

STUDENT HANDBOOK

Bachelor of Laws Degree Programme- 2022

Faculty of Law

University of Colombo

Sri Lanka

Dr. Jagannathan
12/09/2022

Cover page: a pencil sketch of the view of the Faculty of Law from the Reid Avenue entrance by Ishan Jayasundara.

Ishan Jayasundara is a final year undergraduate of the Faculty of Law. He is a self-taught artist passionate about sketching pencil drawings. This drawing of the Faculty of Law has been sketched with graphite pencils, February 2022. He practices this skill during his leisure time at the university.

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This handbook has been compiled with information received up to February, 2022. Kindly note that this handbook is only for general information and is not for official purposes. Any information contained herein should be confirmed by reference to the relevant authority.



UNIVERSITY OF COLOMBO

FACULTY OF LAW

Vision Statement

The Faculty will promote the full development of individual personalities inculcating in them a commitment to justice and a sense of responsibility to the wider community

Mission Statement

The Faculty of Law is committed to legal education and research which maintains standards of excellence and responds to social challenges and needs. It is committed to achieving this mission within a university community based on academic freedom, including respect for dissent and diversity and a culture of learning

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Foreword

As you enter the Faculty of Law of the University of Colombo, there may be many questions that you would like answered. In this handbook, we seek to answer some of the queries that are common to everybody as well as provide you with information on the nature of the LL.B. programme, subjects offered, and methods of teaching and examinations. In addition, this handbook provides information on co-curricular and extra-curricular activities of the Faculty.

This handbook must be read in conjunction with the handbook prepared by the University of Colombo titled "Information for Undergraduates" as well as the Bylaws of the Faculty that lay down, among other things, the criteria applicable to examinations. In the event that you have other questions or problems, you are strongly advised and encouraged to consult your lecturers, student counsellors, Heads of Departments or the Dean.

The Bachelor's Degree Programme is offered without levying any fees from you. It is your duty to make use of the facilities and resources responsibly and efficiently. We are happy that you have chosen to follow the LL.B. Degree programme at our institution when you decided to pursue higher education.

Dumindu Madhushan, Tavini Nanayakkara & Dinesha Samararatne
(Editors of the Student Handbook for 2022)

Message from the Dean

I am truly delighted to contribute a short message to the student handbook published by the Faculty of Law, the premier seat of legal education in the country.

In the not-too-distant past, students entering the Faculty of Law were not given any instructions or support on basic matters pertaining to university life. Being drawn as they are, from many subject disciplines and from many geographical regions, many of the students entering the Faculty of Law found it difficult to adjust to university life without these support structures. The student handbook serves to address this very important need by including information and guidance on every aspect of undergraduate life, from courses and examinations to extra-curricular activities, as well as information on administrative rules and procedures, so vital for an effective undergraduate life.

The handbook has been designed with great care, taking into consideration the unique position of the law undergraduate. I believe that it is an extremely useful tool, and I encourage all of you to refer to it constantly and plan your academic career wisely and efficiently.

I commend all those engaged in the substantial revision of this version of the handbook, which has improved greatly upon the previous versions. I conclude by wishing you all a very productive and fulfilling undergraduate experience and a successful study programme, and fervently believe that you will inculcate the virtues of justice and fairness as you prepare to become the legal experts of our country.

Prof Sampath Punchihewa
Dean,
Faculty of Law,
University of Colombo

Part I: Institutions and Mandates

1.1 University of Colombo

The history of the University of Colombo dates back to the establishment of the Ceylon University College in 1921. Today, it is a university established under the Universities Act of 1978. The University of Colombo is a sprawling complex located in the heart of the capital city of Colombo. In keeping with its motto “*Buddhi Sarvathra Bhrajate*,” Sanskrit for “Wisdom Enlightens”, the University of Colombo strives to maintain academic excellence in all areas of study. The University of Colombo, which is one of the best South Asian Universities, has 9 Faculties with 56 Academic Departments, a Campus, a School, 7 Institutes and 8 Centres and Units. Many undergraduate and postgraduate study programmes are available in the fields of Arts, Science, Medicine, Management, Finance, Law, Education, IT, Aesthetic Studies, Molecular Biology etc. The University also offers several other services, such as library services, career guidance, and services for students with disabilities. Today, the University of Colombo continues in its endeavour to meet the challenge of maintaining its position as the “Capital University, modern and international in outlook and character.” The location of the University affords the student population all the advantages of a “metropolitan university”, with easy access to international information/resource centres, libraries, theatres, sports complexes etc.

1.1.1. Motto

“*Buddhi Sarvathra Bhrajate*”,

Sanskrit for “*Wisdom Enlightens*”

1.1.2. Vision

To be a centre of global excellence in education, research and stakeholder engagement to enrich human potential for the betterment of society.

1.1.3. Mission

To discover and disseminate knowledge; enhance innovation and promote a culture of broad inquiry throughout and beyond the university through engagement and collaboration with industry and community.

1.1.4. Office-bearers of the University

Chancellor

Venerable Muruththettuwe Ananda Nayaka Thero

Vice Chancellor

Senior Professor Chandrika N. Wijeyaratne

Registrar

Mr. K. A. S. Edward

Bursar

Mrs. K. S. T. S. Jayasooriya

Librarian (Acting)

Dr. D. C. Kuruppu

1.1.5. University Policies

The University adopts policies from time to time to govern its academic, extra-curricular and administrative activities. Applicable policies include the Policy on the Use of Electronic Mail (E-mail), Policy against Sexual Harassment and Social Media Guidelines. Applicable policies can be accessed via the website of the University.

1.2 Faculty of Law

The Faculty of Law of the University of Colombo is the only Faculty of Law in the traditional University system in Sri Lanka. Situated in the heart of Colombo, based within the Island's oldest University, the Faculty of Law offers a four-year programme of study, leading to the award of the Bachelor of Laws Degree. In addition, the Faculty of Law also offers courses leading to the Degrees of Master of Laws, Master of Philosophy and Doctor of Philosophy.

The Faculty consists of Professors of Law, Senior Lecturers, Lecturers, Probationary Lecturers, Temporary Lecturers and Tutors. Apart from their teaching functions, the academic staff members engage in research and regularly contribute to national, regional and international academic and professional activities in the legal sphere. They also contribute to various welfare activities and functions at the University and serve the institution as Student Counsellors, Senior Treasurers of student societies and Academic Wardens and Sub-Wardens of undergraduate men's and women's hostels.

The preparation of lecture schedules, examination timetables, revision of syllabi and courses, examination criteria, etc., fall within the functions of the Faculty.

1.2.1. History

As in many other countries, the early days of legal education in Sri Lanka required a prospective lawyer to study in the chambers of a senior lawyer. The next stage in legal education was that of providing more formal-systematic instruction in legal subjects supplemented by a period of training or apprenticeship. Formal instruction was

provided by the Ceylon Law College (now called the Sri Lanka Law College) mainly by part-time teachers who were also practitioners.

In 1924, it was suggested that law be introduced as a university discipline. However, this suggestion was not implemented. It was only once the University of Ceylon was established in 1942 that a course of study for a law degree was designed. In 1947, a Department of Law was established at the University of Peradeniya in the Faculty of Arts, and in 1950 the first set of Law Degrees were awarded. This Department was later shifted to the Colombo Campus of the University of Ceylon. A separate Faculty of Law was established in 1968.

Initially, law was only taught in English. In 1971, in accordance with government policy, the Faculty began to teach the law programme in all three languages. It is even now the only Faculty in the country to teach a course in all three languages.

The Faculty of Law has produced many eminent law graduates who have excelled in the field of law as well as in other related fields. Some of the well-known scholars who served the Faculty of Law and who were also alumni of the Faculty include Justice Soertsz Q.C., Professor T. Nadaraja, Justice H. W. Tambiah Q.C., Mr. R. K. W. Goonesekere, Mr. H. L. de Silva P.C., Mr. Ranjit Abeysooriya P.C., Justice S. Sharvananda, Professor Savitri Goonesekere, Professor G. L. Pieris, Dr. Neelan Tiruchelvam, Justice J. A. N. de Silva, Mr. Felix R. Dias Bandaranaiyake, Mr. Lakshman Kadirgamar P.C., Dr. C. F. Amerasinghe, Dr. Ranjit Amarasinghe, Justice Mark Fernando P.C., Mr. Faiz Musthapha P.C., Justice (Dr.) A.R.B. Amarasinghe, Dr. Nirmala Chandrahasan, Professor M. Sornarajah, Professor Suri Ratnapala, Justice (Dr.) Saleem Marsoof P.C., Mr. Ikram Mohamed P.C., Dr. Hiran Jayawardena, Professor L. J. M. Cooray, Professor M.

J. A. Cooray, Dr. Jayantha de Almeida Gunaratne P.C., Justice (Dr.) Shirani A. Bandaranayake, Justice K. T. Chitrasiri and Dr. Shivaji Felix.

1.2.2. Legal Education

The Department of Law, University of Ceylon, was established in 1947. The original intention was that all aspiring lawyers should first obtain a law degree and thereafter proceed to the Ceylon Law College for practical training. This was subsequently rejected. Professor T. Nadaraja (Professor of Law and Dean of the Faculty from 1948 - 1983) has described the events leading up to the establishment of the Faculty of Law as follows:

“The next stage in the evolution of legal education in Ceylon was initiated in 1923 by Chief Justice Sir Anton Bertram, who pointed out grave defects in the education provided at the Ceylon Law College. He appears to have realised the limitations of the largely vocational training given by part-time teachers at the College and to have had in mind the broader objectives which university teachers are expected to follow and the wider horizons they can open up to students in the environment of a university. His suggestion, which the Council for Legal Education accepted in 1924 was that the major part of the instruction of law students be transferred to a Faculty of Law at the proposed University of Ceylon, leaving the Law College to provide a postgraduate course of instruction in what were termed practical subjects, like Procedure, Evidence and Conveyancing. But eleven years later the Council went back on its earlier decision and decided that, whether the proposed Faculty of Law came into existence or not the Law College should continue to provide a complete course of study and training for prospective lawyers.”

[Professor T. Nadaraja, “Convocation Address”, University of Colombo, 1984]

Thus, while the Law College continued to provide access to the profession, the Faculty was able to provide students selected through the university admissions process with a broader orientation. This was consistent with the vision of Chief Justice Bertram and the broader outlook that university education must necessarily contain. There are, therefore, two streams through which one can enter the profession today. The stream which flows from the university system, prepares students differently, with an emphasis on analytical and jurisprudential perspectives. This approach has made and continues to make a unique and indispensable contribution to the Sri Lankan legal community, legal scholarship and other areas of public life.

The philosophy of legal education at the Faculty of Law, therefore, has been and is, different to that of the Sri Lanka Law College. The philosophy is consistent with trends in modern legal education throughout the world. As Professor Nadaraja has observed:

“Modern legal education, therefore, concentrates on providing the background and the method of approach rather than on merely imparting information, believing that even for the student who is going to practise it is more important to acquire the habit of mind which can get to the bottom of an unfamiliar subject than to acquire a merely factual knowledge of details... There will, of course, be many things that a young graduate just out of law school which has fulfilled its proper functions will still have to learn, and too often critics of the law schools unfairly judge him by the tests that should be applied only to the experienced practitioner. But the law schools, as we have already pointed out, have to keep first things first and remember that, in the limited period during which they have the opportunity of moulding young minds, their object should be not to produce a short-term professional competence but

to inculcate a scientific legal training which must serve as a basis for a whole lifetime in a profession calling for the most varied skills.”

Professor T. Nadaraja, ‘Objectives in Legal Education’, XVI (No 3 & 4) Jul - Oct 1956, *University of Ceylon Review*, 92-104.

1.2.3. Research and Publications

Sri Lanka Journal of International Law

The Sri Lanka Journal of International Law is a refereed journal focusing on international and comparative law, published annually by the Department of Public and International Law, Faculty of Law of the University of Colombo, Sri Lanka. Currently, 27 volumes have been published to date. Publication in this Journal is valid for purposes of academic accreditation. Information on submissions and abstracts of current and prior volumes and issues of the journal are available at <https://jil.law.cmb.ac.lk/>. Printed copies of the journal can be purchased from Department of Public and International Law and e-copies of articles are available online through HeinOnline. The Journal is listed in the periodical indexes of *Ulrich* and *Lex Opus*. The views expressed in articles published in the Journal are those of the individual authors and are not to be attributed to the Journal, its Editorial Board, its Advisory Board, or the University of Colombo.

