

# POST GRADUATE DIPLOM IN HUMAN RIGHTS AND DUTIES EDUCATION

## ( PGDHRDE)

### OBJECTIVES OF THE COURSE :

1. To develop skill for human rights advocacy by raising public consciousness.
2. To develop styles of lawful protest against violation of human rights.
3. To devise official and popular means of investigation of human rights standards
4. To develop the ideology, attitudes and investigations to protect and promote the values of human rights.
5. To build up a campaign for public education and to create consciousness among the legislators, bureaucrats, police, media and military on the nature and importance of human rights.

## APPENDIX - I

### Post Graduate Diploma in Human Rights and Duties Education

Sr.No.	Name of the Paper	No. of Credits	Maximum Marks	Minimum Marks.
1.	Human Rights and Duties - Conceptual Perspectives	4	Th 80 I.A 20	40 10
2.	International Human Rights Norms and Standards.	4	Th 80 I.A 20	40 10
3.	Protection System and Implementation of Human Rights and Duties.	4	Th 80 I.A 20	40 10
4.	Human Rights and Duties in India – Indian Legal System.	4	Th 80 I.A 20	40 10
5.	Dissertation / Project Work and Viva - Voce.	8	200	100

## **APPENDIX – II**

### **POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN HUMAN RIGHTS AND DUTIES EDUCATION**

#### **Detailed Syllabus**

#### **Paper - I**

#### **Human Rights and Duties - Conceptual Perspectives**

- 1) Concept of Human Rights:
  - a) Meaning and nature of human rights.
  - b) Criteria to determine a particular right as human rights - what are human rights
  - c) Sources of human rights.
  - d) Cultural relativism and universalisation of Human Rights.
2. Legal and Philosophical Perspectives of Human Rights :
  - a) Natural law and natural rights, concept of rights, legal rights constitutional and fundamental rights.
  - b) Ancient Indian concept of duty  
Theories of rights and duties
  - c) Classification of Rights and Duties :  
Moral, Social, Cultural, Economic, Civil and Political
  - d) Human Duties and Responsibilities :  
Duties towards self , family, community, society, nation, state, humankind and other beings and Mother Earth.
  - e) Rule of Law.
    1. Concept, Origin and Importance
    2. Notion of Rule of Law under the Constitution of India.
3. Human Rights Ideas and Traditions in Religious Context (Inter-Cultural Background ) :
  - a) Hindu traditions and ideas: concept of rights and duties and caste system.
  - b) Islamic traditions and ideas: concept of rights and duties.
  - c) Christian traditions and ideas: rights and duties.
  - d) Buddhist traditions and ideas.

4. National Freedom Struggle and Constitutional Development:
  - A. In other countries :
    - a) French Revolution and Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen, 1789.
    - b) American Declaration of Independence and Bill of Rights.
    - c) Magna Carta : Debate on the Bill of Rights in U.K.
  - B. In pre- Independent India: (brief sketch) :
    - i) Constitution of India Bill 1895 (Swaraj Bill)
    - ii) Congress Resolution at Bombay 1918 on Declaration of Rights of People of India.
    - iii) Annie Beasant's Commonwealth of India Bill - 1925
    - iv) Congress Resolution at Madras (1927)
    - v) Motilal Nehru Report (1928)
    - vi) Congress Resolution at Karachi ( 1931)
    - vii) Sapru Committee Report (1944-45)
    - viii) Objective Resolution in Constituent Assembly by Nehru on 13/12/1946 and 22/1/1947.
5. Global and Regional Development of Human Rights and Duties.
  - A. Global :
    - 1) Human Rights prior to 1945
    - 2) UN Charter and Human Rights
    - 3) International Bill of Rights
  - B. Regional :
    - 1) European Convention on Human Rights.
    - 2) American Convention on Human Rights.
    - 3) African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights.
6. General Problems of Human Rights : Poverty, illiteracy, discrimination and sustainable development.

## **PAPER - II**

### **INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS NORMS AND STANDARDS.**

**1. Classification and Inter - relationship between different Human Rights.**

**2. Civil and Political Rights - I**

- a) Right to life.
- b) Right to liberty and security of individual
- c) Due Process of Law.
- d) Right to privacy, right to respect, interception of mail and telephone tapping, dignity, personality and name.
- e) Right to die - Debate on Euthanasia.
- f) Death Penalty.
- g) Freedom of movement and residence - Freedom to leave country, right to seek asylum, right to Nationality.
- h) Right to self - determination - scope and its limitations

**3. Civil and Political Rights - II**

- a) Freedom of thought and expression.
- b) Right to equality and non-discrimination.
- c) Rights of minorities.
- d) Freedom of conscience and religion .
- f) Right against inhuman and degrading treatment.
- g) Right to property.
- h) Terrorism and Human Rights .
- i) Rights during emergency and Derogation of human rights.
- j) International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights War crimes and crimes against humanity.

**4. Social and Economic Rights - I**

- a) Right to work and favourable conditions of employment.
- b) Forced labour and compulsory labour, bonded labour, slavery and traffic in human beings, child labour.
- c) Right to strike and to form Trade Unions.
- d) Right to social security assistance and social welfare.
- e) Right to health and adequate standard of living ( Housing), adequate food.
- f) Right to education and training.

