FIVE YEAR INTEGRATED BA LL.B
(2018-19 ONWARDS)
KERALA UNIVERSITY

REGULATION, SCHEME, SYLLABUS AND
MODEL QUESTION PAPER

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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 2018 -2019.

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 17 papers in BA and 39 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
No candidate shall be admitted to the course unless he has passed the Higher Secondary Examination of the Government of Kerala or any other examination recognized as equivalent thereto by this University with not less than 45% marks for general category, 42% for OBC and 40% marks for SC and ST.

5. Attendance and Progress
No candidate shall be permitted to register for the end semester examination 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 V in Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth semesters shall be evaluated internally. Internal Viva –voce shall be conducted by the board of examiners constituted by the Principal from among Senior Teachers.

(c) Paper III in the Ninth 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 practised either in action or in dispute resolution or in management.

Provided that internship in any year cannot be for a continuous period of more than Four weeks and all students shall at least gone through once in the entire academic period with Trial and Appellate Advocates.

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

(e) course Viva-voce examination after the Tenth semester examination shall be conducted by a Board of Examiners constituted by the University. At the time of viva-voce examination the candidates should bring all records of practical/clinical papers and internship diary.

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

(i) Attendance - 5 Marks (2.5 Marks above 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:
  • 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 - 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 material 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. In the whole course students will be given the benefit of 2 condonations and two detention. A subsequent detention will be automatically treated as course out.

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. Internship for the prescribed duration as mentioned in the Bar Council of India Legal Education Rules 2008 is mandatory.

c) A Candidate who fails in Paper V of Seventh or Eighth or Ninth or Tenth semester shall appear in that paper in the next academic year without obtaining readmission.

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 written examination marks.

f) Classification is as shown below:
   Distinction - 80% and above
   First Class - 60% and above, but below 80%, "A pass with 1st Class can also be given to any candidate if he passed the whole examination with 60% and above but below 80% along with immediate junior batch and not thereafter".
   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 10+4 semesters and not thereafter.

9. Publication of Results
The results of the Tenth semester examination shall be published only after the candidate has passed all the previous semester examinations.

10. Award of BA. LL.B Degree
A candidate who successfully completes all Ten semesters shall be eligible for the award of BA.LLB 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 supersedes the existing regulations relating to LL.B Five year course. Provided, that students already got admitted during previous academic years shall continue to be governed by the Regulations concerned till they complete the course.

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<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of paper</th>
<th>Duration of exam</th>
<th>Marks internal</th>
<th>Marks written</th>
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<td>Law of Land Rights (Optional) Or Law of Banking and Negotiable Instruments</td>
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<td>Trial Advocacy, Moot court and Client interviewing</td>
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SYLLABUS

Semester I

Paper I - LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, AND WRITING

No of Instructional Hours: 5 per week

General Objectives

The general objective of the course is to make the students proficient communicators in English. It aims to develop in the learners the ability to understand English in a wide range of contexts. The main thrust is on understanding the nuances of listening, speaking, reading and writing English. The course is a step towards preparing the learners to face situations with confidence and to seek employment in the modern globalized world. As knowledge of English phonetics will help the students to listen and to speak English better, they would be given rudimentary training in English phonetics. It also enhances the student’s general standard of spoken English. The knowledge of the phonetic alphabets/symbols will help the students to refer to the dictionary for correct pronunciation. The course also aims to familiarize students with different modes of general and academic writing, to help them master writing techniques to meet academic and professional needs, to improve their reference skills, take notes, refer to and document data and materials and to sharpen their accuracy in writing.

COURSE OUTLINE

Module I - Listening

Introduction, definition of listening, listening vs. hearing, process of listening, problems students face in listening, sub-skills of listening, what is good listening? strategies of listening, barriers to listening, listening in the workplace, activities that help you to become better listeners.

Module II - Speaking

English, the lingua franca, varieties of English; Indian English, Received Pronunciation, Why phonetics? Organs of speech and speech mechanism; Classification of English sounds-vowels; consonants; IPA, RP symbols, transcription, some rules of pronunciation, Indian English and deviations from RP, Speaking as a skill; speaking on formal and informal occasions; how to perform a wide range of language functions such as greeting, thanking,
complaining, apologizing.

**Module III – Reading**

Introduction, The Reading Process, Reading and Meaning, Methods to Improve Reading, Strengthening Your Vocabulary, Understanding Graphics and Visual Aids, Previewing, Reading in Thought Groups, Avoiding the re-reading of the Same Phrases, Barriers to Reading, Skills for Speed Reading, Sub-skills of Reading, Skimming, Scanning, Extensive Reading, Intensive Reading, Reading E-mail, E-books, Blogs and Web pages

**Module IV - Writing**


**Course Material**

**Modules 1- 3**

Core Reading: English Language Skills for Communication Part I

**Module 4**

Core reading: *Writing Today* by Orient Blackswan

**For further Reading**


**Reference**
Paper II - MODERN ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND USAGE

No of Instructional Hours: 5 per week

AIMS

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

OBJECTIVES

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

⦁ have an appreciable understanding of English grammar.
⦁ produce grammatically and idiomatically correct spoken and written discourse.
⦁ spot language errors and correct them.

COURSE CONTENTS

Module 1:

⦁ Modern English grammar - what and why and how of grammar - grammar of spoken and written language

⦁ Sentence as a self-contained unit - various types of sentence - simple - compound - complex - declarative - interrogative - imperative - exclamation.

⦁ 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 - Active to Passive and vice versa - Direct to Indirect and vice versa - Degrees of Comparison, one form to the other.

- Phrases - various types of phrases - noun, verb, adjectival and prepositional phrases.
- Words - parts of speech - nouns - pronouns - adjectives verbs - adverbs - prepositions - conjunctions - determinatives.

Module 2:

- Nouns - different types - countable and uncountable - collective - mass - case - number - gender.
- 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:

- Legal terms

COURSE MATERIAL

Modules 1-3

Core Reading: *Concise English Grammar* by Prof. V. K. Moothathu. OUP, 2012.

Further Reading:


**Module 4:**


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.

**PAPER – III : Political Theory and Political Thought**

a) Approaches to the study of politics: Traditional, Behavioural, Post Behavioural.

b) Inter-disciplinary approaches in Politics: Political Sociology, Political Economy-Geo-Politics.

(a) State : Elements of the State-Origin of State (Evolutionary theory), Sovereignty, Monism and
(b) Concepts: Liberty-Equality-Justice

(c) Classical Political Thinkers:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Thinker</th>
<th>Contributions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plato</td>
<td>Theory of Justice-Education-Communism Philosopher King-Ideal State</td>
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<td>Aristotle</td>
<td>Theory of State, Classification of Constitutions, slavery, revolutions</td>
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<td>Kautilya</td>
<td>State craft, foreign policy</td>
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<td>Modern Thinkers</td>
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<td>Machiavelli</td>
<td>Human Nature, Religion</td>
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<td>Hobbes</td>
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<td>Locke</td>
<td>Social contract theory: Limited Government</td>
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<td>Rousseau</td>
<td>Social contract theory General Will</td>
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<td>(b) Idealist Thinkers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hegel</td>
<td>State, dialectics</td>
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<tr>
<td>T.H. Green</td>
<td>State, Rights, Political Obligation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bentham</td>
<td>Utilitarianism</td>
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<td>Mill</td>
<td>Liberty, individualism, Representative Government.</td>
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<td>(a) Marxian Thought</td>
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<td>Basic principles</td>
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<td>Idea of Party, Theory of Imperialism</td>
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<td>(b) Modern Indian Political Thought</td>
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<td>Gandhian thought</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Moral Ideas, Ahimsa/ Non-violence, Gramaswaraj, Sathyagraha</td>
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<td>M.N. Roy</td>
<td>Radical Humanism</td>
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<td>B.R. Ambedkar</td>
<td>Social and political ideas, Crusade against Castism</td>
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<td>Sree NarayanaGuru</td>
<td>Sanathana Dharma, Humanist</td>
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<td>Sri Chattampi Swamikal</td>
<td>Theory of Identity</td>
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Reading Lists
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Amal Reyand Mohit Bhattacharya</td>
<td>Political theory :Institution and Ideas (The World Press Private Limited, Calcutta, 1988)</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>N.P. Barry</td>
<td>An Introduction to Modern Political theory</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>C.B. Macpherson</td>
<td>Life and Times of Liberal Democracy</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>D.D. Raphel</td>
<td>Problems of Political Philosophy</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>S.P. Varma</td>
<td>Modern Political Theory:</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>W. Ebenstein</td>
<td>Great Political Thinkers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>A. Giddens</td>
<td>Capitalism and Modern Social Theory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>C.B. Macpherson</td>
<td>The Political Theory of Possessive individualism</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>L. Straluss and J. Cropsey, eds</td>
<td>A History of Political Philosophy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>S. Wolin</td>
<td>Politics and Vision (Boston, 1960)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>V.R. Mehta</td>
<td>Ideology, Modernization and Politics in India</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Alan Swingewood</td>
<td>Marx and Modern Social Theory</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>T. Pantham and K.L. Deutsch, eds</td>
<td>Political Thought in Modern India</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Bhikhu Parekh</td>
<td>Gandhi’s Political Philosophy</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>N. Winthrop</td>
<td>Liberal democratic Theory and its Critics,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>A.D. Smith</td>
<td>Theories and Nationalism</td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>W.T. Bluhm</td>
<td>Theories of the Political System (London, 1971).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>I. Berlin</td>
<td>Four Essays on Liberty.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Paper IV : Introduction to Legal and Juristic Studies

Objective: Familiarize nature of law – Equity, Justice and Good conscience – Inculcate the method of study of law and juristic elements – Cultivate the ability and aptitude to appreciate legal process – Assimilation of socio-political economic and cultural aspects of life and knowledge into legal science studies and juristic education – Impart capability to serve as a professional in justice administration.