Colombo Law Review

The Colombo Law Review is another journal published by the Faculty of Law. The Editorial Board accepts submissions by legal experts, young researchers, post-graduate and undergraduate students on

any contemporary legal issue. Each article will be peer-reviewed by an expert in the field prior to being accepted for publication.

Colombo Law Journal

The Colombo Law Journal is the flagship student journal published by the Faculty of Law and is managed by the Moot Court and Debating Society of the Faculty. This Journal offers an opportunity for undergraduates to publish their work alongside legal practitioners and academics. The Colombo Law Journal comprises essays written on new developments of international and national law. There have been three volumes of this Journal up to date. The third volume carried articles in all three languages (Sinhala, Tamil and English) for the first time.

Annual Research Symposium

The Faculty accords high priority to research, both among students and teachers. To encourage research among academic staff and students, the Faculty organizes its Annual Academic Symposium parallel to the Annual Research Symposium of the University of Colombo.

1.2.4. Staff

Administrative Staff

- Deputy Registrar - Ms. Suneetha Samarathunga

Academic Support Staff

- Computer Instructor – Dean’s Office
Ms. P. A. D. S. N. Gamage

Assistant Network Manager

Ms. Buddhini Welikala

Non-Academic Staff - Dean's Office

- Senior Management Assistant

Mrs. M. K. W. H. Rajapaksha Arachchi

- Management Assistants

Mr. K. P. S. Rupasinghe

Mr. B. D. N. T. Samaraweera

Mr. W. L. R. Sampath

Ms. K. A. H. D. Perera

Ms. J. M. N. Chethani

Ms. E. A. Sandani Lakma

Ms. N. A. Dewapakshage

- Library Information Assistant

Ms. B. I. Karunarathne

- Laboratory Attendants – Dean's Office

Ms. N. S. Gamhewa

Ms. N. P. N. Perera

- Works Aides – Dean's Office

Mr. K. R. R. Prasad

Mr. H. H. L. P. Chandrarathna

1.3 Academic Departments

In December 2009, the Department of Law was re-structured as three separate Departments. They are: Department of Commercial Law, Department of Private and Comparative Law and Department of Public and International Law. The re-structuring was designed to facilitate further development and deepening of expertise in the separate areas of law under different Departments.

1.3.1. Department of Commercial Law

The Department of Commercial Law is one of the dynamic departments created in the Faculty of Law. Having begun operations in December 2009 in the Faculty of Law, the Department of Commercial Law has expanded its scope to include many curricular and extra-curricular activities.

Currently, the Commercial Law Department offers five subjects at the undergraduate level and six subjects at the postgraduate level. Though the subjects handled by the Department are relatively few in number, they incorporate a vast body of law relating to the commercial field. In today's world, there is a high demand for specialized legal expertise in each of these fields such as Banking, Corporate Governance, Arbitration, Insurance, Competition Policy, and so on.

The Department hopes to further expand its curriculum in the near future to cater to the needs of society. The Department consists of a highly qualified teaching faculty, whose expertise is very much in line with the demands of today's academic world and the industry.

Subjects offered by the Department

The following subjects are currently offered by the Department of Commercial Law, at the undergraduate level:

- Business Law
- International Investment Law
- Company Law
- Intellectual Property Law
- Tax Law

The following subjects are offered by the Department of Commercial Law at the postgraduate level (for Master of Laws):

- Banking Law
- Company Law
- Information Technology Law
- International Commercial Arbitration
- Intellectual Property Law
- International Trade Law

a. Message from Head of Department

Dear Students,

On behalf of the Department of Commercial Law, I have great pleasure in issuing this message to the Student Handbook 2022 of the Faculty of Law of the University of Colombo. It is with pride I welcome you warmly to the Faculty of Law and I take this opportunity to congratulate you on your success in the very competitive G.C.E. (A/L) examination and for gaining admission to the prestigious Faculty of Law.

The Department of Commercial Law wishes you a happy, fruitful and successful learning experience while reading for the LL.B. Degree.

The objective of university education is to produce graduates who are academically strong and who have passion, commitment and leadership skills in order to meet the legal, political and social challenges of the changing world. In legal education at university level, you may identify laws, their changes, development and scope with the importance of application of them in changing societies. In order to achieve this, you are expected to work hard right through the four years of your study programme.

The Department strongly believes that its duty is to assist you to sharpen your insight into the various branches of commercial law and expand your skills as a professional who will fit well into the corporate world. This will enable you not only to find a broad spectrum of opportunities and exciting career prospects in the commercially oriented industry but also to cope with any injustice or malpractice in the same field with positive involvements to mitigate them.

As law students, you must be aware that rights do not exist on their own but correspond to obligations. Therefore, our hope is that at the end of your four-year stay, you will be excellent graduates with a compelling desire for academic and professional excellence coupled with your social responsibilities. Also, you must not forget that you are the future of this country and the hope of your parents.

In addition to the curriculum, there are ample opportunities available in the university to develop your extracurricular interests. Students are encouraged to make good use of these opportunities to improve their talents and skills in sports, aesthetic activities, oratorical talents etc. during the coming years. There are several annual events organized by the Department in cooperation with industries and students where you will have opportunities to develop your knowledge and skills.

Once again, I wish you the best of luck and continued success throughout your university life and the most fruitful, interesting, stimulating and productive university life. I hope you will complete your studies successfully and contribute to the upliftment of the standards of law and justice in the country.

Mr. Menaka Harankaha
Head,
Department of Commercial Law, Faculty of Law.

b. Academic staff of the Department

Professor (Mrs.) W. I. Nanayakkara
Professor

Professor (Mrs.) N. Kamardeen
Professor

Professor N. S. Punchihewa
Senior Lecturer Gr. II
Dr. S. W. P. Mahanamahewa
Senior Lecturer Gr. I

Mr. H. A. Menaka
Senior Lecturer Gr. I

Dr. (Mrs.) D. L. F. Shamila
Senior Lecturer Gr. II

Dr. (Ms.) I. D. L. Pathirana
Senior Lecturer Gr. II

Dr. (Ms.) R. P. D. Pathirana
Senior Lecturer Gr. II

Mrs. P. S. P. G. Vithanage
Probationary Lecturer

Mrs. D. Suthakar
Probationary Lecturer

Ms. Y. Kumaraguru
Probationary Lecturer

Mrs. W. R. Samaranayake
Probationary Lecturer

Mrs. U. P. A. T. Shashindri
Probationary Lecturer

Mr. H. G. T. Kavindu Lakshyam
Probationary Lecturer

c. Non-academic staff of the Department

Mr. P. J. M. de Silva
Senior Staff Management

Mr. W. A. C. Pushpakumara
Works Aide

d. Extension Courses

1) Diploma in Commercial Law

This is a six-month diploma course introduced by the Department of Commercial Law aiming to provide an understanding of concepts, principles and theories in relation to business contracts, company law, partnership law, information technology law and employment law. This course is designed to attract school leavers, employees in industries and others who are interested in getting commercial and business law related knowledge.

2) Certificate in Business Law

The Department of Commercial Law offers this short course of three months duration to cater to private and public sector employees who need basic knowledge in Business Law.

3) Certificate in Intellectual Property Law

This short course is offered by the Department of Commercial Law with the aim of giving students basic knowledge of intellectual property law. The duration of the course is three months.

1.3.2. Department of Private and Comparative Law

The mission of the Department of Private and Comparative Law is (1) to provide its students with a diverse, intellectually rigorous learning environment in which to acquire knowledge of the law in its broadest sense so that they may acquire the skills to become excellent lawyers and professionals; (2) to promote knowledge, understanding and the value of comparative law; (3) to create an academic staff, committed to excellence, honesty, openness, diversity and collegiality; and (4) to support and advance through our teaching, scholarship, an institutional commitment to justice.

The Department of Private and Comparative Law seeks to be distinctive with a strong international and regional comparative focus in Private Law and aspires to provide an environment that advances scholarly discussion and debate. The Department encourages its staff to aspire to high standards of teaching and research. It supports programmes, initiatives and innovations that will serve to further enhance the Department's performance as teachers.

Established in December 2009, the Department of Private and Comparative Law offers twelve subjects at the undergraduate level and three subjects at the postgraduate level.

Highly qualified academic staff of the Department have the necessary expertise to teach these subjects to the undergraduates.

Subjects offered by the Department

The following subjects are offered by the Department of Private and Comparative Law currently at the undergraduate level:

- Roman Law
- Legal System of Sri Lanka
- Legal Method
- Family Law
- Land Law
- Law of Contract
- Law of Equity & Trusts
- Law of Delict
- Evidence & Procedure
- Interpretation of Statutes and Documents
- Jurisprudence
- Labour Law

The following subjects are offered by the Department of Private and Comparative Law at the postgraduate level (for Master of Laws);

- Labour Law
- Gender Justice and Women's Rights Law
- Law of Delict

a. Message from Head of Department

Dear Students,

Welcome to the Department of Private and Comparative of the Faculty of Law. Your decision to come to the Law Faculty is an important step in furthering your academic career. As a member of the student community of the Law Faculty, you join many other talented students from all over the country, and across the nation. I am sure that your academic experience will be augmented through learning with students of other cultures and backgrounds.

The Department of Private and Comparative Law, which handles the largest number of subjects taught in the LL. B. programme, is looking forward to providing you with a diverse, intellectually rigorous learning environment in which to acquire knowledge of the law in its broadest sense, in order for you to become an excellent professional. Your academic program is conducted by professors, senior lectures and young and energetic lecturers of the Department. I assure that you will be provided a very friendly and insightful learning environment here. Together with the Dean of the Faculty, the lecturers and the non-academic staff of the Department are continually working to improve the quality of your academic life throughout the stay.

We also work with individual students to solve problems of an academic and personal nature. We care deeply about our students and are here to offer our support. Our door is always open to hear your concerns and suggestions on ways to strengthen and build your learning capacity.

This student handbook provides you valuable information to assist pilot your journey through the Law Faculty. Make use of it, become familiar with your responsibilities as a Law student. Finally, I hope that you will make the time to take advantage of the many extracurricular opportunities given by the Department and the Faculty to get involved. In that way, you will rightly make the most of your life here at the Law Faculty.

I wish you all the best!

Dr. Udapadie Liyanage
Head,
Department of Private and Comparative Law, Faculty of Law.

b. Academic staff of the Department

Professor (Mr.) A. Sarveswaran
Professor

Dr. (Mrs.) N. R. Wijeyesekera
Senior Lecturer Gr. I

Ms. M. D. M. Abeyratne
Senior Lecturer Gr. I

Dr. (Mrs.) D. S. E. U. S. Liyanage
Senior Lecturer Gr. I

Dr. W. A. D. J. Sumanadasa
Senior Lecturer Gr. II

Mrs. M. P. S. K. Pathirana
Senior Lecturer (Transitional)

Mrs. T. Kumarasoorier
Senior Lecturer (Transitional)

Ms. G. I. D. I. Udani
Lecturer

Mrs. E. M. Y. G. Ekanayaka
Lecturer

Ms. B. M. Munasinghe
Probationary Lecturer

Mrs. A. H. M. D. L. Abeyrathna
Probationary Lecturer

Mrs. A. J. M. K. K. Aviruppola
Probationary Lecturer

Mrs. J. Jeyakala
Probationary Lecturer

Ms. E. T. C. Nanayakkara
Probationary Lecturer

Mr. G. P. D. Madhushan
Probationary Lecturer

Mrs. H. M. S. H. Abeyrathne
Probationary Lecturer

Ms. S. Janani
Probationary Lecturer

Mr. S. A. Wijesinha
Probationary Lecturer

Mrs. C. S. C. Antony
Probationary Lecturer

Mr. G. D. Gunawardena
Probationary Lecturer

Mr. V. K. Ahamed
Probationary Lecturer

c. Non-academic staff of the Department

Ms. N. P. N. Perera
Lab Attendant

Mr. T. V. Wijerathna
Works Aide

d. Extension courses

1. *Advanced Certificate in Human Resource Management Law (ACHRML)*

The Advanced Certificate in Human Resource Management Law (ACHRML) Programme has been designed to provide knowledge in concepts, theories and legal principles of Human Resource Management Law. The programme is mainly designed to enhance participants' skills to solve complex problems in the area of Human Resource Management, and to stimulate their attitudes towards the promotion of justice and industrial peace. This course is conducted in English.

