

ANDHRA UNIVERSITY
Regulations and Syllabus relating to
M.A.DEGREE EXAMINATION in Human Rights and Duties
(Restructured Syllabus under Semester System- 4 semesters)
(Effective from 2014-15)

- **Admission:** will be in accordance with AUCET (Andhra University Common Entrance Test) Rules
- **For the award of 2 year M.A. (Human Rights and Duties)** a candidate shall be required to have
 - i) received instruction and training for the prescribed course of study as full-time students for three academic years, and
 - ii) passed all the examinations prescribed for the award of M.A. (Human Rights and Duties).
- **Duration:** M.A. (Human Rights and Duties) course has to be pursued in four semesters stretching over two academic years. Each academic year comprises of two Semesters.
- **Medium of Instruction** will be in English language
- **Class Room Instruction:** Class room instruction for each semester will be for 16 weeks excluding the period for conducting the examinations.
- **Attendance:** In order to be eligible to take the examination in any subject, candidate is required to put in 75% of attendance in each subject which includes lectures, tutorials and practical training.

If a student for any exceptional reason fails to attend 75% of the classes held in any subject, he/she may be condoned for the shortage of attendance if the student concerned attended at least 66% of the classes held in the subject concerned subject to the payment of the fine prescribed from time to time by the University.

- **Credits:** All papers carry six credits each except the practical papers. Practical paper on Seminar & Field Work carries 2 credits. Practical Paper on Research Methodology will carry 6 credits. Dissertation work will carry 10 credits. Total credits for the course are 98.

- **Question Paper Pattern:**

There will be five units in each paper

Question paper will consist of five questions and all questions shall be compulsory.

Five questions will be on the five units of each paper. Choice will be internal choice. ie., two questions will be given from each unit of the syllabus of the concerned subject out of which the candidate has to answer one question from every unit.

Each paper will be of 3 hours duration.

- **Allotment of Marks:**

All papers carry 100 marks. Each paper of the semester-end examination, except the practical papers, shall unless otherwise prescribed carries 80 marks. Midterm tests carry 20 marks. Two midterm tests under internal assessment will be conducted out of which one will be an objective mode test.

Seminar and Fieldwork paper carries total of 100 marks. The breakup of marks allotted for seminar and Fieldwork paper is as follows:

Seminar presentation- 25 Marks

Seminar Writeup-25 marks

Field Visit Report-25 Marks

Viva-25 Marks.

The paper XII in the Third semester is Research Methodology. It carries maximum marks of 100 marks. In this paper the candidates shall be required to take examination in the theory paper for **50 Marks and also carry out Project Work for 50 Marks** carrying a total of 100 marks.

Dissertation in the Fourth Semester carries 100 maximum marks. 50 Marks for the written work and 50 Marks for viva unless otherwise prescribed.

- **Examination:**

- Candidate shall take examination in each of the subjects prescribed for study at the end of the semester by registering for that semester examination and obtaining hall ticket for the same. Duration of the examination is three hours.
- The semester end examination shall be based on the question paper set by an external paper setter.
- A candidate will be declared to have passed in an individual paper if the candidate secures a minimum of 40%. For qualifying in practical papers; a minimum of 50% is required. **Practical papers** of M.A. (HRD) are, Papers on Seminar and Field Work, Research Methodology and Project Work in the Third Semester and Dissertation in the last semester.
- For qualifying in the whole examination for obtaining the degree of M.A. (Human Rights and Duties), the candidate has to secure a minimum overall aggregate of 50%. The calculation of the aggregate percentage required for qualifying in the examination would be done only at the end of the completion of the course.
- Grafting/ Grace is permitted. Grafting allows a candidate an opportunity to utilize the excess marks he earned in a paper for filling up the shortage of marks in the paper in which the candidate failed. Eg, A candidate who secured only 35 Marks, would fail having fallen short by 5 Marks of the

required minimum pass mark which is 40 Marks. However, If such candidate happened to secure 45 marks in another paper, the extra five marks which is in excess of what is required for a pass could be notionally added to fill the deficit of 5 marks of the paper in which the candidate actually failed and thereby declare the candidate to have been passed in such paper.

Note: Grafting can be availed only when the candidate will be able to pass in the whole examination due to grafting. Grafting to the extent of one mark per hundred marks of each semester can be added to a maximum of two papers only.

- .5 or more will be rounded up to the higher value of 1 only for the purpose of obtaining pass mark or class elevation, third class to second class or second class. 4.96 will be treated as 5.0. Similarly, 5.45 becomes 5.5
- Improvement in CGPA is permitted in accordance with the schedule prescribed by the University by paying prescribed fees.
- **Classification** of successful candidates is based on CGPA as follows:
 - Distinction --- CGPA 8.0 or more
 - I Class --- CGPA 6.5 or more but less than 8.0
 - II Class --- CGPA 5.5 or more but less than 6.5
 - Pass --- CGPA 5.0 or more but less than 5.5

Note: Only those candidates who appear and pass the examination in all the papers of the First semester, all the papers of the Second semester, all the papers of the Third semester, and similarly all the papers of the Fourth semester, at first appearance are eligible to be placed in O grade.

