

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

(AMBEDKAR CHAIR)

Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Agra

(Formerly Agra University)

ORDINANCES OF MASTER OF LAWS IN HUMAN RIGHTS & DUTIES

(LL.M-H.R.) (Four Semesters Post Graduate Law Degree Course)

1. Applicability

These ordinances shall apply to two-years, four semesters, MASTER OF LAWS IN HUMAN RIGHTS & DUTIES (LL.M.-H.R.) Post-Graduate (PG) Degree Programmes in the Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Agra from the session 2025-26 in conjunction with the directions/orders issued by the University/Uttar Pradesh State Government.

2. Definitions of Key Words

- a) **Academic Year:** Two consecutive semesters, one odd and one even semester shall constitute one academic year.
- b) **Credit:** One credit is equivalent to one hour of teaching (lecture/tutorial) or two hours of practical work/field work per week. Every semester shall have 20 credits and each paper shall have 5 credits. Dissertation shall be of 10 credits.
- c) **Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA):** It is a measure of academic performance in a semester.
- d) **Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA):** It is a measure of overall cumulative academic performance of a student.
- e) **Grade Point:** It is a numerical value allotted to marks obtained in a course.
- f) **Grade/Score Card:** The grade cards will be given to all students at the end of any semester of a program and also on improvement of grades. It will display the course details (code, title, number of credits) grade points obtained in each course, and SGPA/CGPA.
- g) **Letter Grade:** It is an index of the performance of students in a said course. Grades are denoted by letters O, A+, A, B+, B, C, P, F, AB, Q and NQ.



- h) **Programme:** An academic programme leading to award of a Degree with Master of laws in human rights & duties.
- i) **Semester:** Each semester will consist of academic work equivalent to 90 working days including examination/evaluation. The odd semester will be from July/August to December and even semester from January to May in every academic year.
- j) **Transcript:** The Transcript issued on successful completion of all semesters of a program will display the course details (code, title, number of credits) and grade points obtained in each course and CGPA.

3. Minimum Eligibility Requirement and process of Admission

3.1 Minimum Eligibility Requirement: Admission to the LL.M. (Human Rights) Degree Course of study shall be open to those candidates who have passed the Three Year LL.B. Degree Examination of this University or such Examination of any other University or Institution after Graduation under 10+2+3 pattern; or Five Year LL.B. Degree Courses under 10+2+5 pattern as is recognized by this University as equivalent for the purpose of LL.M. (Human Rights & Duties) Degree Course and have secured not less than 50% marks in aggregate in the LL.B. Examinations.

Eligibility for Foreign Students:

- (i) Foreign nationals and other candidates nominated by the Government of India or the Government of Uttar Pradesh for admission against reserved/open seats under various scholarship schemes may be admitted if they fulfil the prescribed minimum eligibility requirements, under the orders of the Vice-Chancellor.
- (ii) Self-supporting foreign nationals recommended by the Government of India/ Embassies, the Government of Uttar Pradesh or who may directly apply for admission may be admitted against open seats on merit basis.

3.2 Admission Process:

The admission of Indian Nationals shall be based on entrance test or academic merit or a combination of the two and reservation/weightage in admissions shall be as per the UP State Government rules. However, Foreign Nationals applying for admission through authorised channels shall be eligible for direct admission with a maximum capping as per University norms.

4. Program Duration





The post graduate degree programmes shall be spread over four semesters (02 academic years).

5. Fees

The applicable fee(s) charged from the students of post graduate degree programmes shall be as approved by the Finance Committee of the University or by any other competent authority.

FEE STRUCTURE:

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------|
| 1. Tution fee | Rs. 25,000/ |
| 2. Other fee | As per university rule |

6. Number of Seats and Course Structure

The maximum number of admissions in one academic year shall not be more than 30(thirty). However, the Vice Chancellor may extend. The course structure and course outlines of the LL.M.-H.R. programmes shall be as per the respective Regulations recommended by the respective Board of Studies and ratified by the competent authority.

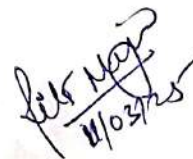
6.1. DURATION OF COURSE:

- (i) The duration of courses will be of two academic years divided in four semesters.
- (ii) The maximum period allowed to candidate for successful completion of course will be four years form the date of admission.
- (iii) The academic year shall be divided into two semesters: The 1st and 3rd extending from July to November 30th and the 2nd and 4th from December to April 30th.
- (iv) Each theory paper will be of three hours duration. The maximum marks allotted for each paper shall be 100 (75 +25).
 - a) Theory paper - 75
 - b) Viva – Voce - 25

6.2. EXAMINATION:

The examination for the degree of LL.M.-H.R. shall consist of four semesters i.e. two years. The rules of examination are as follows-