1.3.3. Department of Public and International Law

The Department of Public and International Law has offered academic instruction in aspects of law that are fundamental a) to the relationship of individuals and communities with the state and b) the international level since December 2009. Currently, the Department is in charge of offering nine subjects at the undergraduate level and six subjects at the postgraduate level. The Department further offers four courses (03 advanced certificate courses, 01 diploma) which are open to the public at large. These courses are designed to improve legal literacy, contribute to the strengthening of citizenship and in general to promote access to justice. In an increasingly globalized and complex world the subjects offered by the Department continue to grow in their significance.

Subjects offered by the Department

The following subjects are offered by the Department of Public and International Law:

- Constitutional Law I
- Criminal Law
- Constitutional Law II
- Public International Law
- Administrative Law
- International Humanitarian Law
- Law of the Sea
- Human Rights Law
- Environmental Law

The following subjects are offered by the Department of Public and International Law at the postgraduate level (for Master of Laws):

- Administrative Law
- Constitutional Law
- Criminal Justice
- Environment Law
- Human Rights Law
- International Humanitarian Law

a. Message from Head of Department

Dear Students,

It is with great pleasure that I pen this message to warmly welcome you to the Faculty of Law and to your much awaited new life as a university student at the University of Colombo. During the four-year LL.B. Degree Programme at the Faculty of Law, you will have the opportunity to study in an intellectually challenging environment and to learn how to realise your greatest potential under the guidance and supervision of a dedicated and well experienced team of academic staff.

The Department of Public and International Law offers nine subjects related to the areas of Public law and International law. The teachers attached to the Department are prepared to provide you the best educational experience to fulfil your expectations, to help you to achieve your academic and professional goals in making you eminent legal personalities. We wish to give our fullest cooperation and support to train and encourage you to upgrade the knowledge and develop skills that are to be effective leaders in a changing society. I

take this opportunity to request you to use the opportunities offered by the Department, Faculty and the University to achieve your future goals in the field of law.

We also look forward to the contribution you would make in achieving the common goals of enriching the legal knowledge and to the society.

Professor Wasantha Seneviratne
Head,
Department of Public and International Law, Faculty of law.

b. Academic staff of the Department

Professor (Mrs.) Wasantha Seneviratne
Professor

Professor (Mrs.) M. A. D. S. Jeeva Shirajanie Niriella
Professor

Mr. M. A. M. Hakeem
Senior Lecturer Gr. I

Dr. (Mrs.) W. V. A. D. Samararatne
Senior Lecturer Gr. I

Dr. (Mrs.) D. K. L. Konasinghe
Senior Lecturer Gr. II

Ms. D. S. Medawatte
Senior Lecturer Gr. II

Dr. (Mrs.) U. A. T. Udayanganie
Senior Lecturer Gr. II

Dr. (Ms.) N. M. Mendis
Senior Lecturer Gr. II

Dr. V. Chandrasekaram
Senior Lecturer Gr. II

Mrs. C. L. Akurugoda
Senior Lecturer Gr. II

Mr. G. I. M. Liyanage
Senior Lecturer (Transitional)

Mr.K. A. A. N.Thilakaratne
Lecturer (Unconfirmed)

Mrs. T. R. Galappaththige
Probationary Lecturer

Mrs. S. Puwanitha
Probationary Lecturer

Mr. M. A. A. K. K. Amarasinghe
Probationary Lecturer

Ms. S. B. I. Perera
Probationary Lecturer

Mrs. R. Pavithra
Probationary Lecturer

Mrs. Susarithaa Segar
Probationary Lecturer

c. Visiting academic staff of the department

Mr. P. L. de Alwis, PC
Visiting Lecturer

d. Non-academic staff of the department

Ms. S. A. M. D. Perera
Management Assistant

Mr. L. N. Gurusinghe
Works Aide

e. Extension courses

1) Advanced Certificate in International Criminal Law (ACICL)

This six months Advanced Certificate Course aims at providing an understanding of the fundamentals of International Criminal Law, which covers the history and the development of international criminal law and ventures into its current relevance from a global and domestic perspective. This course is conducted in the English medium.

2) Advanced Certificate in Fundamentals of Criminal Law (ACFCL)

This six months Advanced Certificate Course aims at providing understanding of the elementary principles of Criminal Law as applied

in Sri Lanka. The course is offered in three languages; Sinhala, Tamil and English.

3) *Advanced Certificate in Environmental Law (ACEL)*

This six months Advanced Certificate Course aims at providing an understanding of the principles of Environmental Law, which covers the elementary principles of environmental protection related issues, policies, and substantive and procedural aspects from an Environmental Law perspective. The course is offered in three languages; Sinhala, Tamil and English.

4) *Diploma in Public Law - Dip (Public Law)*

This one-year Diploma Course aims at providing knowledge on substantive and procedural aspects of selected public law subjects and improving skills and attitudes with comparative insights brought from regional and international spheres to educate the public officials, public representatives, other employers and employees, lawyers and the citizens of the country. It is an interactive citizenship education programme, which provides theoretical as well as practical knowledge in 08 course modules; ‘Constitutional Law, Criminal Law, Administrative Law, Human Rights Law, International Law, Environmental Law, International Humanitarian Law and Law of the Sea.’ The course is offered in three languages; Sinhala, Tamil and English.

1.4 Centres

The Faculty of Law, Colombo houses two centres which are dedicated to the causes of environmental conservation and restoration and the study of human rights. The Centres engage in concerted and concentrated effort to bring about student engagement and positive changes within their respective areas.

1.4.1. Centre for Environmental Law and Policy

The Centre for Environmental Law and Policy (CELP) of the Faculty of Law, was established in 2020 and CELP is considered the pioneer institution promoting environmental conservation and restoration efforts within the University education system in Sri Lanka. CELP intends to create a platform to research, collaborate, learn and engage in environmental law and policy, thereby contributing to build an environmentally conscious society. The basic rationale for the Centre is to create a platform for research, policy development and collaboration among the different fields, including science, geography, economics, political science and business studies.

The lack of awareness of the impact of natural disasters and climate change have turned into the greatest challenge for developing nations like Sri Lanka. In an era where the environment is under threat due to developmental activities, institutions like CELP serve a dire need. Therefore, CELP aims to build individuals who can be pioneers in carrying out environmental conservation and restoration efforts, who are capable of guiding not only the people but also policy-makers in protecting the environment and who are capable of influencing other educational institutions to conserve and protect our environment.

Contact information:

Centre for Environmental Law and Policy (CELP)

Faculty of Law

University of Colombo

Phone: +94 11 2500879 or +94 11 2503017

Email - celp@law.cmb.ac.lk

Website - <https://celp.cmb.ac.lk/>

1.4.2. Centre for the Study of Human Rights

The Centre for the Study of Human Rights (CSHR) was established in 1991 as an organisation within the Faculty of Law, with the main objective of making the public aware of their rights and remedies for the violation of human rights. CSHR has reached out to many groups such as secondary school students, the university community, medical and legal professionals, rural and plantation communities, armed forces, police and prison officers, civil society, quazis, media personnel, prison inmates and the general public. CSHR protects Human Rights through five main focus areas, which are: Education, Research, Capacity Building, Knowledge Services and Institutional Development.

The Centre offers the following courses:

- *Certificate Courses*
- *Advanced Certificate Courses*
- *Six Month Distance Learning Advanced Certificate in Human Rights Approach to Prison Administration (for Prison Officers)*
- *Distance Learning Diploma in Human Rights and Democracy*
- *Diploma in Human Rights based Policing (Tailor made course for officials of the Department of Police)*

- *E Diploma in Human Rights (Online course)*
- *Postgraduate Diploma in Child Protection and Rights*
- *Asia Pacific Regional Master's Degree in Human Rights and Democratisation conducted in collaboration with Mahidol University (Thailand) and other regional universities*
- *Master's Degree in Human Rights and Democratisation (Local)*

CSHR also facilitates local and foreign internships and study sessions for international students in order to assist them to broaden their knowledge and experience of human rights and related issues in Sri Lanka. The research carried out is practically applicable in relation to rights.

Research has been carried by the Centre for other organisations, while also conducting research in collaboration with local and international institutions.

Capacity Building has focused on strengthening the capacity of those in the public sector, including the armed forces, police and prison officers as well as the non-governmental sector, with the aim of protecting and promoting their rights as well as the rights of persons with whom these groups interact.

CSHR provides Knowledge Services for students, academics, researchers and the general public by providing access to a wide range of human rights and related materials, available through its Documentation and Resource Centre, located within its premises. The final focus area is Institutional Development, which aims to provide opportunities for CSHR Staff to improve their knowledge,

skills and capacities towards disseminating programmes to CSHR partners effectively and efficiently.

Contact information:

Centre for the Study of Human Rights - CSHR

Faculty of Law

University of Colombo

Phone: +94 11 2500879 or +94 11 2503017

Fax: +94 11 2598462

Email: cshr@cmb.ac.lk

Website: cshr.cmb.ac.lk

1.5 Units

The Faculty of Law, Colombo is proud to house six units which effectively facilitate activities in a variety of areas that are of importance to law undergraduates.

1.5.1 Examination Unit

This Unit is responsible for the administration of continuous assessments and year-end examinations at the Faculty.

Contact details

Co-ordinator, Examinations:

Dr. Darshika Pathirana, Dept of Commercial Law

Email: exam@law.cmb.ac.lk

Departmental Co-ordinators:

Ms. Dianarthy Suthakar, Dept of Commercial Law

Mrs. Thushanthiga Kumarasoorier, Dept of Private and Comparative Law

Dr. Visakesea Chandrasekeram, Dept of Public & International Law

Non-academic staff

Mrs. Wajira Rajapaksha (Senior Staff Management Assistant)

Email: exam@law.cmb.ac.lk

1.5.2 English Language Unit

The Legal English Unit (LEU) of the Faculty of Law was recently established to design a bilingual teaching programme for undergraduates pursuing their Bachelor of Laws Degree in the Sinhala

and Tamil media. The main objective of this Unit is to ensure that the Faculty graduates are capable of conducting their professional affairs in the English language. To achieve the objective of the Unit, the Faculty has established an in-house Unit resourced by the staff members attached to the Faculty of Law to develop a strategy and deliver the activities identified in the strategy. As a short-term measure, the Unit introduces English language components in teaching and assessment in core and elective undergraduate courses offered in Sinhala and Tamil media to prepare students for the post-2025 Law College Examinations. In addition, the Unit plans to set up an academic support programme and mentoring programme for undergraduates requiring extra support with English language requirements.

Contact:

Director, English Language Unit: Dr. Shamila Dawood

Email: leu@law.cmb.ac.lk

1.5.3 Legal Aid Unit

The Legal Aid Unit is a pro-bono service programme that involves a three-way partnership between Attorneys-at-Law, the Faculty of Law of the University of Colombo, and vulnerable citizens and community organisations. The services provided consist of consultation clinics and an in-house aid programme. Consultation clinics enable low-income earners to meet with Attorneys and receive advice.

The in-house aid programme provides selected clients with an Attorney through whom they can, if necessary, file and pursue a case. In both instances, the Attorneys-at-Law are assisted by students of the Faculty of Law. The services are supplemented by the dissemination of information through divisional awareness campaigns, press conferences and the programme website.

The programme has as its objective, the provision of essential legal services to those who are otherwise barred from accessing justice, mainly due to the inability to afford the high costs inherent in the system and also due to different circumstances that have put them in vulnerable positions in society. This process furthers the due recognition of the rights of such persons under the Constitution.

Contact:

Senior Faculty Advisor: Dr. Visakesea Chandrasekeram

Email: lau@law.cmb.ac.lk

1.5.4 Career Guidance Unit

The Career Guidance Unit has been established at the Faculty of Law to provide undergraduates career counselling, career information services, opportunities for professional networking, internships and for integration of career guidance into the co-curricular activities at the Faculty.

The Unit functions under the Dean of the Faculty and partners with the Career Guidance Unit of the University. The Unit collaborates with all relevant stakeholders in the legal sector in seeking to serve the undergraduates at the Faculty. The Unit comprises of a Director and a Computer Applications Assistant. Volunteers are recruited from among the undergraduates of the Faculty on an ad hoc basis.

Contact:

Director, Career Guidance Unit: Dr. Dinesha Samararatne

Email: director.cgu@law.cmb.ac.lk

General: cgu@law.cmb.ac.lk

1.5.5 Legal Research Unit

The Legal Research Unit (LRU) was established in 2016, with the partnership of the Ministry of Justice, to facilitate legal research, including research with a multidisciplinary focus.

