



UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA

Notification No. CSR/64/2025

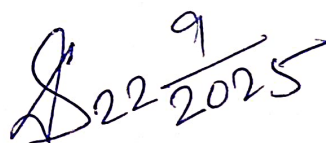
It is notified for information of all concerned that in terms of the provisions of Section 54 of the Calcutta University Act, 1979, (as amended), and, in the exercise of her powers under 9(6) of the said Act, the Vice-Chancellor has, by an order dated 18.09.2025, the Course of the Human Rights held on 11/09/2025 Regulations and Syllabus For LL.M/M.A./M.Sc. in Human Rights also approved.

The new CSR shall take effect immediately.

SENATE HOUSE

Kolkata-700073

22.09.2025


Prof.(Dr.) Debasis Das

Registrar

**UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA
DEPARTMENT OF LAW**



REGULATIONS AND SYLLABUS FOR LL.M/M.A./M.Sc. IN HUMAN RIGHTS

Regulations and Syllabus for Four Semesters (Two years) Master of Laws in Human Rights (LL. M. in Human Rights)/ Master of Arts in Human Rights (M.A. in Human Rights)/ Master of Sciences in Human Rights (M. Sc. in Human Rights) Course in the Department of Law, University of Calcutta under the Choice Based Credit System (CBCS).

This Regulations and Syllabus is divided into Five Parts: Part I (General Regulations), Part II (Choice Based Credit System), Part III (Course Outline), Part IV (Detailed Syllabus of First, Second, Third, and Fourth Semesters), and (v) Diploma/Certificate Format.

PART I

GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR LL.M/M.A./M.Sc. IN HUMAN RIGHTS

1. The LL.M. in Human Rights/ M.A. in Human Rights)/ M.Sc. in Human Rights shall extend over a period of two academic years, beginning from July each year under the Semester System with four semesters. The First and Third Semesters (Odd Semesters) shall begin in July and shall end in December while the Second and Fourth Semesters (Even Semesters) shall begin in January and shall end in June.
2. As per the Syndicate Resolution dated 02.08.2024 (Approved by the Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor 22.08.2024) the Advisory Committee of Human Rights P.G Course shall consists with Dean of Law (Acting), Head of the Department of Law (Convener of the A.C. & Coordinator of the Course) Dean of Commerce/AFO (Acting), Dr. Diptendu Chatterji, DPO, Calcutta University, Subhamay Kisku, Sri Naparajit Mukherjee, Ex-DGP and Former Chairperson of WB Human Rights Commission.
3. Admission to this Master Degree Course shall be open to persons who have passed their 5 year B. A. LL. B. or 5 year B. A. LL. B. Honours or LL.B. or B.A. or B.Sc. or B.Com degree of this University or any other University recognized by this University or UGC or any competent Regulatory authority in India and such degree has been obtained in regular mode (not in a distance mode) and admission to this Master Degree Course shall be on merit through admission test. The persons who have been admitted to this course on a law degree (For example, LL.B) basis shall be awarded the degree of LL.M. in Human Rights and those who have been admitted to this course on the basis of a B.Sc. degree shall be awarded the degree of

M.Sc. in Human Rights, and rest of the students shall be awarded the degree of M.A. in Human Rights after successful completion of the Course and passed all examinations.

4. The students have to study three Papers in the First, Second, and Third Semesters each and there shall be 300 marks for three papers of 100 marks each. In the First, Second, and Third Semesters there shall be two compulsory papers of 100 marks each and one optional paper of 100 marks. Thus papers Nos. 101, 102, 201, 202, 301, 302, 401 and 402 are compulsory. Among optional papers Nos. 103 and 104 one paper is to be taught. Among optional papers Nos. 203 and 204 one paper is to be taught and among optional papers Nos. 303 and 304 one paper is to be taught. Further, Papers Nos. 401 and 402 are compulsory. The Paper No. 403 is of 200 marks which is compulsory Dissertation and Viva-Voce (Dissertation 75 and Field work 75 and 50 marks Viva-Voce). For details see Part III (Course Outline).

5. At the end of each Semester there shall be one end Semester University Examinations of each paper of 80 marks (except dissertation and viva-voce). Total Marks of this Master Degree Course shall be 1200. Each paper of 100 marks shall consist of 80 marks for the end-semester examination and 20 marks for internal assessments (practical). End Semester University examinations will be held twice in a year: one for Odd Semesters, and another for Even Semesters.

6. Each student shall be required to attend at least 60% of classes to be eligible to appear for the end-semester examinations. A student can appear higher semester examinations without appearing/clearing lower semester, but he/she shall complete this Course within four years from the date of admission in the First Semester. If a candidate unsuccessful to pass a Semester can appear in next examinations of that Semester. Pass marks of a Paper of 100 marks is 45 but pass mark of a semester is 50% in aggregate. Marks obtained in aggregate in all Semesters 60% and above shall be declared First Class and rest of the students who obtained pass marks but obtained below 60% marks shall be declared Second Class.

7. In the Fourth Semester, there shall be two compulsory papers, i. e, Paper No. 1013 and Paper No. 114. Paper No. 113 is of 100 marks, while Paper No. 114, namely, Dissertation and Viva-Voce is of 200 marks (50 marks Viva-Voce). The Dissertation (150 marks) shall be evaluated internally and externally for the written works and 50 marks for presentation and viva voce. **Nevertheless, in practical part out of 20 marks of a paper, compulsory field work, advocacy, internship and human rights clinic will be done as per detailed syllabus.**

8. The dissertation shall be written on a topic covered under the Course under the supervision of a teacher imparting this course in this Department. Each candidate shall be required to submit three copies of his/her Dissertation which shall be submitted within two months after the end semester written examinations of Fourth Semester Examinations.

9. The viva voce test shall take place at a declared date and time after the submission of the Dissertation, while the duration of the written examination shall be 4 hours and each paper shall carry a maximum of 80 marks. This Master degree course shall be regulated under the Choice-Based Credit System. For detail see Part II below.

10. There shall be Coding in each answer scripts of 80 marks and shall be examined by two examiners. If there is 15% marks variation the answer script shall be examined by third examiner and average of three examiners be awarded. There shall be no review.

PART II
CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM FOR LL.M/M.A./M.Sc. IN HUMAN RIGHTS

11. Grading System and Conversion of Percentage into Grade(S)

The following formula shall be applied for conversion of the percentage(s) to Grades and computing Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA) and Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) for 4 Semesters (2 years) LL.M. in Human Rights/ M.A. in Human Rights)/ M.Sc. in Human Rights of the Department of Law, University of Calcutta.

