

LL. M. SEMESTER-III

Core

LMC124 Legal Education & Research Methodology

Elective- Criminal Law

LME125 Drug Addiction, Criminal Justice & Human Rights

Or

LME126 Cyber Laws

LME127 Juvenile Delinquency

Or

LME128 Corporate Finance

Elective- Constitution and legal order

LME129 Constitutionalism: Pluralism and Federalism

Or

LME130 Local Self-government Law

LME131 Human Rights

Or

LME132 Public Authorities & Power Holders: Controls on Maladministration

Elective- Human Rights law

LME133 Human Rights of Disadvantaged Groups

Or

LME134 Public Utilities law

LME135 International Humanitarian Law & Refugee Law

Or

LME136 Penology: Treatment of Offenders

Skill

LMS137 Skill Development

LL.M. SEMESTER-III

LEGAL EDUCATION & RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Core Course LMC124

Credit 04

Continuous Evaluation 40 marks

Term End Examination 60 marks

Objectives of the course

A post –graduate student of law should get an insight into the objectives of legal education. He should have an exposure programmes like organisation of seminars, publication of law journals and holding of legal aid clinics.

Law is taught in different ways in different countries. The LL.M. course being intended also to produce lawyers with better competence and expertise, it is imperative that the student should familiarise himself with the different systems of legal education. The lecture method both at LL.B level and LL.M. level has many demerits. The existing lacunae can be eliminated by following other methods of learning such as case methods, problem method, discussion method, seminar method and a combination of all these methods. The student has to be exposed to these methods so as to develop his skills.

Growth of legal science in India depends on the nature and career of legal research. The syllabus is designed to develop also skills in research and writing in a systematic manner.

Syllabus

1. Objectives of legal Education
2. Lecture Method of Teaching- Merits and demerits
3. The Problem Method
4. Discussion method and its suitability at postgraduate level teaching
5. The Seminar Method of teaching
6. Examination system and problems in evaluation-external and internal assessment.
7. Student participation in law school programmes- Organisation of Seminars, publication of journal and assessment of teachers
8. Clinical legal education – legal aid , legal literacy ,legal survey and law reform

9. Research Methods
 - 9.1 Socio Legal Research
 - 9.2 Doctrinal and non-doctrinal
 - 9.3 Relevance of empirical research
 - 9.4 Induction and deduction

- 10 Identification of problem of research
 - 10.1 What is a research problem?
 - 10.2 Survey of available literature and bibliographical research.
 - 10.2.1 Legislative materials including subordinate legislation, notification and policy statements
 - 10.2.2 Decisional materials including foreign decisions; methods of discovering the “rule of the case” tracing the history of important cases and ensuring that these have not been over-ruled; discovering judicial conflict in the area pertaining to the research problem and the reasons thereof.
 - 10.2.3 Juristic writings- a survey of juristic literature relevant to select problems in India and foreign periodicals.
 - 10.2.4 Compilation of list of reports or special studies conducted relevant to the problem.

11. Preparation of the Research Design
 - 11.1 Formulation of the Research problem
 - 11.2 Devising tools and techniques for collection of data: Methodology
 - 11.2.1 Methods for the collection of statutory and case materials and juristic literature
 - 11.2.2 Use of historical and comparative research materials
 - 11.2.3 Use of observation studies
 - 11.2.4 Use of questionnaires/ interview
 - 11.2.5 Use of cases studies
 - 11.2.6 Sampling Procedures- design of sample , types of sampling to be adopted
 - 11.2.7 Use of scaling techniques
 - 11.2.8 Jurimetrics
 - 11.3 Computerized Research – A Study of legal research programmes such as Lexis and west law coding

- 11.4 Classification and tabulation of data – use of cards for data collection –
Rules for tabulation. Explanation of tabulated data.
- 11.5 Analysis of data

High Brayal, Nigel Dunnean and Richard Crimes, Clinical Legal Education: Active Learning in your Law School,(1998) Blackstone Press Limited, London

S.K.Agrawal (Ed.) Legal Education in India (1973), Tripathi,Bombay.

N.R.Madhava Menon, (ed.) A Handbook of Clinical Legal Education. (1998) Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.

M.O.Price , H.Bitner and Bysiewicz, Effective Legal Research(1978)

Pauline V.Young , Scientific Social Survey and Research, (1962)

William J.Grade and Paul K.hatt. Methods in Social Research, McGraw–Hill Book Company London

H.M.Hyman, Interviewing in Social Research (1965)

Pryane, The Art of Asking Questions (1965)

Erwin C.Surrency, B,Fielf and J.Crea, A guide to Legal Research(1959)

Morris L.Cohan, Legal Research in Nutshell, (1996), West publishing Co.

Harvard Law Review Association, Uniform System of Citations,

ILI Publication, Legal Research and Methodology.

LL.M. SEMESTER-III

GROUP –B CRIMINAL LAW

DRUG ADDICTION, CRIMINAL JUSTICE & HUMAN RIGHTS

Elective Course LME125

Credit 04

Continuous Evaluation 40 marks

Term End Examination 60 marks

Objectives of the course

Almost all the major dilemmas of criminal policy surface rather acutely in combating drug addiction and trafficking through the legal order. The issue of interaction between drug abuse and criminality is quite complex. At least three important questions have been recently identified as crucial for comparative research. First, to what extent drug dependence contributes to criminal behavior? Second, in what ways do criminal behavior patterns determine drug abuse? Third, are there any common factors, which contribute to the determination of both drug abuse and criminal behavior?

Apart from these causal issues, there is the broad questions of the social cost-benefits of criminalization of addictive behavior. Should drug taking remain in the category of “crime without victims?” Or should it be viewed as posing an ever- growing threat to human resource development and be subjected to state control, over individual choice as to survival and life-styles?

The problems here are not merely ideological or theoretical. User of drugs for personal, non-therapeutic purposes may well be linked with international trafficking in psychotropic substance. it has even been suggested that encouragement of drug-dependency may have, in addition to motivation of high profits, politically subversive aspects.