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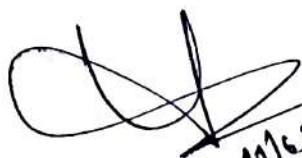
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The examination for the degree of LL.M.-H.R. shall consist of four semesters i.e. two years. The rules of examination are as follows-


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- A. An examination will be held at the end of each semester as mentioned above. The examination in papers prescribed for the 1st and 3rd semesters will be held in December and the examination in papers for 2nd and 4th semesters will be held in May with their prescribed practical.
- B. The names of the Paper setters/Examiners will be recommended by the Head of the Department for the approval of the Vice-Chancellor.
- C. Each paper of the each semester shall be of 100 marks and dissertation shall be of 200 marks. The distribution of marks of dissertation are as follows:
- Written work on the topic of dissertation 150 marks
 - Viva-voice 50 marks
- D. Candidates for the 1st and 2nd semester examination for the degree of LL.M.- Human Rights & Duties shall be examined in the compulsory papers which are as follows:

Every Paper of semester will be evaluated for 75 marks for remaining 25 marks internal assessment will be made at the departmental level.

In First Semester:

- Paper I: International Law of Human Rights
- Paper II: Theory and Enforcement of Human Rights
- Paper III : Human Rights in India
- Paper IV Human Rights of Vulnerable Groups

In Second Semester:

- Paper I: Judicial Process and Human Rights
- Paper Paper II: Research Methodology
- Paper III: Environment and Human Rights
- Paper IV : United Nations and Human Rights

Every student will be required to present/conduct a seminar on pre- assigned research project topic. Second part shall be compulsory to every student failure to comply with the second part will disqualify the student at entire examination. In this semester, the student is expected to write two papers.

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- Paper 1: Societal Issues and Protection of Human Rights in India
- Paper 2 Human Rights and Criminal Justice System In India
- Paper 3 Theories of Rights and Duties
- Paper 4 Science, Technology and Human Rights

Fourth Semester:

- Paper 1 Human Duties and Responsibilities
- Paper 2: Problem of Access, Governance, Public Participation and Legal Institutions
- Paper 3 Dissertation
- Dissertation 150+50 = 200
 - a) Be allotted at the beging of the semester and required to be submitted at the end of semester.
 - b) The candidate shall be required to secure at least 50% marks in the Dissertation to pass the Examination.
 - c) The Examiner shall either –
 - (i) Award at least 50% marks, or
 - (ii) Return the Dissertation for revision, or
 - (iii) Reject the Dissertation.
 - d) The candidate who's Dissertation is returned for revision may revise the dissertation and re-submit it within a period of two months. Failure to submit in time shall result in a declaration that the candidate has failed at the relevant LL.M. (Human Rights) Examination.
 - e) A Dissertation can be revised only once. If the candidate fails to secure passing marks in the revised Dissertation he shall be declared failed in the LL.M. (Human Rights) Examination.
 - f) The candidate whose Dissertation is rejected, may with the approval of the Faculty of Law write a Dissertation on another topic and submit it within a period of six months. And if he fails to secure passing marks in respect of such Dissertation also, he shall be declared failed at LL.M. (Human Rights) Degree Examination.
 - g) A Dissertation shall be examined by a supervisor (in which the dissertation has been submitted).
- Viva Voce Examination:

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- a) The Viva Voce Examination shall be conducted by a Board of Examiners.
- b) The Board shall consist of three members; at least one of them shall be an external member.
- c) The Viva-Voce Examination shall carry 50 marks.
- d) The candidate shall be required to obtain a minimum of 25 marks to pass the Viva Voce Examination.

Note: In addition of above a student on completion of the 4th semester will be required to submit a dissertation on a topic related to the field of Human Rights. The topic for the dissertation will be assigned to the student by the supervisor at the beginning of the 3rd semester.

7. Attendance Requirement

Students with less than 75% attendance shall not be eligible to appear in the End Semester Examination. However, in exceptional cases, the Vice chancellor may grant a relaxation in the minimum attendance requirement as per rules.

8. Examination(s) and Assessment/Evaluation:

8.1 The end semester examination shall have a weightage of 75 marks. Questions for this examination shall be set by a panel of examiners approved by the Board of Studies and duly moderated by the Moderation Committee. The scheme of examination shall ensure that no student has to appear for examinations in more than two courses on any single day.

8.2 The continuous internal assessment shall have a weightage of 25 marks and shall be based on assignments, group discussions, class test, quizzes etc.

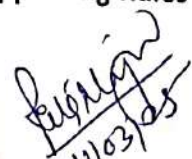
8.3 It shall be the duty of the Teacher teaching a particular course, to conduct internal assessment. In case more than one teacher is sharing the teaching work in a course, each teacher shall evaluate independently and a weighted average would be taken.

8.4 For the ease of computation, the assessment/evaluation of each course will be out of a maximum of 100 marks (25 for internal assessment and 75 for end semester examination) irrespective of number of credits allotted to the course. The marks shall be converted to grades.

