



LLM CONSTITUTION LAW

FIRST SEMESTER

PAPERS CODE	PAPERS NAME	INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	TOTAL
LLM1001	Legal Theory	40	60	100
LLM1002	Constitutional Law of India :New challenges	40	60	100
LLM1003	Legal Research Methodology	40	60	100
LLM1004	Law and social Transformation in India	40	60	100
Total		160	240	400

SECOND SEMESTER

PAPERS CODE	PAPERS NAME	INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	TOTAL
LLM201	Centre- State Relations and Constitutional Governance	40	60	100
LLM202	Administrative Law	40	60	100
LLM203	Mass-Media	40	60	100
LLM204	Comparative Constitutional Law	40	60	100
PRACTICAL				
OO5	Practical	60	40	100
Total		220	280	500

THIRD SEMESTER EXAMINATION

PAPERS CODE	PAPERS NAME	INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	TOTAL
LLM301	Constitution, Constitutionalism and Rule of Law : Principles and Applications	40	60	100
LLM302	Protection of Human Rights Under Indian Constitution	40	60	100
Total		80	120	200

PAPERS CODE	PAPERS NAME	INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	TOTAL
OO6	Dissertation (equal to 2 papers)		200	200
Total			200	200



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LLM1001	Legal Theory	40	60	100
LLM1002	Constitutional Law of India :New challenges	40	60	100
LLM1003	Legal Research Methodology	40	60	100
LLM1004	Law and social Transformation in India	40	60	100
Total		160	240	400

LEGAL THEORY(LLM-1001)

UNIT - I

Positivism - Relation between Law and Morality, Analytical Positivism, Imperative Theory of Law, Pure theory of Law, the concept of Law.

UNIT - II

Historical and Sociological approach to Law: Theory of Volkgeist, Anthropological approach to law, purpose theory, living law theory, social engineering;

UNIT - III

Post sociological approach realism, Justice Cardozo: Judicial process, Justice Holmes, critical legal studies, Feminist Philosophy;

UNIT - IV

Justificatory theories in shaping the concept of Human Rights, Theology, Natural law and natural rights, Utilitarianism - Right based theory and collective rights;

UNIT - V

Modern theories of Human Rights, Rawls Theory of Justice: Nozick - Ronald Dworkin, Right to Solidarity, Global Justice: meaning and application;

SUGGESTED READINGS :

I. Bodenheimer – Jurisprudence : The Philosophy and Method of Law

II. Dennis Lloyd - Jurisprudence

III. Dias – Jurisprudence

IV. Friedman – Legal Theory

V. G.W. Paton – Jurisprudence

VI. Rawls: Theory of Justice

VII. Robert Nozick – Anarchy, State and Utopia

VIII. Ronald Dworkin – Taking Rights Seriously

IX. S.C. Kashyap, Human Rights and Parliament (1978)

X. Salmon – Jurisprudence

XI. U. Baxi, The Crisis of the Indian Legal System (1982), Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.

XII. Upendra Baxi, "Law, Democracy and Human Rights": 5 Lokayan Bulletin 4 (1987)

XIII. V.D. Mahajan – Jurisprudence



CONSTITUTIONAL LAW OF INDIA AND NEW CHALLENGES (LLM-1002)

UNIT - I

Making of the Constitution :Demand for a Constitution framed by a Constituent Assembly; The Cripps' offer of 1942; The Wavell Plan of 1945; The Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946; The Mountbatten Plan, 1947; The Indian Independence Act, 1947; Constituent Assembly in Indian framing of the Constitution; Formation of the Constituent Assembly of India; The issues before the Constituent Assembly; Passing of the Constitution; Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's contribution in the making of the Constitution; Date of Commencement of the Indian Constitution; Concepts of Constitutional Law and Constitutionalism; Forms and characters of various models of Constitution; Salient features of the Constitution of India;

UNIT - II

Preamble - Meaning of the Preamble; Object, Purpose and Scope of the Preamble; Contents of the Preamble; Utility of Preamble in interpretation of the Constitution; Whether Preamble is part of the Constitution?

Citizenship (Articles 5-11) including relevant provisions of Citizenship Act, 1955(Sections 3 – 10); Union & State Executive (Articles 52-78 & 152-167); Union Judiciary, State Judiciary & Subordinate Judiciary (Articles 124-147 & 214-237); Writs (Article 32); Union and its Territory (Articles 1-4); Union & State Legislature (Article 79-123 & 168-213);

UNIT - III

Legislative Relations between Union and States (Articles 245-255); State: Creation and Demand of new states; Need for widening the definition of State in the wake of liberalization; Accountability of State: Joint Parliamentary Committee & Public Account Committee; Emergency Provisions (Articles 352-360); Amendment of the Constitution (Article 368) with special reference to the Basic Structure Theory.