Unit I – Meaning, Definition, Evolution and applications of law in society – Inter relations of law with other branches of studies
Unit II – Legal system and legal process – Sources of law – Branches of law, Institutions of law – Correlation of law and justice – Types of justice – Theories of justice

Unit III – Legal Materials – Statutes, Rules, Ordinances, Orders, Schedules etc. – Use of internal and external aids of the study of law and justice

Unit IV – Different institutions and methods for justice administration – Scope and relevance of law, justice, equity and good conscience

Unit V – Role of state and society in the enforcement of law and administration of justice

Suggested Readings

1. The Concept of Law : Hart
2. Law in Modern Society : Atiyah P. S
3. Learning the Law : Glanville Williams
4. Law and Social Change : Gandhi J. S
5. Modern Constitution : Wheare K. C
6. Law and Society in Modern India : Marc Galanter
7. Law and Changing Society : Manju Saxena and Harish Chandran
8. Law and Social Change : Dr. S. N. Singh
9. Land and Constitution in India : Merillat HCL
10. A Hand Book on Legal Language and Legal Writing : A. Suhruth Kumar

Paper – V : Legal and Constitutional History of India

Objective: History is an inescapable subject as it studies the past and the legacies of the past in the present. Far from being a dead subject, it connects things through time and encourages its students to take a long view of such connections. Constitution of India, just like that of the other countries is the fundamental document and the basic law that determines the past, present and future of the nation as it lays down the basic structure under which its people are to be governed, the organs governing them and rights guaranteed to them. In order to understand what our Constitution really implies and what the draftsmen of our constitution really aims students to learn the way through which our constitution emerged, the path through which it developed and the efforts through which it developed and the efforts through which it nurtured. Study of Constitution of India is not complete without studying the Legal and Constitutional History of India as without basement or foundation no building can be erected and even if does so the building will collapse soon.

Unit I – Legal justice system prevailed in ancient India under Hindu rulers – Importance of legal concepts and text books – Smritis, Srutis, Commentaries, Dharmastrhas, Dharmastruts etc. – Development of legal and judicial justice system in the Medieval India under Hindu and Muslim Rulers, Advent of foreigners
into our country.


**Unit IV** – Framing of Constitution of India – Govt. of India Act, 1935 – First step towards Constitution of India – Cripps Mission, Simla Conference and Cabinet Mission – Formation of Constituent Assembly and steps taken by them in drafting Indian Constitution – India after Independence and adoption of Constitution of India – Salient features of Indian Constitution 3.

**Unit V** – Development of law in India after independence – Contribution of Law Commission in the development of law in independent India – System of law reporting – Past and present – significance of legal education in India.

**Suggested Readings**
1. Outlines of Indian Legal and Constitutional History : M. P Jain
2. Legal and Constitutional History of India Vol I & II : Rama Jois
3. Landmarks in Indian Legal and Constitutional History : V. D. Kulshreshtha
4. 81st Law Commission Report
5. Culture and Civilization of India : Kosambi D. D
6. History of Freedom Movement in India : Roy Choudhary S. C

**Paper – VI : Legal Method, Legal Language and Legal Writing**

**Objectives:** Inculcate the significance of language proficiency in legal profession – Realise the relevance on clarity of language for interpretation and construction of law – Avoid vagueness and ambiguity in the use of language – Familiarize the language used in legislative, executive and judicial process – Assimilate the
techniques of legal writing and expressions.

**Unit I** – General language and legal language, A correlative exposure – With a legal vocabulary – Use of legal terms, words, phrases and Idioms.

**Unit II** – Legal terminologies and usages – Literal and legal sense and utility – Language lab exercises – Use of Dictionary and Legal Lexicons – Sources of legal materials – Primary and secondary sources.

**Unit III** – Maxims, Doctrines and principles of Law and their connotations and implications.

**Unit IV** – Method of legal learning and writing – Illustrative methods – Law library and virtual library – Using of law library – Understanding of legal writing, abbreviations, Foot & Head notes, Abstracts,Synopsis, Case comments, Judgments, Reports.

**Unit V** – Skill upgradation in language capacity through assimilation of legislative, executive and judicial pretexts – Listening, learning, writing and communication skill.

**Unit VI** – Translation from Malayalam to English and English to Malayalam


**Suggested Readings**

1. Learning the Laws : Glanville Williams
3. Learning Legal Rules : James A. Holland and Juline S. Webb
4. Language and Law : Glanville Williams
5. A Hand Book on Legal Language and Legal Writing : A. Suhruth Kumar
7. Legislative Drafting : U. C. Thornton
8. Language of Law : Peter Goodrich
9. Legal Language and Legal Writing, General English : S. C. Thripathi
10. Legal Language and Legal Writing, General English : B. M. Gandhi
11. Black's Law Dictionary :
12. Legal Language : M. B. Sridharan
SEMESTER II

Paper I - POETRY

No of Instructional Hours: 5 per week

AIMS

⦁ To sensitize students to the language, forms and types of poetry.

⦁ To make them aware of the diverse poetic devices and strategies.

⦁ To help them read, analyse and appreciate poetry.

⦁ To enhance the level of literary and aesthetic experience and to help them respond creatively.

OBJECTIVES

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

⦁ identify the various forms and types of poetry

⦁ explain the diverse poetic devices and strategies employed by poets.

⦁ read, analyse and appreciate poetry critically.

⦁ respond critically and creatively to the world around.

COURSE OUTLINE

Module 1:

⦁ Subjective and Objective Poetry

⦁ Types of Poetry: Lyric, Ode, Sonnet, Elegy, Ballad, Epic, Mock Epic, Dramatic Monologue, Haiku.

⦁ Poetic devices: alliteration, assonance, simile, metaphor, image, symbol, rhythm, rhyme.

Module 2:

⦁ Representative poetry from British literature.
Module 3:

⦁ Representative poetry from American, Irish, German, Russian, Australian and Indian literatures.

Module 4:

⦁ Comprehensive questions on an unseen poem from core reading text.

COURSE MATERIAL

Module 1:

Core reading: Chapter 1 from A Concise Companion to Literary Forms. Emerald, 2013.

Reference

⦁ Abrams, M.H. A Glossary of Literary Terms (Rev. ed.)

Reading List


Modules 2:

⦁ William Shakespeare - Sonnet 18 (Shall I compare Thee to a Summer’s Day)

⦁ John Donne - A Valediction Forbidding Mourning

⦁ Thomas Gray - Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard

⦁ Samuel Taylor Coleridge - Kubla Khan

⦁ Robert Browning – Porphyria’s Lover

⦁ Siegfried Sassoon - A Subaltern


Module 3:
- Robert Frost - The Road Not Taken
- Bertolt Brecht - General, Your Tank
- Louis Macneice - Prayer Before Birth
- Peter Porter - A Consumer’s Report
- Kamala Das - An Introduction

**Core reading:** Aeolian Harp: An Anthology of Poetry in English. Scientific International Pvt. Ltd, 2013.

**Module 4:**

**Core reading:** Aeolian Harp: An Anthology of Poetry in English. Scientific International Pvt. Ltd, 2013.

**Reference:**


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**Paper II - WRITINGS ON CONTEMPORARY ISSUES**

No of Instructional Hours: 5 per week

**AIMS**

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

**OBJECTIVES**

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

- have an overall understanding of some of the major issues in the contemporary world.
- respond empathetically to the issues of the society.
- read literary texts critically.
COURSE OUTLINE

Human Rights

⦁ Grim Realities, hopeful Hues - V.R Krishna Iyer
⦁ Poverty is the Greatest Threat - N.R Madhava Menon
⦁ The Little Black Boy - William Blake

Globalization

⦁ Going Local; the Economics of Happiness - Helene Norberg-Hodge
⦁ Towards sustainable and Beneficial co-existence - Christabel P.J
⦁ Freedom - Balachandran Chullikkad

Gender

⦁ Violence Against women - Gail Omvedt
⦁ The Goddess of Revenge - Lalithambika Antharjanam
⦁ Nani - Kamala Das

Intoxicants/Drug Abuse

⦁ The Bane of Alcoholism - Dr. Adithi. N
⦁ The Substance Use Disorders in Children and Adolescents - Dr. Ajeesh.P.K
⦁ The Alcoholic at the Dawn - Jeet Thayil

COURSE MATERIAL


PAPER – III

Modern Economic Theory and Law

(b) Inter-relation between Economics and Law – Approach of Law and Economics in Social Welfare.
⦁ (a) Concept of Utility – Cardinal and Ordinal approaches of utility- meaning of

(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.

- Pricing under different Market conditions- Perfect competition, Monopoly, Monopolistic competition and Oligopoly.
- 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.


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

Reading Lists.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Author/Title</th>
<th>Publisher/Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Rayan W.J.L (1962)</td>
<td>Price Theory, Macmillan</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Dorfman. R</td>
<td>Prices and Markets</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Pindyek</td>
<td>Micro Economics, Pearson</td>
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<td>Dwivedi</td>
<td>Micro Economics, theory and application, Pearson</td>
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<td>Thirwall</td>
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<td>S.B.Gupa (1994)</td>
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<td>Micro Economics, ELBS, London</td>
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<td>Micro Economics, Theories and Policies, Pearson</td>
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<td>Micro Economics, Pearson</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Salvatro</td>
<td>Micro Economics, Theory.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Paper – IV : Jurisprudence and Legal Theory

**Objective:** Develop the knowledge on scientific study of law – Introduce theoretical aspects of law and judicial functions – Assimilate awareness on different schools of jurisprudence and their critical evolution – Improvise the competence of student lawyers in different concepts and elements of law and justice.