Assuming that both addiction and trafficking have to be regulated, what penal policies should be appropriate? What human rights costs in the administration of criminal justice should be considered acceptable? The international response to these questions is indicated by the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1954, adopted in New York, 30 March 1954 and as amended by 1972 Protocol in Geneva, 25 March, 1972 and the Convention on Psychotropic substances, adopted in Vienna, 21 February 1971. India has

recently adopted the basic principles of these conventions in the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act. 1986

Broadly, penal policy dilemmas here relate to: (a) management of sanctions relating to production, distribution and illicit commerce in Narcotic Substances and, (b) ways of prevention of abuse of drugs, including speedy diagnosis, treatment, correction, aftercare, rehabilitation, and realization of person affected.

Important problems of method in studying the impact of regulation need evaluated at every stage.

The following syllabus prepared with the above perspective will be spread over a period of one semester.

Syllabus

UNIT-I

1. Introductory
 - 1.1 Basic conceptions
 - 1.2 Drugs ‘ narcotics “psychotropic substances”
 - 1.3 ‘Dependence, “addiction”
 - 1.4 “Crimes without victims
 - 1.5 “Trafficking” in “drugs”
 - 1.6 “Primay drug abuse”
- How Does One Study the Incidence of Drug Addiction and Abuse?
 - 1.7Self-reporting
 - 1.8 Victim-studies
 - 1.9 Problems of comparative studies

UNIT-II

- 2 Ana graphic and Social Characteristics of Drug Users
 - 2.1 Gender
 - 2.2 Age
 - 2.3 Religiousness
 - 2.4 Single individuals/cohabitation
 - 2.5 Socio-economic level of family
 - 2.6 Residence patterns (urban/rural/urban)
 - 2.7 Educational levels

- 2.8 Occupation
- 2.9 Age at first use
- 2.10 Type of drug use
- 2.11 Reasons given as cause of first use
- 2.12 Method of Intake
- 2.13 Pattern of the Use
- 2.14 Average Quantity and Cost
- 2.15 Consequences on addict's health (physical/psychic)

NOTE: Since no detailed empirical studies exist in India, the class should be in this topic sensitized by comparative studies. The principal objective of this discussion is to orient the class to a whole variety of factors, which interact in the 'making' of a drug addict.

UNIT-III

- 3 The International Legal Regime
 - 3.1 Analysis of the background, text and operation of the Single Convention Narcotic Drugs,
 - 3.2 Analysis of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1972
 - 3.3 International Collaboration in combating drug addiction
 - 3.4 The SARC, and South –South Cooperation
 - 3.5 Profile of international market for psychotropic substances

UNIT-IV

- 4 The Indian Regulatory System
 - 4.1 Approaches to narcotic trafficking during colonial India
 - 4.2 Nationalist thought towards regulation of drug trafficking and usage
 - 4.3 The penal provisions (under the IPC and the Customs Act)
 - 4.4 India's role in the evolution of the two international conventions
 - 4.5 Judicial approaches to sentencing in drug trafficking and abuse
 - 4.6 The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985
 - 4.7 Patterns of resource investment in India: policing adjudication, treatment, aftercare and rehabilitation

UNIT-V

- 5. Human Rights Aspects
 - Deployment of marginalized people as carrier of narcotics
 - The problem of juvenile drug use and legal approaches

Possibilities of misuse and abuse of investigative prosecutor powers

Bail

The Problem of differential application of the Ugal Regimes, especially in relation to the resource less

The Role of Community in Combating Drug Addiction

Profile of Community initiatives in inhibition of dependence and addiction (e.g. de addiction and aftercare)

The role of education systems

The role of medical profession

The role of mass media

Initiatives for compliance with regulatory systems

Law reform initiatives

Select bibliography

H.S.Becke, *Outsiders: The Studies in Sociology of Deviance* (1966)

J.A.Incard, C.D.Chambers, (eds.), *Drugs and the Criminal Justice System* (1974)

R.Cocken, *Drug Abuse and personality in Young Offenders* (1971)

G.Edwards Busch, (ed.) *Drug Problems in Britain: A Review of Ten Years* (1981)

P.Kondanram and Y.N.Murthy, "Drug Abuse and Crime: A Preliminary Study " 7 *Indian Journal of Criminology*, 65-68 (1979)

P.R.Rajgopat *Violence and Response: A Critique of the Indian Criminal System* (1988)

United Nations, *Economic and Social Reports of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs*, United Nations Social Defence, Research Institute (UNSDR) *Combating Drug Abuse and Related Crimes* (Rome, July 1984, Publication No.21)

Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Debates on 1986 Bill on Psychotropic Substances. Useful Journals in this area are.

- (a) The Law and Society Review (USA)
- (ii) Journal of Drug Issues (Tallahassee Florida)
- (iii) International Journal of Addictions (New Yourk)
- (iv) British Journal of Criminology
- (v) Journal of Criminology
- (vi) Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science (Baltimore, Md.)
- (vii) Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology (Chicago, III)

(viii) International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology
(London)

(ix) Bulletin on Narcotics (United Nations)

LL.M. SEMESTER-III

CYBER LAWS

Elective Course LME126

Credit 04

Continuous Evaluation 40 marks

Term End Examination 60 marks

OBJECTIVES OF THE SUBJECT

The main objective of this course is to make students familiar with the developments that are being taking place in the different areas with the help of Computer Science and Information Technology.

UNIT-I

1. Fundamentals of Cyber Law

1.1 Conceptual and theoretical perspective of cyber law.

1.2. Computer and Web Technology

1.3 Development of Cyber Law – National and International Perspective

2. Cyber Law: Legal Issues and Challenges in India, USA and EU

2.1. Data Protection, Cyber Security,

2.2. Legal recognition of Digital Evidence

2.3 Recognition of liability in the digital world

2.4 Jurisdiction Issues in Transnational Crimes

UNIT-II

3. Cyber Law: International Perspectives

3.1 Budapest Convention on Cybercrime

3.2 ICANN's core principles and the domain names disputes

3.3 Net neutrality and the EU electronic communications regulatory framework

3.4 Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0

4. Cyber Law – Contemporary Trends

4.1 Impact of cyber warfare on privacy, identity theft

4.2 International law governing Censorship, online privacy, copyright regulations,

4.3 Online Intermediaries in the governance of Internet

4.4 Social Networking Sites vis-à-vis Human Rights.

5. Computer Security

UNIT-III

5.1 Definition and Meaning

5.2 Network Security:

5.3 Email security

5.4 Web Security

5.5 Database Security

5.6 Operating System Security

5.7 E-commerce Security

6. Establishment of Authorities under IT Act

6.1 Controller

- 6.2 Certifying Authorities
- 6.3 Cyber Regulations Appellate Tribunal
- 6.4 Adjudicating officer
- 6.5 Functions and Powers of Authorities