(A) The marks secured by the students shall be converted to the Grades as mentioned below:

The % of Marks	Letter Grades	Grades Points (D)
90 to 100	O (Outstanding)	10
80 to below 90	A+ (Excellent)	9
70 to below 80	A (Very Good)	8
60 to below 70	B (Good)	7
50 to below 60	B+ (Above Good)	6
40 to below 50	C(Average)	5
30 to below 40	P (Pass)	4
0 to below 30	F (Fail)	0
.....	AB (Absent)	0

(B) Letter Grade/ Grade Point: It indicates the performance of a student in a paper/course described as Letter Grade/ Grade Point as mentioned above. A student obtaining Grade “F” or “AB” with Grade point “0” shall be considered failed and will be required to re-appear in the examination.

(C) Credit Points: Credit point is the product of grade point and number of credits for a course. Thus, credit points are obtained by multiplying credits in a course with grade point=
Number of credits in a Course x Grade points.

(D) Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA): The SGPA is a measure of performance of work done in a semester. It is ratio of total credit points secured by a student in various courses registered in a semester and the total course credits taken during that semester. It shall be expressed up to two decimal places.

(E) Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA): The CGPA is a measure of overall cumulative performance of a student over all semesters. The CGPA is the ratio of total credit points secured by a student in various courses in all semesters and the sum of the total credits of all courses in all the semesters. It is expressed up to two decimal places.

(F) Computation of SGPA and CGPA: The following procedure shall be used to compute the Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA) and Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA): First, the SGPA is the ratio of sum of the product of the number of credits with the grade points scored by a student in all the courses taken by a student and the sum of the number of credits of all the courses undergone by a student, i.e. $SGPA (S_i) = \Sigma(C_i \times G_i) / \Sigma C_i$.

Where C_i is the number of credits of the i th course and G_i is the grade point scored by the student in the i th course.

The CGPA is also calculated in the same manner taking into account all the courses undergone by a student over all the semesters of a programme, i.e. $CGPA = \Sigma(C_i \times S_i) / \Sigma C_i$.

Where S_i is the SGPA of the i th semester and C_i is the total number of credits in that semester. The SGPA and CGPA shall be rounded off to 2 decimal points and reported in the transcripts.

(G) Table of Letter Grade Norm

CGPA	LETTER GRADE
9 and above	O (Outstanding)
8 to below 9	A+ (Excellent)
7 to below 8	A (Very Good)
6 to below 7	B (Good)
5 to below 6	B+ (Above Good)
4 to below 5	C (Average)
Below 4	P (Pass)

(H) Assignment of Credit: Every subject/ paper of 100 marks shall have 4 credits. Dissertation and Viva-Voce paper shall have 200 (including viva-voce of 50) marks have 8 credits. There shall be a total of 12 course credits.

PART III
COURSE OUTLINE FOR LL.M/M.A./M.Sc. IN HUMAN RIGHTS

Every paper/subject consisting of 100 marks out of which 80 marks shall be for end-semester examinations and 20 marks shall be for internal assessment except dissertation and viva-voce. The dissertation is of 150 marks and the viva voce is of 50 marks. This Master's degree course is assigned to class participation, internal assessment, end-semester examinations, and a dissertation with viva voce. See also the detailed syllabus in Part IV.

First Semester

Paper-I (Paper No. 101) and Paper-II (Paper No. 102) are Compulsory. Paper-III (Paper No. 103) and Paper-IV (Paper No. 104) are Optional and Students shall have to be opted anyone.

Paper/ Paper No.	Subject	MARKS (End Semester + Internal)	CREDIT
Paper I (Paper No. 101) Compulsory Paper	Theoretical Foundations of Human Rights	End Semester 80+ Internal Assessment (Practical) 20=100	4
Paper II (Paper No.102) Compulsory Paper	International Bill of Human Rights	End Semester 80+ Internal Assessment (Practical) 20=100	4
Paper-III (Paper No. 103) Optional Paper	Constitution of India and Human Rights	End Semester 80+ Internal Assessment (Practical) 20=100	4
Paper-IV (Paper No. 104) Optional Paper	Constitution of Canada, the USA, the UK and Human Rights	End Semester 80+ Internal Assessment (Practical) 20=100	4

Second Semester

Paper-I (Paper No. 105) and Paper-II (Paper No. 106) are Compulsory. Paper-III (Paper No. 107) and Paper-IV (Paper No. 108) are Optional and Students shall have to be opted anyone.

Paper/ Paper No.	Subject	MARKS (End Semester + Internal)	CREDIT
Paper-I (Paper No. 105) Compulsory Paper	Environment, Development and Human Rights	End Semester 80+ Internal Assessment(Practical) 20=100	4
Paper-II (Paper No. 106) Compulsory Paper	Women, Children and Human Rights	End Semester 80+ Internal Assessment (Practical) 20=100	4
Paper-III (Paper No. 107) Optional Paper	Indigenous People	End Semester 80+ Internal Assessment (Practical) 20=100	4

107) Optional Paper	and Human Rights	Internal Assessment(Practical) 20=100	
Paper-IV (Paper No. 108) Optional Paper	Humanitarian Law and Its Application in India	End Semester 80+ Internal Assessment (Practical) 20=100	4

Third Semester

Paper-I (Paper No. 109) and Paper-II (Paper No. 110) are Compulsory. Paper-III (Paper No. 111) and Paper-IV (Paper No. 112) are Optional and Students shall have to be opted anyone.

Paper/ Paper No.	Subject	MARKS (End Semester + Internal)	CREDIT
Paper-I (Paper No. 109) Compulsory Paper	Science, Technology and Human Rights	End Semester 80+ Internal Assessment (Practical) 20=100	4
Paper-II (Paper No. 110) Compulsory Paper	Minorities, Persons with Disabilities and Human Rights	End Semester 80+ Internal Assessment (Practical) 20=100	4
Paper-III (Paper No. 111) Optional Paper	Protection of Intellectual Property and Human rights	End Semester 80+ Internal Assessment (Practical) 20=100	4
Paper-IV (Paper No. 112) Optional Paper	Protection of Consumers and Human Rights	End Semester 80+ Internal Assessment (Practical) 20=100	4

Fourth Semester

All Papers are Compulsory

Paper/ Paper No.	Subject	MARKS (End Semester + Internal/Viva-Voce)	CREDIT
Paper-I (Paper No. 113) Compulsory Paper	Human Rights Education and Research Methodology	End Semester 80+ Internal Assessment (Practical) 20=100	4
Paper-II (Paper No. 114) Compulsory Paper	Dissertation and Viva- Voce	(A) Dissertation 75+(B) Field work 75+ (C) Viva-Voce 50=200	8

