

PAPER – I: INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS AND DUTIES: STANDARDS AND MECHANISMS

1. HUMAN RIGHTS AND DUTIES JURISPRUDENCE

- i. Philosophical and historical foundation of human rights and duties
- ii. Theories of rights
- iii. Concept and classifications of human rights and duties
- iv. Human rights and duties
 - a) Correlationship of rights and duties/responsibilities
 - b) Tensions between rights inter se, duties inter se, and rights and duties
- v. Importance of internalizing human rights and duties: Urgent need for not only sensitizing others of human rights and duties, but of practicing oneself those values: self-inculcation, endeavour to live up to those ideals - Duty to respect others' rights, respect each other's human dignity.

2. INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS NORMS, STANDARDS AND MECHANISMS

- i. Evolution of human rights and duties on the international plane
- ii. The United Nations Charter and the development of human rights Provisions of the Charter, Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966 and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1966, and other major UN instruments on human rights (Conventions on Racial Discrimination, Women's Rights, Rights of the Child, Torture)
- iii. UN bodies involved in promotion of human rights - Economic and Social Council, UN Commission on Human Rights and its sub-commissions on women, minorities, etc., General Assembly, Human Rights Committee and other committees under the various conventions, ILO, UNESCO, WHO, FAO.

3. REGIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS STANDARDS AND MECHANISMS

- i. European Convention on the Protection of Human Rights 1950 and institutions
- ii. Latin American standards and mechanisms for protection of human rights
- iii. African standards and mechanisms for protection of human rights

4. INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW AND REFUGEE LAW

- i. International Humanitarian Law (IHL)
 - a) Evolution of IHL since the mid-nineteenth century: IHL conventions 1864, 1899, 1907, 1929, and 1949, 1977 Geneva Protocols II & I.
 - b) Basic principles: humanity, protection of civilians and civilian objects, humane treatment of prisoners and civilians under custody, prohibition of use of weapons and methods of warfare, causing superfluous injury and unnecessary suffering, prohibition of widespread, long-term and severe damage to natural environment.
 - c) Indian Geneva Conventions Act 1949: Indian Red Cross Society
 - d) The role of International Committee of Red Cross
- ii. International Refugee Law
 - a) Problem of refugees and displaced persons through the ages
 - b) The United Nations and the refugee problem
 - c) Refugee Convention 1951, Protocol 1967, Convention on the Stateless Persons 1951 - The core issues of the 'right' to seek and receive asylum, right of non-refoulement (non-return)
 - d) Role of UN High Commissioner for Refugees

5. DEVELOPMENT, INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

- i. Right to development: Issues of international equity and justice, equitable sharing of sharable resources and common amenities, equitable access to benefits of science and technology
- ii. Freedom of international trade, most-favoured nation treatment (equality of treatment) versus special treatment of the developing countries, access to international markets, equitable pricing of raw materials

6. EMERGING DIMENSIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS

- i. National Sovereignty versus 'international enforcement' of human rights, International politics of human rights and selective application of international sanctions, Unilateral use of coercion and implementation of human rights
- ii. Human rights, and science and technology
- iii. Human rights violations by non-state entities such as corporations, other business entities, terrorists and other armed groups, militant religious groups, professional groups (doctors, lawyers, etc.)
- iv. New rights: right to a future and rights of future generations, rights to peace (and disarmament), rights to clean environment, Health and Human Rights

PAPER-II: HUMAN RIGHTS AND DUTIES IN INDIA

1. EVOLUTION OF THE CONCEPT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND DUTIES IN INDIA

- i. Evolution of the composite culture of India, contribution of diverse religions
- ii. Concepts of human welfare, rights and duties, totality of the cosmology of universe with human beings as its intrinsic part
- iii. Human rights and duties in contemporary India: Law, politics and society
- iv. Social movements of the 19th and 20th centuries, independence movement, Gandhi, Nehru, Ambedkar etc.
- v. Making of the Constitution

2. NORMATIVE FRAMEWORK OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND DUTIES IN INDIA

- i. Constitutional perspective: Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles, Fundamental Duties, and their interrelationships
- ii. Statutory protection of human rights

3. ENFORCEMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS: CONSTITUTION AND STATUTORY MECHANISMS

- i. Judicial Activism [PIL, SAL]
- ii. National Human Rights Commission, other commissions and committees

4. HUMAN RIGHTS MOVEMENTS IN INDIA

- i. Dalit movements
- ii. Women's movements
- iii. Environmental movements

5. HUMAN RIGHTS AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

- i. Criminal justice system and protection of human rights : treatment of individuals in situations of crime
- ii. Human rights of the accused
- iii. Legal aid
- iv. Police, criminal investigation, custodial crimes
- v. Crimes (including custodial crimes) against women and children
- vi. Reform in jails/juvenile homes

6. HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE WORKING CLASS

- i. Labour welfare legislation in India
- ii. Problems of bonded labour, exploitation of child labour, female labour and unorganized labour

7. HUMAN RIGHTS OF SPECIALLY DISADVANTAGED SECTIONS OF SOCIETY

- i. Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes
- ii. Rights of Disabled
- iii. Women and Children
- iv. Rights of Aged

8. SOCIETAL PROBLEMS OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA

- i. Some specific problems:
 - a) violence against women and children, both inside and outside homes
 - b) corruption
 - c) terrorism
- ii. Core problems: poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, socio-cultural-religious practices resulting in grave human rights deprivations