UNIT-IV

- 7. Cyber and Computer Crimes
 - 7.1 Introduction
 - 7.2 Reasons for Cyber Crime
 - 7.3 *Modes operandi* of Cyber Crime
 - 7.4 Preventive measures of Cyber Crimes
 - 7.5 Classification of Conventional and Cyber Crime
 - 7.6 Distinction between Conventional and Cyber Crime

UNIT-V

- 8. Information Technology Act, 2005 - Issues and Provisions
 - 8.1 Evolution of I.T. Act - Genesis and Necessity
 - 8.2 Digital/ Electronic Signature - Analysis in the background of Indian Laws
 - 8.3 E-Commerce
 - 8.4 E-Governance
 - 8.5 E-Taxation

SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Yatindra Singh: Cyber Laws.
2. Ajit Narayanan and Bennum (ed.): Law, Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence.
3. Linda Brennan and Victoria Johnson: Social, ethical and policy implication of Information Technology.
4. Kamath Nandan : Law relating to Computer, Internet and E-Commerce.
5. Arvind Singhal and Everett Rogers: India's Communication Revolution: From Bullock Carts to Cyber Marts.
6. Lawrence Lessing: Code and other Laws of cyberspace.
7. Mike Godwin: Cyber Rights defencing free speech in the Digital Age.
8. Cyber Law in India by Farooq Ahmad- Pioneer Books
9. Information Technology Law and Practice by Vakul Sharma- Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd.
10. The Indian Cyber Law by Suresh T. Vishwanathan- Bharat Law House New Delhi
11. Guide to Cyber and E- Commerce Laws by P.M. Bukshi and R.K. Suri- Bharat Law House, New Delhi
12. Guide to Cyber Laws by Rodney D. Ryder- Wadhwa and Company, Nagpur
13. Digital Evidence and Computer Crime, 2nd ed. By Eoghan Casey- Academic Press, 2004
14. Scene of the Cybercrime: Computer Forensics Handbook by Syngress.
15. Introduction to Forensic Science in Crime Investigation By Dr. Smt. Rukmani Krishnamurthy

LL.M. SEMESTER-III

GROUP –B CRIMINAL LAW

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Elective Course LME127

Credit 04

Continuous Evaluation 40 marks

Term End Examination 60 marks

Objective of the course

Juvenile delinquency is considered an important branch of criminology. The impact of juvenile delinquency upon the formation of Indian criminology tradition does not seem to be noticeable. No understanding of crimes and treatment of offenders can be complete without a sure grasp of causes, carrots, and cures of juvenile delinquency.

Increasingly, it is being also realized that young offenders require a wholly different center of criminal justice system and should not be treated in the same way as the adult offenders. Juvenile Justice System, although a part of the criminal justice system has now its own autonomous characteristics.

In addition, the state and the law have to deal with juveniles in certain situations, as *parens patriae*. The category of 'neglected children' defines the burdens of care, which state and society have to assume for neglected children. Most categories of children are also themselves the victims of crime. The institutional care of children poses its own distinctive dilemmas. These, too, should be discussed, especially, at the level of resource investment compared with the extent of need.

The following syllabus prepared with this perspective will extend to a period of one semester .

Syllabus

UNIT-I

1. The Basic Concepts
 - 1.1. The conception of 'child' in Indian Constitution and Penal Code.
 - 1.2. Delinquent juvenile

- 1.3. “Neglected” juvenile
- 1.4. The overall situation of children/young persons in India, also with reference to crime statistics (of crimes by and against children)

Determining Factors of Juvenile Delinquency

- 1.5 Differential association
- 1.6 Anomie
- 1.7 Economic pressure
- 1.8 Peer group influence
- 1.9 Gang sub-culture
- 1.10 Class differentials

UNIT-II

- 2. Legislative Approaches
 - 2.1 Legislative approaches during the late colonial era.
 - 2.2 Children’s Act
 - 2.3 Legislative position in various States
 - 2.4 The Juveniles Justice Act
 - 2.4.1 Constitutional aspects
 - 2.4.2 Distinctions between “Neglected” and delinquent juveniles
 - 2.4.3 Competent authorities
 - 2.4.4 Processual safeguards for juveniles
 - 2.4.5 Powers given to government
 - 2.4.6 Community participation as envisaged under the Act

UNIT-III

- 3. Indian Context of Juvenile Delinquency
 - 3.1 The child population percentage to total sex-ratio, urban/rural, urban
 - 3.2 Neglected-between poverty line, physically and mentally disabled, orphans, destitutes, vagrants
 - 3.3 Labourers
 - 3.3.1 In organized industries like zari, carpet, bidi, glass
 - 3.3.2 In unorganised sector like domestic servant, shpoes and establishments, rag-pickers family trade.

3.4 Delinquent-number, sex-ratio, ratio to adult crime, types of offences committed, recidivism, rate of increase background

3.5 Drug addicts

3.6 Victims

3.6.1 Of violence –sexual, battered, killed by parents

3.6.2 Of criminal activities like bootlegging, drug pollution as a response of protective approach

UNIT-IV

4 Judicial Contribution

4.1 Social action litigation concerning juvenile justice

4.2 Salient judicial decisions

4.3 Role of legal profession in juvenile justice system.

UNIT-V

5 Implementation

5.1 Institutions, bodies, personal

5.2 Recruiting and funding agencies

5.3 Recruitment qualification and salaries or fund

5.4 Other responsibilities of each agency/person

5.5 Coordination among related agencies

5.6 Accountability- annual reports and accessibility of public to juvenile justice institution.

Preventive Strategies

5.7 State Welfare programs health, nutrition, ICWS, grants-in-aid

5.8 Compulsory education

5.9 Role of community, family, voluntary, bodies, individuals

Select bibliography

National institute of Social Defence, Model Rules under the Juvenile Justice Act, (1986)

K.S. Shukla, Adolescent Offender (1985)

United Nations, Beijing Rules on Treatment of Young Offenders (1985)

Myron Weiner, The Child and State in India (1990)

The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Children

UNICEF periodic materials.