PART IV
DETAILED SYLLABUS FOR LL.M/M.A./M.Sc. IN HUMAN RIGHTS

FIRST SEMESTER
PAPER I (PAPER NO. 101)

Full Marks: 100 (End Semester 80 and Internal Assessment (Practical) 20)

THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS

(Compulsory Paper)

Course Contents

1. Development of the concept of human rights from national and Indian perspectives. Development of international human rights.
2. Developments of human rights law in India. Ancient and medieval Indian perspective; British Indian Perspective; Post Independence Indian Perspective- constitutional developments; National and States Human Rights commissions; Human Rights Courts, criminal justice system and the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita; correctional service code; compensation of victim.
3. Human rights theory based on natural rights-A search for human good.
4. Human rights theory based on equality of respect and concern-integrating liberty and equality.
5. Human rights theory based on human dignity- A search for interdependent values.
6. John Rawls's theory of justice and its application to human rights.
7. Amartya Sen's theory of human rights- A theory beyond the legislative route.
8. Various generations of human rights.
9. Philosophical foundations and critics; Historical trajectories, Theories
10. Biology and human rights; Bio-ethics, Utilitarianism, Axiology, cloning, Organ transplant, use of animal in laboratory. Molecular biology and DNA Technology.

Internal Assessment (Practical): book or book chapter/ paper review

Select Reading Materials:

- Michael Freeman, "The Philosophical Foundations of Human Rights," 16(3) *Human Rights Quarterly*, 491-514 (1994).
- Sushma Rampal, "Human Rights in Indian and Global Perspective," 78(2) *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 269-274 (2017).
- Dipankar Chakrabarti, "The Human Rights Movement in India: In Search of a Realistic Approach," 46(47) *Economic and Political Weekly*, 33-40 (2011).
- J. K. Patnaik, "Human, Rights: The Concept and Perspectives: A Third World View" 65(4) *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 499-514 (2004).
- Aswini K. Ray "Human Rights Movement in India: A Historical Perspective," 38(32) *Economic and Political Weekly*, 3409-3415 (2003).
- Sarbani Guha Ghosal, "Human Rights: Concept and Contestation," 71(4) *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 1103-1125 (2010).

Thomas Buergenthal, "The Normative and Institutional Evolution of International Human Rights," 19(4) *Human Rights Quarterly*, 703-723 (1997).

Mordecai Roshwald, "The Concept of Human Rights," 19(3) *Philosophy and Phenomenological Research*, 335-379 (1959).

Jatindra Kumar Das, *Human Rights Law and Practiced* (PHI Learning, Delhi, 2022).

Amartya Sen, *The Idea of Justice* (Harvard University Press, 2009).

Paul Vinogradoff, "The Foundations of a Theory of Rights," 34(1) *The Yale Law Journal*, 60-69 (1924).

The above list is not exhaustive.

FIRST SEMESTER

PAPER II (PAPER NO. 102)

Full Marks: 100 (End Semester 80 and Internal Assessment (Practical) 20)

INTERNATIONAL BILL OF HUMAN RIGHTS

(Compulsory Paper)

Course Contents

1. International Bill of Human Rights- Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Covenant Civil and Political Rights, and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights- Overview.
2. Formulation of the International Bill of Human Rights. UDHR and Civil and Political Rights as well as Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Utility of Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
3. Right to equality and non-discrimination; Right to life; Right to liberty and security of person; Right to privacy, marriage, family life and right of children; Freedom of movement, residence, and protection against arbitrary expulsion; right against torture and slavery; Right to fair administration of justice; right to freedom; political right. Relation between UDHR and ICCPR.
4. Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights- Right to work and rights at work; Right to social security; Right to an adequate standard of living; Right to health; Right to participate in and enjoy the fruits of culture and science. Relation between ICCPR and ICESCR.
5. Reservation and Human rights treaties-Scope and ambit of reservation; Incompatible reservation; Surgical, backlash, and severability doctrines in incompatible reservation.
6. Human rights treaties reservation and Indian practice- Reservation in the Context of right to self-determination; Reservation in the Context of compensation; Reservation in the Context of Allies; Reservation in the Context of certain human rights; Reservation in the Context of employment; Reservation in the Context of ICJ jurisdiction.
7. International Bill of Human Rights and its relation with individual, group, state, non-state actors, civil society, liberty, freedom, equality, rights, justice, human value, humanity, compassion, virtues, human dignity and human duties, cultural variation.
8. International Bill of Human Rights and its relation with Indian concept: Rajneeti, lokeneeti, dandaneeti, nayaya, dharma, Indian knowledge system; Dalit, religious, feminist perspective.

9. International Bill of Human Rights and its relation with colonialism and Indian freedom movement.
10. Aftermath of International Bill of Human Rights: Vienna, Helsinki, and ASEAN declaration.
11. Human rights implementation: treaty body practice; Charter based mechanisms; regional systems.
12. Movement: Brahmosamaj movement, aryasamaj movement, dalit movement_mondal commission report; peasant movement and trade union movement.

Internal Assessment (Practical): case review.

Select Reading Materials:

- Karl Loewenstein, "An International Bill of Human Rights," 9(50) *Current History*, 273-283 (1945).
- An International Bill of Human Rights Source, 1(2) *The International Law Quarterly*, 215-220 (1947).
- Parvez Hassan, "The International Bill of Human Rights," 26(4) *Pakistan Horizon*, 28-42 (1973).
- Eric Neumayer, "Qualified Ratification: Explaining Reservations to International Human Rights Treaties," 36(2) *The Journal of Legal Studies*, 397-429 (2007).
- Charles E. Merriam, "The Content of an International Bill of Rights," 243 *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 11-17 (1946).
- Hurst Hannum, "The UDHR in National and International Law," 3(2) *Health and Human Rights*, 144-158 (1998).
- Abdulrahim P. Vijapur and K. Savitri, "The International Covenants on Human Rights: An Overview," 62(2) *India Quarterly*, 1-37 (2006).
- Egon Schwelb, "The Influence of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on International and National Law," 53 *Proceedings of the American Society of International Law*, 217-229 (1959).
- Lawrence J. LeBlanc, "Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights and the Inter-American System Author(s): Source: 19(1) *Journal of Inter-American Studies and World Affairs*, 61-82 (1977).
- Srinivas Burra, "Where Does India Stand on the Right to Self-determination," 52(2) *Economic and Political Weekly*, 21-24 (2017).
- R. Vashum, "Self-Determination: Principles, Meanings and Practices," 26(1) *Indian Anthropologist*, 63-76 (1996).
- Robert T. Coulter, "The Law of Self-Determination and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples," 15(1) *UCLA Journal of International Law and Foreign Affairs*, 1-27 (2010).