9 Examination Conduct, Grading, Promotion and Reappearing Rules

9.1. Conduct


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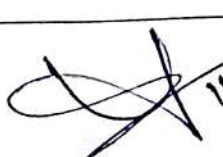
- a. Internal assessment marks shall be uploaded prior to theory examinations. No amendment in uploaded internal assessment marks shall be allowed once the result is declared.
- b. The conduct of practical, viva, dissertation, etc. at university centre will be the responsibility of the Head of Department and shall be conducted prior to theory examinations.
- c. In the interest of the students and academics, the Vice Chancellor, however, may allow conduct of special examinations for one or more courses for one or more students.

9.2. Grading

- a. A student obtaining grades 'P' to 'O' (numeric grade 4 or higher) in any course shall be considered PASS in that course.
- b. For non-credit courses 'Satisfactory' (grades 'P' to 'O') or 'Unsatisfactory' (Grade 'F' or 'Ab') shall be indicated instead of the letter grade and these will not be counted for the computation of SGPA/CGPA.

TABLE-1

Letter Grade	Description	Marks Range	Grade Points
O	Outstanding	91-100	10
A+	Excellent	81-90	9
A	Very Good	71-80	8
B+	Good	61-70	7
B	Above Average	51-60	6
C	Average	41-50	5
P	Pass	36-40	4
F	Fail	0-35	0
AB	Absent	Absent	0
Q	Qualified		
NQ	Not Qualified		

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9.3. Computation of SGPA and CGPA

The Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA) and Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) shall be computed as follows:

For Semester jth $SGPA (S_j) = \frac{\sum (C_i \times G_i)}{\sum C_i}$	Here it is: C_i = number of credits of the ith course in jth semester. G_i = grade point scored by the student in the ith course in jth semester
$CGPA = \frac{\sum (C_j \times S_j)}{\sum C_j}$	Here it is: S_j = SGPA of the jth semester. C_j = total number of credits in the jth semester.

a) CGPA will be converted into percentage marks as per the following formula:

$$\text{Equivalent Percentage} = CGPA \times 9.5$$

b) Students will be awarded divisions as per the table given below

TableTable-2

First Division	CGPA less than or equal to 6.50 and less than or equal to 10.00
Second Division	CGPA of 5.00 or more but less than 6.50
Third Division	CGPA of 4.0 or above but less than 5.00

9.4. Promotion and Reappearing

9.4.1. A student will always be promoted from the current odd semester to the next even semester, irrespective of the result of the current odd semester.

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9.4.2. Promotion from the current even semester to the next odd semester i.e. from the current first year of post graduation to the next second year will be given under the following conditions:-

- a. The student should have passed at least 50% of the required credits papers (including theory and practical, major research project) of the current first year (both semesters combined). In calculating 50% credits, the digits after decimal point will not be counted. For example, 27.6 and 27.3 will be considered as 27 only.
- b. There will be no minimum CGPA for promotion.

9.4.3. The student is declared to be failed if

- i. The student did not appear in semester examination or he/she was not granted permission to appear in the examination.
- ii. The student had been detained by the University and subsequently has been permitted to take re-admission
- iii. The student has own desire to abandon the performance of the semester and wishes to repeat.

Note:

- a) All students shall be promoted automatically from Semester I to Semester II and from Semester III to Semester IV.
- b) A student shall be promoted from first year (Semester II) to second year (Semester III) if he/she has passed in at least fifty percent courses in Semester I and Semester II combined.
- c) Those students who are NOT eligible for promotion shall have to reappear in the end semester examination of courses, within the maximum stipulated time period (i.e. 4 years from the date of admission) allowed to complete the program.
- d) Those students who are NOT eligible for promotion may reappear in the internal examination of those courses in the semester(s) if they have not appeared/ cleared their internal examinations, within 4 years from the date of admission.
- e) Those students who are eligible for promotion and wish to improve their grades, may avail a maximum of two consecutive opportunities to improve their grades in the end of semester examination, within 4 years from the date of admission. The grades of internal assessment shall carry forward in such cases.

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- f) A Student may be allowed to re-register for a semester, within the maximum stimulated time period allowed to complete the program, provided he/she satisfies one of the following conditions. In such a case there shall be fresh assessment of internal evaluation.
- g) Those students who reappear in any course/s in any semester or re-register for a semester, shall have to pay the prescribed fees of the program.
- h) Cases of use of unfair means in the examinations shall be dealt with as per the rules and regulations of the University
- i) Challenge evaluation shall be permitted as per university rules.

9.5 Grade Card: A grade card shall be issued to each student at the end of every semester.

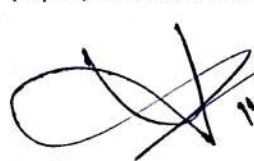
9.6 Transcript: A Transcript shall be issued to a student on successful completion of the programme on request as per rules.