LL.M. SEMESTER-III

CORPORATE FINANCE

Elective Course LME128

Credit 04

Continuous Evaluation 40 marks

Term End Examination 60 marks

OBJECTIVES OF THE SUBJECT

Industrialisation has played, and has to play, a very vital role in the economic development of India. In the post independent era, industrial development is regarded, and hence employed, as principal means in the strategy for achieving the goal of economic and social justice envisioned in the Constitution. Corporations, both public and private, are viewed as a powerful instrument for development. In a developing society like India enormous varieties of consumer goods are manufactured or produced. Obviously, the situation raises the issues of procuring, utilising and managing the finances. For this purpose a science of financial management techniques has been evolved. The faculties of commerce, business and management studies have since last decades started to impart instruction so as to turn out sufficiently well equipped and adequately trained financial personnel. However, the legal and juristic aspects of corporate finance have been more or less not effectively taken care of. In view of the above perspectives the broad objectives of this cause may be formulated as follows- (i) To understand the economic and legal dimensions of corporate finance in the process of industrial development in establishing social order in the context of constitutional values (ii) To acquaint the students with the normative, philosophical and economic contours of various statutory rules relating to corporate finance (iii) To acquaint the students with the organisation, functions, lending, and recovery procedures, conditions of lending and accountability of international national and state financing institutions and also of commercial banks.

UNIT-I

- 1.1. Meaning, importance and scope of corporation finance
- 1.2. Capital needs - capitalisation - working capital - securities-borrowings-deposits debentures
- 1.3. Objectives of corporation finance - profit maximisation and wealth maximization
- 1.4. Constitutional perspectives - the entries 37, 38, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 52, 82, 85, and 86 of List 1 –

Union List; entry 24 of List 11 - State List

2. Equity Finance

- 2.1. Share capital
 - 2.1.1. Prospectus - information disclosure
 - 2.1.2. Issue and allotment
 - 2.1.3. Shares without monetary consideration
 - 2.1.4. Non-opting equity shares

UNIT-II

3. Debt Finance

- 3.1. Debentures
 - 3.1.2. Nature, issue and class
 - 3.1.3. Deposits and acceptance
 - 3.1.4. Creation of charges
 - 3.1.4.5. Fixed and floating charges
 - 3.1.5. Mortgages
 - 3.1.6. Convertible debentures
- 4. Conservation of Corporate Finance
 - 4.1. Regulation by disclosure
 - 4.2. Control on payment of dividends
 - 4.3. Managerial remuneration
 - 4.4. Payment of commissions and brokerage
 - 4.5. Inter-corporate loans and investments
 - 4.6. Pay-back of shares
 - 4.7. Other corporate spending

UNIT -III

- 5. Protection of creditors
 - 5.1. Need for creditor protection
 - 5.1.1. Preference in payment
 - 5.2. Rights in making company decisions affecting creditor interests
 - 5.3. Creditor self-protection
 - 5.3.1. Incorporation of favourable terms in lending contracts
 - 5.3.2. Right to nominate directors
 - 5.4. Control over corporate spending
- 6. Protection of Investors
 - 6.1. Individual share holder right
 - 6.2. Corporate membership right
 - 6.3. Derivative actions
 - 6.4. Qualified membership right
 - 6.5. Conversion, consolidation and re-organisation of shares
 - 6.6. Transfer and transmission of securities
 - 6.7. Dematerialisation of securities

UNIT-IV

- 7. Corporate Fund Raising
 - 7.1. Depositories – IDR (Indian depository receipts), ADR(American depository receipts),GDR(Global depository receipts)
 - 7.2. Public financing institutions - IDBI, ICICI, IFC and SFC
 - 7.3. Mutual fund and other collective investment schemes
 - 7.4. Institutional investments - LIC, UTI and banks
 - 7.5. FDI and NRI investment - Foreign institutional investments (IMF and World Bank

UNIT-V

- 8. Administrative Regulation on Corporate Finance
 - 8.1. Inspection of accounts
 - 8.2. SEBI
 - 8.3. Central government control
 - 8.4. Control by registrar of companies
 - 8.5. RBI control

SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

Alastair Hundson, The Law on Financial Derivatives (1998), Sweet & Maxwell
 Eil's Ferran, Company Law and Corporate Finance (1999), Oxford.

Jonathan Charkham, Fair shares: the Future of Shareholder Power and Responsibility (1999),Oxford.
Ramaiya A, Guide to the Companies Act (1998), Vol. I, II and III.
H.A.J. Ford and A.P. Austen, Fords' principle of Corporations Law (1999) Butterworths.
J.H. Farrar and B.M. Hanniyan, Farrar's company Law (1998) Butterworths

LL.M. SEMESTER-III

GROUP – G CONTITUTION AND LEGAL ORDER

CONSTITUTIONALISM: PLURALISM & FEDERALISM

Elective Course LME129

Credit 04

Continuous Evaluation 40 marks

Term End Examination 60 marks

Objective of the course

Constitutionalism essentially means a limited government. Where government functions according to certain principles, it is sad to be abiding by constitutionalism. Must it be a democracy or can it be an autocracy also. In ancient India, the king was supposed to act according to dharma. He was not absolute in the sense in which John Austin defined Sovereignty. Constitutionalism may therefore be determined by a written constitution or by religion or tradition or by mere practice or convention as in England. In a plural society, where different religious as well as linguistic groups have to live together, various rules of accommodation and mutual recognition are incorporated in the Constitution. Usually these are contained in the bills of rights which contain guarantees of individual liberty and equality against majoritarian rule. Constitutionalism does not merely imply majoritarian rule, it has to be a consensual rule. However, where there is not only such vertical pluralism but also horizontal pluralism reflected by sub nations/regional loyalties, power is not only required to be restrained but it has to be shared. This calls for a federal government. The purpose of this paper is to provide exposure to the students to various models of pluralism and forms of constitutional government and federal structures.

The following syllabus prepared with this perspective will be spread over a period of one semester.