The above list is not exhaustive.

FIRST SEMESTER
PAPER III (PAPER NO. 103)
Full Marks: 100 (End Semester 80 and Internal Assessment (Practical) 20)

CONSTITUTION OF INDIA AND HUMAN RIGHTS
(Optional Paper)

Course Contents

1. Rights recognized in the international Covenants and rights recognized in the Constitution of India- comparative study. Fundamental rights, directive principles, and fundamental duties- A study in the light of human rights jurisprudence.
2. Preamble to the Constitution of India and its utility in elaborating human rights. Social justice, Human rights and the Constitution of India.
3. Enforcement of human rights by the Indian Courts; Role of Public Interest Litigation in enforcing human rights in India; Human rights and criminal justice system in India; Human rights and scope and ambit of right to access to justice.
4. Right to property as a human right and its Constitutional position in India.
5. Study of Constitutional principles of India in the light of the human right to equality and non-discrimination, right to gender equality, right to life, right to die and passive euthanasia; right against cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment; right to education; right to compensation; right to freedom of speech, expression, and information, right against self-incrimination, right relating to sexual orientation.
6. Human rights, protection of *dalits*, abolition of untouchability, prohibition of traffic in human beings, right to religion, and the Constitution.
7. Importance of Articles 32 and 226 in addressing human rights in India. Role of the judiciary; public interest litigation; access to justice and commissions.
8. Death, brain death, personhood, personality, euthanasia; suicide; killing; letting die, medical decision for end of life, mental health issue. Animal welfare and animal rights.

Internal Assessment (Practical) : Human rights advocacy.

Select Reading Materials:

- Subhash Shukla, "Social Justice in India: Constitutional Vision and Thereafter," 75(2) *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 315- 326 (2014).
- S. Waseem Ahmad and M. Ashraf Ali, "Social Justice and the Constitution Of India," 67(4) *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 767-782 (2006).
- Sunil Khosla and M. M. Semwal, "Human Rights Jurisprudence in Indian Constitution Right to Equality and Life: Concept And Substance," 72(4) *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 927-936 (2011).
- Parmanand Singh, "Protection of Human Rights Through Public Interest Litigation in India," 42(2) *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 263-283 (2000).
- N. S. Gehlot, "India and Human Rights: Emerging Realities," 55(4) *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 4381-390 (1994).
- Ranbir Singh, "Human Rights and the People of India," 40(1) *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 114-120 (1998).

- Fali S. Nariman, "Fifty Years of Human Rights Protection in India - The Record of 50 Years of Constitutional Practice," *National Law School of India Review*, 13-26 (2013).
- N.S. Kamboj, "Human Rights and Judicial Activism," 41(1) *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 110-115 (1999).
- P. P. Craig and S. L. Deshpande, "Rights, Autonomy and Process: Public Interest Litigation in India," 9(3) *Oxford Journal of Legal Studies*, 356-373 (1989).
- Romil Bhatkoti, "Human Rights and Judicial Activism in India," 72(2) *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 437-443 (2011).
- Alice Jacob, "Laches: Denial of Judicial Relief under Articles 32 and 226," 16(3) *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 352-363 (1974).
- Nirmalendu Bikash Rakshit, "Right to Constitutional Remedy: Significance of Article 32," 34 *Economic and Political Weekly*, 2379-2381 (1999).

The above list is not exhaustive.

**FIRST SEMESTER
PAPER-IV (PAPER NO. 104)**

Full Marks: 100 (End Semester 80 and Internal Assessment (Practical) 20)

**CONSTITUTION OF CANADA, THE USA, THE UK, AND HUMAN RIGHTS
(Optional Paper)**

Course Contents

1. The United States Constitution and International Human Rights- A comparative study.
2. Constitutional Context and the United Kingdom's Human Rights Act 1998.
3. Constitution of Canada and Human Rights. Human Rights in Canada- contemporary practice.
4. Salient Characters of the Constitution of Canada, the USA, The UK- the doctrine of separation of powers and Rule of law.
5. The role of the judiciary in the USA, Canada, and the UK is to protect the basic rights of citizens.
6. Powers and functions of the European Commission of Human Rights.
7. Powers and functions of the Inter-American Commission of Human Rights.
8. Powers and functions of the Commission of Human Rights in Canada. Canadian Human Rights Act 1977 and Its importance.
9. Vulnerable groups statutes (women, children, disability, S.C. and S.T, transgender) . RTI (transparency and accountability).

Internal Assessment (Practical) : Human rights advocacy.

Select Reading Materials:

- Richard B. Lillich, "The Constitution and International Human Rights," 83(4) *The American Journal of International Law*, 851-862 (1989).
- Dominic McGoldrick "The United Kingdom's Human Rights Act 1998 in Theory and Practice," 50(4) *The International and Comparative Law Quarterly*, 901-953 (2001).
- John E. Means, "Human Rights and Canadian Federalism," 30(4) *Phylon*, 398-412 (1960).

- Ivan C. Rand, "The Role of an Independent Judiciary in Preserving Freedom," 9(1) *The University of Toronto Law Journal*, 1-14 (1951).
- James C. McRuer, "The Judicial System: Its Independence Essential to Free Government," 33(11) *American Bar Association Journal*, 1087-1089 (1947).
- J. E. S. Fawcett, "The European Commission of Human Rights at Work," 28(5) *The World Today*, 209-215 (1972).
- L. Ronald Scheman, "The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights," 59(2) *The American Journal of International Law*, 335-344 (1965).
- John Hucker, "Antidiscrimination Laws in Canada: Human Rights Commissions and the Search for Equality," 19(3) *Human Rights Quarterly*, 547-571 (1997).

The above list is not exhaustive.

SECOND SEMESTER
PAPER-I (PAPER NO. 201)
Full Marks: 100 (End Semester 80 and Internal Assessment (Practical) 20)

ENVIRONMENT, DEVELOPMENT AND HUMAN RIGHTS

(Compulsory Paper)

Course Contents

1. Protection of the environment and its relation to human rights. The human right to development and environment protection- controversy: adverse effect of development on the environment. Three generations of human rights.
2. Origin and development of environment protection in India- Ancient Indian approach, British approach in India, Post independent Constitutional approach in India. Stockholm Conference 1972, UN Declaration, Sengupta Report; Basel Convention 1989, Earth Summit 1992 (Rio), Paris, Arhus principles; and their impact in India.
3. Human right to development- concept, meaning, contours of the right to development, implementation of the right to development.
4. Sustainable development and its elements- sustainable utilization of natural resources, intergenerational equity, precautionary principle, polluter pays principle, public participation in decision making, environment impact assessment, access to information, and environmental rule of law etc.
5. Conservation forest and biological diversity- International and Indian actions and policy, judicial and legislative efforts-India movement and jurisprudence. ESG debate , environment management of E-waste.
6. Legislative schemes for protection prevention and control of water, air, and sound pollution, improvement of the environment, and Board and role of the Indian judiciary.
7. National Green Tribunal and expeditors environment justice and other recent developments.
8. International legal control of climate change, the impact of climate change on human rights, and climate justice in India.