- **Scheme of Grading**

S. No	Range of Marks	Grade	Grade Point
1	91-100	O	10.0
2	81-90	A	9.0
3	71-80	B	8.0
4	61-70	C	7.0
5	51-60	D	6.0
6	40-50	E	5.0
7	≤40 (0-39)	F (Fail)	0.0
8	Incomplete (Subsequently changed into pass or E to O or F grade on subsequent appearance of the examination)	I	0.0

- **Awards:**

No candidate who has not passed all the papers relating to any semester at the first appearance shall be eligible for the Award of Medals or Prizes by the University and to receive certificates of rank obtained by them in the examination.

Explanation

Credits, Grade Letter Grade Points, Credit Points

Credit means the unit by which the course work is measured. One credit means one hour of teaching work or one hour of practical work per week.

Grade Letter is an index to indicate the performance of a student in a particular course (Paper).

It is the transformation of actual marks secured by a student in a course/paper. It is indicated by a Grade letter O, A, B, C, D, E. There is a **range of marks** for each Grade Letter.

Grade Point is Weightage allotted to each grade letter depending on the marks awarded in a course/paper

M.A. HUMAN RIGHTS AND DUTIES
Course Pattern

FIRST YEAR

FIRST SEMESTER

Sl. No	Paper No	Subject	Hours per week			Max Marks		Credits
			L	T	P	E	I	
1	I	Historical and Philosophical Perspectives of Human Rights and Duties	5	1	-	80	20	6
2	II	Human Rights and Duties in India-Ideal and Reality	5	1	-	80	20	6
3	III	Socially and Economically Disadvantaged People and Human Rights	5	1	-	80	20	6
4	IV	Human Rights and Duties in International Perspective	5	1	-	80	20	6
5	V	Seminar &Field work			4	50	50	2
TOTAL								26

SECOND SEMESTER

Sl. No	Paper No	Subject	Hours per week			Max Marks		Credits
			L	T	P	E	I	
1	VI	Societal Issues of Human Rights in India	5	1	-	80	20	6
2	VII	Women, Human Rights and Duties	5	1	-	80	20	6
3	VIII	Working Class and Human Rights	5	1	-	80	20	6
4	IX	Social Movements, NGOs and Human Rights in India	5	1	-	80	20	6

5	X	Seminar &Field work	-	-	4	50	50	2
		Ethics and Values (Non Credit Course)	1					
TOTAL								26

THIRD SEMESTER

Sl. No	Paper No	Subject	Hours per week			Max Marks		Credits
			L	T	P	E	I	
1	XI	Human Rights and Criminal Justice System	5	1	-	80	20	6
2	XII	Science and Technology and Human Rights	5	1	-	80	20	6
3	XIII	International Humanitarian and Refugee Laws	5	1	-	80	20	6
4	XIV	Research Methodology and Project Work		-	12	50+50		6
TOTAL								24

FOURTH SEMESTER

Sl. No	Paper No	Subject	Hours per week			Max Marks		Credits
			L	T	P	E	I	
1	XV	Trade, Development and Human Rights	5	1	-	80	20	6
2	XVI	Environment and Human Rights	5	1	-	80	20	6
3	XVII	Dissertation Viva	-	-	20			10
TOTAL								22
GRAND TOTAL								98

M.A. HUMAN RIGHTS AND DUTIES

(Syllabus)

FIRST SEMESTER

Paper I.: Philosophical and Historical Foundations of Human Rights and Duties

Objective:

This paper proposes to provide instruction on theoretical, conceptual, historical and other general aspects of human rights and duties. It encompasses philosophical and historical foundations, concept of rights and duties, theories of rights and duties, global and Indian perspectives, concept of the rule of law, co-relationships of rights and duties, and concept and classification of human duties and responsibilities

Unit I: Basic Concepts:

Liberty, Freedom, Equality Justice, Individual, State, Human Society: Man and society, Civil Society, Human Values: Universal, Cultural, Social Dignity, Humanity. Compassion, Virtues, Moral and Ethical Traditions and Ideas, Concept of Security, Democracy
Indian Concepts: Dharma, Raj Neeti, Lok Neeti, Danda Neeti, Nyaya
Concept of Development

Unit II: Philosophical Perspectives

Liberal Perspective: Locke, Rousseau, Thomas Paine, J.S.Mill, A.V.Dicey
Marxian perspective: Marx, Gramsci, Ros Luxemburg
Critical theory: Horbeumors
Feminist Perspective
Gandhian perspective Swaraj, Ruskin, Thoreau, Tolstoy approaches
Dalit Perspective: Phule Narayana Guru, Ambedkar
Amrtya Sen: Development as freedom

Unit III: Historical Development

History of human rights civilization, Magna Carta, British Bill of Rights, French and American Declarations, International Bill of Rights, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948.