Syllabus

UNIT-I

1. Constitutionalism
 - Authoritarianism –Dictatorship
 - Democracy- Communism
 - Limited Government –concept-Limitations on government power.
 - What is a Constitution
 - Development of a democratic government in England – Historical evaluation of constitutional government
 - Conventions of constitutionalism – Law and conventions
 - Written constitutions: U.S.A. Canada Australia Sweden South Africa and India.
 - Separation of powers: Montesquieu
 - Rule of Law: Concepts and new horizons
 - Marxist concept of constitutionalism
 - Dictatorship of the proletariat
 - Communist State from Stalin to Gorbachov
 - Fundamental Rights: Human rights
 - Judicial Review: European Court of Human Rights
 - Human Rights: International conventions
 - Limits & doctrine of domestic jurisdiction in international law.

UNIT-II

2. Federalism
 - What is a federal government
 - Difference, between confederation and federation
 - Conditions requisite for federalism
 - Patterns of federal government – U.S.A., Australia, Canada, India
 - Judicial review- for federal umpiring
 - New trends in federalism: Co-operative federalism
 - India – Central Control v. State Autonomy
 - Political factors influencing federalism
 - Plural aspects of India Federalism: Jammu & Kashmir, Panjab, Assam.
 - Dynamic of federalism

UNIT-III

3. Pluralism

What is a pluralistic society?

Ethnic, linguistic, cultural, political pluralism

Individual rights- rights to dissent

Freedom of speech and expression

Freedom of the press

Freedom of association

Rights to separateness

Freedom of religion

Rights of the religious and linguistic minorities

Compensatory discrimination for backward classes

Women – rights to equality and rights to special protection

Scheduled Tribes, Distinct Identity – protection against exploitation- NSIS

Exclusion from Hindu Law

UNIT-IV

4. Uniform Civil Code

Non-State law (NSLS) and State Law Systems – Problem of a Uniform Code v personal laws vertical federalism

Equality in Plural Society

4.1. Right to equality and reasonable classification

4.2. Prohibition of discrimination on ground of religion, cast, sex, language

4.3. Abolition of untouchability

4.4. Secularism – constitutional principles

4.5. Tribal Groups and Equality

UNIT-V

5. Pluralism and International Concerns

5.1. International Declaration of Human Rights

5.2. Conventions against genocide

5.3. Protection of religious, ethnic and linguistic minorities

5.4. State Intervention for protection of human rights

5.5. Right of self-determination

Select bibliography

Upendra Baxi, “ Law, Democracy and Human Rights” –5 Lokayan Bulletin 4 (1987)

V.M. Dandekar “ Unitary Elements in a Federal Constitution” 22 E.P.W. 1865(1988)
Rajeev Dhavan, “ The Press and the Constitutional Guarantee of Free Speech and Expression” 28 J.I.L.I 299 (1986)
M.A. Fazal “ Drafting A British Bill of Rights” J.I.L.I. 423 (1985)
M.P. Jain Indian Constitution Law (1994), Wadhwa.
Jagat Narain “ Judicial Law Making and the Place of the Directive Principles in the Indian Constitution, “ J.I.L.I 198 (1985)
Rhett Ludwikowski, “ Judicial Review in the socialist Legal Systems: Current Development” 37 I.C.L.D.89-108 (1988)
S.P.Sathe, Fundamental Rights and Amendment of the Indian Constitution, (1968)
H.M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India (1993), Tripathi, Bomaby
Students should be consult relevant volumes of the Annual Survey of Indian Law published by the Indian Law Institute.

LL.M. SEMESTER-III

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT LAW

Elective Course LME130

Credit 04

Continuous Evaluation 40 marks

Term End Examination 60 marks

Objectives of the course

With the introduction of the Constitution seventy third and seventy fourth amendments, India is moving towards the ideal of direct democracy endowing the local bodies with powers of administration in matters of regional and local importance. This change has added new vistas of Indian democracy and it offers an opportunity to translate the Gandhian concept of Gram Swaraj into practice. Necessarily, a person specializing in administrative law has to be equipped with the knowledge on the working of early systems, the present constitutional scheme, the legislative powers of the State transferring responsibility to local bodies and on the increasing regulatory and financial powers of the local bodies. The nature of the democratic functioning of these elected bodies and the scope of administrative control as well of the judicial control over them are challenging areas for students of administrative law of evaluate and help formation of new and pragmatic working methods.

The Course shall comprise about 42 units of one-hours duration to be spread out to a period of one semester.

Syllabus

UNIT -I

1. Historical Perspectives
 - 1.1. Early period
 - 1.2. Gram Swaraj: the Gandhian concept
- Constitutional Scheme
- 1.3. Directive Principles
 - 1.4. Structure and powers of local bodies

UNIT -II

2. Legislative Powers
 - 2.1 Direct democracy and grass root planning
 - 2.2 Municipalities and corporation
 - 2.3 Gram Sabha

UNIT -III

3. Quasi-legislative Powers
 - 3.1. Rule making powers of the State Government
 - 3.2. Regulation and Bys-laws
- Financial Powers
- 3.3. Levying taxes
 - 3.4. Licensing Power
 - 3.5. Financial resource and powers

Judicial and Quasi-judicial powers of the Local Bodies

UNIT -IV

4. Election to Local Bodies
 - 4.1** Conduct of Meetings: Corporation, Municipal Council , Panchayat Committee and Gram Sabha

UNIT -V

5. Institutional and Judicial Control

Select bibliography

Friedman, The State and the Rule of Law in a Mixed Economy

Neville, L. Brown and J.F.Garner, French Administrative Law

Dicey, Introduction to the Law of the Constitution.
Lwor Jennings, Law and the Constitution
Schwartz & Wade, Legal Control of Government
Davis, Discretionary Justice
Jain & Jain, Principles of Administration Law (1986), Tripathi, Bombay
De Smith, Judicial Review of Administrative Action (1995)
Indian Law Institute, Government Regulation of Private
W. Thornhill (ed.),. The Growth and Reform of English Local Self –government (1971),
Weidenfeld and Nierlson, London
Radhakumud Mookerji, Local Government in Ancient India (1985), Daya Publishing
Delhi.
M.Venketarangaiya & M.Pattabhiram, Local Government in India (1969) Allied, New
Delhi .