Currently, the Unit serves as a vehicle to lead the Faculty's research mandate and produce path breaking legal scholarship on cutting edge legal issues. Its vision is to advance the research mission of the Faculty by producing pathbreaking legal scholarship celebrating academic freedom and research integrity. The Unit's mission is to contribute to the success of the Faculty by facilitating legal research, including research with an interdisciplinary focus and, thereby, contributing to the development of law and justice. As an integral aspect of the Unit's mandate, it facilitates research collaborations at different levels; university, national and international. The undergraduates and post-graduate students of the Faculty are welcome to join the research initiatives facilitated by the Unit. In addition, undergraduate law students are most welcome to work with the Unit as research and project assistants designated through a competitive selection process. When such opportunities are available, the Unit will make public announcements in various media.

Contact:

Director, Legal Research Unit: Dr. Dilini Pathirana

Email: lru@law.cmb.ac.lk

1.5.6 Post-Graduate Unit

The Law Faculty offers the following Postgraduate Courses:

Degree of Master of Laws (LL.M.)

Degree of Master of Philosophy (M.Phil.)

Degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD.)

The LL.M. Degree is carried out by course work and a dissertation, while the latter two postgraduate courses are carried out entirely through research. It is advised to refer to the By-laws for the admission and eligibility criteria for these Degrees.

Contact:

Director, LLM Programme: Dr. Darshana Sumanadasa

Email: lawfacllm@law.cmb.ac.lk

Director, MPhil/PhD Programme: Dr. Kokila Konasinghe

Email: coordinatorphilphd@law.cmb.ac.lk

1.5.7 Internal Quality Assurance Unit

The Unit is responsible for monitoring quality performance, through assessment and evaluation of the activities of the Faculty in all academic programmes, centres and units on a regular basis, in order to promote productivity and development. It seeks to establish and safeguard high standards and good practices in teaching, learning and assessment. Further, the Unit facilitates the development of research skills of the academics by providing a platform to discuss their research.

Contact:

Coordinator, Quality Assurance Unit: Dr U.A.T. Udayanganie

Part II: Academics

2.1 LL.B. Degree programme

The LL.B. Degree programme is a four-year academic programme. Under the programme, a student reads for nineteen (19) law subjects within a span of four academic years. The four academic years of the LL.B. Degree programme are called the Bachelor of Laws Degree Year I, Year II, Year III, and Year IV respectively.

Revision of the current curriculum is in progress and will be introduced in the near future. However, the programme which was revised in 1996 has the following features:

Several new subjects were introduced and the total number of lecture hours for certain subjects was reduced in order to enable undergraduates to carry out independent research and study.

Legal Method was introduced as a new subject in Year I to familiarise undergraduates with areas such as legal history, the legal profession, how to carry out research, how to read cases, and how to write a research paper. Undergraduates are strongly advised to make use of the study skills and opportunities provided by this subject and to actively interact with the lecturer concerned.

Another change was that Public International Law was made compulsory for Year III law undergraduates.

To provide knowledge in the area of Commercial Law, new subjects such as International Investment Law, Business Law and Intellectual Property Law have been introduced under this programme.

Interpretation of Statutes and Documents and Evidence and Procedure were made compulsory electives in Year III. Further, Human Rights Law and Environmental Law have been made compulsory electives in Year IV. Accordingly, in Year III you must study either Interpretation of Statutes and Documents or Evidence and Procedure and in Year IV you must study Human Rights Law and/or Environmental Law. The idea was that all undergraduates must study a course which has a practical basis in Year III and that all undergraduates in Year IV should study a course which will make them socially responsible citizens.

New optional subjects were introduced and teaching methodology was revised to encourage more student participation in class and to reduce dependence on lecture notes.

2.2. Subjects

The following law subjects are available in the LL.B. programme.

Year I

All subjects are compulsory.

Subject	Department
Constitutional Law I	Department of Public and International Law
Criminal Law	Department of Public and International Law
Legal Method	Department of Private and Comparative Law

Legal System of Sri Lanka	Department of Private and Comparative Law
Roman Law	Department of Private and Comparative Law
English Level 1 – (For those who are placed in Level 1 English)	English Language Teaching Department

Year II

All subjects are compulsory.

Subject	Department
Constitutional Law II	Department of Public and International Law
Family Law	Department of Private and Comparative Law
Land Law	Department of Private and Comparative Law
Law of Contract	Department of Private and Comparative Law
Law of Equity & Trusts	Department of Private and Comparative Law
English (For those who are placed in Level II English)	English Language Teaching Department

Year III

During the third year, undergraduates have to study **all the compulsory subjects and take one compulsory elective and one elective subject**. An undergraduate must offer a total of five (5) law subjects at the Year III Examination.

The undergraduates are also allowed to take an additional elective, if they so desire. Where an additional elective is offered as a **sixth subject** it will be marked and the marks reflected in the undergraduate's transcript, but these marks will not be taken into account towards computing his/her final grade.

Compulsory Subjects:

Subject	Department
Administrative Law	Public and International Law
Public International Law	Public and International Law
Law of Delict	Private and Comparative Law
English (for those who are placed in English Level 111)	English Teaching

Compulsory Electives:

Subject	Department
Evidence & Procedure OR	Private and Comparative Law
Interpretation of Statutes and Documents	Private and Comparative Law

Elective Subjects:

Subject	Department
Business Law	Commercial Law
Conflict of Laws	Private and Comparative Law
International Humanitarian Law	Public and International Law
International Investment Law	Commercial Law
Law of the Sea	Public and International Law

Note:

An undergraduate who offers Evidence & Procedure as a compulsory elective may select Interpretation of Statutes and Documents as well as

an elective subject; likewise an undergraduate who offers Interpretation of Statutes and Documents as a compulsory elective may select Evidence & Procedure as well as an elective subject.

Year IV

An undergraduate must offer a total of 4 law subjects at the Year IV Examination.

Undergraduates are also allowed to take an additional elective, if they so desire. Where an additional elective is offered as a **fifth subject** it will be marked and the marks reflected in the undergraduate's transcript, but these marks will not be taken into account towards computing his/her final grade.

Compulsory Subjects:

Subject	Department
Jurisprudence	Private and Comparative Law

Compulsory Electives:

Subject	Department
Human Rights Law OR	Public and International Law
Environmental Law	Public and International Law

Elective Subjects:

Subject	Department
Company Law	Commercial Law
Tax Law	Commercial Law
Labour Law	Private and Comparative Law
Intellectual Property Law	Commercial Law

Note: *An undergraduate may elect to offer both Human Rights Law and Environmental Law. Where an undergraduate offers both Human Rights Law and Environmental Law, only one more subject will have to be chosen from the electives offered by the Faculty. Where an undergraduate elects to do either Human Rights Law or Environmental Law, two elective subjects will have to be chosen from the electives offered by the Faculty. Thus, in total, four law subjects will have to be offered by the undergraduate.*

The Faculty may not offer all the elective subjects listed in a given year. Undergraduates are advised to consult the relevant Heads of Departments about the elective subjects offered in a given year. During the past, some undergraduates have found it difficult to choose an elective from the subjects offered in a given year. You are therefore strongly advised to consult the lecturers concerned should there be any difficulty in making a final selection in this regard.

Selecting elective subjects

Undergraduates in the Third and Fourth years of study must register the electives they wish to offer with the Dean's office within the first two weeks of the new academic year. You must register by filling the relevant form available in the Dean's office. Both Third and Fourth year students can, in addition to their chosen electives, offer an additional elective subject each year. This too must be registered. Please note that the result of the additional elective subject will not be counted towards the computation of marks for the LL.B. Degree.

2.3 Duration of the LL.B. programme

The minimum period for which an undergraduate should be a registered undergraduate student is four years. Undergraduates admitted to the LL.B. programme are required to complete the course before the end of 10 years from the date of their first registration. The academic year of the Faculty of Law is divided into two terms. The second term will be followed by the annual examinations of the Faculty.

2.4 Law Library

The Library of the University of Colombo consists of a Main Library, which is central to the operations of faculty libraries and campus library. The Main Library is on Reid Avenue between Arts Faculty and Law Faculty Buildings. The Medical Library is situated at Kynsey Road, the Science Library is functioning at Thurstan Road, Nursing Library is in Sri Jayawardenapura, and Technology Library is located in

Homagama. The library collection comprises books, periodicals and e-resources in a variety of subjects such as Law, Humanities, Education, Management, and Social Sciences.

The law library collection occupies the whole of the second floor of the Main Library. It is one of the major Law collections in Sri Lanka and serves the research and teaching needs of the faculty and students. Textbooks, law journals, law reports, Sri Lankan acts, law dictionaries and Encyclopaedias are included in the law collection. All the law library collections are treated as reference materials, hence only the law students are allowed to borrow textbooks for overnight and weekend reading. Nijoff collection of legal resources is a special addition of Dutch legislative writings dating from 1750 that were acquired by Sir Ivor Jennings for the Law Faculty in 1946.

The Library is open to readers from 8.30 am to 7.00 pm during week days and closed during public holidays and the holidays declared by the University. However, the library is usually kept open on all public holidays that fall on weekends. In the 'new normal,' opening hours are changed from 8.30 am to 4.00 pm every weekday, excluding the weekends.

First-year and second-year law faculty students are entitled to borrow a Reference Book [01] and Reference Book [02], respectively at a given time. Third-year students are entitled to borrow two Reference Books [02] and a Lending Book [01], and Fourth year students are entitled to borrow two Reference Books [02] and a Lending Book [01] at a given time. The loan period for a Reference Book is one day and one-week for a Lending Book. Fines [Rs. 10/- for reference books; Rs. 5/- for non-reference books] are imposed on all books not returned by

the due date. Library facilities should be accessed using the student's university identity card.

Training sessions under different topics: "Information Literacy," "Searching Techniques," "Access to information," "Literature Review," "To avoid Plagiarism," "Reference Styles," and "Reference Management" are conducted by the library. Students are able to obtain the online services through the Help-Line via the library website. Other services given by the library include: Plagiarism detection software, Online Public Access Catalogue, inter-library loan services, Document supply services, Smart classroom facility, Resource centre for Visually Impaired students, Laptop lending service, Photocopy service, WiFi service, and Conference hall facility.

General rules on using the Library

- Readers must scan their University Identity Card when entering the library, to mark their attendance and produce the same when borrowing books or any other time when called upon to do so.
- Readers must produce their belongings such as books, notes etc. to the gatekeepers when they enter to the library and go out of the library.
- No bags, cases, parcels, personal copies of books (if you need to bring books, please get permission from the Librarian) & printed materials, umbrellas etc. should be brought into the library.
- SILENCE should be observed in all public reading areas
- Seats in the Library may not be reserved or removed by the readers.

- Readers are not allowed to do joint work and discussions in the library **except in the Learning Commons**. Learning Commons should be used according to Health Guidelines.
- Consumption of food and drink, smoking and the use of matches or an open flame are forbidden in the Library.
- No readers may enter any part of the Library to which entry is forbidden.
- Any disorderly or improper conduct or breach of regulations will render the reader or borrower concerned liable to suspension from using the library.
- Students should not occupy the reserved places and seats for Postgraduate students / Research students / University Teachers.
- *Students with disabilities may use the ground floor entrance to enter the library.*

For further information, please contact

Mrs. P.K.S. Manatunga

Email: sallaw@lib.cmb.ac.lk

2.5 Teaching Framework

Instruction in each subject take place in the form of lectures, tutorials, discussions, workshops, seminars, clinical legal education projects, assignments, research, presentation of papers, self-study exercises and/or other forms approved by the Faculty Board of the Faculty of Law, which is the authority that decides the methods of teaching. A system of regular tutorials for all law undergraduates has also been introduced.

2.6 Medium of Instruction

Students may follow lectures and sit examinations in Sinhala, Tamil or English. If a student who has commenced studies in the English Medium later decides to change to either the Sinhala or the Tamil Medium, it may be done, subject to the approval of the Faculty Board. Similarly, a student who has commenced studies in the Sinhala or Tamil Medium may change to the English Medium, subject to the approval of the Faculty Board.

Please note that students may not follow lectures in one medium and sit for the Examination in another medium, except with approval from the Faculty Board. For instance, a student shall not follow lectures in English and offer the exam in either Sinhala or Tamil.

Students who are studying in the Tamil or Sinhala Medium may audit (sit in) lectures conducted in English. Similarly, students studying in the English Medium may audit lectures conducted in Sinhala or Tamil. Please inform the relevant lecturer when you decide to audit lectures.

To seek approval from the Faculty Board on any of the above, the student must make a formal request in writing addressed to the Dean of the Faculty.

