

# Programme Project Report (PPR)

## Master of Arts in Human Rights

### PROPOSED PROGRAMME STRUCTURE FOR M.A. Human Rights (As per ODL Regulation 2020)

Name of Programme	: Master of Arts in Human Rights
Programme Code	: M.A.H.R-25
Programme Mode	: Two-year Programme (Semester System)
Admission Cycle	: Every six month in academic year (Summer and Winter session)
Eligibility	: Graduates of all streams
Duration	: Min: 2 Year; Max: 4 Year
Self-Learning Material (SLM)	: English Medium
Total Credit	: 80

#### (i) Programme mission and objectives-

The mission and objectives of M.A. Human Right programme is to increase proficient people with fully advanced theoretical and realistic knowledge of the subject as well as to offer excellent carrier to all, in all spheres of legal, social, administrative enterprises. It is designed for graduates of any stream to gain an understanding about the human rights.

#### (ii) Relevance of the programme with HEI's mission and Goals-

The programme completely fulfils the HEIs missions and goal of increasing proficient people with fully advanced theoretical and realistic knowledge of human rights as well as to offer excellent carrier to all as it developed deepened information of human rights in a spread of contexts. Students of human rights will understand Historical and Philosophical Perspectives on Human Rights, Human Rights in India, International Human Rights, Science, Technology and Human Rights, Environment and Human Rights, Trade, Development and Human rights, Criminal Justice System and Human Rights, Research Methods and Report writing, Social Movement in India and Human Rights, Women and Human Rights, Media and Human Rights, Human Rights and Good Governance, Rights of Children: Global and National Perspectives,



Business and Human Rights and to developed capability to deal with specific types of felony problems related to the subject. It imparts the knowledge to all the graduates living and working at the very end corner of the Uttarakhand State.

**(iii) Nature of prospective target groups of learners-**

All the Graduates of all the streams including B.A., B.Sc, B.Com, B.B.A etc. who are interested for enhancing their knowledge base and qualification through higher studies. It covers all the learners of every class of society and every corner of Uttarakhand state where it is difficult to go for the higher studies because of geographical reasons or economical barriers or due to absence of higher educational institution providing facilities for post graduate degree in human rights.

**(iv) Appropriateness of programme to be conducted in Open and Distance Learning mode to acquire specific skills and competence-**

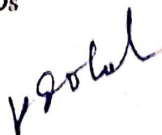
A degree in M. A. human rights is an extraordinary addition in ones portfolio and, it may help to dream activity, displaying employers that one have intellectual capability. Leading regulation corporations, government corporations, companies and public hobby businesses are looking for graduates having degree in such discipline. A P. G. degree in human rights is an additional knowledge as it gives in-intensity understanding and develops analytical, critiquing and evaluative talents, so one can be beneficial in his preferred profession. Many college students do a master degree if they want to add on their education to reach the academic stage with a purpose to facilitate them studying a PhD. Conducting the programme in ODL mode will provide better career and learning opportunity for the students residing in the distant areas of Uttarakhand. It will help in catering to the needs and aspirations of larger section of hilly society particularly representing marginalized and deprived sections of the society. Further, it will prove to be excellent opportunity for those learners who are in job and wish to enhance their knowledge and skills.

**(v) Instructional Design-**

The program M. A. Human Rights offered by Uttarakhand Open University will be a two year program with 14 papers of 04 credits each, three projects in first three semesters of 04 credits and a Dissertation and viva voce of 12 credits in fourth semester, total 80 credits.

In order to communicate effectively with the learners University has adopted the following tools:

- Self-instructional printed material
- Audio / video cassettes and CDs





- Audio-video programmes transmitted through FM Radio and EduSat
- Face-to- face counselling at study centres by academic counselors
- Reference library at study centre
- Web based academic support
- Assignments

• PROGRAMME STRUCTURE			
COURSE CODE	COURSE NAME: Master of Arts in Human Rights (MAHR--24 )	CREDIT-80	TOTAL MARKS
<b>Semester- I</b>			
MAHR- 501	Historical and Philosophical Perspectives on Human Rights	4	100 (70/30)
MAHR- 502	Human Rights in India	4	100 (70/30)
MAHR- 503	International Human Rights	4	100 (70/30)
MAHR- 504	Science, Technology and Human Rights	4	100 (70/30)
MAHR- 505	Academic Project-1	4	100
<b>Semester-II</b>			
MAHR- 506	Environment and Human Rights	4	100 (70/30)
MAHR- 507	Business and Human Rights	4	100 (70/30)
MAHR- 508	Criminal Justice System And Human Rights	4	100 (70/30)
MAHR- 509	Research Methods and Report writing	4	100 (70/30)
MAHR- 510	Skill Enhancement Project-2	4	100
<b>Semester-III</b>			
MAHR- 601	Social Movement in India and Human Rights	4	100 (70/30)
MAHR- 602	Women and Human Rights	4	100 (70/30)
MAHR- 603	Media and Human Rights	4	100 (70/30)
MAHR- 604	Human Rights And Good Governance	4	100 (70/30)
MAHR- 605	Ability Enhancement Project-3	4	100
<b>Semester-IV</b>			
MAHR- 606	Rights of Children: Global and National Perspectives	4	100 (70/30)
MAHR- 607	Trade, Development and Human rights	4	100 (70/30)
MAHR- 608	Dissertation and Viva-voce	12	200 (150/50)