LL.M. SEMESTER-III

GROUP J- HUMAN RIGHTS LAW

HUMAN RIGHTS

Elective Course LME131

Credit 04

Continuous Evaluation 40 marks

Term End Examination 60 marks

G 046 Objective of the course

Human rights were conceived rather narrowly as mere freedom from arbitrary government in the past. It was realized later and much more so during last fifty years since the end of the Second World War that the threats to liberty, equality and justice did not emanate from the state alone. Many nations of Asia and Africa came to nationhood during this period. These nations had to bring about their development and they needed capital. Foreign aid and foreign investments were invited but these could very well lead to their second subjugation. Poverty, ignorance, exploitation had to be fought at the global level. Development had to come without the sacrifice of human values. A greater awareness of human rights, not only as negative restrictions on the state but as positive obligations for creating an environment in which man could live with dignity was necessary.

The focus of a course on human rights must be on the national problems with an international or global perspective. The world community's concerns about human rights have been expressed through various principles of state policy, fundamental rights, fundamental duties and judicial, legislative as well as administrative strategies of reconstruction. Human rights acquire much more comprehensive and wider meaning. It requires us to take up cudgels against poverty discriminations based on cast, colour or sex, make provisions for drinking water, population control, conservation and preservation of natural resources, ecological balance, protection of consumers against ruthless and profit seeking, traders or manufactures, provisions against hazardous industries and so on and so forth. Human rights is an important parameter for a just society and future lawyers must be able to assess any programme of social transformation with reference to them.

The following syllabus prepared with this perspective will be spread over a period of one semester.

Syllabus

UNIT-I

1. Panoramic View of Human Rights

Human Rights in Non-western Thought

Awareness of Human rights during the nationalist movement

Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Constituent Assembly and Part III, drafting process.

Subsequent developments in International Law and the Position in India (e.g. Convention of Society discrimination, Torture, gender discrimination, environment and the two human rights covenants)

Fundamental Rights Jurisprudence as Incorporating Directive Principles

The dichotomy of Fundamental Rights (F.R.) and Directive Principles (D.P.)

The interaction between F.R. and D.P.

Resultant expansion of basic needs oriented human rights in India

UNIT-II

2. Minority Rights

Conception of minorities

Scope of protection

The position of minority “Woman” and their basic rights

Communal Riots as involving violation of Rights

Rights to development of Individuals and Nations

The UN Declaration on Rights to Development, 1987

2.6 The need for constitutional and legal changes in India from human rights standpoint.

People’s Participation in Protection and Promotion of Human Rights

2.7 Role of International NGOS

2.8 Amnesty International

2.9 Minority Rights Groups

2.10. International Bars Association, Law Asia

2.11 contribution of these groups to protection and protection of human rights in India S

UNIT-III

3. Right not be Subject to Torture, Inhuman or Cruel Treatment

3.1 .Conceptions of torture, third –degree methods

3.2 “Justifications” for it

3.3. Outlawry of torture at international and constitutional law level

3.4 Incidence of torture in India

3.5 .Judicial attitudes

3.6 .Law Reform – proposed and pending

Development Agencies and Human Rights

3.7 Major international funding agencies and their operations in India

3.8 World Bank lending and resultant violation/promotion of human rights

3.9 Should development assistance be tied to observance of human rights (as embodied in various declarations)

UNIT-IV

4. Comparative Sources of Learning

4.1 EEC Jurisprudence

4.2 The Green Movement in Germany

4.3 The International Peace Movement

- 4.4 Models of Protection of the rights of indigenous peoples: New Zealand (Maoris) Australia, Aborigines and Canada (India)

Freedoms

- 4.5 Free Press- Its role in protecting human rights
- 4.6 Right of association
- 4.7 Right to due process of law
- 4.8 Access and Distributive Justice

UNIT-V

5 Independence of the Judiciary

- 5.1 Role of the Legal Profession
- 5.2 Judicial appointments- tenure of judges
- 5.3 Qualifications of judges
- 5.4 Separation of judiciary from executive

European Convention of Human Rights

- 5.5 European Commission/Court of Human Rights
- 5.6 Amnesty International
- 5.7 PUCL, PUDR, Citizens for Democracy
- 5.8 Minorities Commission
- 5.9 Human Rights Commission
- 5.10 Remedies Against Violation of Human Rights

Select bibliography

M.J.Akbar, Riots After Riots (1988)

U.Baxi (ed.), The Right to be Human (1986)

U.Baxi, The Crisis of the Indian Legal System (1982), Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.

F. Kazmi, Human Rights (1987)

L.Levi, Human Rights (1982)

Madhavtirtha, Human Rights (1953)

W.P.Gromley, Human Rights and Enviroment (1976)

H. Beddard , Human Rights and Europe (1980)

Nagendra , Human Rights and International Co-operation (1969)

S.C. Kashyap, Human Rights and Parliament (1978)
S.C. Khare, Human Rights and United Nations (1971)
Moskowitz, Human Rights and world Order (1958)
J.A.Andrws, Human Rights in International Law (1986)
I.Menon (ed.) Human Rights in International Law (1985)
A.B. Robertson (ed.), Human Rights in National and International Law (1970)
Upendra Baxi, “Human Rights, Accountability and Development” Indian Journal of International law 279 (1978)

LL.M. SEMESTER-III
PUBLIC AUTHORITIES & POWER HOLDERS: CONTROLS ON
MALADMINISTRATION

Elective Course LME132

Credit 04

Continuous Evaluation 40 marks

Term End Examination 60 marks

Objectives of the course

The misadministration is a disturbing phenomenon witnessed in a developing democracy like India. People holding public officers and authority are accused of misuse of their office and misappropriation of public funds for private gain. Privatization of public property for their private aggrandisement is an evil to be curbed early. Institutions like Lokpal and Lokayukt, agencies like commissions of enquiry and vigilance commission and legislative committees inquiring into particular problems or general questions are in the process of experimentation in the country with the object of getting out of vicious triangle. These are opinions to strengthen the CBI. The reports of comptroller and Auditor General are also followed up. This course shall concentrate on all these areas and make an evaluation of the existing machinery in the light of the judicial dicta on certain cases.

The paper comprises of about 42 units of one- hour duration to be spread out to a period of one semester.