9.7 Withholding of Grade Card/Transcript

The Grade Card/Transcript of a student shall be withheld if he/she has not paid his/her dues, or if there is a case of indiscipline pending against him/her.

10. Passing Percentage

- (i) Each course/paper of subjects (theory and practical all) is a credit course of 100 and the passing percentage for all these will be 36%.
- (ii) The maximum marks obtained in courses/papers (theory and practical all) of all subjects out of 100 will be calculated by adding the marks obtained in continuous internal assessment of 25 marks and the marks obtained in the university (external) examination of 75 marks.
- (iii) To pass each course/paper of subjects (theory and practical all)
 - (a) it will be necessary to get minimum 27 marks (36% of 75) out of maximum 75 marks in the university examination and
 - (b) minimum 36 marks out of 100 in total in internal and external examinations.
- (iv) To pass a course/paper, it is necessary to secure a minimum of 36 marks out of a maximum of 100 in the university examination.
- (v) There is no minimum passing percentage in internal assessment of any course/paper. If a student gets zero marks in the internal examination, then in that case, to pass the paper, the student must secure a minimum of 36 marks out of 75 (in main and minor

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subjects) in the external examination. Complete absence in internal assessment will also result in zero marks.

(vi) No grace marks of any kind will be awarded.

(vii) To obtain a (Post-Graduation) degree, it is necessary to secure a minimum CGPA of 4.0.

11. Back Paper

- (i) There will be no examination for back paper in internal examination. In case of re-appearing a complete semester as a back examination, internal assessment can also be done along with the university examination. However, a student cannot appear for the complete examinations of two complete semesters simultaneously.
- (ii) The facility of back paper will be available to the student only in the even (odd) semesters for the papers of even (odd) semesters.
- (iii) The course / paper and its syllabus for the examination for back paper will be the same as that available in the current semester in which he is appearing for the examination.

12. Interpretation clause

In case of any issue of interpretation arising during the course of implementation of these ordinances or in case of any unforeseen circumstance, decision of the Vice-Chancellor shall be final.

13. GENERAL:

(a) Anything which is not been covered under these Ordinances and situation arises, in such circumstances, Vice-Chancellor shall take decision.

(b) Students who absent himself for a period of more than 15 working days without any permission, the Head of the Department will take necessary action.

(c) The following methods will be adopted to develop candidates interpersonal skills-

Class lectures for theoretical knowledge.

Brain storming sessions.

Individual presentations





- I. Personality development sessions.
- II. Providing assignments.
- III. Guest lectures by the Experts.
- IV. Case study on current/decided cases.
- V. Group performance at Moot Court.
- VI. Surprise test to keep the students updated.

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**SYLLABUS
OF
MASTER OF LAWS (LL.M)- Human Rights**

In First Semester:

Paper I: International Law of Human Rights

The course shall comprise of the following:

- 1) Concept & Nature of Human Rights
- 2) International Protection of Human Rights
 - a) United Nations and Human Rights
 - b) Universal Declaration of Human Rights
 - c) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
 - d) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- 3) Regional Protection of Human Rights 1
 - a) European Convention on Human Rights
 - b) American Convention on Human Rights
- 4) Regional Protection of Human Rights 2
 - a) African Charter on Human and People's Rights
 - b) ASEAN Human Rights Declaration
- 5) Human Rights during Armed Conflict

Recommended Readings :

Alston, Phillip, The United Nations and Human Rights, Clarendon Press, London
Alston, Phillip, The United Nations and Human Rights A Critical Appraisal, Alston, Philip and Crawford James (eds.), The Future of U.N. Human Rights Treaty Monitoring Bajwa, G.S.



and D.K. Bajwa, Human Rights in India: Implementation and Violations, D.K. Publishers, New Delhi (1996). Basu, D.D., Human Rights in Constitutional Law, Prentice Hall, New Delhi

Sehgal, B.P.Singh, ed., Human Rights in India: Problems and Perspectives, Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi S.K.Avesti and R.P.Kataria, Law Relating to Human Rights, Orient Publications, New Delhi SK Kapoor, Human Rights under International and Indian Law, Central Law Agency, Allahabad, Sinha Manoj , Implementation of Basic Human Rights Justice Palok Basu, Law Relating to Protection of Human Rights, Modern Law Publications, Allahabad Sircar, V.K., Protection of Human Right in India, Asia Law House, Hyderabad

Paper II: Theory and Enforcement of Human Rights

Unit I

Conceptualization of Human Rights; Philosophical and Historical Development of Human Rights; Interrelationship of Human Rights and Duties.