Internal Assessment (Practical): A field based study.

Select Reading Materials:

- Barbara Rose Johnston, "Human Rights and the Environment," 23(2) *Human Ecology*, (1995) 111-123.
- Alan Boyle, Human Rights Or Environmental Rights? A Reassessment 18(3) *Fordham Environmental Law Review*, 471-511 (2007).
- Arjun Sengupta, "Right to Development as a Human Right," 36(27) *Economic and Political Weekly*, 2527-2536 (2001).

- Nagendra Singh, "Right to Environment and Sustainable Development as a Principle of International Law," 29(3) *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 289-320 (1987).
- Michael Redclift, "Sustainable Development: Needs, Values, Rights," 2(1) *Environmental Values*, 3-20 (1993).
- Jatindra Kumar Das, "Three Generations of Human Rights: Present and Future Role of NHRC," 17 *Journal of the National Human Rights Commission, India*, 203-228 (2018).
- K.I. Vibhute, "Environment, Development and Law: Indian Perspective," 37(2) *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 182-194, (1995).
- Furqan Ahmad, "Origin and Growth of Environmental Law in India," 43(3) *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 358-387 (2001).
- Gitanjali Nain Gill, "A Green Tribunal for India," 22(3) *Journal of Environmental Law*, 461-474 (2010).
- Vinod Shankar Mishra, "National Green Tribunal: Alternative Environment Dispute Resolution Mechanism," 52(3) *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 522-552 (2010).
- T.N. Subramanian and Rubin Vakil, "The Mechanisms of the National Green Tribunal," 30(1) *National Law School of India Review*, 74-85 (2018).
- Sbbhram Rajkhowa and Sriparna Rajkhowa, *Climate Change and Climate Justice* (Satyam Law International, New Delhi, 2024).

The above list is not exhaustive.

SECOND SEMESTER

PAPER II (PAPER NO. 202)

Full Marks: 100 (End Semester 80 and Internal Assessment (Practical) 20)

WOMEN, CHILDREN AND HUMAN RIGHTS

(Compulsory Paper)

Course Contents

1. Rights of women and children from a historical perspective- ancient, medieval, British and post-Constitutional India, National Commission for Women. CEDAW, domestic framework DV Act, POSH.
2. Protection of women under international human rights- gender-neutral and gender-specific approaches.
3. Protection of women under the Constitution of India- protective against discrimination and women, right of freedom of women, right of women against exploitation, right of women under directives, and political representation of women.

4. Prevention of sexual harassment of women at the workplace- the right to favourable conditions of work, prevention of sexual harassment, vishaka guidelines and aftermath, legislative intervention on the prevention of sexual harassment of women.
5. Prevention of domestic violence against women, dowry prevention, prohibition of sati tradition and right to obtain maintenance in appropriate cases.
6. Prevention of honour killing of women, child marriage, and legality of live-in-relationship.
7. Protection of children under human rights –a national and international perspective.
8. Scope and ambit of juvenile justice- general principles of care and protection of children, juvenile justice board, procedure in relation to children in conflict with law, child welfare committee, procedure in relation to children in need of care and protection, rehabilitation and social re-integration, adoption, other offences against children.
9. United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989- its position in India; CRC, child labour, trafficking.
10. IPR, Bio-sefty, bio-ethics; Health care law; clinical trials; bio-diversity and bio-sefty. Abortion, assisted reproduction, prenatal testing and sex-selection.; recombinant DNA technology, medical bio-technology and drug design.

Internal Assessment (Practical) : A field based study.

Select Reading Materials:

- Mukulita Vijayawargiya, “National Commission For Women: Legal Framework”, 34(2) *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 295-304 (1992).
- Erin Casey, Juliana Carlson, Sierra Two Bulls and Aurora Yager, “Gender Transformative Approaches to Engaging Men in Gender-Based Violence Prevention,” 19(2) *Trauma, Violence and Abuse*, 231-246 (2018).
- Anagha Sarpotdar, “Sexual Harassment of Women: Reflections on the Private Sector,” 48(40) *Economic and Political Weekly*, 18-23 (2013).
- Flavia Agnes and Audrey D'mello, “Protection of Women from Domestic Violence,” 50(44) *Economic and Political Weekly*, 76-84 (2015).
- Mudita Rastogi and Paul Therly, “Dowry and Its Link to Violence Against Women in India: Feminist Psychological Perspectives,” *Trauma, Violence and Abuse*, 66-77 (2006).
- S.K. Pachauri and R. N. C. Hamilton, “Sati Problem — Past And Present,” 63 *Proceedings of the Indian History Congress*, 898-908 (2002).
- Sneha Annavarapu, “Human Rights, Honour Killings and the Indian Law: Scope for a Right to Have Rights,” 48(50) *Economic and Political Weekly*, 129-132 (2013).
- Pallavi Gupta, “Child Marriages and the Law: Contemporary Concerns,” 47(43) *Economic and Political Weekly*, 49-55 (2012).

- Anuja Agrawal, "Law and Live-in Relationships in India," 47(39) *Economic and Political Weekly*, 50-56 (2012).
- Oinam Jitendra Singh, "International Dynamics on the Rights of the Child," 22(1) *The Journal of International Issues*, 136-151 (2018).
- Ved Kumari, "Juvenile Justice Bill 2014 – A Regressive Step," 56(3) *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 303-319 (2014).
- Ved Kumari, "The Juvenile Justice Act 2015-Critical Understanding," 58(1) *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 83-103 (2016).
- Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.
- Robin S. Mama, "Needs, Rights, and the Human Family: The Practicality of the Convention on the Rights of the Child," 89(5) *Child Welfare*, 177-190 (2010).

The above list is not exhaustive.