2.7 Blended Learning

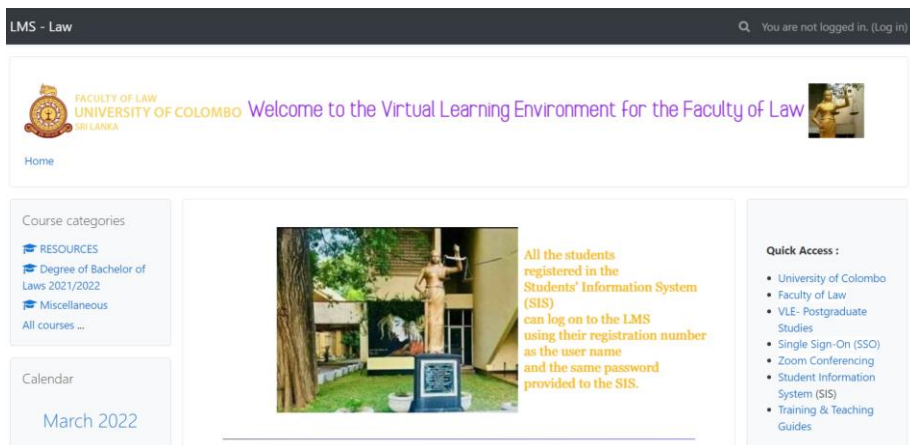
Blended learning is teaching and learning where students have the opportunity to learn online as well as onsite depending on the circumstances. It provides the unique benefit of technological assistance that could result in an overall vibrant session as well as allowing for close contact with the academic staff.

2.7.1. Learning Management System (LMS)

The Learning Management System of the Faculty of Law is a virtual e-learning system that provides remotely accessible learning/study content to individuals. It is also called a Virtual Learning Environment (VLE). The globally accepted and widely used Moodle software package has been used to develop this facility. This system runs on the World Wide Web, connecting students from any part of the country. It has tools that allow interaction between students and teachers, exchange of information and material available for study, creating a digital classroom.

All the students registered in the Students' Information System (SIS) of the University of Colombo may log on to the LMS using their registration number as the username and the same password provided for the SIS.

It is preferred that you use Firefox or Chrome browsers while using the LMS. Open your browser and go to the website - <https://lms.law.cmb.ac.lk/> to login to the Faculty of Law LMS.



The screenshot shows the homepage of the Faculty of Law LMS. At the top, there is a dark navigation bar with "LMS - Law" on the left and a search icon with the text "You are not logged in. (Log in)" on the right. Below the navigation bar is a white header area containing the Faculty of Law logo on the left, the text "Welcome to the Virtual Learning Environment for the Faculty of Law" in purple, and a small image of a building on the right. A "Home" link is located below the logo. The main content area is divided into three columns. The left column, titled "Course categories", lists "RESOURCES", "Degree of Bachelor of Laws 2021/2022", and "Miscellaneous", with an "All courses ..." link. The middle column features a large image of a statue in a courtyard and a text box that reads: "All the students registered in the Students' Information System (SIS) can log on to the LMS using their registration number as the user name and the same password provided to the SIS." The right column, titled "Quick Access:", lists several links: "University of Colombo", "Faculty of Law", "VLE- Postgraduate Studies", "Single Sign-On (SSO)", "Zoom Conferencing", "Student Information System (SIS)", and "Training & Teaching Guides". At the bottom left, there is a "Calendar" widget showing "March 2022".

2.7.2. Email

All students currently registered at the University of Colombo are assigned an email address. Users can access it on a web browser on a PC or using the Gmail app on a mobile device. The University and the Faculty usually send all official emails to this address. Students are expected to check their official e-mail account on a frequent and consistent basis to stay up to date with university-related activities. For all University communications, all students must use only their student email account. The University does not recognize a message sent from a personal e-mail account as official.

Creating email accounts is handled by the Network Operations Centre (NOC), University of Colombo. Student email accounts are created based on the registration number and the students are given an email with the format `student_id@stu.cmb.ac.lk` (replace 'student_id' with your Student ID number). Student email accounts will be suspended two months after the students' convocation.

When a user account is created the user is given a temporary password. You will be prompted to change this password at the first login. In case the user has forgotten or lost the password, he/she should send a request to the NOC through the faculty IT Coordinator or the Administrator to reset the password.

2.7.3. Computer facilities

The computer facilities of the Faculty of Law, Colombo are open to all students duly registered with the Faculty.

2.8 Attendance and Leave of Absence

Attendance

From the rationale for a university and for the creation of the Faculty of Law outlined before, it is clear that university education is unique, and is different from education at a tertiary or similar educational institution.

The university is a community that is dedicated to developing and disseminating knowledge. Students are an important part of this community and ought to acquire and nurture a habit of mind. Therefore attendance at lectures, discussion and tutorials and the active participation in the life of the university community is essential. There can be no distance education for students in a traditional university system. Full time, active and engaged undergraduates are essential for a university.

Therefore, the Faculty of Law has an attendance requirement which is enforced strictly: the Faculty requires **70% attendance** at lectures and tutorials etc. Undergraduates shall register their attendance by signing the attendance list at each lecture, tutorial, discussion, etc.

Each undergraduate is required to get his or her attendance certified by each lecturer for each subject and finally by the respective Heads of the Departments before he or she submits the application form to sit for the year-end examination at the Examination Branch in College House.

Please note that if your registered attendance is below 70% but 60% or above the eligibility should be determined by the relevant Head of Department. Likewise, if the attendance of a student is below 60%,

but 50% or above it is for the Dean of the Faculty to determine the eligibility of the student.

In case a student's attendance is below 50%, then the matter will be submitted to the Special Committee of the Faculty Board for a decision on the eligibility of the student to sit for the relevant year-end examination. The Committee will consist of the Dean, all Heads of Departments and the relevant subject teacher.

There is a more practical consideration for compulsory attendance. Thousands of students, supported by their parents and families, invest considerable time and money to sit university entrance Examinations and qualify for admission. Only a small fraction of those who qualify for admission are successful in obtaining a place in the university. Competition for admission to the Faculty of Law is particularly intense.

In such a context, a person who obtains a place in the Faculty of Law should be mindful of the fact that he or she is in effect depriving other students with similar marks from being selected for a place in the Faculty. It is, therefore, unethical and unfair for an undergraduate selected to the Faculty to occupy such a sought-after place and not participate as a full time undergraduate. The 'Mahapola' scholarship scheme and other undergraduate bursary and loan schemes are specially designed to alleviate the economic pressures of being full time undergraduates.

2.9. Medical Certificates

All students who are unable to appear for the theory and/or practical component of examinations/lectures due to medical reasons should submit a Medical Certificate issued by **the Chief Medical Officer (CMO)/University Medical Officer (UMO) of the University of**

Colombo or a valid Medical Certificate recommended by the CMO/UMO if they seek relief.

Such students should make a request in writing (letter/fax/email to the Dean or SAR/Examination) for relief, indicating the reasons for such absence within 3 (three) working days from the date of absence from such examinations/lectures/practical.

Students are advised to strictly adhere to the following guidelines in this regard. Failure to follow the guidelines may result in the Medical Certificates not being accepted and the absence being treated as one without valid excuse:

- (i).(a) A student who falls ill during a period of examination should report to the Chief Medical Officer (CMO)/University Medical Officer (UMO) of the University of Colombo. The CMO/UMO will examine the student and issue a Medical Certificate, if necessary.
- (b) Where the CMO/UMO decides to issue a Medical Certificate, She/he will be forwarding it to the Dean of the Faculty/SAR Examinations. It will be done within a period of two weeks. The student in question is advised to verify with the Dean/SAR Examinations whether the Medical Certificate had been received from the CMO/UMO.
- ii. (a) A student who resides outside Colombo city limits and falls ill during a period of examination or who finds it difficult to report to the CMO/UMO due to seriousness of the illness, should get treatment, preferably from the nearest Government Medical Institution or in exceptional cases, from Registered Medical Practitioners or in such

instances, he / she should follow the procedure given below with regard to submission of medical certificates:

All Medical Certificates other than those issued by the CMO/UMO with the proof of informing the Dean/SAR Examination, should be forwarded to the CMO / UMO along with the application form (when applicable) within 7 (seven) days from the last date of recommended medical leave.

iii. (a) CMO/UMO shall have the discretion to decline to give her/his recommendations or observations on the Medical Certificate submitted and received after the above period.

(b) The following categories of Medical Certificates will only be accepted by the UMO/CMO for consideration when they are submitted in terms of the above guidelines:

(i) Medical Certificates issued by a Government Hospital/District Medical Officer

(ii) Medical Certificate issued by a Private Medical Practitioner only in the case of leave for less than five days, provided CMO/UMO may, at their discretion, in appropriate cases, consider accepting a Medical Certificate issued by a Private Practitioner where the nature and seriousness of the illness and the treatment prescribed, in the opinion of the CMO/UMO are acceptable.

(iii) The CMO / UMO may request the following documents as further proof of the illness:

- Receipt or payment for the Medical Certificate from a Government Hospital.
- Prescriptions of the medicines taken.
- Reports of the blood tests etc.

(If the required documents are not submitted the application may be rejected)

The CMO/UMO shall not take any responsibility for the acceptance or rejection of Medical Certificates issued by any outside institution. It will be the responsibility of the student who has sought medical assistance from such institution.

If and when necessary, the UMO may arrange a Medical Board to consider a request for medical leave by a student.

2.10 Other Appeals/ Requests by Undergraduates

If you have a question about any academic matter speak to a lecturer, the relevant Head or / and the Dean to obtain advice. If you wish to appeal against a decision of the Faculty, eg. regarding the attendance requirement, the inability to meet a deadline for the submission of an assignment or if you wish to make a request for leave of absence from studies, you should write either to the Dean or the relevant Head. Your appeal/request will be studied by the Sub-Committee on Routine Matters and a recommendation will be made to the Faculty Board. Please note that the Routine Matters Sub-Committee meets only once a month. Therefore, such requests should be made well in advance.

2.11 English

2.11.1. Role of English in learning Law

The Faculty of Law provides for teaching in three languages – Sinhala, Tamil and English. Upon entering the Faculty, students can choose the medium of instruction, subject to passing a competence test. It is one of the few law schools in the world to teach in three languages. Even in countries such as Canada, law is taught only in two languages - English and French.

Today, the Faculty of Law requires prospective law students to show a particular level of competence in English to enter the Faculty. It is not unusual to demand a competency in a language to enter a Faculty. It should be remembered that until 1968, prospective law students had to show a competence in Latin to gain entry to the Law Faculty.

Until the early 1970s, law was taught entirely in English. However, as a result of a policy decision taken by the then Government, legal education became available in all three languages. *The Faculty, however, has always emphasized the importance of developing proficiency in English among its undergraduates.* The importance of English to the study of law cannot be overemphasized. Some of the reasons are given below:

Although instruction is offered in all three languages, it is vital that students be proficient in English as approximately 95% of all legal materials – cases, legislation, textbooks and journals - are available only in English.

The Faculty promotes independent study and the ability to think independently and critically. Law undergraduates must, therefore,

have the capacity to read widely, and understand and reflect upon the prescribed legal materials, which are mostly in English.

The Faculty also promotes the comparative study of the law. Law undergraduates are exposed to trends and legal ideas from other countries. Since this comparative material is available exclusively in English, undergraduates not proficient in English would be at a disadvantage.

English is also important for accessing an increasing number of materials available on the Internet and the World Wide Web. Although legal education has been offered in Sinhala and Tamil for many years, several aspects of the legal system in courts function only in English.

Though in the lower court, proceedings are conducted mainly in Sinhala or Tamil, the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeal function in English. Submissions and pleadings are tendered in English, arguments are made in English and judgments are also delivered in English.

In addition, those who wish to pursue postgraduate study, either in Sri Lanka or abroad will be required to be proficient in English as these courses are conducted entirely in English. Further, it is necessary to write all dissertations for higher degrees in law in English.

2.11.2. English Programme at the Faculty

The English Language Teaching Department of the University of Colombo offers an English Programme for the students doing the LL.B. Degree programme in the Faculty of Law throughout the four years of the degree programme. The course is compulsory for all students who do not show the required level of competence in English upon entering the University. Lessons used in the programme

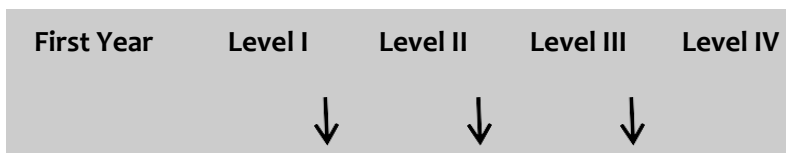
comprise the four major skills in English, namely, speaking, listening, reading and writing. In addition, students will be equipped with a comprehensive knowledge of grammar.