Unit II

Liberal Perspective of Human Rights: Natural Rights Theories, Legal Theory of Rights

Unit III

Marxist perspectives of Human Rights; Human Rights in Indian Perspective; Third World Perspective

Unit IV

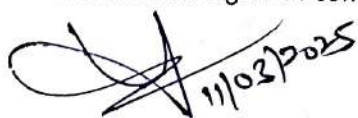
Enforcement and protection of Human Rights-, Judiciary; NHRC; Education; NGOs

Unit V

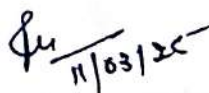
Contemporary Issues: Globalization and Human Rights ; Human Rights and Protection of Democracy; Development and Discrimination; Global Terrorism ; Climate Change and Human Rights

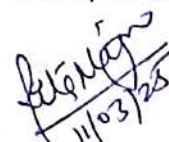
Recommended Readings :

K C Joshi(2019): International Law and Human Rights, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow
John Finnis (2011): Natural Law and Natural, Oxford Univ. Press Sieghart Paul (1984) :
The International Law of Human Rights, Oxford Univ. Press Steiner & Alston(2007) :
International Human Rights in context, Oxford University Press Vincent R.J(1987) : Human

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Rights & International Relations, Cambridge Univ. Press Micheline R. Ishay (2008) The History of Human Rights: From Ancient Times to the Globalization Era, University of California

Paper III : Human Rights in India

The course shall comprise of the following:

- Unit • 1. History and Development of Human Rights in Indian Constitution. Constitutional Philosophy. Preamble, Fundamental Rights- General.
- Unit • 2. Right to Equality: Gender Justice and Empowerment of Women. Special provisions for Weaker Sections of society Reservation Policy under the Constitution.
- Unit • 3. Freedom of Speech and Expression. Freedom of Press. Limitations, Right to Information.
- Unit • 4. Right to Life and Personal Liberty. New Dimension. Judicial approach.
- Unit • 5. Right to Freedom of Religion. Secularism. Protection to Minorities under the Constitution.

Paper IV Human Rights of Vulnerable Groups

Unit I

Introduction: Philosophical and social perspectives on human rights protection of the vulnerable groups; exclusion of SC, ST, Disabled persons, Elderly persons, minorities, indigenous, children and women.

Unit II

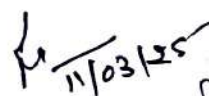
International norms and instruments for the protection and enforcement of rights of minorities and indigenous persons

Unit III

International norms and instruments for the protection and enforcement of rights of women and Children

Unit IV

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International norms and instruments for the protection and enforcement of rights of disabled and elderly persons

Unit V

Protection of marginalized groups in India; international obligations, legal protection and institutional mechanism

Recommended Readings :

Javaid Rehman The Weaknesses in the International Protection of Minority Rights, (The Hague : Kluwer Law International) Baxi, Upendra Inhuman Wrongs and Human Rights: Unconventional Essays (Har Anand Pub Chopra, Geeta Child Rights in India: Challenges and Social Action (Springer India) Venter, Christine M., International Women's Rights, Equality and Justice (Durham: Carolina Academic Press)

In Second Semester:

Paper I: Judicial Process and Human Rights

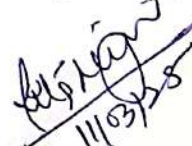
The course shall comprise of the following:

1. **The Nature of Judicial Process :** The nature of Judicial Process, Judicial process as an instrument of social ordering, Judicial process and creativity law; common law model; Legal Reasoning and growth of law; change and stability, Judicial Precedent: Declaratory Theory and Creative theory; The tools and techniques of judicial creativity.
2. **The concept of Justice (Indian):** Concept of Nyaya(Justice) in Indian thoughts, Dharma as foundation of legal ordering in Indian thoughts, Justice and Dharma in Vedic and post Vedic India; Buddhist Theory of justice, Dharma in Medieval India: The concept of Justice in Islam, Justice in Modern India: the Impact of western enlightenment in India, Gandhian Justice, Justice in Post-Independence India and its deviation.
3. **The concept of justice (Western):** Western Concept of Justice, Protean Face of Justice, Positivist Theory, Neo-positivism, Anthropological Theory, Volkgeist

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Theory, Utilitarianism; Bentham, Mill and Ihering, Ehrlich's Living Law, Roscoe Pound's Social Engineering, Duguit's social solidarity, American Realistic theory and role of American Supreme Court Judges in the origin of Judicial Process, Marxist theory of justice, NeoMarxism.

4. **Relation between Law and Justice:** Objectives of Judicial process, Justice according to law, Law according to justice, Justice without Law, Equivalence theory and Dependency theory of justice, The Independence of Justice theories.