**Unit II** - Legalism and formalism – Law as a normative science – Theories of jurisprudence – Essentials for practice of jurisprudential theories and critical analysis of such theories – Indian theories and schools on jurisprudence.


**Unit IV** - Concept of Law – Personality, property, ownership, possession, title, and contract – along with their theoretical and practical aspects.

**Unit V** - Legal science and juristic science – Study of law with an objective to justice administration – Merits and demerits of legal justice – Scope of social will over judicial legacy – Role of legal professional in the society – Functions of law in a welfare, democratic, republic state – Rational appreciation on the jurisprudential studies.

**Suggested Readings**

- Friedman, Legal Theory (5th Edn. Chapter 1,3,5,7 to 14,19,20 Columbia, University Press)
- Salmond, Jurisprudence (Sweet and Maxwell, 1966)
- Paton, Jurisprudence.
- Dias, Jurisprudence (Aditya Books, 1985)
- Lloyd, Introduction to jurisprudence (Sweet and Maxwell, 1994)

**Objective:** Inculcate the relevance and elements of Constitution – sensitize on the nature, scope and characteristics of Constitution – Basic structure and function of Constitution as Rule of Law, Generate knowledge on the key, core, soul of the Constitution such as rights, directives and duties.

**Unit I – Nature of the Constitution – Salient features of the Constitution – Historical background – Constitutional principles and doctrines Preamble – Significance and objectives – Preamble and interpretation of the Constitution.**

**Territory and Citizenship**

**Unit II – Fundamental Rights to Equality, Freedom and Right against Exploitation**


Protection in Respect of Conviction for Offences (Art 20) – Protection against expost facto laws, double jeopardy and self-incrimination – Collection of evidence through scientific methods


Cultural and Educational Rights (Art 29-30) - Rights of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions – Government’s power to regulate minority run educational institutions – Reservation – Minority Commission.

Saving of Certain Laws (Art 31A-31C) – Saving of laws providing acquisition of estates – Validation of certain Acts and Regulations

Right to Property (Art. 300A) – Concept of eminent domain – Public purpose – Law – Compensation – 44th Amendment Act and Right to Property.


Unit V – Fundamental Duties (Art 51A) – Source – Need for fundamental duties – Enforcement – as an aid to interpret constitutional provisions Constitutional Authorities – Attorney General, Advocate General, Central & State Election Commission, Comptroller & Auditor General, Public Service Commission,
Administrative Tribunal – Division of subjects and other constitutional rights and protection.

**Suggested Readings**

1. Constitutional Law of India : M. P. Jain
5. Law of Indian Constitution : P. S. Achuthan Pillai
6. Working a Democratic Constitution : Austin. G
7. Constitutional Questions in India : Noorani

**Paper – VI : Interpretation and Construction of Statutes**

*(Interpretation of Statutes, Principles of Legislation and Legislative Drafting)*

**Objectives:** A statute is to be construed as per the intention of the maker. To ascertain the true intention of the maker, various rules for interpretation were formulated by jurists and courts. The objective of the course is to equip students with various rules of interpretation of statutes.

**Unit I – Principles of Legislation**

Law making – the legislature, executive and judiciary – Principles of utility – Relevance of John Rawls and Robert Nozick – Individual interest to community interest – Operation of these principles upon legislation – Distinction between morals and legislation.

**Unit II – Legislative Drafting**

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


**Unit IV – Rules of statutory interpretation and presumptions in statutory interpretation**

Primary Rules: Literal rule, Golden rule, Mischief rule (rule in Heydon’s case), rule of harmonious construction – Secondary rules: Noscitur a sociis, Ejusdem gerneris, Reddendo singula singulis – Presumptions: Validity of a statute, Statutes are territorial in operation, presumption as to jurisdiction, presumption against what is convenient or absurd, presumption against intending injustice, presumption against impairing obligations or permitting advantage from one's own wrong, prospective
operation of statutes.

**Unit V – Interpretation with reference to the subject matter and purpose**

Restrictive and beneficial construction – Interpretation of taxing statutes, penal statutes, welfare legislations, substantive and procedural statutes, directory and mandatory provisions, enabling statutes, codifying and consolidating statutes, statutes conferring rights, statutes conferring powers, statutes affecting the state, statutes affecting the jurisdiction of courts Interpretation of Constitution: Rule of harmonious construction – Doctrine of pith and substance, colourable legislation, ancillary powers, occupied field, residuary power, doctrine of repugnancy.

**Suggested Readings**

1. Maxwell and Interpretation of Statutes : P. St. J. Langan
2. Interpretation of Statutes : Vepa P. Sarathi
4. Theory of Legislation : Bentham
5. Legislation : Bakshi
7. Principles of Legislation and Legislative Drafting : Dr. Nirmal Khanthi Chakravarthi
9. Legislation and Interpretation : Swarup Jagadish
10. N. S. Bindra’s Interpretation of Statutes : K. Shanmukham
12. Constitution of India : M. P. Singh (Ed), V. N. Shukla
13. Introduction to Justice : R. Baxi
15. Spotlight on Constitutional Interpretation : P. K. Tripadhi
16. Interpretation of Statutes : M. P. Tandon

**SEMESTER III**

**Paper I - BASICS OF COMMUNICATION AND STUDY OF LANGUAGE**

No of Instructional Hours: 5 per week

**AIMS**

- To provide the students with an ability to build and enrich their communication skills
- To make them familiar with different types of communication and to understand the barriers to effective communication
• To engage students in meaningful communication through effective tasks

• To familiarise students with the origin, development and evolution of language and to help students to have a good theoretical understanding of various aspects of human language and to enable students to understand language as a tool for discourse and as a cultural medium.

OBJECTIVES

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

• identify the basic principles of communication and to analyse various types of communication

• to look at language analytically from pedagogical, linguistic and literary perspectives

• to identify the discourse and cultural significance of language.

• to identify the prominent methods and models of communication

COURSE OUTLINE

Module 1:

• Communication-Definition-Meaning-Elements-Basics of communication-the seven C’s of communication-Completeness, Conciseness, Consideration, Concreteness, Clarity, Courtesy and Correctness

• Barriers to communication-sender-centric; receiver centric and organizational-socio-cultural- information overload- overcoming communication barriers.

Module 2:

• Characteristics of human language- various theories about the origin of language-Diachronic and synchronic study of language, the rise of standard English- Contribution of major writers to the English Language- Chaucer, Spencer, Shakespeare, Milton- the impact of the Bible translations on the English Language.

Module 3:

• Word formation and growth of vocabulary; Semantics-changes of meaning-widening, restriction, amelioration, divergence of meaning.

Module 4:

• The evolution of English as a global Language. Some present day trends in the English language-slang-jargon- register, varieties of dialects-various ‘Englishes’.
COURSE MATERIAL

Module 1:


Module 2-4:


PAPER-II

Development, Environment and Indian Economy

• (a) Economic growth and Development-Meaning of Economic growth development, Factors affecting growth and development, Measurements 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 plan of pre and post globalization periods, Objectives and achieve five year plans (current five year plan).

(b) Agriculture and Industry-Trends in Agricultural production, determining agricultural production, Land Reforms in India, Trends of agricultural performance during post-reform period.
(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 investments India and WTO Current International Trade and Balance payments positions and policies.

Read List

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<th>Publisher/Location</th>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Center for Development Studies, 1977</td>
<td>Poverty Unemployment Development policy; A case study of selected issue with reference to Kerala, Orient Longman, Bombay</td>
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<td>Thirwall (1999)</td>
<td>Growth and Development</td>
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<td>Adelman, I (1961)</td>
<td>Theories of Economic Growth and Development Stauford</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>B. Higgins (1969)</td>
<td>Economic Development</td>
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<td>Kolstad. C.D</td>
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<td>Tietenber, G</td>
<td>Environmental and Natural Resource Economics</td>
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<td>Chakravarthy, S</td>
<td>Development Planning</td>
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<td>Ahlawalia, I.J and Ind Little (ed) 1999</td>
<td>Indian Economic Reforms and Development, Oxford University Press, New Delhi</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Government of India</td>
<td>Economic survey (Annual), New Delhi</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>State Planning Board, Economic Review (Annual), SPB, Thiruvananthapuram</td>
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**PAPER – III**

**COMPARATIVE POLITICS**

- (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 Constitutions of the Constitution 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, USA and India-Factors affecting voting
IV. Issues in Comparative Politics-Militarism, Terrorism, Religious Fundamentalism and Ethnicity.

Reading Lists.