SECOND SEMESTER

PAPER III (PAPER NO. 203)

Full Marks: 100 (End Semester 80 and Internal Assessment (Practical) 20)

INDIGENOUS PEOPLE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

(Optional Paper)

Course Contents

1. Contemporary discourse of discrimination against Indigenous people and ethnic groups. Effect on PVTGs in India.
2. Development of the rights of Indigenous people- Early stage, post second world war international human rights discourse, ILO's human rights programme in the context of Indigenous people, UN's human rights programme in the context of Indigenous people, UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, "Hard Law" and "Soft Law" controversy and rights of Indigenous people.
3. Definition of indigenous peoples and controversy- objective and subjective criteria of definition, definition of "peoples" and its applicability, Can indigenous communities be regarded as "peoples"?, Can the status of "indigenous peoples" be attributed to the "scheduled tribes" of India?
4. Right of self-determination of Indigenous peoples- demands of Indigenous peoples in terms of Self-determination, contents of self-determination, aspects of self-determination: external and internal, external self-determination and indigenous peoples, internal self-determination and indigenous peoples: autonomy or self-government.
5. Rights elaborating the contents of self-determination- Rights of Indigenous Peoples Related to Non-discrimination, Rights of Indigenous Peoples Related to Land and Resources, rights of Indigenous peoples related to culture, language, and education,

- Rights of Indigenous Peoples Related to Cultural and Intellectual Property, Rights of Indigenous Peoples Related to Development and Environmental Security.
6. Rights of Indigenous peoples under the constitution of India- Fifth and Sixth Schedule to the Constitution and Internal Self-determination of Indigenous Peoples, Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council and Tribes Advisory Council.
 7. Rural poverty, unemployment, bonded labour, urban poverty, slums and squatter, sex workers.
 8. right to refugees, displaced persons, person with disability, under development and terrorism.

Internal Assessment (Practical) : Human rights clinic-case study with different commissions or any academic, administrative or NGO bodies.

Select Reading Materials:

- Lloy Wylie and Stephanie McConkey "Insiders' Insight: Discrimination against Indigenous Peoples through the Eyes of Health Care Professionals," 6(1) *Journal of Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities*, 37-45 (2019).
- Seth J. Frantzman, Havatzelet Yahel and Ruth Kark, "Contested Indigeneity: The Development of an Indigenous Discourse on the Bedouin of the Negev, Israel," 17(1) *Israel Studies*, 78-104 (2012).
- Lars-Anders Baer, "The Rights of Indigenous Peoples – A Brief Introduction in the Context of the Sami," 12(2) *International Journal on Minority and Group Rights*, 245-267 (2005).
- C. R. Bijoy, "Emergence of the Submerged: Indigenous People at UN," 28(26) *Economic and Political Weekly*, 1357-1360 (1993).
- Duane Champagne, "UNDRIP (United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples): Human, Civil, and Indigenous Rights," 28(1) *Wicazo Sa Review*, 9-22 (2013).
- Sheryl R. Lightfoot, "Indigenous Rights in International Politics: The Case of "Overcompliant" Liberal States," 33(1) *Alternatives: Global, Local, Political*, 83-104 (2008).
- J. K. Das, "The Right of Self-determination of Indigenous Peoples: Developing Dynamics of Human Rights", 33 *Indian Journal of International Law*, 705-728 (2003).
- Odette Mazel, "The Evolution of Rights: Indigenous Peoples and International Law," 13(1) *Australian Indigenous Law Review*, 140-158 (2009).
- Jyotiraj Pathak, "North East India, Sixth Schedule and Beyond," 77(2) *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 235-240 (2016).
- J. Zahluna, "Constituent Assembly and the Sixth Schedule: With Special Reference to Mizoram," 71(4) *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 1235-1242 (2010).

The above list is not exhaustive.

SECOND SEMESTER
PAPER-IV (PAPER NO. 204)
Full Marks: 100 (End Semester 80 and Internal Assessment (Practical) 20)

HUMANITARIAN LAW AND ITS APPLICATION IN INDIA
(Optional Paper)

Course Contents

1. Origin and development of humanitarian law at international law: early approaches- ancient India, right to participate in war as means of last resort, *Jus in Bello* and *Jus ad Bellum*, protection of civilian population and war victims, means and methods of warfare, Buddhism and humanitarian law, Christianity and humanitarian law and Islamic concept on humanitarian law. Role of Red cross. War and human migration.
2. Inter-relationship between humanitarian law and human rights similarities and differences between them. Four Geneva Conventions 1949- International humanitarian law *vis-a-vis* human rights and refugee laws. Vagrants and their right in west Bengal.
3. Application of humanitarian law and human rights- during international armed conflict, non-international armed conflict, and during internal tensions and wars of national liberation.
4. Fundamental principles of international humanitarian law- the principle of humanity; the principle of the prohibition against causing unnecessary sufferings; the principle of proportionality; the principle of distinction; the principle of neutrality; the principle of military necessity; martens clause.
5. Rights and liabilities of various actors of humanitarian law.
6. Application of humanitarian law in India: Geneva Conventions Act 1960; Role of the Judiciary to apply international humanitarian law in India.
7. Migrant labour and their rights.

Internal Assessment (Practical) : Human rights clinic-case study with different commissions or any academic, administrative or NGO bodies.

Select Reading Materials:

Boyd Van Dijk, "Human Rights in War: On the Entangled Foundations of the 1949 Geneva Conventions," 112(4) *The American Journal of International Law*, 553-582 (2018).
Theodor Meron, "The Humanization of Humanitarian Law," 94(2) *The American Journal of International Law*, 239-278 (2000).
R.C. Hingorani, *Humanitarian Law* (Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1991).
V.S. Mani, *Handbook of International Humanitarian Law in South Asia* (Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2007).

George S. Prugh, "Current Initiatives to Reaffirm and Develop International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflict," 8(2) *The International Lawyer*, 262-267 (1974).

Shirley E. Freeman And Helen Ormiston Smith, "War and International Humanitarian Law," 13(2) *Medicine, Conflict and Survival*, 116-124 (1997).

Jacques Meurant, "Inter Arma Caritas: Evolution and Nature of International Humanitarian Law," 24(3) *Journal of Peace Research*, 237-249 (1987).

The Geneva Conventions Act, 1960

The above list is not exhaustive.

THIRD SEMESTER

PAPER-I (PAPER NO. 301)

Full Marks: 100 (End Semester 80 and Internal Assessment(Practical) 20)

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

(Compulsory Paper)

Course Contents

1. Organ and Tissue Transplantation, and Human Rights.
2. Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques, and Human Rights.
3. Abortion and Human Rights-Issues and Challenges
4. Artificial Intelligence, Its Application and New Challenges of Human Rights
5. Human Right to Health Care and Regulating Health Professionals: International and Indian Approaches
6. Right against Genetic Discrimination and Human Rights
7. Cloning of Human Being and Human Rights
8. Sex Change and Human Rights
9. Forensic Science, Its Application and Human Rights
10. Cyber Security and Human Rights
11. Fourth generation of human rights.