Syllabus

UNIT -I

1. Ombudsman

- 1.1. The concept
- 1.2. Comparative perspectives
- 1.3. Evolving Indian models –Lokapl, Lokayukt institutions

UNIT -II

2. Commissions of Inquiry
- 2.1 Vigilance Commissions
- 2.2. Investigation Agencies: the CBI

UNIT -III

3. Inquiries by Legislative Committees
- 3.1 Legislative Control

UNIT -IV

- 2 Financial Control-Comptroller and Auditor General

UNIT -V

- 3 Judicial Inquiries

Select bibliography

K.S.Shukla and S.S.Singh, Lokayukta: a Social Legal Study (1988), Indian Institute of Public Administration, N.Delhi.

Jain & Jain, Principles of Administration Law (1996) Tripathi

Donald C.Rowat, The Ombudsman (1966), George Allan and Unwin Ltd., Toronto

LL.M. SEMESTER-III

HUMAN RIGHTS OF DISADVANTAGED GROUPS: PROBLEMS & ISSUES IN THE PROTECTION & ENFORCEMENT

Elective Course LME133

Credit 04

Continuous Evaluation 40 marks

Term End Examination 60 marks

Objective of the course

Human rights are the rights of all human beings. Violation of these rights is human rights violations. Due to frequent violations to particular groups in disadvantageous

positions, new categories of human rights have emerged. These groups are of people such as women

men, children, prisoners and dalits. Violation of human rights of these groups is of great concern of every nation today. The officials of the state like the police force commit such violations. This is only an illustration. There are several other categories of violations.

Syllabus

UNIT-I

1. Concept of Disadvantaged Groups
 - 1.1. Rights of dalits
 - 1.2. The mentally ill
 - 1.3. The unorganized labour
 - 1.4. "Aids" victims

UNIT-II

2. Emerging Human Rights Jurisprudence and the Role of
3. the Judiciary
 - Rights of women
 - Rights of the child
 - Rights of prisoners

UNIT-III

3. Enforcement of Human Rights
 - 3.1 Protection Laws of the Disadvantaged Groups: Problems and Issues
 - 3.2 The tribal and other indigenous people
 - 3.3 The stateless persons
 - 3.4 Rights of minorities

UNIT-IV

- 4 Future Perspectives of the Human Rights of the Disadvantaged

UNIT-V

- 5 The Role of the Judiciary

Select bibliography

G.S.Bhargava and R.M.Pal, Human Rights of Dalit Societal Violation, (1999)
Geraldine Van Bueren, The International Law on the Rights of the Child,(1998).
Prabhat Chandra Tripathi, Crime Against Working Women, (1998)
Paras Diwan and Piyush Diwan, Women and Legal Protection
Philip Alston (et.al.), Children, Rights and the Law Kelly D. Askin, Dorean M.Koenig,
Women and International Human Rights, (1999) N.K. Chandrabarti, Juvenile Justice in
the Administration of Criminal Justice,(1999)/Rebecca Wallace, International Human
Rights, Text and Material, (1997) Janaki Nair, Women and Law in Colonial , India (1996
) Simon Creighton, Vicky King, Prisons and the Law, (1996)

LL.M. SEMESTER-III

PUBLIC UTILITIES LAW

Elective Course LME134

Credit 04

Continuous Evaluation 40 marks

Term End Examination 60 marks

Objective of the course

Public utilities are government monopolies, which are services rather than commercial enterprises. The law of public utilities is contained in the statues of incorporation and judicial decisions given by courts while resolving disputes between the utilities and their consumers or employees or traders or others entering into business relations with them. In this paper a student will study (a) government policy in regard to such utilities in general and to each utility in particular, (b) the growth and evolution of the public utilities; (c) patters of the laws of incorporation and (d) powers, functions and liabilities of the public utilities vis-à-vis their employees, consumers and others.

The following syllabus prepared with this perspective will be spread over a period of one semester.

Syllabus

UNIT-I

1. Public Utilities

- 1.1 Railways, Electricity, Gas Road Transport, telephone, post and telegraph service, police, Fire Brigade, banking service, etc.
- 1.2 Growth and evolution of public utilities and their legislation

Public Utilities- Why Government Monopoly?

- 1.3 Government and Parliamentary Control
- 1.4 Constitution division of power to legislate

UNIT-II

1. Utilities Legislation – Patterns of –

- 1.1 Administrative Authorities – Structure of the Administrative Authorities
- 1.2 Subordinate legislation

Public Utilities and Fair Rearing

- 2.3. Quasi-Judicial Decision- Administrative Discretion

Public Utilities and Consumer Protection

- 2.5 Exclusion from M.R.T.P. Act
- 2.6 Rights of consumers protected by the Consumer Protection Act.
- 2.6 Rights Arising from law of Control and law of Torts.

UNIT-III

3. Public Utilities And their Employees.

- 3.1 Application of Articles 16 and 311?
- 3.2. Application of Industrial law –right to strike

UNIT-IV

4. Public Utilities and Fundamental Rights

- 4.1 The right to equality: the airhostess case.
- 4.2. Are Public utilities “State” for the purpose of article 12 of the Constitution?
- 4.3. Extension of the Concept of State

UNIT-V

5. Liabilities and special privileges of public utilities

- 5.1. In contract
- 5.2. In tort
- 5.3. In criminal law

Select bibliography

P.M. Bakshi, Television and the Law, (1986)

Vasant Kelkar, “ Business of Postal Service “33 I.J. PA. PP.133-144 (1987)

G.Ramesh, “Characteristic of Large Service Organisation in a Developing Country Like India “32 I.J.PA. 77 (1986)

Nalini Paranj, “ Planning for Welfare in the Indian Railways” 31 I.J.PA (171-180 (1985)

Arvind K. Sharma “ Semi –Autonomous Enterprise: Conceptual Portrait – Further Evidence on the Theory of Autonomy” 33I.J.PA. P. 99-113.

S.P. Sathe, Administrative of Administrative Law (1986)

Jagdish UI, Handbook of electricity Law, (1981)

Bhaumik, The Indian Railway s Act, (1981)

Law Commission of India, 38th Report: Indian Post Office Act, (1968)

Students should consult relevant volumes of Annual Survey of Indian law published by the Indian Law Institute (Constitutional Law 1& 11, Administrative Law, Consumers Protection Law and Labour law)

LL.M. SEMESTER-III

INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW & REFUGEE LAW

Elective Course LME135

Credit 04

Continuous Evaluation 40 marks

Term End Examination 60 marks

Objectives of the course

The two world wars had enough of lessons to teach. But the present scenario shows that the nations have not learnt any lesson: wars continue to be there. The International. Humanitarian Law aims at humanizing war though war itself is inhuman. Human rights do have value only in peacetime. War is the negation of all human rights. Though the

United Nations Charter does not permit war, it has shown the wisdom to regulate the war if one occurs.