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<td>1</td>
<td>S.N. Ray</td>
<td>Modern Comparative Politics (Prentice Hall, New Delhi, 1999)</td>
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<td>Roger Charleton</td>
<td>Comparative Governments</td>
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<td>Lawrence. C. Mayer</td>
<td>Redefining Comparative Politics (Sage, New Delhi, 1989)</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>H. Scarrow</td>
<td>Comparative Political Analysis: An Introduction (New York, Har)</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>J.C. Johari</td>
<td>Comparative Political Theory: New Dimensions Basic Concepts and Major Trends (Sterling, Delhi, 1987)</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Deol</td>
<td>Comparative Government and Politics</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Almond &amp; Coleman</td>
<td>The Politics of the Developing areas Princeton, New Jersey, 1960</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Sudaptakaviraj (Ed.)</td>
<td>Politics in India (OUP Calcutta, 1992)</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>G.K. Roberts</td>
<td>The Government of France Fifth Republic</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Paul G. Le</td>
<td>The Practice of Comparative Politics: A Reader (Longman New York, 1978)</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Ralph. D. Dahrendrof</td>
<td>Class and Class Conflict in Industrial Society (Stanford University, 1959)</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Roy C. Macridal</td>
<td>Comparative Government</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>K. John Wilson Lewis</td>
<td>Leadership in Communist China</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Harris Warden</td>
<td>China and Champion or Challenger (Groom Helm, London, 1986)</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>H. Eckstein &amp; D</td>
<td>Comparative Politics: A Reader (Free Press, London, 1963)</td>
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</table>
Paper – IV : Law of Constitution – II

**Objective:** Sensitize the student lawyers on Centre – State – Local Governance process envisaged under vertical and horizontal contours of the Constitution – Introduce Legislative, Executive and Judicial mechanism under the Constitution – Generate awareness on the election system – Inform on emergency, Amendment and other such Constitutional Provisions.

**Unit I** – Legislative, Executive – Judicial systems under the Constitution – Legislative Institutions – Executive Institutions and Judicial Institutions – along with their structure, constitution, Powers, functions and privileges (Art 52-78-79-122, 124-147, 153-167, 213-237, 105 & 194 etc.)


**Unit III** – Law of Election systems – Representation of People’s Act, Remedies on ElectionOffences (Art 324-329A).

**Unit IV** – Federalism – Centre – State – Local Relations – special purpose vehicles under the Constitution. NDC, NPC, NIC etc. Law of Constitutional amendment – Emergency provisions and law relating to certain classes of people (Art. 240 – 293, 330-342, 350-358, 368 etc.).


**Suggested Readings**
1. Constitutional Law of India : M. P. Jain
5. Law of Indian Constitution : P. S. Achuthan Pillai
6. Working a Democratic Constitution : Austin. G
7. Constitutional Questions in India : Noorani


Objective: This paper is designed to understand the meaning of crime, methods of controlling them and the basic principles of criminal law determining criminal liability and punishment.


Suggested Reading
1. Text Book of Criminal Law : Glanville Williams
2. The Indian Penal Code : Ratanlal Dhiraj Lal
3. Textbook on Indian Penal Code : K.D. Gaur
(Including Consumer Protection Act)

Objective: The syllabus is designed to study the nature, scope and foundations of tortuous liability. General definitions, remedies, discharge of Torts, capacity to sue or be sued in torts, liability of states for torts, joint and several tort feaser, Strict liability, absolute liability, vicarious liability and consumer protection laws.


Suggested Readings
1. Law of Torts : Salmond
2. Law of Torts : Winfield
3. Law of Torts : Prof. P. S. Achuthan Pillai
4. Law of Torts : R. K. Bangia
5. Law of Torts : Desai, Kumud
7. Law of Torts : Ratanlal & Dhirajlal
9. Law of Torts : B. M. Gandhi
10. Law of Torts : J. N. Pandey
11. Law of Torts : Ramaswamy Iyer
12. Law of Torts : M. N. Sukla
13. Law of Consumer Protection : Gurubar Singh
14. Law of Consumer Protection : D. N. Saraf
15. Consumer Protection in India : Agarwal V. K

Statutes
1. Consumer Protection Act, 1986
2. Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954
3. Food Security Act, 2013
4. Essential Commodities Act, 1955
5. Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006
6. Legal Metrology Act, 2009

SEMESTER IV

Paper I - DRAMA

No of Instructional Hours: 5 per week

AIMS

- To enhance the level of literary and aesthetic experience and to help them respond creatively
- To acquaint them with theatrical skills
• To make them aware of the diverse dramatic devices

Course Outline

Module I

• The Major Dramatic Genres: Tragedy, Comedy, and Tragi-Comedy.

• Types of comedy - Romantic Comedy, Comedy of Humours, Comedy of Manners/Restoration Comedy, Sentimental Comedy, farce, burlesque, black comedy.

• Types of Tragedy: Revenge Tragedy, Domestic Tragedy, Heroic Drama.

• Other forms: melodrama, masque, One-Act Plays, epic drama, absurdist drama, kitchen-sink drama

• Dramatic Devices - irony, soliloquy, aside, chorus.

Module 2: Shakespeare

Module 3: Modern Indian drama in English

Module 4: One Act Plays

COURSE MATERIAL

Module 1:


Module 2:

Core reading: Shakespeare. The Merchant of Venice. Act IV, Scene1.


Module 3:

Core reading: Silence the Court is in Session by Vijay Tendulkar

Module 4:


The following one act plays are prescribed:

• The Pie and the Tart: Hugh Chesterman
• Under Fire: Laurence Housman
• The Brink of Silence: Esther E. Galbraith
• The Dear Departed: Stanley Houghton

PAPER – II

Money, Banking, Public Finance and International Trade

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

• Development of commercial Banks in India, Balance sheet of Process of credit creation-Recent reforms in commercial banking -Nationalization 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:

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<td>R.S Sayers</td>
<td>: Modern Banking</td>
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<td>S.K. Basu</td>
<td>: A survey of Contemporary Banking Trends</td>
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<td>Decock</td>
<td>: Central Banking</td>
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<td>Reserve Bank of India</td>
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<td>Narasimhan Report</td>
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<td>Musgrave, R., and Musgrave, R.B</td>
<td>Public Finance Theory and Practice</td>
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<td>Mithani, D.M</td>
<td>Modern Public Finance</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Bhargava, R.N</td>
<td>The Timing and Working of Woman Finance in India</td>
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<td>Government of India</td>
<td>Economy Survey</td>
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<td>Browning</td>
<td>Public Finance and the Price Systems, Pearson</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Cnossen</td>
<td>Public Finance and public policy in New Century, Pearson</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Aggarwal, M.R (1979)</td>
<td>Regional Economic Corporation in South Asia, S. Chand and Co., NewDelhi</td>
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</table>
(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.

• 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


• Mechanisms for Controlling Inter-State Relations


• (a) International Organisations : World Community in Transition Evolution of International Organizations, United Nations Organisaiton. 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.

- Post-Cold War International Politics.


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<td>World Politics since 1945 London, 1982</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Claude Inis</td>
<td>Power and International Relations, New York, 1962</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Clauds, Inis</td>
<td>Swords into Plowshares, New York, 1964</td>
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<td>Deutsch, Kari</td>
<td>The Analysis of International Relations, Prentice Hall, 1967</td>
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<td>Dougherty James and Robert Pfalt Zgraft</td>
<td>Contending Theories of International Relations, Philadelphia, 1971</td>
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<td>Goodrich, Leland</td>
<td>The United Nations, New York, 1955</td>
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<td>Holsti, K.J</td>
<td>International Politics: A Framework for Analysis</td>
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<td>Knorr, Klaus and Games</td>
<td>Contending Approaches to Intern Rosenan Politics, Princeton, PUP 1969</td>
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<td>Padleford Norman and George Lincoln</td>
<td>The Dynamics of International New York, MacMillan, 1962</td>
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<td>Rosenau, James (Ed)</td>
<td>International Politics and Foreign Policy: A Reader in Research and Theory, New York Free Press</td>
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<td>Schuman, Frederick</td>
<td>International Politics, New York, McGraw Hill 1969</td>
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<td>Schwarzenberger, George</td>
<td>Power Politics: An introduction to the Study of International Relations and Postwar Planning, London, Jonathan Cape, 1941</td>
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<td>Thomas, Kenneth</td>
<td>Political Realism and the Crisis of World Politics, Princeton, PUP, 1960</td>
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<td>Theory of International Politics, Reding Addison Wesley, 1979</td>
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<td>Wright, Quincy</td>
<td>The Study of International Relations, New York, Appleton Century, 1955</td>
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<td>Zisgler, David</td>
<td>War, Peace and International Politics, Boston Little Brown, 1977</td>
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<td>Appandorai, A</td>
<td>Domestic Roots of India's Foreign Policy, Delhi, OUP, 1971</td>
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<td>Appandorai, A</td>
<td>Select Documents on India's Foreign Policy and Relations: 1947-72</td>
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<td>Appandorai and M.S Rajan</td>
<td>India's Foreign Policy and Relations, New Delhi, South Asian Publishers, 1985</td>
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<td>Bamboni, C.P</td>
<td>The Foreign Policy of India, New Delhi, Sterling Publishers, 1987</td>
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<td>Bandyopandhyaya J</td>
<td>The Making of India's Foreign Policy Bombay, Allied Publishers, 1989</td>
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<td>Benner, Jeffrey</td>
<td>Structure of Decision: New Delhi, South Asian Publishers, 1984</td>
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<td>The Security of South Asia</td>
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<td>Dutt, Srikant</td>
<td>India and the Third World-Altruism or Hegemony</td>
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<td>G.Gopa Kumar (Ed)</td>
<td>International Terrorism and Global Order in the 21st Century</td>
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<td>India and the Non-Aligned World: Search for a New Order</td>
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<td>India and the United States</td>
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<td>A Diplomatic History of Modern India and Surjit</td>
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<td>Mansingh, Surjith</td>
<td>India's Search for Power: Indira Gandhi’s Foreign Policy 1966-82</td>
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**Paper – IV : Law of Crimes – II**

**Objective:** This paper will focus on the study of substantive crimes under the Indian Penal Code so as to inculcate knowledge of different types of offences and penalty for
that.


Unit V – Of Defamation – Criminal intimidation – Insult – annoyance – Attempt to commit offences.