5. **Constitutional Dimension of Judicial Process and Administration of Criminal Justice in India:**

Judicial Process in India, Independence of Judiciary, Constitutional Obligation of the Court: Judicial Activism and Judicial Creativity, Ordinary Courts, Special Courts, District Human Rights Court, Justice Panchayats, Human Rights Sensitization, Threats to the System, Terrorism, Abduction, Others

Recommended Readings :

Julius Stone : The Province and Function of Law, Universal, New Delhi, (2000) Cardozo : The Nature of Judicial Process, Universal, New Delhi, (1995) Henry J. Abraham: The Judicial Process, Oxford, (1998) J. Stone : Precedent and the Law-Dynamics of Common Law Growth, (1985) W. Friedmann : Legal Theory, (1960) Bodenheimer : Jurisprudence - The Philosophy and Method of the Law, Universal, New Delhi, (1997) J. Stone : Legal System and Lawyers' Reasoning, Universal, New Delhi, (1999)

Paper II: Research Methodology

The course shall comprise of the following:

1. Concept of Social Science Research Method- Reflective Thinking, Scientific Method and Research
2. Research Problem- Origin, Selection and Definition
3. Hypothesis- Problems of Formulation; Types and Characteristics of Hypothesis
4. Methods of Research- Experimental, Descriptive, Historical and Sociological, Modes of Citation and use of Internet Materials

5. Techniques of Research- Observation, Questionnaire, Schedule, Interview, Survey and Sampling

Paper III: Environment and Human Rights

Unit I:

Principles of Environment Protection: International Perspective: Stockholm Conference, Rio de Janeiro Conference, Rio + Summits & Declaration, Johannesburg Conference, UNFCCC, Kyoto Protocol, Paris Agreement, Industrial Disaster with special reference to the rights of victims of such disasters, Mega Projects with special reference to displacement and rehabilitation of the affected persons, Climate refugees

Unit II:

Constitutional Perspective: Fundamental Rights: Right to Clean Environment, Education and Compensation, Directive Principle of State Policy and Fundamental duties, Legislative Powers.

Unit III:

Environment Pollution and Legal Order: i. The Water Act, 1974 and the Air Act 1981 a) Regulatory Authorities and their Powers & Functions b) Pollution Control Measures c) Remedies ii. Noise Pollution Rules

Unit IV:

Environment Protection and Legal Order i. Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 a) Regulatory authorities and their powers and functions b) Environment Protection Measures c) Remedies ii. Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 1994 and Public Hearing Notification, 1997 iii. National Green Tribunal

Unit V:

Environment: Emerging concepts and challenges: National Perspective (a) Polluter Pays Principles: Absolute Liability of Hazardous Industries (b) Precautionary Principle (c) Public Trust Doctrines (d) Sustainable Development

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Recommended Readings :

Boyle, A. E., and Anderson M.R. (Eds.) : Human Rights Approaches to Environmental Protection (Oxford: Clarendon Press 1996) Woods, K. : Human Rights and Environmental Sustainability (Cheltenham: Edward Elgar 2010) Gear, Anna, : Research handbook on human rights and the environment (Edward Elgar 2015) 92 Hiskes, R.P. The Human Rights to a Green Future (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press 2009) Kravchenko, Svitlana and John e. Bonine, Human Rights And The Environment: Cases Law, and Policy (Carolina Academic Press 2008) Hayward, Tim (ed.), Human Rights and the Environment (Routledge 2017) Knox, John H. The Human Rights to a Healthy Environment (Cambridge University Press 2018) Shelton, Dinah and Donald K. Anton, Environment Protection and Human Rights (Cambridge University Press 2011) Leib, Linda Hajjar, Human Rights and The Environment – Philosophical, Theoretical and Legal Perspectives (Brill, 2010) Kailash Thakur, Environmental Protection: Law and Policy in India (1997), Deep & Deep Publications New Delhi. Richard L. Riversz, et. al. (eds.), Environmental Law, the Economy and Sustainable Development (2000), Cambridge. Indian Journal of Public Administration, Special Number on Environment and Administration, July- September 1988, Vol. XXXV, No.3, pp.353-801

Paper IV : United Nations and Human Rights

Unit I

International Concern for Human Rights Protection: Anti-Slave Trade treaties, ILO and Labour welfare, Nazi and Fascist atrocities and totalitarianism, International Military Tribunals for trial of major war criminals

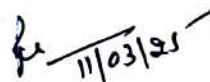
Unit II United Nations Concern for Human Rights Protection: State Obligation under UN Charter, Development of Normative order

Unit III

Issues of International Accountability: State Sovereignty (Domestic Jurisdiction), Principle of NonIntervention, Rule of Exhaustion of local remedies, Problems of cooperation between states: Extradition, Asylum

Unit IV

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United Nations Commission on Human Rights (Human Rights Council) Universal Periodic Rules, Sub commission on, Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Commission on Status of Women, UN Centre for Human Rights, UN Commissioner for Human Rights

Unit V

Role of UN in Protection and Promotion of Human Rights, UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Office of UN High Commissioner for Human Rights

Recommended Readings :

Alston, Phillip, The United Nations and Human Rights, Clarendon Press, London Alston, Phillip, The United Nations and Human Rights A Critical Appraisal, Alston, Philip and Crawford James (eds.), The Future of U.N. Human Rights Treaty Monitoring Bajwa, G.S. and D.K. Bajwa, Human Rights in India: Implementation and Violations, D.K. Publishers, New Delhi (1996). Basu, D.D., Human Rights in Constitutional Law, Prentice Hall, New Delhi