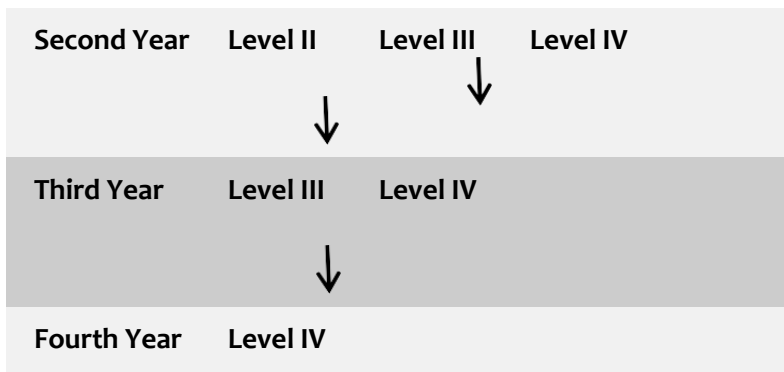
2.11.3. The Placement Test

All new entrants to the University are required to sit for the Placement Test in English conducted by the English Language Teaching Department. The purpose of this test is to place students in the appropriate level of English competency. The placement test paper consists of four sections with each corresponding to the four proficiency levels. Those who score more than 50% for all four sections are exempted from the Proficiency Course in English. **It is mandatory for students to sit for the placement test so that they can be placed in a class appropriate for their proficiency level.**

2.11.4. The Proficiency in English Course

Students are required to follow the Proficiency Course in English of the level into which they have been grouped throughout the academic year. They can move on to the next level upon the successful completion of the end-of-year examination. Students who do not successfully complete a proficiency level in a particular academic year may progress to the next proficiency level, but they are required to complete that level before they finish their degree program. Given below are the different levels into which the students are grouped in the first year and how they can progress thereafter:





2.11.4. Examination and Assignments

- Completing the Proficiency Course in English program is a prerequisite to obtain the LL.B. degree.
- At the end of the academic year, students have to sit for the end-of-year written examination paper, which carries 70 marks.
- Students have to face two assignments, which carry 15 marks each. A written assignment is held at the end of the first semester and an oral assignment is held at the end of the second semester. Given below are the assignments allocated for each level:

LEVEL	WRITTEN ASSIGNMENT (15%)	ORAL ASSIGNMENT (15%)	FINAL PAPER (2 ½ Hours) (70%)
Level I	Written Test	General communication skills	Reading comprehension, Writing, Vocabulary and Grammar

Level II	Written Test (Reading Strategies)	General communication skills	Reading comprehension, Writing, Vocabulary and Grammar
Level III	Written Test (Summary)	Presentation on a given topic	Reading comprehension, Writing, Vocabulary and Grammar
Level IV	Written Test (Essay)	Job interview	Reading comprehension, Writing, Vocabulary and Grammar

Those who score less than 50 marks in total may repeat the assignments if they have obtained less than 7.5 marks out of 15.

2.11.5. The Compulsory Grammar Paper

All Year I undergraduates offering English for the examination, regardless of the level into which they have been grouped, must also sit for the Compulsory Grammar paper in English. 50% of the Compulsory Grammar paper is set at the level I standard. Students are required to score a minimum of 50 marks to pass the compulsory grammar paper. **It is mandatory for all students other than the exempted students to pass the Compulsory Grammar Paper and the relevant level papers in order to obtain the LL.B. Degree.**

2.11.6. Self-Access Centre

In addition to the Proficiency Course teaching, students can use the Self Access Centre of the English Language Teaching Department where they can study independently and improve their English language skills. Facilities available in the Self Access Centre include developing reading, writing, grammar and vocabulary through self-

study packs, reference books, magazines, newspapers; developing listening skills through computer-aided language learning, movies, songs and audio material; developing speaking abilities through group and pair work with peers, work cards and discussions with facilitators.

2.11.7. Attendance

All students following the Proficiency Course in English are required to have 70% attendance in order to be eligible to sit for the final examination.

2.12 Examinations and Evaluation

Examinations and evaluation constitute an inseparable part of academic programmes conducted by any university. It is essential that the performance of law undergraduates be evaluated as objectively as possible and their level of achievement conveyed to them. In the LL.B. programme, the system of evaluation takes two forms: Continuous Assessment and a Year-End Examination.

2.12.1. Continuous Assessment

Continuous assessment is carried out throughout the academic year. This may take different forms from year to year. At present, undergraduates are assessed twice during the academic year. Generally, they will be required to complete two pre-set assignments given during the course of the year. Classroom tests, open book exams, or presentations, report writing, group work, etc. form part of the various assignments that undergraduates may have to carry out. These will be conducted by the lecturer in charge of the particular subject or by a panel of lecturers. The continuous assessment

component carries 30 per cent of the overall total marks for each subject.

2.12.2. Year-End Examination

For every subject, there is a Year-End Examination for each year of the LL.B. programme, which carries seventy percent (70%) of the overall marks for that subject.

Undergraduates must sit for the written Year-End Examination at the first occasion in each year that they become eligible to take the examination, and must successfully complete each year of the Examinations. A failure to do so will deprive them of any opportunity of obtaining an honours pass at the end of the final examination.

A maximum of three attempts is available to an undergraduate to complete an Examination. In exceptional cases, one further attempt - called a 'grace chance' - may be granted to an undergraduate by the Senate of the university for a very valid reason. An undergraduate who keeps away from sitting the Examination shall also be deemed to have lost an attempt at sitting the Examination except where his/her absence at the Examination is excused by the Senate. To pass a subject, an undergraduate must obtain at least 50% of the total marks for that subject.

2.12.3. Computation of Results

The grading system adopted to compute the results is as follows:

A	-	75 – 100%	(Pass)
B	-	60 - 74%	(Pass)

C	-	50 - 59%	(Pass)
D	-	40 - 49%	(Fail)
E	-	00 - 39%	(Fail)

To pass an Examination an undergraduate must pass in all the subjects of the Examination. An undergraduate who passes in not less than half the number of subjects of an examination can go up to the next year of the degree programme, however, he or she must sit those subjects in which he or she failed along with the subjects of the following year's Examination. An undergraduate will not be permitted to combine **more than nine subjects** at the Examinations conducted for a particular year. An undergraduate who fails in more than half the number of subjects of an examination fails the entire examination, he or she must remain in the same year and re-take the entire Examination. Students are eligible to get the degree with one D, **but not with an E grade**.

2.12.4. Student Information System

The Student Information System (SIS) (<https://sis.cmb.ac.lk/law/>) handles all the examination related matters of the undergraduates including registration for the academic year, academic course registration, year-end examination registration. It also processes examination marks. Students may view their examinations results via SIS and may apply for the academic transcript/ results sheets. Registration to the General Convocation too is enabled via SIS.

SIS is administered by the Examination and Registration Branch of the University of Colombo. Students are strictly advised to use the email

address issued to them by the University in all university communications. SIS login credentials will provide students access to the faculty Learning Management System (LMS).

Students may report any issues they encounter with the SIS to the Examinations Branch of the University of Colombo.

2.12.5. Examination rules and offences

Please refer to Annexure - I for the rules relating to Examination Offences and their punishments. **It is very important that the students familiarize themselves with these rules.**

2.13 Graduating with Honours

As per the By-Laws made by the Council of the University of Colombo under Section 135 of the Universities Act No. 16 of 1978, as amended by the Universities (Amendment) Act No.7 of 1985;

49. A student who has passed the Bachelor of Laws Examination Year I, the Bachelor of Laws Examination Year II, the Bachelor of Laws Examination Year III and the Bachelor of Laws Examination Year IV without being referred in any subject at any time may be awarded First Class Honours, Second Class (Upper Division) Honours or Second Class (Lower Division) Honours, as the case may be on his/her performance at all those four Examinations taken together if he/she satisfies the requirements set out in these By-Laws.

50. A student shall be eligible for the award of First Class or Second Class Honours only where he/she has taken all four Examinations of the Bachelor of Laws Degree Programme on the

first occasion on which he/she was qualified to take each of those Examinations in terms of By-Law 32. Provided that the Senate may, on the recommendation of the Faculty Board, for some specified reason determine that he/she is eligible for the award of Honours although he/she has not taken any of those Examinations on the first occasion.

51. The marks in all the papers on English of the Bachelor of Laws Examinations and the marks in the paper on Legal Method at the Bachelor of Laws Examination Year I shall not be taken into account for the award of First Class or Second Class Honours or for the award of prizes, scholarships and exhibitions.

52.

a) Subject to By-Laws 49, 50 and 51 a student shall be deemed to have qualified for the award of First Class Honours, Second Class (Upper Division) Honours or Second Class (Lower Division) Honours on the basis of the following scheme:

First Class Honours:

The Grades in at least half the number of papers are 'A's with an average mark of not less than 70% for all the papers;

Second Class (Upper Division) Honours:

The Grades in at least half the number of papers are 'A's or 'B' s with an average mark of not less than 65% for all the papers;

Second-Class (Lower Division) Honours:

The Grades in at least half the number of papers are 'A's or 'B' s with an average mark of not less than 60% for all the papers.

b) For the above purposes "half the number of papers" shall mean half of the total number of papers of all the Bachelor of Laws Examinations excluding the four papers on English and the paper

on Legal Method of the Bachelor of Laws Examination Year I and the "average mark" shall be arrived at by dividing the total of the student's marks in all the eighteen papers given in the Schedule divided by eighteen.

2.14 Prizes and Awards

2.13.1. Granted by the Faculty of Law

- Bachelor of Laws Examination, Year I - Scholarship - Awarded to the student who obtains the highest average in LL.B. Year I Final Examination
- Bachelor of Laws Examination, Year I - Studentship - Awarded to the student who obtains the second highest average in LL.B. Year I Final Examination
- Gate Mudeliyer Edmond Pieris Prize - Awarded to the student who obtains the highest average in LL.B. Year I Final Examination
- Ajitha Parathalingam Memorial Prize - Awarded to the student who obtains the highest average in LL.B. Year I Final Examination
- Justice V. M. Fernando Memorial Prize for Constitutional Law I - Awarded to the student who obtains the highest competence among the students who have got 'A' grade passes for Constitutional Law in LL.B. Year I Final Examination
- A. B. Cooray Memorial Prize - Awarded to the student who obtains the highest average in LL.B. Year II Final Examination.
- Chief Justice H. N. G. Fernando Memorial Prize for Constitutional Law II - Awarded to the student who obtains the highest competence among the students

who have got 'A' grade passes for Constitutional Law in LL.B. Year II Final Examination

- P. D. H. Karunathilaka Memorial Prize - Awarded to the student who obtains the highest average in LL.B. Year III Final Examination
- Justice C. G. Weeramantry Prize for Public International Law - Awarded to the student who obtains the highest competence among the students who obtain 'A' grade passes for Public International Law in LL.B. Year III Final Examination
- Justice Mark Fernando Prize for Administrative Law - Awarded to the student who obtains the highest competence among the students who obtain 'A' grade passes for Administrative Law in LL.B. Year III Final Examination
- Walter & Judith Pinto Memorial Gold Medal for Public International Law - For the best essay in Public International Law – written by an LL.B. Year III student.
- Dr. Wickrema Weerasooria Scholarship and Gold Medal for Best Performance in Business Law in LL.B. - Year III Final Examination
- Julius & Creasy Prize for Tax Law - Awarded to the student who obtains the highest competence among the students who obtain 'A' grade passes for Tax Law in LL.B. Year IV Final Examination
- N. Selvakkumaran Award for Jurisprudence - Awarded to the student who obtains the highest competence in Jurisprudence in LL.B. Year IV Final Examination
- The Visuvalingam & Rajakunam Buvanasantaram Memorial Gold Medal for Bachelor of Laws, Year IV - Awarded to the student who obtains the highest average in LL.B. Year IV Final Examination

- K. Shinya Prize in Laws - Awarded to the student who obtains the highest average in the LL.B. whole Examination
- Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam Memorial Prize - Awarded to the student who obtains the highest average in the LL.B. whole Examination
- N. Selvakkumaran Award for the Most Outstanding Student of the Faculty of Law

2.14.2. Granted by the University

- The Student of the Year Award

The award is granted to a student who shows excellence in his or her academic studies and also someone with sportsmanship, an interest in aesthetic and cultural activities, with proven leadership and exemplary conduct and character.