Suggested Reading

1. Textbook on Indian Penal Code : K.D. Gaur
2. The Indian Penal Code : Ratanlal Dhiraj Lal
4. PSA Pillai’s Criminal Law : K.I. Vibhuti
5. Text Book of Criminal Law : Glanville Williams
6. Penal Law of India : Dr. H.S. Gaur
7. Mayne’s Criminal law of India : John Dawson Mayne
8. Making of Modern Law : Gale
9. Bare Act of Indian Penal Code, 1860

Paper – V : Law of Torts – II
(Including M.V Act)

Objective: The syllabus is designed to study the specific torts, its nature and general principles etc. It also explains the specific torts like assault, battery, false imprisonment, deceit, negligent misstatement, nuisance, negligence, defamation, malicious prosecution and also covers compensatory reliefs available under Motor Vehicles Act.


Unit V – Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 – Liability under motor vehicle accidents – Nature and extent of Insurer's liability – Liability without fault – Permanent disability – Hit and run cases – Claims Tribunals – Award of the Claims Tribunal – Insurance of motor vehicle – Appeal against the award to High Court – Compensation under the constitution – PIL – Compensation under Cr.PC – Compensation under the Probation of Offenders Act.

Suggested Readings
1. Law of Torts : Salmond
2. Law of Torts : Winfield
3. Law of Torts : Prof. P. S. Achuthan Pillai
4. Law of Torts : R. K. Bangia
5. Law of Torts : Desai, Kumud
7. Law of Torts : Ratanlal & Dhirajlal
9. Law of Torts : B. M. Gandhi
10. Law of Torts : J. N. Pandey
11. Law of Torts : Ramaswamy Iyer
12. Law of Torts : M. N. Sukla

Statute


**Objective:** To make students aware of various aspects of Administrative Law including quasi-legislative, quasi-judicial and other ministerial functions of administration and control thereof, delegated legislation, natural justice, administrative discretions, administrative tribunals etc.
Unit I – Introduction to Administrative Law

Unit II – Delegated Legislation

Unit III – Natural Justice

Unit IV – Administrative Discretion

Unit V – Administrative Tribunals

Suggested Reading
1. Administrative Law : Jain and Jain
4. Administrative Law : S. P. Sathe
5. Administrative Law : Gaur and Jones
6. Cases and materials on Administrative Law : Bailey, Jones and Mowbray
7. An Introduction to Administrative Law : Neil Hawke
8. An Introduction to Administrative Law : Peter Cane
9. Administrative Law and Government Action : Richardson and Hazel Genn
10. Administrative Law : P. P Craig

SEMESTER V

Paper I - LIFE WRITING AND TRAVEL WRITING

No of Instructional Hours: 5 per week

AIMS
• To sensitize the students to the experiences of holocaust victims where human rights are violated

• To acquaint the students with the experiences of legal luminaries

• To introduce the students to the third gender

• To acquaint the students with the wonderful world of travel literature

OBJECTIVES

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

• distinguish the genres – autobiography, biography, diary writing.

• to understand the rhetoric of travel writing

COURSE OUTLINE

Module 1: Autobiography

Module 2: Biography

Module 3: Diary

Module 4: Travel Writing

COURSE MATERIAL

Module 1:

Module 2:

Module 3:
Anne Frank. The Diary of a Young Girl. (excerpts from Reflections. Pearson).

Module 4:
Paper – III: Law of Evidence

Objective: To orient students with importance of evidence for establishment of claims and the related rules and principles on contemporary basis – Inculcate knowledge of law related to different type of evidences to capacitize student lawyers to practice the profession.


Prescribed Reading.

1. Law of Evidence : P. S. Achuthan Pillai
2. Elements of Law of Evidence : Vepa. P. Sarathi
3. Law of Evidence : Avtar Singh
4. The Law of Evidence : Ratanlal & Dhirajlal
5. Law of Evidence : Sarkar
6. Law of Evidence : Mour
7. Introduction of forensic sciences : Saferstein, Richard
8. Forensic Science in Crime Investigation : Nabar B.S
9. Forensic Science in Criminal Investigation and Trials : Sharma R. A
11. Forensic Medicine : Umadetan B
12. Forensic Medicine for Lawyers : Manson J. K
13. Forensic Psychology : Kaur, Rajpur
15. Forensic Science in Criminal Investigation : Sharma B. R

Statute

- Indian Evidence Act, 1872

Paper- IV : Law of Family – I

Objective: The knowledge of family laws is important for lawyers. This course is designed to endow the students with knowledge of Hindu law, Muslim law and Christian Law. The course concerns itself with the sources, schools, institutions, succession, maintenance, menace of dowry, etc.

Unit I – Nature and sources of personal laws – Significance of family and family law – Uniform Civil Code and various personal laws relating to marriage – Divorce, maintenance and adoptions.


Unit III – Muslim law of marriage- Marriage as a civil contract – Talaq – Different types of talaq – Fasiq – Concept of Iddat – Dissolution of Muslim women’s marriage – Polygamy in Muslim law – Muslim women protection on divorce.


Unit V – Adoption – Acknowledgement of paternity – Maintenance – Section 125 Cr.PC – Hindu Adoption and Maintenance – Guardianship– Family courts powers and jurisdiction.

Suggested Readings

1. Hindu Law : Mulla
2. Mohammedan Law : Mulla

Objective: The basic purpose of contract law is to provide a framework within which individuals can freely contract. The subject focuses on general features of contract. It helps the budding lawyers to understand the basic principles of contracts like rules of formation, kinds of contract, conditions under which contract comes to end and remedies for breach of contract. The main aim of the subject is to provide general introduction to law of contract for the students.


Unit II – Formation of Contract – Different aspects of offer and acceptance – Consideration – Valid consideration - Necessity – Classification – Privity of Contracts & privity of consideration – Discharge of Contracts, Doctrine of accord and

Unit III – Capacity of parties to contract – Minority, Mental incapacity, Drunkenness, other incapacities like political status and corporate personality – Factors invalidating contract – Coercion – Undue Influence – Fraud – Misrepresentation – Mistake – Unlawful object and consideration, immoral agreements– Contingent contracts.

Unit IV – Void, avoidable and contingent nature of agreements – Wagering agreements, uncertain agreements, agreements in restraint of marriage and trade.


Suggested Readings
1. The Law of Contracts : Anson
2. Indian Contract Act : Pollock and Mulla
3. Indian Contract Act : Avtar Singh
4. Law of Contract : Subbah Rao
5. Indian Contract Act : Krishnan Nair M
8. Law of Contract : Bangia

Paper – VI : Law of Information Technology and Cyber Space

Objectives: To create awareness on Information Technology and Cyber Space – Capacitize on legal provisions related to Information Technology and Cyber crimes – Introduce civil and criminal remedies related to Information Technology and Cyber Space.

Unit I – Problem of Jurisdiction in cyber space and legal response

Unit II – Legal Issues relating to Internet Contract
Legal personality – Contractual validity – Types of contract – Nature of liability – Contractual, Tortious, statutory – Privacy and data protection – Content and

Unit III – Information Technology Act

Unit IV – IPR Issues in Cyber Space

Unit V – Cyber Crime

Suggested Readings
2. Information Technology Law and Practice,Universal, Delhi : Vakul Sharma
3. Cybercrimes, Law & Cyber security, Institute of Management in Government, Thiruvananthapuram : Dr. A. Prasanna
4. Information Technology and Development, Kalpar Publication, Delhi P. S : Arun Baveja
5. Science and Society, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay : Yivek Shane, Banerjee
Kammath
9. The Indian Cyber Laws, Bharat House, New Delhi 83.8 : Suresh T, Viswanathan
10. Encryption – Protecting your Data : Ankit Fadia & Jaya Bhattacharya
12. Cyber law for every Netizen in India : Vijay Kumar N. A
13. The International Dimensions of Cyber Space Law : UNESCO
14. Law of Information Technology : D. P. Mittal
15. Cyber and E-Commerce Law : Paras Diwan

Statutes
1. Information Technology Act, 2000
2. Criminal Procedure Code, 1973
3. Indian Penal Code, 1860

SEMESTER - VI

Paper I - PROSE AND FICTION

No of Instructional Hours: 5 per week

AIMS

⦁ To make students aware of the diverse fictional forms in prose.
⦁ To enable them to analyse and appreciate various fictional writings.
⦁ To give them an insight into other cultures.
⦁ To help them think and write imaginatively.

OBJECTIVES

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

⦁ identify different fictional forms
⦁ analyse and appreciate fictional writings.
⦁ write imaginatively.

COURSE OUTLINE

Module 1:

⦁ Prose fiction - fable, short story, novel.
⦁ Elements of fiction - plot, theme, characterization (flat and round characters),
setting, point of view.

- Types of Novel - romance, picaresque novel, sentimental novel, epistolary novel, historical novel, gothic novel, science fiction, detective fiction, Utopian, dystopian fiction, Bildungsroman - Creative- non fiction
- Narrative strategies - stream of consciousness, Meta fiction.

Module 2:
- Modern British Prose

Module 3:
- Short Story

Module 4:
- Modern British fiction

COURSE MATERIAL

Module 1

Core reading: Chapter 3 from *A Concise Companion to Literary Forms*. Emerald, 2013.

Module 2:

Core reading:

*Reflections* (A collection of Essays published by Pearson education). The following essays only

- Bacon – Of Studies
- Addison – Sir Roger at the Assizes
- Lamb – Dream Children
- Ruskin – On the Pleasures of Reading
• Lynd – Indifference

From other sources

• A.G. Gardiner - On the Rule of the Road
• Max Beerbohm - Speed

Module 3

Core reading: A Bouquet of Stories. Kerala University Publications.

