipal Law-Theories- Practice in US, UK and India.

Subjects of International Law, States-Non-States entities-International Organizations and private individuals. - Recognition-Theory and practice-kinds of-effects. - State territorial sovereignty and other lesser territorial rights. - Rights and duties of States.


Prescribed Readings:
1. Oppenheim-International Law
2. Starke-International Law
3. Paras Divan-Human Rights and Law Universal and Indian
4. Kapoor-International Law
5. Tandon-International Law
9. D.J. Harris-Cases and Materials on International Law
10. Michael A Kehurst -A Modern Introduction to International Law
11. Malcolm N.Shaw-International Law

Paper – IV

MOOT COURT EXERCISE, OBSERVANCE OF TRIAL, INTERVIEWING TECHNIQUES AND PRE-TRIAL PREPARATIONS

This paper may have three components of 30 marks each and a internal viva voce for 10 marks.

(a) Moot Court (30marks) - Every student may be required to do at least three moot courts in a year with 10 marks for each. The moot court work will be on assigned problem and it will be evaluated for 5 marks for written submissions and 5 marks for oral advocacy. The evaluation shall be done by a panel of two teachers nominated by the Principal. Every student shall secure a minimum of at least 75% attendance for the Moot Court.

If a student fails to participate in the Moot Court due to unavoidable circumstances he may be permitted to appear for the examination. But his results will be published only after satisfying the requirement regarding Moot Court in the following academic year.

(b) Observance of Trial in two cases, one civil and one criminal (30 marks).

Students may be required to attend two trials in the final year of LL.B. studies. They will maintain a record and enter the various steps observed during their attendance on different days in the court assignment. This scheme will carry 30 marks.

(c) Interviewing techniques and Pre-trial preparations (30 marks):

Each student will observe two interviewing sessions of clients at the Lawyer’s Office/Legal Aid Office and record the proceedings in a diary, which will carry 15 marks. Each student will further observe the preparation of documents and court papers by the Advocate and the procedure for the filing of the suit/petition. This will be recorded in the diary, which will carry 15 marks.

(d) The fourth component of this paper will be internal viva voce examination on all the above three aspects. This will carry 10 marks.