Unit IV: Concept of Rights & Duties

Meaning, Nature and definition, Classification of rights- First, Second, Third generation Rights
Theories of Rights and Duties
Natural Rights theory
Liberal Theory of Rights
Legal/positive Theory of Rights
Marxist theory of Rights
Sociological theory of Rights
Cultural theory of Rights
Modern Approaches to Rights
Revival of Natural Rights Theory

Concept of Human Duties and Responsibilities

- (a) Moral/Ethical/Social/Economic/Political
- (b) Eternal Universal
- (c) Traditional/Modern
- (d) Co-relationship with Human Rights
- (e) Justification of Ethical Beliefs and Duties: Fundamental Principles

Unit V: Rule of Law

Concept, Origin and Importance
Patterns of Rule of Law in Society
Relation of Human Rights and Good Governance
Democracy for Human Rights

REFERENCES:

TSN Sastry. An Introduction of Human Rights, University of Pune.
Aryeh, Neier. International Human Rights Movement – A History, Princeton Press, 2012.
Anand, A.S., “Human Rights at the Threshold of the New Millennium”, Journal of Indian Law Institute, Vol.40, Nos.1-4, 1998, pp.1-5.
Baxi, Upendra, Liberty and Corruption (1989).
Bhagwati, P.N., Dimensions of Human Rights (Madurai: Society for Community Organization Trust, 1987).
Cranston, M., What are Human Rights? (London: Bodley Head, 1973).
Donnelly, J., The Concept of Human Rights (London: Bodley Head, 1973).
Dworkin, R., Taking Rights Seriously (London: Duckworth, 1979).
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Kazmi, Farid, Human Rights: Myth and Reality (New Delhi: Intellectual Publishers, 1987).
Kothari, Smitu and Harsh Sethi, Rethinking Human Rights (1991).
Pollis, A. and P. Schwab, eds., Human Right, Cultural and Ideological Perspectives (New York:1979).

Posner, M.I.I., "The Evolution of Human Rights Law", Columbia Journal of Transnational Law, Vol.31, no.2, 1994, pp.449-56.

Puntambekar, S.V., "The Hindu Concept of Human Rights", in UNESCO, ed., Human Rights Teaching (Paris: UNESCO, 1985), pp.19-20.

Rawls, J., A Theory of Justice (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1972).

Raz, Joseph, The Morality of Freedom (New York, 1986).

Ritchie, D.C., Natural Rights (1894).

Schachter, Oscar, "Human Dignity as a Normative Concept", American Journal of International Law, vol.77, 1983, pp.848-54.

Sharma, K.D., "The Concept of Personal Liberty in Ancient Indian Legal Theory: Its Relevance in Modern Times", Kurukshetra University Law Journal, vol.4, 1978, pp.95-102.

Winston, Morton E., The Philosophy of Human Rights (Belmont: Wadsworth, 1989).

Feinberg, J., "Duties, Rights and Claims", American Philosophical Quarterly, vol.3, 1966, pp.137 ff.

Marcie, R., "Duties and Limitations upon Rights", Journal of International Commission of Jurists, vol.9, 1968, pp.64-72.

Barry, Brian, Theories of Justice - A Treatise on Social Justice (London, 1989).

Bisht, B.S., "Human Rights: An Overview", in M.P.Dube and Neeta Bora, eds., Perspectives on Human Rights (New Delhi: Anamika Publishers, 2000), pp.44-51.

Narula, R.S., "Human Rights: The Concept and Reality", Sikh Review, vol.41, no.2, February 1993, pp.39-46.

Puntambekar, S.V., "The Hindu Concept of Human Rights", in UNESCO, ed., Human Rights Teaching (Paris: UNESCO, 1985), pp.19-20.

UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, An Introduction: Making Human Rights a Reality (New York: UN Publication Division, 1996).

UNESCO, Philosophical Formulations of Human Rights (Paris: UNESCO, 1986).

UNESCO, Taking Action for Human Rights in the Twenty-first Century (Paris: UNESCO, 1998).

Paper II: Human Rights and Duties in India- Ideal and Reality

Unit I: The Constitution and Human Rights and Duties

Constituent Assembly debates on the Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties, Problems of choosing "Fundamental Rights".

Problem of defining reasonable restrictions on fundamental rights

International human rights and the Indian Constitution

Fundamental Duties of State and Citizen: problems of implementing Duties

Directive Principles of State Policy

Interrelationships and tensions inter se

Unit II: Special Laws for Protection of Specific Categories/ Vulnerable Sections of the people

Reservations and the right to equality
Protection of Minorities
Protection of Women: in Private and Public domain
Protection of Aged
Protection of Differently Abled
Children

Unit III: Implementation Medium and Mechanisms

Dispute Redress Agencies:
Judiciary, Use of PIL,
ADR (Alternative Dispute Resolution),
Consumer fora.
National Institutions: SC/ST Commission, Minorities Commission, Women's
Commission
Human Rights Commissions: National and State
Professional Councils, eg., Medical Council of India, Bar Council of India
NGO Social Movements and Pressure groups working through democratic
Institutions
Media Advocacy, Press Council of India

Unit IV: Problems of Enforcement of Human Rights in India

Poverty, illiteracy, inaccessibility of redress
Abuse and misuse of power, e.g., deaths and torture in police custody
Lack of accountability and transparency in government functioning:
Right to Information
Lack of People's Participation in Governance
Social prejudices against caste, women, minorities, etc.