- The D.P.P. Samarasekera Peace Prize

The prize is given to a student who worked to foster social harmony either within the University Community or outside it through diverse activities and/or to a student who assisted those in need in a courteous, considerate, kind and understanding manner.

- The Canekeratne Prize for General Merit

This prize is limited to the student who receives First or Second Class Upper Division in a Special Degree from any Faculty. This student should show considerable achievements in extracurricular activities, such as holding the captaincy or getting colours in a University 'A' team;

having achievements in Debating or Oratory Competitions; producing or acting as lead in plays for recognized University Societies; or winning Gold, Silver or a Bronze Medal at University cultural or similar activity. The eligible student must also have a positive academic record with good attendance and excellent conduct throughout the entire period spent at the University. The student must provide documentary evidence to prove his/her eligibility.

- Prof. Thilak Hettiarachchi Award for Academic Excellence

This award is granted to an undergraduate who secures a First Class in a Special or General Degree Programme of any Faculty in the University. Consideration is given to publications and research carried out during his/her career, prizes and medals won, scholarships/studentships obtained at the Year I examination and any other scholarships/bursaries, including the Commonwealth Elective Bursary obtained for academic performance during the undergraduate career.

2.15 Generic Graduate Attributes

Upon completion of the LL.B. degree, the Faculty expects all graduates to demonstrate the following attributes.

1. Access, interpret and apply the law in a given context

A graduate will be able to offer an assessment of the applicable law in relation to an appropriate situation

2. Develop and effectively articulate legal arguments

A graduate will be able to advance arguments for legal interpretation based on current research and evaluation of the findings of such research

3. Critique the law and propose law reform where relevant based on respect for human dignity and its diversity, the natural environment, and the rule of law

A graduate will be able to evaluate the normative and practical impact of the law and suggest innovative means of reform for improving respect for human rights and human diversity, the protection of the environment and respect for the rule of law

She will accept responsibility to play a constructive role in the maintenance and reform of the legal system. She will understand, evaluate and critically reflect upon the interaction of law and society

4. Effective communication

A graduate will be able to communicate with clarity, consideration and conviction in English and in Sinhala or Tamil as appropriate. He will be able to use English to keep abreast of relevant developments in law and communicate in Sinhala/Tamil in fulfilling their professional obligations.

5. Leadership, ethical and professional conduct

In her actions and interactions, a graduate will be ethical and professional. She will be able to collaborate with colleagues and assume positions of leadership. She will provide a quality service to employers, government and individual clients

6. Engage in life-long learning for professional and personal development

A graduate will be able to continuously advance and update their legal knowledge, improve their legal and general skills and progress in their professional and personal capacity.

Part III: Student Life

3.1. Student Life as an Undergraduate

The Faculty of Law encourages students to engage in academics with gusto and fervour. Student life is much greater than what happens in a classroom and an examination hall. At the Faculty of Law, you will have countless doors open to you. Your challenge is to participate, pick and progress. The wide variety of extra-curricular activities that are available would develop your personality, form bonds of friendship with students within and outside our faculty and teach you to navigate that intricate balance between study and play.

Sir Ivor Jennings (founding Vice Chancellor of the University of Ceylon) in his essay on student life entitled ‘The Use of a University Education’ (1949) wrote,

“What you must do, then, if you wish to succeed both here and in your careers is to work regularly and consistently at your subjects, to read as widely as you can, to play games and take part in some other university activities, and to take an interest in the social, political and cultural movements that are going on around you.”

“The fact that some of you will then be among the leaders of your profession and of your country is what makes university teaching so exciting.”

“Even so, it is not the eminent who determine the success of a university. We take pride in our famous men, but we are prouder still if

we produce generation after generation of ordinary men and women who do their jobs honestly and conscientiously.”

Lady Hale, of the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom, in an interview conducted by Suzanne Bearne entitled “Studying law? Make sure you have the stomach for it” (2018) stated the following,

“Find out as much as you can, not only about careers in the law, but also about what it is like to study law. There’s no harm in being enthusiastic about the fight for justice, or romantic about the criminal trial process, or ambitious for the rich rewards which some lawyers can achieve. But you have to go through a lot of hard work studying to achieve any of those, so make sure that you have the stomach for it.”

Equipped with the understanding that a world of opportunity is open to you, waiting to be pursued at the Faculty of Law, the section that follows gives you an insight into the activities that you can pursue in your four years at Faculty.

3.2 Students’ Union and Faculty Board Representation

Elections to the Law Faculty Students’ Union are held every year during the first term, after nominations have been received by the Dean. These elections are governed by the Bylaws of the University and undergraduates are advised to consult them.

As per the bylaw on No. 1 of 1989, every registered undergraduate student of a Faculty is eligible to be nominated as a candidate for election of office-bearer or member of the Faculty Students Union.

Elections are a democratic process and the Faculty encourages all students to engage in student politics.

3.3 Societies

The following societies in the Faculty of Law provide an opportunity for undergraduates to engage in co-curricular and extra-curricular activities during their course of study:

- a) The Sports Society
- b) The Moot Court and Debating Society
- c) The Human Rights Society
- d) Association for Aesthetic Dimensions of Law

The Sports Society provides an opportunity for undergraduates to take part in activities relating to sports, while students interested in human rights issues can engage in various activities under the guidance of the Human Rights Society. The Moot Court and Debating Society offers students the opportunity to participate in debating and mooting competitions at the national and international levels. The Association for Aesthetic Dimensions of the law is aimed at providing students the opportunity to inquire into the law from the lens of the creative arts.

3.4 Sports

The University of Colombo offers the following sports which are open to all students of the Faculty of Law.

- Badminton – Men & Women
- Baseball
- Basketball – Men & Women
- Beach Volleyball – Men & Women
- Boxing
- Carrom – Men & Women

- Cricket
- Elle – Men & Women
- Football
- Hockey – Men & Women
- Kabaddi – Men
- Karate – Men & Women
- Netball
- Road Race
- Rowing – Men & Women
- Rugby
- Scrabble – Men & Women
- Table Tennis – Men & Women
- Tennis – Men & Women
- Track & Field – Men & Women
- Volleyball – Men & Women
- Weightlifting – Men
- Wrestling

3.5 Counselling Services

The University provides a free counselling service to all undergraduates with regard to any problem they may have. The student counsellors, who function under the guidance of the Senior Student Counsellor, provide counselling in relation to academic matters as well as personal matters.

An undergraduate may consult either a male Counsellor or a female Counsellor of his/her choice anytime during consultation hours or at any other time with prior appointment. Strict confidentiality is assured to the undergraduates. The Student Counsellors' Office is located in the building between the Arts

Faculty and the Main Library. In addition, the Law Faculty has its own Student Counsellors who may be consulted by the students for advice.

The Student Counsellors for the year of 2022 from the Faculty are as follows:

Permanent Student Counsellor of the Faculty of Law

Mrs. Chathurika Akurugoda (Dept. of Public and International Law)

Temporary Student Counsellors of the Faculty of Law

Dr.(Mrs.) R.P.D. Pathirana (Dept. Commercial Law)

Mrs. M.P.S.K. Pathirana (Dept. Private and Comparative Law)

Mr. G.P.D Madhushan (Dept. Private and Comparative Law)

Mr. M.A.A.K.K. Amarasinghe (Dept.Public and International Law)

Ms. S. Janani (Dept. Private and Comparative Law)

Mrs. D. Suthakar (Dept. Commercial Law)

Ms. S.B. I. Perera (Dept. Public and International Law)

Mrs. R. Pavithra (Dept. Public and International Law)

Ms. E T C Nanayakkara (Dept. Private and Comparative Law)

3.7 Student discipline

Students are expected to behave in a respectful and non-violent manner in order to maintain peace and harmony in the University. Students who act violently or against any rules of the University will be punished according to the gravity of their act.

Provisions of the Universities Act on student discipline

Sections 15(xii) and 135(d) recognize the authority of the University Grants Commission and the governing body of the university to respectively investigate or cause investigation into matters pertaining to discipline of students and to take remedial measures in the event the standards are not being met and enact by-laws in respect of the conditions of resident and the discipline of students.

UGC Circular on Student Discipline

The UGC, in Commission Circular No. 946, has taken action to issue a set of common guidelines on disciplinary procedure and imposing punishments to be adopted by each university.

The list contains offences along with respective punishments which range from severe warning, to suspension and withholding of examination results or certificates as appropriate all the way to expulsion depending on the gravity of the offence.

It lists such actions as:

- refusing or neglecting to produce the Student ID when called to do so;
- violation of by-laws;
- destroying, damaging, defacing, alienating, misusing or unlawfully appropriating university property, refusal to carry out lawful orders of the administration;

- furnishing false information;
- being under the influence of or in the possession of an intoxicant, liquor, narcotic or other addictive drug, consuming or supplying liquor, narcotic, addictive drug or gambling within the precincts of the University/Campus;
- disruption of university activities;
- obstruction or harassment of staff members or any other employees of the university;
- prevents or obstructs any student in carrying out his studies, research or other legitimate activity; or
- Abuse/harassment (including any form of ragging/molestation) sexual harassment and/or intimidation whether physical or mental of any student or staff member of the university.

By-law issued by the University

The university by-laws, too, regulate student discipline.

Policy against Sexual Harassment

The University has a policy for the prevention of sexual harassment, and provides a complaints mechanism for persons affected by sexual harassment. It applies to persons and places that come under the aegis of the University of Colombo.

This policy displays the commitment of the University of Colombo towards maintaining a learning environment and workplace that are free of sexual harassment to all persons, irrespective of gender. Based on the fundamental values of human dignity, gender equality and respect for due process, this policy describes what sexual harassment means, aims to prevent the occurrence of sexual harassment within the University of Colombo, and provides suitable

procedures for inquiring into, and punishing acts of sexual harassment.

3.8 Ragging

The harassment of first year undergraduates by senior undergraduates has been a serious problem on university campuses in Sri Lanka. Described as “ragging” the practice originally involved mild teasing of groups of first year undergraduates at social functions organised during the first weeks of the new academic year. It was rationalised and justified as a way of “getting to know” the first-year students and helping them to socialise with seniors in the university community.

Over the years, “ragging” has come to mean extreme harassment and even physical and mental torture of the first-year undergraduates at a time when they need friendship and support to adjust to a new environment of undergraduate life, often away from their homes and families. Ragging is described in Sinhala as "*navaka vadhaya*" and in Tamil as "*pakidi vathi*" and has all the manifestations of torture and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment.

According to the report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission entitled “Redressing victims of ragging & providing a regulatory mechanism to prevent ragging related abusive conduct in Sri Lankan state universities and higher educational institutions” of 2020 (the “Rag Relief Committee Report”), the first incident of ragging took place in 1975, where several teachers in government schools attending a Diploma course in New Mathematics were subjected to ragging. In the same year, the second and darker event took place where, Rupa Rathnaseeli, a 22 year-old student of the University of Peradeniya’s Faculty of

Agriculture, jumped from the second floor of the Ramanathan Hall to escape ragging. She became paralysed and after a prolonged struggle with life, took her own life in 2002.

Since then, the culture has spread its shadow over many an institution and life of a student and resulted in numerous injuries and deaths. To say their names and not their number – in 1993, the death of Chaminda Punchihewa, of the University of Ruhuna, in 1997 the death S. Varapragash, an Engineering student of University of Peradeniya and in the same year of Kelum Thushara Wijetunge, a fresher at the Hardy Technical Institute, Ampara. These unfortunate events led to the enactment of the Prohibition of Ragging Act of 1998.

There is no justification whatsoever for this type of conduct in university, either by senior or first year undergraduates. First year undergraduates who harass their batch-mates in this way are as responsible for ragging as much as seniors who engage in this type of conduct.

Ragging in this form is a criminal activity that violates the criminal law of the land. Any undergraduate found ragging can be reported to the police and arrest and prosecution will follow. In addition, ragging is an infringement of the fundamental rights of the victims, and university authorities themselves become responsible if they fail to take action against the perpetrators. The compensation awarded by the courts has to be paid to the victim of ragging. As undergraduates in the study of law, you are expected to respect these important values and maintain them on our campus.