Note: Theory papers will be of 70 marks and Assignment of 30 mark  
Dissertation will be of 150 marks and Viva-voce of 50 marks

## SYLLABUS

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# **HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL PERSPECTIVES ON HUMAN RIGHTS**

(MAHR 501)

## **BLOCK I Basic concepts of human rights**

Unit 1 Meaning, Nature and Concepts of Human Rights: Liberty, Equality and Justice

Unit 2 Human Society and values

Unit 3 Indian concept of Human Rights: Dharma, Rajneeti, Dandneeti, Nyaya

## **BLOCK II Historical Development:**

Unit 4 Historical development of Human Rights: From Ancient times to Magna Carta and between 1215-1689

Unit 5 American declaration of Independence and the bills of rights

Unit 6 The French Declaration of the Rights of Man and citizen

Unit 7 Universal Declaration of Human rights 1948

## **BLOCK III Philosophical Perspectives**

Unit 8 Philosophical foundation of Human Rights

Unit 9 Liberal and Marxian perspective

Unit 10 Gandhian and Dalit perspective

## **BLOCK IV Concept of Rights and Duties:**

Unit 11 Meaning, nature and definition of rights and duties

Unit 12 Classification of Rights

Unit 13 Theories of Rights and Duties 1: Natural rights theory; Liberal theory of rights; Legal/positive theory of rights,

Unit 14 Marxist theory of rights; Sociological theory of rights; Cultural theory of rights; Modern approaches to rights

# **HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA**

(MAHR 502)

## **BLOCK I Evolution of Human Rights**

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V. Pohl (in blue ink)

Unit 1 Historical and philosophical foundations of human rights in India,

Unit 2 Human rights and social movements of the 19th and early 20th centuries

Unit 3 Human rights during the British rule and after Independence

**BLOCK II Human Rights and the Indian Constitution**

Unit 4 Fundamental Rights and duties under Indian constitution

Unit 5 Directive principles under Indian constitution

Unit 6 Supreme court and the fundamental right: An analysis

**BLOCK III National Commissions to Protect Human Rights**

Unit 7 National Human Right Commission

Unit 8 National commission on the Schedule castes

Unit 9 National Commission on Schedule tribes

Unit 10 National Commission on minorities

**BLOCK IV Contemporary Issues**

Unit 11 Human Rights of children

Unit 12 Human rights issues against women

Unit 13 Role of NGO's in protecting human rights

Unit 14 Human rights and role of police, custodial violence, terrorism

**INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS**

(MAHR 503)

**BLOCK I International Bill of Human Rights:**

Unit 1. UN Charter and

Unit 2. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Unit 3 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

Unit 4 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

**BLOCK II Major UN Human Rights Conventions:**





Unit 5 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

Unit 6 Convention against Torture

Unit 7 Convention on the Rights of Disabled Persons

**BLOCK III Human Rights Mechanism in the World**

Unit 8 Regional human rights systems in Europe

Unit 9 Regional human rights systems in America

Unit 10 Regional human rights systems in Africa and the Arab World

Unit 11 Regional human rights systems in Asia

**BLOCK IV Contribution of International organisations and principles**

Unit 12 Contribution of ICJ

Unit 13 Role of ICC, ICTY, ICTR

Unit 14 Important Judicial decisions

**SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND HUMAN RIGHTS**

(MAHR 504)

**BLOCK I Introduction**

Unit-1 IPR and International Perspectives

Unit-2 Trademarks and Consumer Protection (Study of UNCTAD report on the subject)

Unit-3 The Legal Regime of Unfair Trade Practices and of Intellectual Industrial Property

**BLOCK II Biotechnology Patents**

Unit-4 Nature and types of biotechnology patents

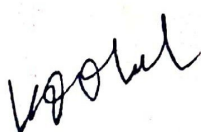
Unit-5 Plant patenting; Sui generis protection for plant varieties

Unit-6 Multinational ownership; Regulation of environment and health hazards in biotechnology patent; Indian policy and position

**BLOCK III Special Problems of Proof of Infringement**

Unit-7 Status of intellectual property in transit – TRIPS obligation - Indian position; The evidentiary problems in action of passing off

Unit-8 The proof of non-anticipation, novelty of inventions protected by patent law; evidentiary



problems in piracy: TRIPS obligation - reversal of burden of proof in process patent

Unit-9 Need and Scope of Law Reforms

#### **BLOCK IV Intellectual Property and Human Rights**

Unit-10 Freedom of speech and expression as the basis of the regime of intellectual property;

right - copyright protection on internet - WCT (WIPO Copyright Treaty, 1996)

Unit-11 Legal status of hazardous research protected by the regime of intellectual property