Unit V: Human Rights Violations in Public and Private Domain

Human Rights violations in private domain: within the family, by dominant castes,
religious groups-Impact on Individual, Family and Society.
Human Rights violations in public domain- Strengths and Weaknesses of State in
controlling Violation- Human right perspectives of Counter violence.
Inter-caste, inter-community tensions and violence
Violation due to inequitable access to natural and material resources.

REFERENCES:

Agarwal, H.O., Implementation of Human Rights Covenants with Special Reference to India
(New Delhi: D.K.Publishers, 1993).
Agrawala, S.K., Public Interest Litigation: A Critique (Bombay: N.M.Tripathi, 1985).
Alston, Phillip, The United Nations and Human Rights (London: Clarendon Press, 1995).

Aroras, Nirman, "Custodial Torture in Police Stations in India: A Radical Assessment", Journal of Indian Law Institute, vol.41, nos.3 and 4, 1999, pp.513-29.

Bajwa, G.S. and D.K. Bajwa, Human Rights in India: Implementation and Violations (New Delhi: D.K. Publishers, 1996).

Bhalla, S.L., Human Rights: An Instrumental Framework for Implementation (New Delhi: Doctashelf, 1991).

Bhargava, G.S., "National Human Rights Commission: An Assessment of Its Functioning", in K.P.Saksena, ed., Human Rights: Fifty Years of India's Independence (New Delhi: Gyan Publishing House, 1999), pp.106-118.

Campbell, T. and others, Human Rights: From Rhetoric to Reality (Oxford: Blackwell, 1986).

Dikshit, R.C., Police: The Human Face (New Delhi: Gyan Publishing House, 1999).

Mehta, Satinder Mohan, "Preventive Detention Laws: Their Enforcement and the Judiciary vis-à-vis Personal Liberty", Kurushetra University Law Journal, vol.4, 1978, pp.116-30.

Paper III: Socially and Economically Disadvantaged People and Human Rights and Duties

Objective:

This paper focuses on the need for protection of the socially and/or economically disadvantaged sections of the Indian society such as the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, and other communities similarly placed. It comprises six units which encompass historical, philosophical and social perspectives, status in Indian society, constitutional protection, special laws and policies, institutional mechanisms for protection of SC/ST and OBCs, and relevant international standards.

Unit I: Historical, Philosophical and Social Perspectives

Unit II: Status of Disadvantaged People in Contemporary Indian Society

Concept and Identification of a Disadvantaged Group; Feudalism, Caste system and the socio-economic situation; Social and economic deprivations of the lower rungs of society through history; British rule and its impact on these communities

Issues of social and economic inequalities in Indian society; Role of social reformers:

Gandhi, Ambedkar and others; Social and economic equality versus freedom from foreign rule

Status today: Issues of identification of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, Dalits and other backward classes: Deprivations and atrocities, Poverty, illiteracy and unemployment, Economic and social inequalities, Issues of land rights, rural indebtedness, impact of environment protection laws including forest laws on tribal

communities; Access to fruits of development; Bonded labour, exploitation, issues of human dignity; Caste wars; Politics of caste and class

Unit III: Constitutional Protection

Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles under the Constitution

Special protection under Article 15 (4), Article 16 (4) & (4-A), Article 17, Article 29(1), Article 46, Articles 334 335, 338, 339, 340, 341, & 342, Fifth and Sixth Schedules

Unit IV: Special Protection: Laws and Policies

Special Laws: Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989, Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act 1999

Other relevant legal provisions

Policies of Government: Reservations, quotas, special drives and schemes

Unit V: Institutional Mechanisms for Protection of SC/ ST and OBCs

Constitutional Mechanisms: Legislature, Executive, Judiciary- Important case law

National Commissions, State Commissions

Non-Governmental Organizations

Information Media

REFERENCES:

UN Centre for Human Rights, Minority Rights (Geneva: World Campaign for Human Rights, 1998).

UN Centre for Human Rights, Study on the Rights of Persons Belonging to Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities (New York: UN Publication Division, 1991).

UN Centre for Human Rights, The Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Geneva: World Campaign for Human Rights, 1997)

Khan, Mumtaz Ali, Human Rights and the Dalits (New Delhi: D.K. Publishers, 1996)

Omvedt, Gail, Dalits and the Democratic Revolution (1994)

Mohammad Shabbir Rawat publications. BR Ambedkar Study in Law and Society. Rawt Publications, Jaipur & New Delhi, 1997

P.Jaganmohan Reddy, Former Judge, Supreme Court of India. Minorities and the Constitution University of Bombay, 1981

S.K.Singh. Bonded Labour and the Law. Deep & Deep Publications, New Delhi

Kusum Sharma. Ambedkar and Indian Constitutions. Asish Publishing House, New Delhi

Dr.K.Ramaswamy, Former Justice, Supreme Court of India. Bharat Ratna Dr. B.R.Ambedkar and Social Justice. Hyderabad

S.C.Dube. Indian Society. The Director, National Book Trust, India

Dr. Justice.K.Ramaswamy, Former Judge, Supreme Court of India. Dalits and Advasis Education Judicial Decisions and Executive Responses. Dr. BR Ambedkar People's Educational trust, Hyderabad.