**5. Social and Economic Rights - II**

- a) Protection of families and children - Right to marry and found a family families right to protection, Rights of Children to protection, equal rights in marriage
- b) Right to Development and Right to Future - UN Declaration on the Right to Development

**6. Cultural Rights.**

- a) Right to take part in cultural life.
- b) Cultural rights of indigenous population.
- c) Lack of cultural humanist values in education.
- d) Problems of composite culture.

**7. Third Generation Solidarity Rights (Group Rights).**

- a) Rights of Tribal population.
- b) Rights of Refugees.
- c) Rights of Women .
- d) Rights of Children.
- e) Rights of Prostitutes/ Gays.
- f) Rights of Disabled persons.
- g) Rights of Aged persons.

## **PAPER – III**

### **PROTECTION SYSTEM AND IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND DUTIES.**

1. Domestic Application and Enforcement of Human Rights Norms:
  - a) Relationship between International Law and Municipal Law in context of Global Human Rights Standard.
  - b) Theory of Monism and Dualism and Practices of States.
2. Human Rights Protection System of the United Nations (Under Covenants of Political and Civil Rights):
  - a) The UN Commission on Human Rights.
  - b) The UN High Commission for Human Rights.
  - c) The UN Human Rights Committee (UNHRC) -  
Composition and Organization, Powers and Procedures,  
State Communications, Individual Communication, and Supervision
3. European System of Protection of Human Rights:
  - a) European Commission of Human Rights (ECHR) -  
Composition, Structure, Competence and Procedure.
  - b) European Court of Human Rights -  
Composition, Organization, Jurisdiction and Procedure.
4. American System of Protection of Human Rights:
  - a) Inter - American Commission of Human Rights  
Functions, Powers and Procedure.
  - b) Inter - American Court of Human Rights  
Jurisdiction and Procedure.
5. African Systems of Protection of Human Rights - 1981.  
African Commission and Court of Human and Peoples' Rights.
6. UNESCO and Human Rights.
7. ILO and Human Rights.
8. Role of Non-Governmental Organizations:
  - a) Role of voluntary agencies, educational institutions and NGO's in  
the promotion and protection of human rights.
  - b) Role of social activists, public opinion and the press, media in  
promotion and protection of human rights.

## PAPER - IV

### HUMAN RIGHTS AND DUTIES IN INDIA

1. A. The Constitution and Human Rights and Duties :
  - a) Evolution of composite culture of India, contribution of diverse religions.
  - b) Impact of Universal Declaration of Human Rights on the drafting of Part - III and Part - IV of the Constitution.
  - c) Concept of human welfare, rights and duties.
  - d) Indian Declaration to the International Covenant ( 1979).
- B. Human Rights Philosophy and Inter-Relationship between Part- III and Part- IV of the Constitution:
  - a) Inter- relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.
  - b) Expansion of Basic Needs- Judicial Interpretation on widening of the Directive Principles.
2. Legislative Incorporation of Human Rights Norms in Indian Legislation:
  - a) Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.
  - b) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.
  - c) Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993.
3. National Commission of Human Rights in India:
  - a) Background of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993
  - b) National Human Rights Commission- Powers, Functions, Structure and Composition
  - c) Human Rights Courts
  - d) Evaluation of the working of the Commission.
4. Other Commissions:
  - a) National Commission for Women.
  - b) National Commission for Minorities.
  - c) National Commission for S C/ ST.
5. Judicial Activism and Human Rights Jurisprudence :
  - a) Poverty and inaccessibility of legal redress.
  - b) Role of judiciary in protecting human rights in India, Legal Aid
  - c) Judicial activism in the field of protection of : women in private, and public domain, children, bonded labour and prisoners, in the light of leading cases.
6. Contemporary Indian Problem and Human Rights.
  - a) Reservations and Right to Equality
  - b) Uniform Civil Code and Personal Laws.
  - c) Protection of Minorities .
  - d) Health and violation of Human Rights : Problems of health and environmental protection . population control, family planning, HIV/ AIDS.

Total Marks 100

## **PAPER - V**

### **Dissertation / Field Based Project Report.**

#### **Guidelines for the Students**

Candidates are required to submit a dissertation / field based project work of about 60 to 80 pages on a topic of Human Rights. The work is expected to be an indepth and critical analysis of a problem of contemporary significance in the field of Human Rights. It must be an original work and not just copied and it must indicate some degree of research and reflection of already available material. The candidates will be examined at an oral examination (Viva-Voce) on the strength of dissertation work.

The work will carry 200 marks out of which 100 marks will be for the written work and 50 marks for viva and 50 marks for Role-Playing, Group Discussion and Extension Services. The work must be submitted to the Director of the Academy before 15th March every year. The supervisor for the dissertation shall be the teaching members of the faculty. The students will be assigned the topic for project by their respective supervisors and the topics must be approved by the Director before 15th of September every year. After the Dissertation report is submitted they shall be evaluated by the external examiner.

The examiner will evaluate the dissertation taking into account the following points.

- 1) The coverage of subject matter
  - 2) Arrangement and presentation
  - 3) Nature of reference and materials used
  - 4) Critical appreciation and the original contribution of the candidate
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|------|--|-----------|---------------------|
| i)   | For Written work   | 100 marks | (External Examiner) |
| ii)  | For Viva-voce  | 50 marks  | (External Examiner) |
| iii) | For role playing / extension services. /group discussion | 50 marks  | (External Examiner) |

Total Marks. 200