Module 4

George Orwell: Animal Farm (Penguin Edition)

Paper II

Malayalam - II

1. (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i)

2. (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i)

3. (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i)

4. (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i)

5. (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i)

Objectives: This course is designed to endow the students with knowledge of both the codified and uncodified portions on intestate succession of Hindu law and Mohammedan Law. In addition the students have to familiarize themselves with the provisions of the Indian Succession Act.


Unit II – Hindu Succession– Changes brought about in joint family and co-parcenary by Hindu Succession Law – Legal Heirship.


Suggested Readings

1. Hindu Law : Mulla
2. Mohammedan Law : Mulla
3. Introduction to Modern Hindu Law : D. M. Derret
4. Family Law : M. Krishnan Nair
5. Hindu Law : Paras Diwan
6. Muslim Law : A. A. Fayzee
Paper – IV : Law of Contracts - II

Objectives: This course will introduce the students to different kinds of contracts like Indemnity, Guarantee, Bailment, Pledge, Agency, Sale of goods, Partnership etc. and its intricacies.

Unit I - Contracts of Indemnity and Guarantee

Unit II - Contract of Bailment and Pledge


Suggested Readings:

1. Law of Contract : Subba Rao
2. Indian Contract Act : Pollock and Mulla
4. Indian Contract Act : Avtar Singh
5. Law of Contract : Krishnan Nair, M
9. Partnership : Lindely
10. Indian Contract Act : V. D. Kulshreshta
11. Law of Contract : Anson

Statutes:

1. Indian Contract Act, 1872
2. Indian Partnership Act, 1932


Objective: Impart knowledge on the nature, jurisdiction, constitution and functioning of civil courts among the student lawyers – Create awareness on the practical elements in civil court functioning – capacitize the students to deal with civil disputes as part of administration of justice.

Unit I – Jurisdiction of civil courts, Territorial and pecuniary jurisdiction – Rules as to institution of suits of civil nature – Doctrine of Res sub judice and res judicata

Unit II – Pleadings- Plaint – Issue and service of summons – Written statement – Set off and counter claim – Appearance and non appearance of parties – Consequences.


Suggested Reading

Statutes
1. Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
2. Kerala Civil Rules of Practice, 1971


Objective: To give students thorough knowledge of procedural aspects of working of criminal courts and other machineries. Convey an idea to student lawyers regarding establishment, functioning and procedure of criminal judiciary system.


Unit II – Arrest and bail – Anticipatory bail – Process to compel appearance – Summons, Warrant, Proclamation and attachments – Summons procedure, Search warrant, Seizure.

Unit III – Conditions required for initiation of criminal proceedings. Complaint to the Magistrate and commencement of proceedings (Sec 190 – 205) – Charge – Content, alteration and joinder of charges, joinder of parties.
Unit IV – Information to the police and powers of investigation (Chapter 12)


Suggested Readings
1. Code of Criminal Procedure : Ratanlal & Dhirajlal
3. Outlines of Criminal Procedure : R. K. Kelkar

Statutes

SEMESTER – VII

Paper III
Malayalam- III

1.

2.

3.

62
Paper – II: Law of Transfer of Property – I

Objective: The focus is on the study of the concept of ‘Property’, the ‘nature of property rights’ and the general principles governing the transfer of property. A detailed study of the operation of transfer, conditional transfers – principles of apportionment, priority of rights created by transfers etc.

Unit I – Concept of property – Introduction to transfer of property – Historical development of transfer of property laws in England and India – Transfer of property laws in India – Preamble and Introduction – Interpretation clause – Immovable property and Transfer of property (Definition)

Unit II – What may be transferred – Persons competent to transfer – Operation of transfer – Oral transfer – Conditions restraining alienation – Restriction repugnant to interest created – Condition making interest determinable or insolvency or attempted alienation – Transfer for benefit of unborn person – Rules against perpetuity – Transfer to a class

Unit III – Vested interest and contingent interest – Conditional transfers – Doctrine of election – Principles of apportionment.

Unit IV – Limited power of transfer – Transfer where third person is entitled to maintenance – Restrictive covenants – Transfer by Ostensible owner – Doctrine of holding out – Transfer by person having authority to revoke former transfer – Feeding the grant by estoppel – Transfer by co-owner

Unit V – Joint transfers – Priority of rights created by transfer – Transferee’s right under policy – Bonafide holders under a defective title – Doctrine of Lis Pendens – Fraudulent transfer – Doctrine of part performance.
**Suggested Readings:**
1. Transfer of Property Act : Mulla
2. Transfer of Property Act : Avtar Singh

**Statute:**
Transfer of Property Act, 1882

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**Paper – III : Law of Civil Procedure and Practice - II**

**Objective:** Impart knowledge on the nature, jurisdiction, constitution and functioning of civil courts among the student lawyers – Create awareness on the practical elements in civil court functioning – capacitize the students to deal with civil disputes as part of administration of justice.

**Unit I** – Suits – Different types of suits – Suit by or against Government – Suit by or against members of armed force – Suit by or against Corporation – Suit by or against firms – Indigent suit – Interpleader suit – Suit by or against trustee – Suit against public nuisance.

**Unit II** – Execution of decree and orders – Application for execution – Modes of execution – Stay of execution – Arrest and detention in civil prison – Attachment of property – Adjudication of claim – Attachment – Sale of movable and immovable property – Resistance to delivery of possession – Question to be determined by executing courts.

**Unit III** – Appeal from orders – Appeal from original decree – Scope of fresh evidence in appeal – Second appeal – Substantive question of law – Appeal to Supreme Court – Special leave petition

**Unit IV** – Inherent powers – Caveat – Effect of death, marriage – Insolvency – Withdrawal or compromise of suits.


**Suggested Reading**
1. Code of Civil Procedure (Student Edition) : Mulla
2. Civil Procedure Code : D. N. Mathur
3. Civil Procedure Code : Sanjiwa Rao
4. Civil Procedure Code : P. M. Bakshi

**Statutes**
Paper – IV: Law of Criminal Procedure and Practice – II

Objective: To acquaint the students with organisation of the functionaries under the Code, their power and functions at various stages and the procedure according to which these powers and functions are to be exercised.

Unit I – Different kinds of trial – Trial before a court of session – Trial of warrant cases by Magistrate – Trial of summons cases by Magistrate – Summary trial (Sec 225 –265).

Unit II – General provisions as to inquiries and trials – Rights of accused persons – Double jeopardy - legal aid to accused - tender of pardon to accomplice - examination of accused – Compounding of offences - Plea bargaining - withdrawal of cases.

Unit III – Provisions as to accused persons of unsound mind – Provisions as to offences affecting administration of justice – Transfer of criminal cases – Limitation for taking cognizance of offence.


Suggested Reading
1. Code of Criminal Procedure : Ratanlal & Dhirajlal
3. Outlines of Criminal Procedure : R. K. Kelkar

Statutes

Paper – V : Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing Skills

Objective: Impart knowledge on the elements, structure and content of professional drafting, pleading and conveyancing – Develope inbuilt skills on the said components of advocacy – Give hands on training in art of advocacy through direct class room exercises.
Unit I - Drafting – General principles – Substantive rules and practices of professional drafting.

Unit II - Pleading – Pre-litigation preparations on civil and criminal court practices, including Plaint, Written Statement, Interlocutory Application, Original Petition, Affidavit, Execution Petition, Memorandum of Appeal, Revision and Review Petition, Application for Bail, Memorandum of Appeal Review, Revision Petition in Criminal side, Writ Petition under Constitutional Remedy – Public Interest Lawyering.

Unit III - Conveyancing – Deed – Sale, Mortgage, Lease, Gift etc. – Promissory Note, Power of Attorney, Will, Trust, Agency, Partnership etc.

Unit IV – Preparation of specific type of petitions and allied documents related to consumer dispute service.

Course work – Class room instructions and simulation exercises can be used for teaching – support and assistance of practising lawyers / Retired Judicial Officers can be used – Clinical legal institutions can be involved in the training process.

Evaluation – 10 practical exercises in each component of drafting, pleading and conveyancing respectively conducted as part of the course work (30 x 3 = 90 marks) and an internal viva – voce examination for 10 marks shall be incorporated in the evaluation of the studies and understandings in this subject. (Total 100 marks)

Semester VIII

Paper – I : Criminology, Penology and Victimology

Objective: To familiarise the criminal policies including theories of punishment, and the exercise of discretion in sentencing. Introduce the students to the discipline of victimology which will shift the study from accused -centric approach to much needed victim -centric approach.


Unit IV – Social institutions and crimes – Family, schools, media, Film and television, Political and cultural organizations – Religion – Environmental factors –


Suggested Readings
1. Criminology and Penology : N. V. Paranjpe
2. Criminology and Penology : Ahmed Siddique
3. Theoretical Criminology : George B. Vold
4. Criminology and Penology : J. L. Gillin
5. Criminology : Southerland and Cressay
6. Criminal Justice : Sanders and Young

Paper – II : Law of Transfer of Property – II

Objective: The focus is on the study of the concept of ‘Property’, the ‘nature of property rights’ and the general principles governing the transfer of property. A detailed study of the substantive law relating to particular transfers, such as sale, mortgage, lease, exchange, gift and actionable claims will also be undertaken. To acquaint students with the Easement Act.