In the past, undergraduates have been encouraged to think that ragging is a violation of university discipline which can, at most, result in the imposition of mild sanctions by the university authorities and the governing body. Undergraduates must understand that ragging

is a serious criminal offence which goes far beyond the violation of university discipline.

i. *The Prohibition of Ragging Act*

The Prohibition of Ragging Act makes ragging a distinct and punishable offence. Any act which causes or is likely to cause physical or psychological injury, fear or mental pain in an undergraduate or a member of staff is called ragging. Not only a person who commits ragging but also those who participate in ragging are liable under the Act. Ragging can take place within or outside an educational institution.

The punishment for ragging is two years rigorous imprisonment. In addition, the court can award compensation to the victim. Where ragging leads to sexual harassment or grievous hurt, the punishment is increased to ten years imprisonment and an award of compensation. The latter offence is generally non-bailable.

In addition, the court can, depending on the gravity of the offence, order the expulsion of a student from an educational institution if that person is found guilty of any of the offences contained in the Act.

ii. *Other offences envisaged under the Act*

Acts of criminal intimidation, hostage taking, wrongful restraint and unlawful confinement committed by any person against any student or a member of the staff, are punishable offences. While the maximum imprisonment for criminal intimidation is five years, other offences each carry a maximum period of seven years imprisonment.

If anyone threatens to cause injury to the person, reputation or property of any student or a member of the staff in order to compel that person to do something which that person is not legally required

to do, such action will amount to criminal intimidation. Hostage taking is generally a non-bailable offence.

If any person, forcibly occupies any premises of an educational institution, that person is guilty of an offence. Such person could be imprisoned for ten years or fined up to ten thousand rupees or subjected to both punishments. Similarly, anyone who causes damage to any property of an educational institution commits an offence and could be liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding twenty years and a fine which is five thousand rupees or three times the value of the loss or damage, whichever is higher.

iii. Harm Caused by Ragging

The Rag Relief Committee, when drafting its report, heard evidence from students who could not commence or continue their higher education in state universities or Higher Education Institutions (“HEIs”) due to ragging or ragging related abuse. The Committee identified the following harms as caused by ragging;

- a. Impact on health
- b. Deprivation of sleep
- c. Impact on food intake
- d. Impact on privacy and leisure/freedom of movement
- e. Impact on academic performance
- f. Impact on personality/social development
- g. Impact on cultural and spiritual development

The staff members of the Faculty of Law have taken a unanimous decision to respond strongly against any undergraduate who engages in ragging. These undergraduates will be reported to the university authorities as well as to the police for appropriate action. First year undergraduates are, therefore, urged to take a positive stand against

ragging. Please join the staff and the majority of undergraduates who reject this criminal conduct and help to eliminate ragging from the Faculty and the University.

Part IV: Becoming a Lawyer

Upon the successful completion of the LLB degree, several career pathways will be open to you. There are several career options that you may pursue as a lawyer including serving in the judiciary, joining the public service, working in a legal firm, management of a company etc. Many associate a career in the law with that of a litigator. To represent anyone before a court of law, you ought to be admitted to the Bar. In Sri Lanka the pathway to admission to the legal profession is through the Sri Lanka Law College.

The LL.B. degree of the University of Colombo qualifies you to sit for the Year III (Final) examination at the Sri Lanka Law College. Upon successful completion of that examination, you are eligible to take steps to seek admission to the Bar. When you are enrolled as an Attorney-at-Law of the Supreme Court of Sri Lanka, you become a member of Sri Lanka's legal profession. Many undergraduates go through this process and then chose from the different career pathways that are open to a LLB graduate. Regardless of which career path you chose, once you take your oaths as a lawyer, you are expected to respect the ethics of your profession.

4.1. Professional responsibility

On the professional responsibilities of lawyers, the following extracts from, Lord Neuberger's speech at a conference of the Bar Councils of Northern Ireland and Ireland, Belfast 'The Future of the Bar' (20 June 2014) are instructive.

'It is right to begin by reminding ourselves that legal practice has an important context not shared by other occupations. Lawyers have a special position in society not because they are loved or because they are particularly admirable people, but because they are responsible for the rule of law. That is true whether they administer law as judges,

advise on law as legal advisers or act as advocates in courts and tribunals, whether independent, or employed. The rule of law is fundamental to a modern democratic society.'

'The special function of lawyers carries with it special responsibilities, which we should never forget. A lawyer has a duty to society, most obviously in the form of a duty to the court in connection with litigation, and that duty, whether or not to the court, is of a greater order than the duty owed by other professionals in the commercial or quasi-commercial world. As the great Lord Bingham put it, a lawyer has to be capable of being trusted to the ends of the earth.'

'The fact that lawyers have such a duty carries with it privileges and responsibilities (...) Self-interest cannot be ignored, as it is a fundamental human characteristic, probably an aspect of Darwinian survival (...) However, for a lawyer, self-interest has to take a very clear second place to professional and public duties.

The Supreme Court (Conduct of and Etiquette for Attorneys-at-Law) Rules 1988 apply to all lawyers in Sri Lanka. The Sri Lanka Bar Association is the professional body for Sri Lankan lawyers.

4.2. Career pathways

Career prospects in law are diverse and include opportunities in the official bar, the private bar, the judiciary, academia, the corporate sector, law firms, international organisations, the public service and non-governmental organizations. Employment opportunities are available in Sri Lanka and beyond for graduates of the Faculty. The LLB degree provides undergraduates pathways to higher studies, professional development and more broadly equips you to flourish as an individual and serve your community.

4.3. Attorneys-at-Law Examination

It is important to bear in mind that, after successfully completing the LL.B. Degree at the Faculty, in order to enter the legal profession (i.e. to practise as a lawyer), law graduates have to pass the Final Examination conducted by the Sri Lanka Law College, which is administered by the Council of Legal Education. LL.B. graduates are exempted only from the Preliminary and Intermediate Examinations. Nevertheless, LL.B. graduates who did not follow Labour Law and Interpretation of Statutes and Documents as subjects for his/her LL.B. Degree have to appear for the subjects; Industrial Law and Interpretation of Statutes and Documents at the Final Examination of the Sri Lanka Law College.

Once the Final Examination of the Law College is completed, students have to undergo a period of six-month apprenticeship with a senior lawyer, in addition to following the practical training programme conducted by the Sri Lanka Law College.

4.4. Alumni Associations

Upon graduation, a graduate become an alumnus of that university. An Alumni Association is a way of serving society and the university. At the University of Colombo many alumni support the University in their individual capacity and also collectively through alumni associations. Undergraduates at the Faculty benefit from the support offered by two alumni associations at the University: the Alumni Association of the Law Faculty and the Alumni Association of the University of Colombo.

Alumni Association of the Law Faculty

Graduates of the Faculty of Law have formed an Association called the Alumni Association of the Faculty of Law (AAFL). This was formed under the leadership of the late Justice Mark Fernando, who was the president for many years.

The AAFL has been actively involved in the interests of the students of the Faculty. Its activities include the organisation of guest lectures, seminars, webinars and discussions on a variety of subjects, conducting career guidance sessions, implementing internship programs and helping in apprenticeship placements.

Alumni Association of the University

The Alumni Association of the University of Colombo is the apex body of the alumni of various faculties of the University, forming a link between its membership and the University. Today, the Association continues its role of fostering close ties between the student body, University and its alumni.

The Alumni Association of the University of Colombo views its role as “connectors” and thought leaders very seriously and to this end, not only conducts various programmes and initiatives targeting the development and welfare of undergraduates and its members but also conducts public forums to create awareness and discussion in matters of public importance. (Adapted from <https://colomboalumni.org/>)

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Annexure I

Examination Offences and Punishments

All the examination offences are reported to the Examination Committee. The Committee should investigate and make recommendations including punishments. The decision of the Examination committee is forwarded to the Senate and any appeal against the decision of the Senate shall be made to the Examination Committee which shall then be considered by the Examination Committee and a recommendation, if any, made.

Examination offences may be classified as follows:

	Offence	Punishments
Examination Offences Inside the Exam Hall		
1.	Possession of unauthorized notes/formulas/documents /equipment⁴	
	1.1. Notes/formulas written on University material (Admission card /University Answer sheets etc.) [Answer books/ sheets, Admission Cards, Graph papers, Statistical Papers, Maps and any document provided by the University are considered as University Materials.]	Minimum of cancellation of the results of that particular paper and a maximum of the cancellation of the results of the semester/year end/stream examination, in which the offence occurred.
	1.2. Notes/ formulas written on a non-university Material including paper, pencil case, calculator, clothes, own body etc.	
	1.3. Possession of electronic equipment such as mobile phones, tablets, note-books, data processing wrist-watches, etc.	
2.	Copy or attempt to copy	
	2.1 Copy or attempt to copy from the script of another candidate.	Results of the paper of that semester/year-end /stream examination, which the offence occurred, will be cancelled.
	2.2 Facilitating or providing opportunity to others in the hall to copy by keeping his/her answer scripts or any other document in such a way that the other candidate/s can see or by word of mouth or by signs and gestures.	
3.	Removing examination stationery or any other material provided for the examination out of the examination hall	Written warning by Vice Chancellor for the 1 st instance. Cancellation of the results of the exam paper for repetition of the offence.
4.	Writing name on the answer script	Written warning by the Dean of the Faculty and cancellation of results of the paper on repetition for the following years.
5.	Disorderly Conduct	

⁴ Where a student has been in possession of unauthorized material at an examination hall, he/she shall be presumed to have made use of such material until him/her proves the contrary.

5.1 Not carrying out the instructions of Supervisor/Invigilators (disorderly conduct) during the examination and immediately before and after it inside the exam hall.	Cancellation of the results of the paper or to expel the student from the Hall once he/she refuses to abide by the instructions given by the Supervisor in consultation with the Dean of the Faculty.
5.2 Disturbing supervisor or his/her staff, or to other candidates in the examination hall or its precincts.	
6. Impersonation	
6.1 Impersonating any candidate in the examination hall or attempt to do so before the commencement of the examination	Expel the impersonator from the Examination Hall and cancellation of the impersonator's (if impersonator is also a student of the university) entire year examinations in which the offence occurred and debar the impersonator from sitting any university examination in next three subsequent academic years. If the impersonator is an outsider, the matter requires inquiry and informing appropriate authorities.
6.2 Allowing himself / herself to be impersonated by another person	Cancellation of the candidate's entire year's examinations in which the offence occurred and debar from sitting any university examination in next three subsequent academic years.
Examination Offences Outside the Exam Hall	
7. Obtain or attempt to obtain prior knowledge of Examination papers / questions.	
7.1 Obtain or attempt to obtain prior knowledge of Examination papers/questions	Cancel the results of the entire semester/year/stream examination and to be reported for disciplinary action.
7.2 Aiding and abetting to the above by another candidate	
8. Plagiarism⁵ (Submitting assignments/term papers /project reports/Extended Essays /Dissertation /Thesis which has been done wholly or partly by anyone other than the candidate and quoting someone else's work without giving proper citation)	
8.1 Assignments/term papers/project Reports (considered as an assessment component of the subject/course unit)	Assign zero marks and written warning by the Dean of the Faculty.
8.2 Extended Essays/ Dissertation (considered as a subject/course unit)	Cancellation of the results of the extended essays/dissertation and consider it as an exhausted attempt.
8.3 Thesis/Dissertation/Research paper (partial requirement of Postgraduate Degree)	Cancellation of the results of the thesis/dissertation/research paper and suspension from the University for such period as the Senate decides on the recommendation of the Examination Committee.
8.4 Thesis /Dissertation (Full requirement of the Postgraduate Degree)	Cancellation of his/her candidature and debarment for future registration for any postgraduate programme in the University.

⁵ Plagiarism is defined as plagiarism above the accepted the cut-off/threshold level

8.5 Aiding and abetting any of the above examination offence shall be deemed to have committed that offence.	If aiding and abetting is done by another candidate of the University, the same punishment as the person committing the offence is applicable.
9. Forging signature of any official of the University or Outsiders related to the Examination process and alteration of official documents	
9.1 In dissertation/thesis - by undergraduates	Cancellation of result of the dissertation/thesis and consider it as an exhausted attempt.
9.2 In other examination or official documents (such as transcript, testamur) - by undergraduates	Appropriate punishment recommended by the Examination Committee and decided by the Senate.
9.3 In any document (including dissertation/thesis, transcripts, testamur) - by Postgraduate students	Cancellation of candidature in the programme.

Notes: Those who are punished for Examinations offence will not be eligible for a Class or a Merit/Distinction pass. They are not eligible for any awards, prizes or scholarships, which are awarded for academic excellence.