Paper IV: Human Rights and Duties in International Perspective

Objective:

The focus of this paper is on the development of international concern for human rights and of norms and institutional mechanisms at the international and regional levels. Through nine units, it deals with the emergence of international and regional concern for human rights; emergence of diverse international instruments on rights and duties; the role of the United Nations; some specific rights such as self-determination, freedom from discrimination, freedom from torture, right of women, and rights of the child; European Convention; American Convention; African Charter and developments in Asian Region.

Unit I: Major International Instruments on Human Rights

Universal Declaration of Human Rights, UN International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966, Machinery for Implementation- Problems of Enforcement of international Human Rights Law

Unit II: Duties and Responsibilities

Duty to respect the rights of others (Article 29 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948
UNESCO Declarations of Human Rights, 1948
United Nations Declarations on the Rights and Responsibilities of 1999

Unit III: Regional Instruments for promotion and protection of human rights

European Convention on Human Rights, 1950, American Convention on Human Rights, 1969
African Charter on Human and People's Rights, Implementation Mechanism of European, American and African Human Right instruments, Asian situation.

Unit IV International Responses to Select Problems

International Convention on Elimination of All forms of Racial Discrimination, 1965
Convention against Torture.(CAT) Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, 1948
Convention on the protection of all persons from being subjected to torture and other cruel and inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, 1984 _CAT
Human Trafficking; Palermo Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, 2003

Unit V: International Crimes

Terrorism, Reasons for growth, problems and implication to human rights-

Legal Responses- International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December 1997, International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 9 December 1999

War Crimes: Reasons for emergence, Significance to human rights and humanitarian law, ICC, History of emergence, Objectives, Jurisdiction and contribution to implementation of IHL and criminal justice.

REFERENCES:

Ian Brownlie, et al. (eds.), *Basic Documents on Human Rights* (2006), Oxford

P.R. Gandhi (ed.), *Blackstone's International Human Rights Documents*, (2001), Universal, Delhi

David Robertson, *A Dictionary of Human Rights*, (2004), Europa Publications, London

Aryeh, Neier. *International Human Rights Movement – A History*, Princeton Press, 2012

Philip Alston (ed.), *The United Nations and Human Rights* (1996), Clarendon Press, Oxford

Henry J. Steiner, et al., (eds.), *International Human Rights in Context*, (1996), Chapter , Clarendon Press, Oxford

Brundland Report, *Our Common Future* (1986), Oxford

Amita Agarwal, *Human Rights for Survival of Civilization*, Kalinga Publications, Delhi (2004)

V.R. Krishna Iyer, *Human Rights—A Judge's Miscellany* (B.R. Publishing Corporation)

Satish C. Shastri (ed.), *Human Rights, Development and Environmental Law: An Anthology* (2006)

Kalpana Annabiram, *Crafting Human Rights Cultures*, NALSAR University of Law (2006)

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UN, *The Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948-1998* (New York: UN Dept. of Public Information, 1998)

Alston, P. and G. Quinn, "The Nature and Scope of States Parties' Obligations under the ICESCR" *Human Rights Quarterly*, vol.9, 1987, pp.156-81

Bailey, Sydney D., *The UN Security Council and Human Rights* (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1994)

Baxi, Upendra, "The New International Economic Order, Basic Needs and Rights: Notes towards Development of the Right to Development", *Indian Journal of International Law*, vol.23, 1983, pp.225-45

Boven, Bernard H., 'The Role of the United Nations Secretariat in the Area of Human Rights', *New York University Journal of International Law and Politics*, Vol.24, no.1, 1991, pp.69-108

Paper V Practical Paper on Seminar and Field Work

SECOND SEMESTER

Paper VI: Societal Issues of Human Rights in India

Objective:

Societal problems of human rights are sought to be dealt with through six units. They encompass concept and approaches, and a special focus on social, economic, political, health and cultural problems that underlie human rights deprivations in Indian society.

Unit I: Concepts and Approaches

- Concept of societal problems and human rights
- Theoretical approaches to social problems and social changes
- Causes and types of social problems
- Societal problems and human rights

Unit II: Social Problems

- Problems of hierarchy
- Problems of minorities, scheduled caste and scheduled tribes
- Population explosion
- Violence against women and children
- Problems of aged and disabled

Unit III: Economic Problems

- Poverty and unemployment
- Privatization, liberalization and globalization
- Corruption, consumer rights
- Problems of sustainable development

Unit IV: Political Problems

- Regionalism, terrorism

Assaults on democracy

Unit V: Cultural Problems

Lack of cultural humanist values in education, cultural relativism
National and universal cultural conflicts and tensions
Problems of composite culture

REFERENCES:

- Alam, Aftab, ed., *Human Rights in India: Issues and Challenges* (New Delhi: Raj Publications, 1999).
- Begum, S.M., ed., *Human Rights in India: Issues and Perspectives* (New Delhi: APH Publishing Co., 2000).
- Chauhan, Abha, "Dowry-related Crimes: Violation of Human Rights," in A.P.Vijapur and Kumar Suresh, eds., *Perspectives on Human Rights* (New Delhi: Manak Publications, 1999), pp.120-36.
- Desai, A.R., ed., *Violations of Democratic Rights in India* (Bombay: Popular Prakashan, 1986).
- Ghosh, S.K., *The Law of Preventive Detention in India* (Bombay: N.M. Tripathi, 1969).
- Hussain, Delwar, "Combating Terrorism without Violating Human Rights: Some Options Revisited", *Bliss Journal*, vol.15, no.3, pp.277-98.
- Sehgal, B.P.Singh, *Human Rights in India: Problems and Perspective* (New Delhi: Deep and Deep Publications, 1996).
- Sen, Shanker, "Indian Prisons: A Survey", in K.P.Saksena ed., *Human Rights: Fifty Years of India's Independence* (New Delhi: Gyan Publishing House, 1999), pp.99-105.
- Sorabjee, Soli J., "State of Human Rights", *Social Action*, vol.40, no.1, 1990, pp.16-24.
- Tarkunde, V.M., "Human Rights: An Overview", in K.P. Saksena, ed., *Human Rights: Fifty Years of India's Independence* (New Delhi: Gyan Publishing House, 1999), pp.129-36.
- Tiwana, S.S., "National Human Rights Commission and Human Rights Violations in India", in M.P.Dube and Neeta Bora, eds., *Perspectives on Human Rights* (New Delhi: Anamika Publishers, 2000), pp.80-90.
- Tyagi, Y.K., "Human Rights in India: An Overview", *International Studies*, vol.29, no.2, 1992, pp.199-208.

Paper -VII: Women, Human Rights and Duties

Objective:

In six units, this paper elaborates the following aspects of Women's Rights and Duties: historical, philosophical and social perspectives, status of women in contemporary Indian society, international norms for protection of women, the status of women under the Indian Constitution, special laws and policies for protection of women in India, and institutional mechanisms for protection of women in India.

Unit I: Historical, Philosophical and Social Perspectives of Status of Women in Contemporary Indian Society

Concept of Gender

Causes of under status- Poverty, illiteracy, lack of independence, lack of education
oppressive social customs and gender bias

Violence against and abuse of women in public and private domains

Concept of gender empowerment, Feminist Perspectives of gender empowerment, Index
of Gender Empowerment

Unit II: International Norms for Protection of Women

Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
1979,(CEDAW)

UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education 1960

UN Convention on Political Rights of Women 1952,

Convention on Nationality of Married Women 1957

Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration
Marriages 1962,

Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women 1993,

Documents of the Four World Conferences on Women: Mexico 1975, Copenhagen 1980,
Nairobi 1985, Beijing 1995

Protection of women in armed conflicts

Unit III: The Constitution of India and the Status of Women

Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles under the Constitution

Right to Equality, Right to Life and Liberty, Concept of Protective Discrimination -Case
law

Special provisions for the protection of women: Article 15(3), Article 39 (d) & (e) Article
42, Articles 243-D & 243-T

Political reservation for woman empowerment- Issues

Right to education- Implications to woman development

Unit IV: Special Laws and Policies for Protection of Women

(i) Special Laws: Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act 1956, Indecent Representation of
Women (Prohibition) Act 1986, Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act 1982, Medical
Termination of Pregnancy Act 1971, Maternity Benefit Act 1961, Equal Remuneration
Act 1976, Dowry Prohibition Act 1961, Domestic Violence Act, Nirbhaya Act, Sexual
Harassment Laws.

Unit V: Institutional Mechanisms for Protection Of Women

Judicial contribution for gender justice
Statutory mechanism: National and State Commission for Women
The Non-Governmental Organizations
Role of Media for gender justice

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Paper -VIII: Working Class and Human Rights

Objective:

Labour welfare has for long been one of the crucial areas of human rights and duties. This paper deals with conceptual issues, status of the working class, workers rights and duties, emerging

problems, conflicting rights, international standards, Indian framework, and enforcement agencies.

Unit I: Status of Working Class

Working Class: Conceptual Issues

Definition

Classification

Work Culture and Welfare Measures

Industrial Conflicts and Insecurity

Unit II. State Ideology and Position of Working Class

Working class movement

From Laissez Faire to Welfare State

Privatization to Globalization

Impact of Technological Developments

Unit III: International Standards

Role of ILO to Improve Labour conditions

ILO Core Labour Standards

WTO –Impact on Labour

ILO and Child Labour

ILO and Women

Debate on Social Clause and WTO

Unit IV: Indian Framework

Constitutional Protection

Workers' Rights- Right to form Associations, Nature of Right to Strike, Trade Unionism and development, Right to Social Security, Maternity Benefit,, Accidents, Health Hazards.

Problem of Bonded Labour, Child Labour and workers in unorganized sector

Unit V Conflicting Rights : Worker's Benefit V. Employer's Inconvenience

Industrial Discipline, Lock out and Closure

Workers' Participation in Management

Work Culture and Welfare Measures

Retrenchment, Termination and Displacement

Industrial Conflicts and Insecurity

Dispute Settlement Mechanisms under Industrial Disputes Act

Labour Safety

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Paper- IX: Social Movements, and Human Rights, NGOs in Indian Context

Objective:

This paper aims at a sociological study of human rights and duties in India. Through five units, it encompasses a conceptual perspective, impact of social and religious reforms movements and human rights, political and ecological movements and human rights, and the role of international and national institutions in promoting human rights.