Unit I – Sale of immovable property – Exchange

Unit II – Mortgage – Charges – Notice and Tender

Unit III – Lease of Immovable property

Unit IV – Gifts – Transfer of actionable claims


Suggested Readings:
1. Transfer of Property Act : Mulla
2. Transfer of Property Act : Avtar Singh

Statutes:
1. Transfer of Property Act, 1882
2. Indian Easement Act, 1882
3. Indian Trust Act, 1882

Objectives: Intellectual Property Law has assumed a great importance in recent times. The syllabi is prepared with a view to understand and adjust with changing needs of the society because creative work is useful to society, and law relating to Intellectual Property is one of the fastest growing subjects because of its significance and importance in the present era. The course is designed with a view to create IPR consciousness; and familiarize the learners about the documentation and administrative procedures relating to IPR in India.


Unit IV – Historical evolution of copyright law – Meaning nature and scope of copyright – Subject matter of copyright – Determination of ownership of copyright – Various rights conferred by copyright – Special rights of broadcasting organization and perform – Assignment, transmission and relinquishment of copyright – Copyright authorities and copyright societies – Infringement of copyright and remedies against infringement – Fair use Doctrine.

Unit V – Industrial designs – Piracy of design- Geographical indications – Plant varieties and farmers rights – Confidential information and trade secrets – conservation of protection of traditional knowledge – Indian intellectual property policy.

Suggested Readings:
2. Bio- Politics : Vandana Siva, Ingunn Moser
3. Intellectual Property Rights in the WTO and Developing Countries : Jayasree Watal
4. Bio- Resources and Bio Technology : Policy Concerns for Asian Region: Suman Sahai
7. Cases and material on Intellectual Property : Cornish W. R

**Statutes**
1. Copy Rights Act, 1957
2. Trade Marks Act, 1994
4. Bio -Diversity Act, 2002
5. Farmers Right and Plant Breeders Right Act, 2000

**Paper – IV : Law of Labour and Industrial Relations – I**

**Objectives:** A new branch of jurisprudence known as industrial jurisprudence has developed in our country during the twentieth century. This branch of law was the result of industrial revolution and the consequent issues in industries. A number of labour legislations have been enacted to improve the condition of the workers and for ensuring regular payment of wages. This legislations and the public opinion have supported the better conditions of labour in a democratic country.


**Unit II** – Trade unions – History – Rights, liabilities, privileges and immunities – Registration – Consequences of registration – General and political fund – Powers and functions of registrar – Cancellation of registration – Class consciousness and jurisprudence.


**Unit IV** – Interstate migrant workmen – Registration of establishment and workers – licensing of contractors – wages, welfare and other facilities – NRI workers – Specific provisions under law, their legality and practices.

**Unit V** – Standing orders- Certification – Modification – Misconduct – Certifying officer – Remedial institutions for resolution of trade and industrial disputes – Right to guarantee of employment and payment – Codification of labour law – Concept and consequences.

**Suggested Readings**
1. Labour and Industrial Laws : S. N. Misra
2. Law relating to Trade Unions and Unfair Labour Practices : K. D. Srivastava
3. Industrial Relations and Labour Laws : S. C. Srivastava
4. Industrial and Labour Laws : S. P. Jain, Simmi Agarwal
5. Law of Industrial Disputes : P. R. Bargi
6. Labour Problems in Indian Industry : V. V. Giri
7. Industrial Relations and Labour Laws : Piyali Ghosh
8. Labour and Social Laws : H. K Saharayi
9. Labour and Industrial Disputes Malhotra
10. Labour and Industrial Laws H. L. Kumar

**Statutes and Amendments**
1. Trade Union Act, 1928
2. Industrial Employment Standing Orders Act, 1946
3. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
4. Interstate Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979
5. MGNREG Act, 2006

**Paper –V : Professional Ethics, Accounting and Professional Accountability**

**Objective:** Inculcate and internalize the morals and ethics of advocacy profession – Introduce the professional accountability concept to budding lawyers – Impart an idea on the professional accounting system for lawyers.

**Unit I -** Professional ethics and principles of morals in Advocacy – Role of academic and professional bodies – Institution of professional ethics – Remedies on misconduct – Accountability of Lawyers.

**Unit II -** Courts of records – Court contempt – Remedies against contempt of court – Disciplinary procedures and actions on lawyers with respect to contempt – Regulative power of academic and professional bodies in Advocacy.

**Unit III -** Accounting system for practising lawyers – Transparency – Advocate Welfare Fund facility.

**Course Work** - The course work will be conducted in association with practising lawyers with following components. Candidates shall prepare a recorded report on the components.
- Reasons and opinions of Disciplinary Committee of Bar Council (50 numbers)
- Major judgement of Supreme Court in this subject matter (10 case comments)
- Minor case study materials for Advocacy and court contempt each (1 + 1 = 2 nos)
- Solution of a given hypothetical problem on respective topics from Advocates Act and Court Contempt each
- Written test on corresponding subject matter
- Internal *viva – voce* for adjudging the awareness on ethics and accountability
Evaluation System

50 opinions of Disciplinary Committee - 10 marks
Major Case study (15 x 2) - 30 marks
Minor Case study (10 x 2) - 20 marks
Problem solution exercise (10 x 2) - 20 marks
Internal viva-voce examination - 20 marks
Total - 100 marks

Semester – IX

Paper – I: Law of Environment Protection and Sustainable Development

Objective: Realise the relevance of environment protection and management – conceive the philosophy of sustainable development – Impart knowledge of laws on environment protection and management – Inculcate the ability to advocate for environmental jurisprudence and practice – Familiarize institutions for environment protection and justice administration.


Unit II – Forest conservation, protection and offences and Forest laws – Wild life protection and conservation laws – laws on endangered species and vulnerable genus – laws on wetlands and mangroves – Laws of protection of trees etc.

Unit III – Pollution of environment – laws on prevention and control of pollution – water, Air, Noise pollution and their remedies under law – Laws on radioactive pollution – Industrial and trade related aspects on pollution and measures for their mitigation – judicial remedies against pollution.


Unit V – New generation laws on environment protection – Biological diversity protection – Protection of paddy fields and wetlands – Nuclear Civil liability laws.

Suggested Readings
1. Environment Law : Susan Wolf, Anna White
2. Law Relating to Environment Pollution and Protection : H. Maheswara Swamy
3. Environmental Law and Policy in India : Kailas Thakur
4. Environmental Law in India : P. Leela Krishnan
5. Environmental Law in Context: Cases and Materials : Robin Craig

Statutes
1. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
2. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
3. Forest Act, 1927
4. Forest Conservation Act, 1980
5. Forest and Wild Life Protection Act, 1960
10. Environment Appellate Tribunal Act, 1997
11. Nuclear Civil Liabilities Act, 2009

Paper – II : Law of Labour and Industrial Relations – II

Objectives: Industries help in production and provide employment to the people and different human elements are involved in an industry. For the smooth functioning of any industries, there must be good industrial relations between the employers and employees. If there is mutual conflict between them regarding wages, provident fund, bonus, gratuity and allied matters, industry cannot progress. The parliament has enacted a number of legislations for ensuring social justice, social security and thereby maintaining industrial peace.


Unit III – Liability of the employer to pay compensation – Dependants – Notional extension – Employees compensation commissioner.

Unit IV – Responsibility for payment of wages – Permissible deductions – Fixing of fair wages and minimum wages – Advisory Committee – Corporate social responsibility concept and practice.

Suggested Readings
1. Labour and Industrial Laws : S. N. Misra
2. Law relating to Trade Unions and Unfair Labour Practices : K. D. Srivastava
3. Industrial Relations and Labour Laws : S. C. Srivastava
4. Industrial and Labour Laws : S. P. Jain, Simmi Agarwal
5. Law of Industrial Disputes : P. R. Bargin
6. Labour Problems in Indian Industry : V. V. Giri
7. Industrial Relations and Labour Laws : Piyali Ghosh
8. Labour and Social Laws : H. K Saharayi
9. Labour and Industrial Disputes : Malhotra
10. Labour and Industrial Laws : H. L. Kumar

Statutes
1. Factories Act, 1948
2. Kerala Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1960
3. Employees State Insurance Act, 1948
4. Employees Compensations Act, 1923
5. Payment of Wages Act, 1936
6. Minimum Wages Act, 1948
7. Payment of Bonus Act, 1965
8. Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972

Paper – III : Law of Land Rights (Optional)

Objectives: The rights regarding the use, possession and ownership of property depends on the type of the property over which these are claimed. To identify the ambit and nature of right to property in Indian Legal System because property rights after a considerable level may turn to concentration of wealth in the hands of a few thereby affecting the very basis of the Constitution. Consolidation of the rights of the tenants was one of the constitutional commitments of the state and therefore laws governing fixing the tenancy right were the prime concern of the independent India having relevance even now. The power of the government in restricting the right to property to the citizens is subject to the municipal land laws. Acquisition of one’s personal property shall not be arbitrary and must proceed with only in grave public beneficial situations. No land shall be left unutilized, be it government land or private land, as land is a scarce resource. Utilization must also be for the benefit of the public and with the consent of the public. Protection of the weaker sections of the society i.e. the indigenous people, SC/ST, forest dwellers is the social welfare commitment of the state.

Unit I – Concept, types of property and rights relating to different properties, aspect of sovereignty, theories of property, history of vesting of lands, ownership – origin, extent of right overland, water and air. Eminent domain – Right to property –
Constitutional provisions.


**Unit V** – Protection for the land of Scheduled Castes and Tribes – Rights of forest dwellers – Town and Country planning with respect to legal aspects – Urban planning – Town and Country planning with respect to legal matters.