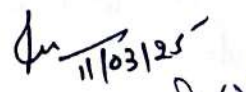
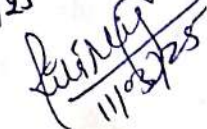
Thired Semester:

Paper I: Societal Issues and Protection of Human Rights in India

The course shall comprise of the following:

1. **CONCEPTS AND APPROACHES** (i) Concept of societal problems and human rights (ii) Theoretical approaches to social problems and social changes (iii) Causes and types of social problems (iv) Societal problems and human rights
2. **SOCIAL PROBLEMS** (i) Problems of hierarchy (ii) Problems of minorities, scheduled caste and scheduled tribes (iii) Population explosion (iv) Violence against women and children (v) Problems of aged and disabled
3. **ECONOMIC PROBLEMS** (i) Poverty and unemployment (ii) Privatization, liberalization and globalization (iii) Corruption, consumer rights (iv) Problems of sustainable development

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4. **THE CONSTITUTION AND HUMAN RIGHTS AND DUTIES** (i) Constituent Assembly debates on the Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties, Problems of choosing "Fundamental Rights". (ii) Problem of defining reasonable restrictions on fundamental rights (iv) Fundamental Duties of State and Citizen: problems of implementing Duties (v) Interrelationships and tensions inter se
5. Implementation and Enforcement Mechanism of Human Rights in India. Remedies provided by the Judiciary. National Human Rights Commission, State Human Rights Commission, Human Rights Courts.

Paper 2 Human Rights and Criminal Justice System in India

The course shall comprise of the following:

1. Criminal Justice Administration and Human Rights, Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, National Human Rights Commission-Constitution, Functions and Powers
2. Concept of crime and criminal liability, Offences involving Human Rights, Role of Criminal Justice System, Objectives and Theories of Punishment, Capital Punishment, Sentencing Process and Policies
3. Atrocities against vulnerable Groups, Terrorism and Human Rights, Custodial Violence and Reforms in Police System
4. Prison-Objectives and Problems and Prison Reforms, Rights of Prisoners -Women Prisoners, Problem of Under trials, Legal Aid
5. Growth and Development of Victimology, Rights of Victims, Plea Bargaining.

Recommended Readings :

Vibhute, K.I. : Criminal Justice-Perspectives of the Criminal Justice Process in India Rao, Mamta : Law Relating to Women & Children (2005) Srivastava, S.S. : Criminology & Criminal Administration (2007) Srivastava, S.S. : Criminology, Penology & Victimology (2012) Baxi, Upendra : Law and Poverty: Critical Essays (1988) Baxi, Upendra : Taking, Suffering, Seriously: Social Action Litigation in India, ILI Journal (1993) Chowdhury, Subrata Roy : Rule of Law in a State of Emergency (1989) Desai, A.R. (ed.) Expanding

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Governmental Lawlessness and Organized Struggles (1991) Gaur, K.D. : Criminal Law: Cases & Materials (1999) Kumar, Naresh : Constitutional Rights of Prisoners (1986) Meagher, R. : Law and Social Change (1988) Phillipson, M. : Sociological Aspects of Crime & Deviance (1971) Rajgopal, P.R. : Violence and Response: A Critique of India Criminal Justice System (1988) Rajan, V.N. : Whither Criminal Justice Policy (1983) Roger Hood & others : Key issues in Criminology (1975) Rao, S. : Dynamics of Crime (1981) Siddique, A : Criminology (2009) Sen, Sankar : Human Rights in the Developing World (1995)

Paper 3 Theories of Rights and Duties

The course shall comprise of the following:

- (i) Natural rights theory
- (ii) Liberal theory of rights
- (iii) Legal/positive theory of rights
- (iv) Marxist theory of rights
- (v) Sociological theory of rights
- (vi) Cultural theory of rights

Paper 4 Science, Technology and Human Rights

Unit –I

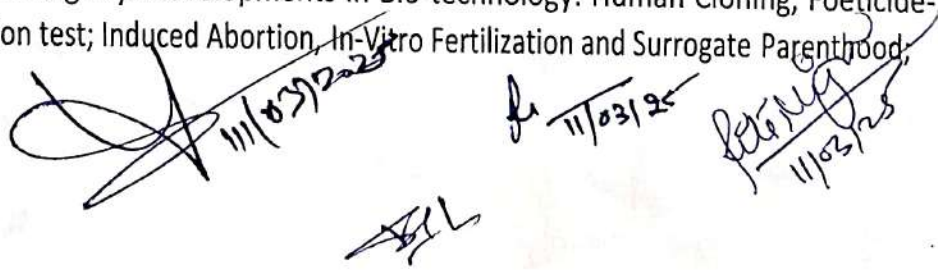
Interrelationship of Science, Technology and Human Rights, Development in Information Technology and Human Rights, Scientific and Technological Researches and its Impact on ethics, morality and Human Rights, Positive and Negative Role of Science and Technology,