Unit I Conceptual Perspective

- Concept of social movement
- Types of movements
- Ideology, organization
- Mobilization leadership
- Social Movements as promoter of social change and Human Rights

Unit II. Social and Religious Reforms Movements and Human Rights

- Brahmo Samaj

Arya Samaj
Dalit Movements
Tribal Movements
Women's Movements
Other Movements

Unit III Political Movements and Human Rights

Freedom Movements
Peasant Movement
Regional and Ethnic identity Movements (Separatist & Terrorist Movement)
Sarvodaya Movement and Land Reform Movements
Trade Union Movements
Students Unrest

Unit IV; Ecological/Environment Movements And Human Rights

Chipko Movement
Narmada Bachao Andolan
Role of State and Judiciary

Unit V Role of NGOs in Promoting Human Rights

Importance of NGOs as promoters of social causes
NGOs and People Movements, PUCL, PUDR etc.
Limitations of NGOs
Contribution of NGOs to Human Rights Education

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Paper X Seminar and Field Work

THIRD SEMESTER

Paper -XI: Human Rights and Criminal Justice System

Objective:

Criminal justice system is one of the critical areas of human rights and duties where the legal system is tested on a continuous basis for preservation of peace and security in society on the one hand, and preservation of human dignity of both victims of crime and persons accused of it. This paper covers, besides the conceptual and other perspectives, the principal rights problems, rights of the accused, the rights of inmates of prisons and custodial homes, access to justice, right to compensation, punishments, administration of justice and international perspectives.

Unit I: Historical, Philosophical and Social Perspectives of Criminal Justice

Unit II: Conceptual Perspective

Concept of crime and criminal liability
Theories of Punishment
Differences in Negligence, Intention and Motive

Unit III. Human Rights Issues and Approaches involved in Criminal Justice

Human Right approaches to Capital Punishment
Police Atrocities and Accountability
Maintenance of Law and Order, Encounter deaths
Terrorism and Insurgency, Human Right debates over TADA and POTA, State supported violence
Need for Victim oriented criminal Justice

Unit IV. Rights of Accused

Double Jeopardy
Right against self-incrimination
Production before Magistrate
Fair Trial
Speedy Trial
Rights of Women accused
Right to legal aid

Unit V: Juvenile Justice

Reasons for Juvenile Justices system
Reformatory Approach,
Juvenile Justice legislation
Problems of Juvenile homes,
Age related dilemmas

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Paper -XII: Science, Technology and Human Rights

Objective:

The focus of this paper is the impact of developments in science and technology on human rights and duties. Through nine units, the paper deals with some conceptual aspects of impact of science and technology on human life and society, and some specific human rights issues identified on the basis of this impact, such as those relating to the right to human dignity, freedom from torture; freedom of information, thought and expression; and rights to food, health, development, clean environment and peace.

Unit-I: Conceptual Legal and Ethical Issues

Concept of Science & Technology as a Tool for Furtherance of Human and Social Welfare; Debates over 'Development': 'Quality' of Life: Spiritualism Versus Materialism, The status of human right to enjoy the benefits of social progress. Concept of intellectual property protection for scientific inventions- related human right concerns

Unit II: Reproductive technology- Implications to Family and Society

In vitro Fertilization, Surrogacy Arrangements, Cloning- Impact on child and family, Rights of the child, reproductive rights of women, Poverty and commercial use of Reproductive Technology-Case studies, legal Challenges and responses

Unit-III: Information Technology and Human Rights

Revolution in Information Technology, Cyber Crimes and Human Rights, Impact of information technology on right to life and liberty, right to development and right to privacy. Issue of National security- case studies

Unit-IV Biotechnology & Human Rights

Biotechnology, Meaning, Advantages and Disadvantages, Biotechnology in agriculture- Positive and negative implications to Food Security, environment and farmers, BT Agriculture as a Commercial Industry, BT Cotton case study, WTO and biotechnology

Unit V: Medical Advancements and Human Rights

Stem cell therapy-Advantages from human rights perspective, legal and moral dilemmas of stem cell therapy; Organ Transplantation, Problems and Prospects, Individual and social implications due to increase in life expectancy. Clinical trials of new Drugs. Guidelines for clinical trials

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Paper- XIII: International Humanitarian and Refugee Laws

Objective: This paper aims to introduce to the student the humanitarian issues as well as those of refugees. It helps the learner to understand the fineness of humanitarian law as well as the limitations of the same in enforcement in cases of international as well as non international armed conflicts.

Unit I: Conceptual Perspective

Origin and Development of International Humanitarian Law (IHL), Relationship between human rights law and IHL, Doctrine of Military Necessity Versus the Principles of Humanity, Non-International Armed Conflicts, Role of Red Cross.