Internal Assessment (Practical) : Internship with different commissions or any academic, administrative or NGO bodies.

Select Reading Materials:

Paul A. Freund, "Organ Transplants: Ethical and Legal Problems", 115(4) *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, 276-281 (1971).

Sapna Khajuria and Saugata Mukherjee, "Organ Transplantation: Legal Framework Examined," 39(2) *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 299-311 (1997).

The Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Act, 1994.

S. V. Subramanian and S. Selvaraj, "Social Analysis of Sex Imbalance in India: Before and After the Implementation of the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PNDT) Act," 63(3) *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health*, 245-252 (2009).

Kusum, "The Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Bill 1991: A Critique," 33(3) *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 413-417(1991).

P. N. Mari Bhat and A. J. Francis Xavier, "Factors Influencing the Use of Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques and the Sex Ratio at Birth in India," 42(24) *Economic and Political Weekly*, 2292-2303 (2007).

The Pre-conception and Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994.

Joseph Minattur, "Medical Termination of Pregnancy and Conscientious Objection," 16(4) *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 704- 709 (1974).

The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971

Jatindra Kumar Das, “Reformulating India’s Artificial Intelligence Regulatory Framework: Retrospect and Prospect,” 64 (4) *Journal of Indian Law Institute*, 441-459 (2022).

Deekshitha Ganesan, “Human Rights Implications of the Digital Revolution in Health Care in India,” 24(1) *Health and Human Rights*, 5-20 (2022).

Janani Shanthosh, Andrea Durbach and Rohina Joshi, “Charting the Rights of Community Health Workers in India,” 23(2) *Health and Human Rights*, 225-238 (2021).

Aart Hendriks, “Genetic Discrimination: How to Anticipate Predictable Problems?,” 9(2) *European Journal of Health Law*, 87-92 (2002).

Kshitij Kumar Singh, “Human Genome and Human Rights: An Overview,” 50(1) *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 67-80 (2008).

Carmel Shalev, “Human Cloning and Human Rights: A Commentary,” 6(1) *Health and Human Rights*, 1137-151 (2002).

Ajai Kumar, “Human Cloning: A Socio - Legal and Ethical Appraisal,” 52(1) *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 92-109 (2010).

Kusum, “Legal Implications of Sex Change Surgery,” 25(1) *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 73-89 (1983).

Bharat Lal (ed.), *Forensic Science and Human Rights* (National Human Rights Commission, New Delhi, India, 2023).

Sanjay Goel, “National Cyber Security Strategy and the Emergence of Strong Digital Borders,” 19(1) *Connections*, 73-86 (2020).

Ugo Pagallo and Massimo Durante, “Human Rights and the Right to be Forgotten” in Mart Susi (ed.) *Human Rights, Digital Society and the Law*, 197-208 (Routledge, 2019).

Digital Personal Data Protection Act 2023

The Information Technology Act, 2000.

Jatindra Kumar Das, “Fourth Generation of Human Rights in the Post Human Era: An Uneasy Revolution,” 63(3) *Indian Journal of International Law*, 282-306 (2023).

The above list is not exhaustive.

THIRD SEMESTER

PAPER-II (PAPER NO. 302)

Full Marks: 100 (End Semester 80 and Internal Assessment (Practical) 20)

MINORITIES, PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

AND HUMAN RIGHTS

(Compulsory Paper)

Course Contents

1. Definition of Minorities- Indian and International human rights approach: A Comparative Study
2. Protections of minorities under international human rights and their implementations
3. Protection of minorities under Indian Constitution: Working experience since its adoption

4. National Minority Commissions, National Commissions for Minority Educational institutions and their Role
5. Magnitude of Persons with Disability in human rights perspective
6. Foundations of rights of persons with disabilities: Various models- Religious, Charitable, Medical as well as human rights model of disability
7. United Nations Disability Declaration, Convention and their importance in India context.
8. Various facets of rights of persons with disabilities in India.
9. Indigeneity and disability justice.
10. Disease biology, genetic imprinting and human rights.

Internal Assessment (Practical) : Internship with different commissions or any academic, administrative or NGO bodies.

Select Reading Materials:

- Aftab Alam, "Minority Rights under International Law," 57(3) *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 376-400 (2015).
- Jatindra Kumar Das, *Human Rights Law and Practice*, 618-679 (PHI Learning Pvt Ltd., 2022).
- Shailendra K. Tiwary, "Minorities and the Constitution," 71(2) *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 519-524 (2010).
- Manoj Kumar Sinha, "Minority Rights: A Case Study of India," 12(4) *International Journal on Minority and Group Rights*, 355-374 (2005).
- Ranu Jain, "Minority Rights in Education: Reflections on Article 30 of the Indian Constitution," 40(24) *Economic and Political Weekly*, 2430-2437 (2005).
- Jayna Kothari, "The UN Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities: An Engine for Law Reform in India," 45(18) *Economic and Political Weekly*, 65-72 (2010).
- Frederic Megret, "The Disabilities Convention: Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities or Disability Rights?" 30(2) *Human Rights Quarterly*, 494-516 (2008).
- Aart Hendriks, "UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities," 14(3) *European Journal of Health Law*, 273-298 (2007).

The above list is not exhaustive.

THIRD SEMESTER

PAPER-III (PAPER NO. 303)

Full Marks: 100 (End Semester 80 and Internal Assessment(Practical) 20)

PROTECTION OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

(Optional Paper)

Course Contents

1. Contemporary status of human right to property in India. Relation between intellectual property and human rights.

2. Intellectual Property: What is it and Its Significance. Nature of Intellectual Property. Kinds of intellectual Property and Related rights. International character of intellectual property. Commercial exploitation of intellectual property.
3. Intellectual property rights at national level in India-Copyright, Patents, Designs, Trademarks, and other sui-generis rights
4. Justification of intellectual property rights and their enforcement modes- Common law, TRIPS Agreement, and in India.
5. Rights conferred by copyright. Protection of computer software and databases under copyright regime.
6. Copyright protection in internet. Subsistence of copyright. Practical implication of Copyright regime on indigenous people.
7. Essential requirement of patentability including patentable subject matter. Patenting of microorganisms; Biotechnology Patents; Novelty and anticipation; Non-obviousness; industrial application. Rights of patentees; compulsory licensing; exclusive marketing rights.
8. Concept of trademark and its significance; concept of domain name; trademark and design-distinction. Rights conferred by registration of trade mark.
9. Concept of geographical indication of goods and its importance and their recent controversies- basmati controversy, Scotch controversy, turmeric controversy etc.
10. Plant varieties and farmers' rights- their contemporary importance.