Unit –II

Impact of Biotechnology: Food Production and food Security, Food Management and Storage, Genetic Modified Crops, Right to pollution free environment, Right to development in the advancement of science and technology,

Unit –III

Rights to Human Dignity: Developments in Bio-technology: Human Cloning, Foeticide-Sex determination test; Induced Abortion, In-Vitro Fertilization and Surrogate Parenthood,



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Organ Transplantation and Sale of Human Organs, Computer Crime and Artificial intelligence , Pornography Online, Rights to Die in Dignity and Peace : Euthanasia, Role of judiciary in the dialogue among science, Technology, Human Rights and law

Unit –IV

Freedom of information-Right to life; Right to privacy; Right to benefit from scientific and technological progress; Right to physical integrity; Right to adequate standard of living; Limitations on the right to information under Information Technology Laws.

Unit –V Freedom for Scientific Research, Controls and Constraints; Freedom from Torture: New Torture Technologies Such As Electric Shock, Trauma-Inducing Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Medicine and the Law: Experiments on human beings, Right to health and impact of developments in medical sciences -Conflicts, Confrontation and resolution Clinical Trials - Experiments on Human Being and Improvement of Individual and Community Health and Hygiene.

Recommended Readings :

Adwin W. Patterson Law in a Scientific Age Weeramantry, C.G. Human Rights and Scientific and Technology Development, Kamenka, E. Ideas and Ideologies Human Rights Galtung Human Rights in Another Key Baxi, U. (ed.) Rights to be Human Kazmi, F. Human Rights Diane Rowland, Elezabeth Macdonald, Information Technology Law, Suresh T. Viswanathan, The Indian Cyber Law, (2000). D.P.Mittal, Law of Information Technology (Cyber Law), (2000). Michael Chissick, Alistair Kelman, Electronic Commerce, Law and Practice, (1999). Steve Jones, Borin Van Leon, Genetics for Beginners, (1993). The International Dimensions of Cyberspace Law (2000), UNESCO Publication.

Fourth Semester:

Paper 1 Human Duties and Responsibilities

(i) Concept of Human Duties and Responsibilities

- Moral, ethical, social, economic, political and cultural
- Universal
- Traditional/modern

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(ii) Classification of Human Duties and Responsibilities

- a. Sound Body and Mind
- b. Family
- c. Community and society
- d. Nation-State
- e. Humankind and other living beings
- f. Mother Earth

Paper 2: Problem of Access, Governance, Public Participation and Legal Institutions

Unit I

Governing Decision Making Institutions- Parliament, State Legislature, Local Self Governing Authorities, Administrative Authorities, Access to judicial process- Courts, Tribunals and Lok Adalats.

Unit II

Public Participation and Access to Legislative Process-Membership, qualifications, functions and duties of members of Parliament and State Legislature, Committees of Parliament, local governance. Unit III

Public Participation and Access to Administrative Process- Doctrine of Procedural and Substantive Ultravires, Commission of Inquiry, Right to Information, Lokpal & Lokayuktas

Unit IV

Public Participation in Law Reforms- Role of Press, Mass Movements and NGOs, Circulation of Draft Legislation for Public reaction, and Public opinion.

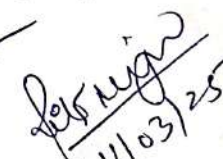
Unit V

Government Privilege to withhold disclosure of documents, Rules of Locus standi, media, public participation and good governance

Recommended Readings :

M.P. Jain : Constitutional Law of India H.M. Seervai : Constitutional Law of India John. B. Howard : "The Social Accountability of Public Enterprises" in Law and Community Controls in New Development Strategies Soli Sorabjee : Law of Press Censorship in India D.D. Basu : The Law of Press of India U.Baxi : Crisis of the Indian Legal System Hilaire Barnett : Constitutional and Administrat

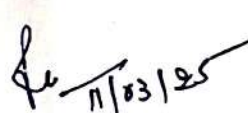
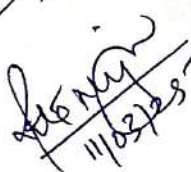
Paper 3 Dissertation

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DISSERTATION BASED ON FIELD WORK, AND VIVA-VOCE

The student shall be required to write a dissertation on any aspect of a human rights and duties problem/situation under the supervision of a member of the faculty/department. He/she shall visit the problem area(s) and study the situation, causes, and solutions, people's responses and his/her own experiences/encounters of human rights violations, if any. He/she shall study the relevant literature and write dissertation on the approved topic with the help of theoretical discussions on research methodology. In the viva-voce examination the examiner shall judge the knowledge of the candidate in research methodology in relation to the subject of dissertation and his/her general knowledge in other areas of human rights and duties (for References, see General Bibliography).

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