War is one of the factors which creates the problem of refugees. There have been some endeavors on the part of the international community to protect the interests of refugees. But due to political interference, the formulation of the definition of the term ‘ refugee’ in the ‘Convention relating to the status of refugees’ has been such that it helps the development countries to shirk the responsibility towards the refugees leaving the burden to the developing countries.

This course intends to equip the students with the awareness of the various problems of refugees and to inspire them to critically evaluate the international conventions and national legislation.

This paper comprises of about 42 units of one hour duration spread over a period of one semester.

Syllabus

UNIT-I

1. Humanization of Warfare.
 - 1.1 Amelioration of the wounded and sick
 - 1.2 Armed forces in the field
 - 1.3 Armed forces at sea
 - 1.4 The shipwrecked
 - 1.5 Protection and facilities
 - 1.6 Prisoners of war
 - 1.7 Civilians in times of War
 - 1.8 Cultural properties

UNIT-II

2. Control of weapons
 - 3.1 Conventional
 - 3.2 Chemical
 - 3.3 Biological
 - 3.4 Nuclear

UNIT-III

4 Humanitarian law: Implementation

4.1 Red Cross –role

4.2 National legislation

UNIT-IV

4. The Concept of refugees

4.1 Definition of refugees and displaced persons-their problems

4.2 The UN Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and other International Refugee organizations: international protection

4.3 Protection under national laws

UNIT-V

5. Strategies of combat refugee problem

5.1 Repatriation, resettlement local integration and rehabilitation

5.2 UNHCR- role

5.3 UNHCR and India

Select bibliography

B.S.Chimni, International Refugee Law,(2000).

Jean Yves Calier, Who is a Refugee A Comparative Case Law Study, (1997)

Kelly Dawn Askin, War Crimes Against Women, (1997)

M.K.Balachandran, Rose Varghese, Introduction to International Humanitarian Law, (1997)

Guy S. Goodwin, -Gill, The Refugee in International Law, (1996)

Veral Gowlland-Debbas, The Problems of Refugees in the Light of Contemporary International Law Issues, (1996)

Anti-personnel Landmines Friend or Foe?, International Committee of Red Cross, (1996)

Resettlement Handbook, The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

James C. Hathaway, Hohn A. Dent, Refugee Rights: Report on a Comparative Survey, (1995)

LL.M. SEMESTER-III

PENOLOGY: TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

Elective Course LME136

Credit 04

Continuous Evaluation 40 marks

Term End Examination 60 marks

Objectives of the course

This course offers a specialist understanding of criminal policies including theories of punishment, their supposed philosophical and sociological justification and the problematic of discretion in the sentencing experience of the ‘developing’ societies, a focus normally absent in law curricula so far.

The expert work of the U N. committee on Crime Prevention and Treatment of Offenders will be availed of in this course. Especially, at each stage, the three ‘D’s will be explored as offering a range of alternatives: decriminalization, dependization, and deinstitutionalization. Broadly, the course will concern itself with.

- (b) Theories of Punishment
- (c) Approaches to Sentencing
- (d) Alternatives to Imprisonment
- (e) The State of Institutional Incarceration in India: Jails and other custodial institutions
- (f) The problematic of Capital Punishment
- (g) Penology in relation to privileged class deviance
- (h) Penology in relation to marginalized deviance or criminality
- (i) The distinctive Indian (historical and contemporary) approaches of penology

The following syllabus prepared with this perspective will be spread over a period of one semester.

UNIT-I

1. Introductory

Definition of Penology

2. Theories of Punishment

Retribution

Utilitarian prevention: Deterrence

Utilitarian: Intimidation

Behavioural prevention :Incapacitation

Behavioural prevention: Rehabilitation –Expiation

Classical Hindu and Islamic approaches to punishment

UNIT-II

3. The Problematic of Capital Punishment

Constitutionality of Capital Punishment

Judicial Attitudes Towards Capital Punishment in India- An inquiry through the statute law and case law.

Law Reform Proposals

UNIT-III

4. Approaches to Sentencing

Alternatives to Imprisonment

4.1.1. Probation

4.1.2. Corrective labour

4.1.3. Fines

4.1.4. Collective fines

4.1.5. Reparation by the offender/by the court

UNIT-IV

5. Sentencing

5.1 Principal types of sentences in the Penal Code and special laws

5.2 Sentencing in white collar crime

5.3 Pre-sentence hearing

5.4 Sentencing for habitual offender

5.5 Summary punishment

5.6 Plea-bargaining

UNIT-V

6. Imprisonment

- 1.3 The state of India's jails today
- 1.4 The disciplinary regime of Indian prisons
- 1.5 Classification of prisoners
- 1.6 Rights of prisoner and duties of custodial staff.
- 1.7 Deviance by custodial staff
- 1.8 Open prisons
- 1.9 Judicial surveillance-basis –development reforms

Select bibliography

S.Chhabbra, *The Quantum of Punishment in Criminal Law* (1970)

H.L.A.Hart, *Punishment and Responsibility* (1968)

Herbert L. Packer, *The Limits of Criminal Sanction* (1968)

Alf Ross, *On Guilt, Responsibility and Punishment* (1975)

A. Siddique, *Criminology* (1984) Eastern, Lucknow.

Law Commission of India, *Forty, Second Report Ch. 3* (1971)

K.S.Shukla, “Sociology of Deviant Behaviour” in *3 ICSSR Survey, of Sociology and Social Anthropology 1969 –179* (1986)

Tapas Kumar Banerjee, *Background to Indian Criminal Law* (1990), R.Campray & Co., Calcutta.

LL. M. SEMESTER-III

SKILL DEVELOPMENT MODULE-II

Skill Course LMS137

**Credit 02
100 Marks**

Comprehensive *Viva-Voce*

Credit 04

Comprehensive *viva-voce* of 4 virtual credits will be conducted at the end of each semester of the programme by a board of examiners. The grades awarded in the *viva-voce* shall be shown separately in the grade-sheet.

