



Masters of Laws (Constitutional & Legal Order Group)
LL.M. (Constitutional & Legal Order Group) Semester-I

Course Code	PL01ELCL52	Title of the Course	Human Rights-I
Total Credits of the Course	5	Hours per Week	

Course Objectives:	<p>The National Legal Systems recognized the rights of individuals from ancient periods and extended protection through various legal regulations. However, they could not provide an effective remedy for breaches outside the state and state violations. This scenario and other developments in the beginning of 20th century led the nation-states to bring the aspects of individuals' rights under the purview of international law and appropriately titled them as Human Rights with the adoption of Charter of UN in 1945. In pursuance of the directions of the preamble and other provisions of Charter, a plethora of international instruments have been agreed upon by the States Parties to Protect and promote the Human Rights of Individuals both international and domestic levels. In view of the gaining significance of International Law of Human Rights, this paper presents subtly an overview of the International and Domestic perspectives of Human Rights along with the redress mechanism.</p>
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Course Content		
Unit	Description	Weightage* (%)
1.	Panoramic View of Human Rights <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 Social discrimination, torture, gender discrimination, environment and the two human rights covenants.	20%
2.	Fundamental Rights Jurisprudence as Incorporating Directive Principles <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The dichotomy of Fundamental Rights (F.R) and Directive Principles (D.P.)	20%





	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The interaction between F. R and D.P. Resultant expansion of basic needs oriented human rights in India 	
3.	<p>Right not be Subject to Torture, Inhuman or Cruel Treatment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conceptions of torture, third-degree methods “Justifications” for it Outlawry of torture at international and constitutional law level Incidence of torture in India Judicial attitudes Law Reform-proposed and pending <p>Minority Rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conception of minorities Scope of protection The position of minority “Woman” and their basic rights Communal Riots as Involving violation of Rights 	20%
4.	<p>Rights to development of Individuals and Nations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The UN Declaration on Right to Development .1987 The need for constitutional and legal changes in India from human rights standpoint People’s Participation in Protection and Promotion of Human 	20%
5.	<p>Rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Role of International NGOS Amnesty International Minority Rights Groups International Bars Association, Law Asia <p>Contribution of these groups to protection and promotion of human rights in India</p>	20%

PSDA (Professional Skill Development Activities)

❖ Statutes and Judgment Analysis
❖ Preparation of One Research Paper/Research Article
❖ Access to Legal Resources: E-Library, E-Books and E-Database
❖ Developing Comparative Analysis Skills
❖ Understanding the connotation between law and society

Teaching-Learning Methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lecture Method Power Point Presentation (including audio/video) Group Discussion Case study
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Evaluation Pattern		
Sr. No.	Details of the Evaluation	Weightage (%)
1.	Internal Written / Practical Examination (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	20%
2.	Internal Continuous Assessment in the form of Practical, Viva-voce, Quizzes, Seminars, Assignments, Attendance (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	10%
3.	University Examination	70%

Course Outcomes: Having completed this course, the learner will be able to	
1.	Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the international human rights framework, its origins and justifying theories.
2.	Demonstrate capacity to assess how specific human rights may be asserted, enforced or violated;
3.	Critically evaluate the relationship between international and domestic law on human rights.
4.	Demonstrate understanding of the role of lawyers in human rights protection and capacity to contribute to ongoing processes of law reform.

Suggested References:	
Sr. No.	References
1.	Text books: The Constitution Of India
2.	Reference books: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. U.Baxi (ed) –The Right to be Human (1986)2. Madhavtirtha –Human Rights (1953)3. L.Levin – Human Rights (1982)4. A.B. Robertson (ed), Human Rights in National and International Law (1970)5. J.A. Andrews – Human Rights in International Law (1986)





On-line resources to be used if available as reference material

On-line Resources

a. SWAYAM

b. EdX

c. Cousera

d. Manupatra

e. SCC Online

f. Hein Online