Unit II: Rights of Prisoners of War, Protection of Cultural Heritage, Duties towards Civilian population, problem of impunity, Defense of Superiors orders, Nuremberg War trials, Red Cross-history, functional approach of Red Cross

Unit-III Enforcement and Problems

Concept of Protecting Power: United Nations, Unilateralism: 'Humanitarian' intervention versus State Sovereignty, Humanitarian Assistance. Problems: Resettlement in Third Country, Repatriation: Voluntary or Forced, Local Assimilation, Protective Zones. International Criminal Court and Tribunals in implementation of IHL

Unit-IV International Refugee Law

The History of International Refugee Law: Cold War, Origin to Rights of People who are not Citizens, Determination of Refugees Status under the Refugees Convention 1951 and Protocol 1967, Protection under International Law: Right of Non-Refoulement, Rights to Asylum, UNHRC and Refugee Protection.

Unit-V Protection in India

India Critique of UNHCR and Convention,
Protection Without Legislation: Case law,
Status of Refugee in India under UNHCR

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Paper- XIV: Research Methodology

Objective:

Human rights education at post-graduate level should include field work or acquisition of first hand knowledge of issues of human rights and duties, and some basic understanding of research methodology and techniques. Although sociological methods and techniques are dealt with here, the teachers must be well advised to stress the need to select methodologies and techniques appropriate for the investigation/reporting on the issue/problem selected.

Unit I: General

Nature and Scope of Social Research
 Formulation of Research Problem
 Survey and Social Research
 Research Design: Facts and Hypothesis, Problem of Objective

Unit II: Methodology

Methodological Orientation and logic of enquiry
 Dialectic Materialism
 Comparative Method
 Historical Method
 Analytical Method
 Field Work
 Inductive and Deductive Methods
 Other research methods

Unit II: Techniques of Data Collection

Types

Sources

Techniques of Data Collection: Observation, interview, questionnaire, interview schedule

Case study method

Content analysis

Data analysis: Classification, Tabulation, Graphic representation, Uni-variate, Bivariate and Multi-variate, discrete and continuous variables

Unit V: Statistics Base

Measure of Central Tendency; Mean, Mode and Median, Measure of Dispersion, Range, Average Deviation and Standard Deviation, Z-test, Chi-square, Co-relation test, Scaling Technique, Nominal, Ordinal & Rating Scale, Social Distance Scale

Unit VI: Use of Computer and Information Technology

What is computer, Characteristics of Computers, Components of Computer system, Basics of Windows, Concept of internet, use of computer internet in research,

Project Report based on Field Work

The student shall be required to write a project report 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

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Paper- XV: Trade, Development and Human Rights

Objective:

This paper is in five units. It seeks to high light the impact of trade and development on human rights. The five units that it comprises deal with the role of human rights in development, general aspects of international trade and development, the role of TNC's, trade-related sanctions for human rights violations, trade, human rights and the question of sovereignty, and international trade and human rights perspective in India.

Course content:

Unit I: Role of Human Rights in Development

Various theories of development
 Vision of the NIEO
 Development and trade off on Human Rights

Unit II: International Trade and Development

From ITO to WTO
 WTO-implications to Third World
 Role of unfair terms of trade in human rights violations

IPR

Unit III: Role of Transnational Corporations in Trade/Development

TNCs and their functioning
Destruction of environment by TNCs
Monopolies and right to development
From consumer rights to human rights

Unit IV: Trade-related sanctions for human rights violations

Debate on the social clause
Sanctions imposed by unilateral/bilateral trade terms, blockade of Cuba, US sanctions on the third world.
Regulation of TNC's
Impact of GATT-WTO

Unit V: Trade, Human Rights and the Question of Sovereignty

National control over international trade
Codes of conduct and TNC's
Sovereign states and peoples rights: issues of economic sovereignty
Human rights standards and international trade

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Paper- XVI: Environment and Human Rights

Unit I: Environment – Basic Issues

Environment- Meaning, Significance, Types and Components of environment, Indivisible Character, Man & Environment relationship, Environmental Ethics

Pollution- Definition & Kinds of Pollution- Air, Water, Marine and Noise Pollutions, Causes and Consequences of Pollution

Scarcity of Natural Resources-Impact on Women, Rural Society, Issues of Population and Consumption

Unit II: Right to Clean Environment

Its status as Fundamental Right, Directive Principle
Environmental protection and human right issues –case studies
Right to Environment versus Right to Development- dilemmas- case studies
Sustainable Development
Constitutional Rights and Duties
Statutory Rights and Duties- Water Act, Air Act, Environmental Protection Act, Forest and Biodiversity law Approaches
Pollution Control Boards, Green Tribunal

Unit III: Environmental Rights and Duties: An International Perspective

Stockholm Declaration 1972, Rio Declaration, 1992
UN Declaration on the Right to Development 1986,
International conventions on the Protection of the environment- Climate Change and Biodiversity Conventions, 1992
Environmental Protection and Free Trade: WTO –its impact on environment

Unit IV: Environmental Protection & Social issues

Environment versus Development
Mega Projects- issues if displacement, violation of human rights
Industrial Accidents, Bhopal Disaster case Study
Impact of Emerging Problems of Science and Technological Development- Genetic Engineering- Human right and Environmental issues

Unit V: Ecological/Environment Movements, People's Participation and Human Rights

Chipko Movement
Narmada Bachao Andolan
Environmental Education
Public Participation
Environmental Democracy
People's Initiatives for better environment- case studies

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