**Suggested Readings**
1. Laws of Land Reforms in Kerala : A. Gangadharan
2. Laws on Land in Kerala : A. Gangadharan
3. Land Laws in Kerala : Sugathan

**Statutes**
1. Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1963
6. Forest Dwellers Right Act, 2006

**OR**

**Paper- III : Law of Banking and Negotiable Instruments** *(Optional)*

**Objectives:** Banks are one of the most important elements of any country, as it plays a vital role in the socio – economic development of the country and hence considered as the life blood of the financial system. Law is closely associated with finance and economics and hence law students have to learn about the major players in the financial system of a country and the legal systems that govern them. Moreover, banking is a dynamic subject which is ever changing and by studying the subject of banking students will be acquainted with the changes and developments in financial, corporate and technological sectors and the changes in the legal system which is
governing these sectors. Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, is closely linked with banking and in order to understand the provisions of the Act students have to know about banks, the procedures and rules followed in banking sector.

**Unit I** – Evolution of banking system – History and development of banking system in India – Four phases – Ancient period, British period, Nationalisation era, Liberalisation era – Major Committees on Banking Reforms in India – Impact of technology in banking sector – merits and demerits.

**Unit II** – Main provisions of Banking Regulation Act – Definition of banking and banker – Different types of customers – Precautions in opening account – Different types of accounts – Mode of operation of account – Relationship between banker and customer – General and Special rights of banker towards the customer – Fiduciary relationship – Payment of customer’s cheque – Garnishee order.


**Unit IV** – Central Bank – Role of central banks – Reserve Bank of India as the Central bank of the country- RBI Act, 1934 – Compare the position with the Central Bank in USA and UL systems through which RBI is controlling the entire banking system in our country and its critical analysis – Role of RBI in the post liberalization period – Banking and Consumer Protection Act – Ombudsman.


**Suggested Readings**
1. Law of Banking : M. L. Thannan
2. Law of Banking : Paget
3. Practice and Law of Banking : Sheldon
4. Thannan’s Banking Law and Practice in India : M.L. Thannan
5. Banking Reforms in India : K. Subramanyan
6. The Banking Law in Theory and Practice : S. N. Gupta
7. Information system for Banking : Taxman
Paper – IV : Public International Law

Objective: This course will discuss the whole range of contemporary concerns in International Law and world affairs in order to scale up the skill of student lawyers to assimilate and utilize international and transnational legal tragedies.


Unit V – International organization – UNO – WTO – Constitution, powers and functions

Suggested Readings
1. International Law : Oppenheim
2. International Law : J.G Starke
3. International Law : Dr.S.K Kapoor
4. International Law : M.P Tandon
5. Cases and Materials on International Law : D. J. Harris
6. A Modern Introduction to International Law : Michel A. Akehurst
7. International Law : Malcom N. Shaw
Paper – V : Alternative Dispute Resolution System and Practices

Objective: To impart skills on ADR systems with corresponding that on laws and practice – Conduct hands on training in ADR systems through simulation techniques – Evaluate the knowledge and capacity of student lawyers in Para- Legal Activities.

Unit I - Theoretical and formalistic introduction in ADR systems with respect to law and rules – conduct role play with simulation technique based real performance of hypothetical problems – Organization, participation and conduct of ADR methods and Lok Adalats to impart direct field exposure – Written test and viva-voce to adjudge the inbuilt capability of students in ADR system.

Course Work: The course work shall be conducted with effective association of legal practitioners, social workers, legal services authority and mediation cell etc. in pre-litigation counselling, para-legal activities, lok adalat and role play methods. Individual and group activities shall be assigned to the student lawyers.

Evaluation:
1. Role play - 25 marks
2. Lok adalat - 25 marks
3. End semester written examination for Internal assessment - 40 marks
4. Internal viva – voce examination - 10 marks

Total 100 marks

Statutes
1. Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996
2. Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987

Semester – X

Paper – I: Law of Companies and Competition

Objective: To study the formation of a company, capital formation of a company and administrative powers – Create awareness on share capital, control on share market, assimilate competition and development in a market oriented economy.

Unit I – Introduction to company law
Definition, Nature and scope of companies – Historical evolution of Company Law (English and Indian) – Advantages and disadvantages of company – Independent corporate – Personality, limited liability, perpetual succession, right to property, right
to contract, right to sue and be sued, professional management, fund mobilisation, doctrine of lifting the corporate veil, formality and expenses – Characteristics of companies – Common seal – Comparison between company, partnership, unlimited partnership and sole proprietorship – Types of companies – Limited and unlimited, limited by shares and guarantee company, public and private, holding and subsidiary, Government company, foreign company, single person company etc.

**Unit II – Incorporation**
Incorporation of companies – Certificate of incorporation – Memorandum of Association, Contents and alteration – Articles of Association, Contents and alteration – Promoters – Pre-incorporation contracts – Constructive notice and doctrine of indoor management – Doctrine of ultra vires

**Unit III – Management Responsibility and Competition Control**

**Unit IV – Corporate Management and Administration**

**Unit V – Winding up of companies**
Dissolution of companies – Types of winding up – Winding up by the Tribunal – Voluntary winding up – Winding up procedures – Liquidators and contributories – Removal of names of companies from the register of companies – National Company Law Tribunal – Appellate Tribunal and Special Courts.

**Suggested Readings**
1. Lectures on Company Law : Shah
2. Guide on Companies Act : A. Ramaiah
3. Company Law : Avtar Singh

**Statutes**
1. Companies Act, 2013
2. Competition Act, 2002
3. SEBI Act, 1992
Paper – II : Law of Right Based Advocacy

Objective: Impart the knowledge on right based legislation and their implementation in a welfare state system – Familiarize laws on human rights, juvenile rights and justice, gender justice, rights of marginalized groups, rights of scheduled groups etc. as a specialized sector of law and practice.


Unit III – Gender justice – concept and practice – Specific legislation on protection of women's rights, and laws against violence, abuse and atrocities against women – Equality and equity for women in democratic bodies – Provisions of law for special and characteristic protection to women.

Unit IV – Laws on rights of persons with disabilities – Protection of the challenged groups under law – Specific status and legal provisions for transgenders – Protective measures for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other marginalized people.

Unit V – New generation legislation on Employment Guarantee, Right to Information, Right to forest dwellers, Right to senior citizens etc.

Suggested Readings
1. Human Rights and Law Universal and Indian : Paras Diwan
2. Human Rights in the changing world : Venkateswaran
3. Human Rights in the world : A.H. Robertson, J. C. Hevills
4. International Human Rights in Content : Henry Stainer, Philips Aster

Statutes
1. Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993
2. Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
3. Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
4. Family Court Act, 1984
5. Commission for Women Act, 1990
6. Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986
7. DV Act. 2006
8. POSH Act, 2013
9. Sati Abolition Act
11. RTI Act, 2005
12. RTE Act, 2009

**Paper – III : Law of Taxation**

**Objectives:** To provide a conceptual understanding of both direct and indirect taxation laws and policies – To impart the knowledge on the chargeability of tax on different sources of income – To acquire the skill to solve the commercial and individual tax issues – To understand the impact of taxation on the centre and state revenue.

**Unit I – General**

**Unit II – Taxation and the Constitution**

**Unit III – Direct Tax Dominion**

Unit V – Indirect Tax Regime

Suggested Readings
1. Law and Practice of Income Tax : Kanga and Palkivala
2. Direct Taxes : Taxman
3. Indirect Taxes : Taxman

Paper – IV : Private International Law

(Conflict of Laws)

Objectives: This subject deals with those cases within particular legal system, in which foreign elements interferes raising question as to the application of foreign law. 

Unit I – The nature – Scope of private international law – Fundamental concepts of private international law – Theories of private law – Historical origin – Private law in India.


Suggested Readings:
Paper – V : Trial Advocacy, Moot Court and Client Interviewing

Objective: To provide opportunity to student lawyers to assimilate lower court and higher judicial functions through effective practical training and role performance – Create an on board training facility for client interview, pre – trial preparation and chamber works – Ensure options and quasi judicial bodies in justice administration.

Unit I – Mock trial and moot court shall be participation and performance at least in three trials court or higher court – Case law, problem and public interest lawyering methods are to be used to impart advocacy training – Each method shall be assigned as per convenience of the course work.

Unit II - Pre-trial preparations and justice administration training shall be envisaged as chamber work and court work method through continuous attendance for four / five weeks period of time (minimum 30 days).

Evaluation:
1. Mock Trial / Moot Court work (5+5 = 10 x 3 –Written Memorials + Oral arguments) - 30 marks
2. Practical report presentation (20 + 20 + 20 –Chamber work + court work + Client interviewing Civil / Criminal ) - 60 marks
3. Viva – voce - 10 marks
Total 100 marks

Internship - (50 marks)
Internship training for student lawyers for a period of 20 weeks in different institutions / organizations in connection with law, such as (i) Co-operative societies (ii) Police Station (iii) Local Government Institutions (iv) Quazi Judicial institutions (v) Statutory commissions / Committees (vi) Industrial / labour institutions etc. Attendance certificates and status report shall be recorded.

External viva – voce
(End semester examination conducted by the University) - 50 marks
Total 600 marks

Model Question paper (2018-19 onwards)

....................................................LAW

Time : 3 Hours                                Max.
Marks : 80

PART – A

Answer any FOUR questions, not exceeding 70 words each. Each question carries 3 marks.

1) 
2) 
3) 
4) 
5) 

(3 x 4 = 12)

PART – B

Answer any FOUR questions, not exceeding 120 words each. Each question carries 5 marks.

1) 
2) 
3) 
4) 
5) 

(5 x 4 = 20)

PART – C

Answer any FOUR questions. Each question carries 6 marks.

1) 
2)
### PART – D

Answer any **TWO** questions. Each question carries 12 marks.

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(12 x 2 = 24)