Internal Assessment (Practical) : Internship with different commissions or any academic, administrative or NGO bodies.

Select Reading Materials:

- A.K. Ganguli, "Right to Property: Its Evolution and Constitutional Development In India," 48(4) *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 489-526 (2006).
- Jatindra Kumar Das, "Right to Property as Human Right," and "Intellectual Property Rights" as Human Right, 339-348 (in *Human Rights Law and Practice*, 2022).
- Suja Senan, M. G. Haridas and J. B. Prajapati, "Patenting of Microorganisms in India: A Point to Ponder," 100(2) *Current Science*, 159-162 (2011).
- T.G. Agitha, "Trademark Dilution: Indian Approach," 50(3) *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 339-366 (2008).
- V. K. Ahuja, "Protection of Geographical Indications: National and International Perspective," 46(2) *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 269-287 (2004).
- J. K. Das, "TRIPS Agreement and Intellectual Property Rights: An Indian Perspective," 16(6) *International Trade Law and Regulation*, 165-173, (2010).
- Shaila Seshia, "Plant Variety Protection and Farmers' Rights: Law-Making and Cultivation of Varietal Control," 37(27) *Economic and Political Weekly*, 2741-2747 (2002).
- J. K. Das, *Intellectual Property Rights* (Kamal Law House, 2008).

The above list is not exhaustive.

THIRD SEMESTER
PAPER-IV (PAPER NO. 304)
Full Marks: 100 (End Semester 80 and Internal Assessment(Practical) 20)

PROTECTION OF CONSUMERS AND HUMAN RIGHTS
(Optional Paper)

Course Contents

1. Concept of Consumer and their Rights: Indian and International Developments. Evolution and development of consumer protection: Are consumer rights human rights?
2. Concepts of services in consumer protection. Scope and ambit of medical and legal service in the context of consumer protection.
3. Recognition of consumer rights under international instruments
4. Rights of Consumers in India: Constitutional and Legislative perspective. Relation between consumer protection and intellectual property rights.
5. Consumer Disputes Redressal Forums in India and their functioning: Consumer Protection Councils, Central Consumer Protection Authority, Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission
6. Mediation and Consumer protection
7. Product liability and consumer protection
8. Offences and penalties under consumer protection law.
9. Digital rights and data; bio-ethic and bio-medicine; target drug.
10. Platform governance and speech; AI and discrimination.

Internal Assessment (Practical) : Internship with different commissions or any academic, administrative or NGO bodies.

Select Reading Materials:

- D. J. Harland, "Some International Dimensions of Consumer Law and Policy," 29(4) *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 451-467 (1987).
- G.I.S. Sandhu and Arvind Kaur, "Consumer Protection in India: Some Areas of Illusion," 38(3) *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 377-386 (1996).
- Suresh C. Srivastava, "Intervention of Consumer Disputes Redressal Fora In Labour Administration and Relation," 43(1) *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 45-65 (2001).
- Ewelina Cała Wacinkiewicz, "Consumer's Rights as A Special Category of Human Rights," 1 *International Journal on Consumer Law and Practice*, 14-22 (2013).
- Consumer Protection Act 2019
- G.B. Reddy and Baglekar Akash Kumar, *Consumer Protection Act: A Commentary* (EBC 2023).

The above list is not exhaustive.

FOURTH SEMESTER

PAPER-I (PAPER NO. 401)

Full Marks: 100 (End Semester 80 and Internal Assessment (Practical) 20)

HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

(Compulsory Paper)

Course Contents

1. Object and Purpose of Human Rights Education. International approach to human rights education. Indian approach to human rights education: Role of the Indian Courts to Promote Human Rights education. Indiology and human rights.
2. Appropriate Human Rights research method. Application of statistics and use of different data analysis softwares.
3. Scientific Research: Characteristics, Types and Method; Variables and Hypothesis; Logic of inquiry.
4. Designing Research- Problem formulation and developing research questions; Research design and sampling.
5. Techniques of Data Collection- Questionnaire and interview, observation method; case study; content analysis; Projective techniques.
6. Data Processing and analysis; Theory Building; Statistical techniques
7. Methods and analysis of data collection.
8. Methodology of Socio-legal research and its importance.

Internal Assessment (Practical) : Preparation of research proposal

Select Reading Materials:

- J. Paul Martin, "Human Rights--Education for What?," 9(3) *Human Rights Quarterly*, 414-422 (1987).
- Volker Lenhart and Kaisa Savolainen, "Editorial Introduction: Human Rights Education as a Field of Practice and of Theoretical Reflection," 48(3) *International Review of Education*, 145-158 (2002).
- Keith C. Barton, "Students' Understanding of Institutional Practices: The Missing Dimension in Human Rights Education," 57(1) *American Educational Research Journal*, 188-217 (2020).
- M. Afzal Wani, "Education as a Human Right : Policy and Action in India," 40(1) *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 243-262 (1998).
- Romil Bhatkoti, "Human Rights and Judicial Activism in India," 72(2) *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 437-443 (2011).
- Fons Coomans, Fred Grunfeld and Menno T. Kamminga, "Methods of Human Rights Research: A Primer," 32(1) *Human Rights Quarterly*, 179-186 (2010).
- Ram Ahuja, *Research Methods* (Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2012).
- B. C. Nirmal, Rajnish Kumar Singh, and Arti Nirmal, *Legal Research and Methodology: Perspectives, Process and Practice* (Satyam Law International, New Delhi, 2019).

The above list is not exhaustive.

FOURTH SEMESTER
PAPER-II (PAPER NO. 402)
Full Marks: 200 (Dissertation 75+ Field work 75 and Viva-Voce 50)

DISSERTATION AND VIVA-VOCE

(Compulsory Paper)

Convener of the Course will allot supervisor to guide students for dissertation and field work. Students in consultation with supervisor will complete the dissertation work and field . There shall be common viva voce of 50 marks.

PART V
DIPLOMA/CERTIFICATE FORMAT

University of Calcutta



This is to certify that.....passed the final Examinations of two years Master of Laws in Human Rights of this University held in the Month of, and was placed in theClass.

This is to certify that.....passed the final Examinations of two years Master of Arts in Human Rights in Human Rights of this University held in the Month of, and was placed in theClass.

This is to certify that.....passed the final Examinations of two years Master of Sciences in Human Rights of this University held in the Month of, and was placed in theClass.

Senate House
The20..
Univesity of Calcutta

Vice-Chancellor