Unit-12 Human right of the impoverished masses intellectual property protection of new;

products for healthcare and food security

Unit-13 Traditional knowledge - protection- biodiversity convention- right of indigenous people

**(MAHR 505)**

#### **Project**

### **ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN RIGHTS**

**(MAHR 506)**

#### **BLOCK I Environment and Ecology**

Unit 1 Introduction to Environment

Unit 2 Biological Diversity

Unit 3 Environmental Education

#### **BLOCK II Environmental Protection, Constitutional and Judicial Remedies**

Unit 4 Environment Pollution

Unit 5 Environmental Protection

Unit 6 Environment and Indian Constitution

Unit 7 Judicial Remedies and Procedures

Unit 8 Environmental Authorities

#### **BLOCK III Environment versus Development**

Unit 9 Sustainable Development

Unit 10 Environmental Ethics



Unit 11 Environmental Racism and Environmental Rights

#### **BLOCK IV Supervision and Enforcement**

Unit 12 International Environmental Policies and Protocols and Indian Environmental Policies

Unit 13 International Environmental Laws- Basic Aspects and Laws in practice

Unit 14 Indian Environmental Legislations and Environment Related acts

### **BUSINESS AND HUMAN RIGHTS**

(MAHR 507)

#### **BLOCK I Introduction to Labour Rights**

Unit 1 Concepts and definitions of labour and evolution of labour rights

Unit 2 Origin and development of ILO, ILO standards with collective bargaining, forced labour, equal remuneration and hours of work

Unit 3 Safe workplace and Work ethics, Protection against Sexual Harassment, Non-Discrimination

#### **BLOCK II Labour Welfare Laws**

Unit 4 Labour welfare laws

Unit 5 Labour rights of organised and unorganised sector

Unit 6 Trade Unions – Roles and Acts, right to organise and collective bargaining, freedom of association

#### **BLOCK III Employee Benefit Acts**

Unit 7 Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

Unit 8 Maternity Benefit Act, 2017

Unit 9 Equal Remuneration Act and Minimum wages Act, 1976

Unit 10 Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 - Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 - Provident Fund Act, 1952

#### **BLOCK IV Compliance of Human Rights Standards**

Unit 11 Rights of employees with regards to compensation and benefits

Unit 12 Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923

Unit 13 Forced labour convention, 1930

Unit 14 Bonded Labour Abolition Act, 1976





# **CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AND HUMAN RIGHTS**

(MAHR 508)

## **BLOCK I Basic Concepts of criminal justice system**

Unit-1 Introduction of Criminal Justice (EPG), History of Criminal Justice System and modals of criminal justice system

Unit-2 The concept of justice or Dharma in Indian thought; Dharma as the foundation of legal ordering in Indian thought and sources

Unit-3 The concept and various theories of justice in the western thought.

Unit-4 Various theoretical bases of justice: the liberal contractual tradition, the liberal; utilitarian tradition and the liberal moral tradition

## **BLOCK II Criminal Justice System in India**

Unit-5 Structure of criminal justice system in India (EPG), Relation between agencies of criminal justice system

Unit-6 Introduction to criminal law: Origen and development (EPG), Principle of legality

Unit-7 Elements of crime, stages of crime

Unit-8 Criminal justice administration and vulnerable in the society (EPG), role of law commission and other statutory bodies in criminal justice system

## **BLOCK III Relation between Law and Justice**

Unit-9 Equivalence Theories - Justice as nothing more than the positive law of the stronger class

Unit-10 Dependency theories - For its realization justice depends on law, but justice is not the same as law

Unit-11 The independence of justice theories - means to end relationship of law and justice; The relationship in the context of the Indian constitutional ordering

Unit-12 Analysis of selected cases of the Supreme Court where the judicial process can be; seen as influenced by theories of justice/ Promotion and Protection of Human Rights: Role of National and State Human Right commission in India (EPG)

Unit 13 Cases related to violation of Human rights

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# **RESEARCH METHODS AND REPORT WRITING**

(MAHR 509)

## **BLOCK I Introduction and Identification of Problem of research**

Unit 1 Meaning, types and significance of research

Unit-2 Research problem; Survey of available literature and bibliographical research

Unit-3 Legislative materials including subordinate legislation, notification and policy Statements

Unit-4 Compilation of list of reports or special studies conducted relevant to the problem.

## **BLOCK II Research Methods**

Unit-5 Socio Legal research

Unit-6 Doctrinal and non-doctrinal

Unit-7 Relevance of empirical research

Unit-8 Induction and deduction

## **BLOCK III Preparation of the Research Design**

Unit-9 Formulation of the Research problem; Devising tools and techniques for collection of data: Methodology; Methods for the collection of statutory and case materials and juristic literature

Unit-10 Use of historical and comparative research materials; Use of observation studies; Use of questionnaires/interview

Unit-11 Use of case studies; Sampling procedures -design of sample, types of sampling to be adopted; Use of scaling techniques; Use of scaling techniques.

## **BLOCK IV Report Writing**

Unit 12 Report Writing - Structure, Characteristics and Precautions

Unit 13 Role of Computers in Research

Unit 14 Ethics in Social Science Research

(MAHR 510)