Temporary provision (Article 370): Reorganization of Articles 370 and 35-A by the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order 2019 and Re-Organization of Jammu and Kashmir through The Jammu And Kashmir Reorganization Act, 2019. (Basic Concepts and Future Effects);

UNIT - IV

Fundamental Rights; General (Articles 12 & 13); Right to Equality (Articles 14-18); Right to Freedom (Article 19); Fundamental Duties (Article 51A); Right to Freedoms (Articles 20-22)

Right against Exploitation (Articles 23 & 24); Freedom of Religion (Articles 25-28);

Democratic Process-Grass Root Democracy: Democratic Decentralization and Local Self Government; Election: Mechanism and Procedure; Election Commission: Constitution and Status; Electoral Reforms: Transparency, Free, fair and fearless election; Coalition Government, Stability, Durability; Corrupt Practice; Nexus of politics with criminals and the business;

UNIT - V

Cultural and Educational Rights (Articles 29 & 30); Right to property as constitutional right (Articles 31A-31D & 300A); Right to Constitutional Remedies (Articles 32- 35A); Directive Principles of State Policy (Articles 36-51); Trade, Commerce and Intercourse within the Territory of India (Articles 301-307); Safeguards to Civil Servants (Articles 309-311); Public Service Commission's (Article 315-323); Election Commission (Articles 324-329);

SUGGESTED READINGS :

I. Bakshi, P.M. : Constitution of India- 8th Edition, Universal Law Pub., 2017.



Sunrise University

Approved by Govt. of Rajasthan vide Sunrise University Act, 2011
Recognized by UGC Act, 1956 u/s 2 (f)

- II. Basu, D.D. : Introduction to the Constitution of India (English & Hindi)
- III. Basu, Durga Das : Shorter Constitution of India, 13th Edition, Wadhwa, 2012.
- IV. Constitution of India as amended up to-date
- V. Constitution (Application To Jammu And Kashmir) Order 2019
- VI. Granville Austin, Working of a Democratic Constitution- The Indian Experience, Oxford University Press.
- VII. H. M. Seervi, Constitutional Law of India, N.M. Tripathi.
- VIII. H.R. Khanna, Making of India's Constitution, Eastern Book Co., Lucknow Harper Collins Publication, India. 2019.
- IX. Jain, M.P. : Indian Constitutional Law- 5th Edition, Wadhwa, 2015.
- X. Kashyap Subhash C., Constitutional Law of India, Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., 2015
- XI. M.P. Singh, V.N. Shukla's Constitution of India, Eastern Book Company, (2013).
- XII. Seervai, H.M. : Constitutional Law of India- 4th Edition, Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., 2012.
- XIII. The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Act, 2019
- XIV. Various Amendments made to the Constitution of India



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LEGAL RESEARCH METHODOLOGY(LLM-1003)

UNIT - I

Legal Education: Methods & Objective: Lecture Method of Teaching: Merits and Demerits; The problem method; Discussion method and its suitability at postgraduate level teaching; The seminar method of teaching;

Examination system and problems in evaluation external and internal assessment; Student participation in law school programmes, organizations of seminars, publication of journal and assessment of teachers; Clinical legal education – legal aid, legal literacy, legal survey and law reform;

UNIT - II

Research Method:

Socio-Legal Research; Doctrinal and non-doctrinal research; Relevance of empirical research; Induction and deduction; Identification problem of research – what is a research problem; Survey of available literature and preparation of bibliography; Legislative materials including subordinate legislation, notification and policy statements;

UNIT - III

Research Materials:

Decisional materials including foreign decisions; methods of discovering the —rule of the case; Juristic writings: A Survey of juristic literature, its relevance in selection of problems in India and foreign periodicals; Compilation of list of reports or special studies conducted relevant to the problems; Formulation of the Research Problem, hypothesis; Devising tools and techniques for collection of data; Methods for the collection of statutory and case material and juristic literature; Use of historical and comparative research material; Use of observation studies; Use of the Case Studies; Use of questionnaires/interview; Sampling procedures, design of sample, types of sampling to be adopted; Use of scaling techniques; Jurimetrics;

UNIT - IV

Data Collection:

Computerized Research: A study of legal research programmes such as lexis and West law coding; Classification and Tabulation of Data: use of cards for data collection, Rules for tabulation, Explanation of tabulated data; Analysis of Data – Qualitative and Quantitative;

UNIT - V

Report Writing; Research report & techniques of writing research work; Citation rules and modes of legal writing, Case Analysis, Impact of Decisions of the Court;

PAPER 1.5.(b)

NON-DOCTRINAL RESEARCH AND VIVA-VOCE EXAMINATION (PRACTICAL)

(20 marks)

Here the students are asked to go out of the class room and library and make an empirical study of a problem which has social, economic, moral or political dimension. Field data can be collected through any model of data collection. The results are to be assessed internally by a designated faculty member who are engaging LL.M. Classes regularly;

SUGGESTED READINGS:

- I. High Brayal, Nigel Duncan and Richard Crimes, Clinical Legal Education: Active Learning in your Law School, (1998) Blackstone Press Limited, London.
- II. S. K. Agrawal (Ed.), Legal Education in India (1973), Tripathi, Bombay.
- III. M.O. Price, H.Bitner and Bysiewicz, Effective Legal Research (1978)



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Recognized by UGC Act, 1956 u/s 2 (f)

- IV. William J. Grade and Paul K. Hatt, Methods in Social Research, Mc Graw-Hill Book V. Company, London
 - V. H. M. Hyman, Interviewing in Social Research (1965)
 - VII. Payne, The Art of Asking Questions (1965)
 - VIII. Erwin C. Surrency, B. Fiefl and J. Crea, A Guide to Legal Research (1959)
 - IX. Morris L. Cohan, Legal Research in Nutshell, (1996), West Publishing Co.
 - X. Harvard Law Review Association, Uniform System of Citations.
 - XI. I.L.I. Publication, Legal Research and Methodology.
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LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN INDIA (LLM-1004)

UNIT - I

Law and Social Change: A Theoretical Perspective:

Relationship of Law with social change; Law as an instrument of social change; Law as the product of traditions & culture: Evaluation in the light of colonization & common law system; Impact of Social movements on social change.

Religion and the Law: Religion: Meaning, relationship with law; Religion as an integrative or divisive factor;

Secularism: meaning and its contribution in Indian society, Freedom of religion and non-discrimination on the basis of religion; Religious minorities and the law;

UNIT - II

Languages and the Law:

Formation of linguistic States and its impact on policy in governance; Constitutional guarantees to linguistic minorities; Language policy and the Constitution: Official languages, multi language system; Non-discrimination on the ground of language.

Community and the Law: Caste System in Indian Society; Caste: Socio-Cultural reality as a divisive and integrative factor; Non-discrimination on the ground of caste; Acceptance of caste as a factor to undo past injustices: An Analysis; Protective discrimination: Scheduled Castes, Tribes and Backward Classes; Reservation Policy: Statutory Commission Statutory Provision;

UNIT - III

Regionalism and the Law:

Regionalism: A Divisive or an integrative factor; Concept of India as one Unit; Freedom of movement, residence and business, impermissibility of state or regional barriers; Equality in matters of employment: the slogan 'son of the soil' and its practice; Admission to educational institutions: preference to residents of a State;

UNIT - IV

Modernization and the Law:

Modernization as a value: Constitutional perspective reflected in Fundamental Duties; Modernization of Social Institution through Law; Reform of Family Law; Agrarian Reform; Industrial Reforms: Free Enterprise v. State Regulation, industrialization v environmental protection; Reform of Court Processes'. Criminal Law : Plea Bargaining, Compounding & Payment of Compensation to Victim ii. Civil Law:(ADR)Confrontation iii. Consensus,

Mediation & Conciliation, Lok Adalats Women, Children and the Law:

Status of Women in Indian Society; Crimes against Women; Gender injustice: forms, causes and remedies; Women's Commission; Empowerment of Women: Constitutional and other legal provisions; Child Labor; Sexual Exploitation; Adoption, maintenance and related problems; Child and Education;

UNIT - V

Alternative approaches to Law: Jurisprudence of Sarvodaya, Gandhiji, Vinoba Bhave, Jai Parkas' Narain; Socialist thought on Law & Justice: An enquiry through Constitutional debates on the right to property; Indian Marxist Critique of Law & Justice; Naxalite movement: Causes & Cure;

SUGGESTED READINGS:

I. Agnes, Flavia, Law and Gender Inequality: The Politics of Women's Rights in India (1999), Oxford.

II. D.D. Basu, Shorter Constitution of India (1996), Prentice – Hall of India(P) Ltd., New Delhi.



Sunrise University

Approved by Govt. of Rajasthan vide Sunrise University Act, 2011
Recognized by UGC Act, 1956 u/s 2 (f)

- III. H.M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India (1996), Tripathi.
- IV. India Law Institute, Law and Social Change: Indo-American Reflections, Tripathi (1988)
- V. J.B. Kripalani, Gandhi: His life and Thought, (1970) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting,
- VI. M.P. Jain, Outlines of Indian Legal History, (1993), Tripathi, Bombay
- VII. Manushi, A Journal about Women and Society.
- VIII. Marc Gelernter (ed.), Law and Society in Modern India (1997) Oxford.
- IX. Robert Langat, The Classical Law of India (1988), Oxford.
- X. Sunil Deshta and Kiran Deshta, Law and Menace of Child Labor (1997), Sage.
- XI. U. Baxi (ed.), Law and Poverty Critical Essays (1988), Tripathi, Bombay.
- XII. U. Baxi, The Crisis of the Indian Legal System (1982), New Delhi.



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2ND SEMESTER

PAPERS CODE	PAPERS NAME	INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	TOTAL
LLM201	Centre- State Relations and Constitutional Governance	40	60	100
LLM202	Administrative Law	40	60	100
LLM203	Mass-Media	40	60	100
LLM204	Comparative Constitutional Law	40	60	100
PRACTICAL				
OO5	Practical	60	40	100
Total		220	280	500

Center- State Relations and Constitutional Governance

Unit I: Introduction and Federal Structure

Concepts of Federalism: Essentials, models (USA, Australia, Canada), and the evolution of the federal government in India.

Nature of Indian Constitution: Federal system with unitary bias, strong centre framework.

Constitutional Framework: Basic structure of the Constitution (S.R. Bommai vs. Union of India).

Formation of New States: Alteration of areas, boundaries, or names of existing states.

Unit II: Legislative Relations (Articles 245–255)

Territorial Jurisdiction: Territorial nexus and extent of laws made by Parliament and State Legislatures.

Distribution of Legislative Subjects: 7th Schedule (Union List, State List, Concurrent List).

Principles of Interpretation: Pith and Substance, Colourable Legislation, Harmonious Construction.

Parliamentary Control: Circumstances under which Parliament can legislate on State subjects.

Conflicts: Repugnancy between Union and State laws.

Unit III: Administrative Relations (Articles 256–263)

Distribution of Executive Powers: Centre's directions to states (Article 256, 257).

Co-operative Federalism: Inter-State Councils, Zonal Councils, and NITI Aayog.

Administrative Machinery: All India Services, Public Service Commissions.

Emergency Provisions: Administrative relations during National Emergency.

Governor's Role: Appointment and role of the Governor, Duty of Union to protect states (Art 355), failure of constitutional machinery.

Unit IV: Financial Relations (Articles 268–293)

Allocation of Taxing Powers: Distribution of revenues, taxing power between Centre and States.

Devolution of Funds: Statutory versus discretionary grants, Finance Commission.

Goods and Services Tax (GST): GST Council and financial implications.

Issues and Trends: Fiscal dependency of States, loans, and foreign aid.

Unit V: Challenges and Future Trends

Frictions and Tension Areas: Inter-state disputes and conflicts in Centre-State relations.

Constitutional Review: Commission reports on Centre-State Relations (e.g., Sarkaria Commission, Punchhi Commission).

Asymmetric Federalism: Special provisions for certain states (Articles 371 to 371-J).

SUGGESTED READINGS:

I. High Brayal, Nigel Duncan and Richard Crimes, Clinical Legal Education: Active Learning in your Law School, (1998) Blackstone Press Limited, London.

II. S. K. Agrawal (Ed.), Legal Education in India (1973), Tripathi, Bombay.

III. M.O. Price, H.Bitner and Bysiewicz, Effective Legal Research (1978)

IV. William J. Grade and Paul K. Hatt, Methods in Social Research, Mc Graw-Hill Book



Administrative Law

Unit 1: Introduction and Conceptual Framework

Definition, Nature, and Scope of Administrative Law.

Rule of Law: Concept and evolution (Dicey), Modern interpretation.

Separation of Powers: Theoretical basis and practical application in India.

Relationship between Constitutional Law and Administrative Law.

Unit 2: Delegated Legislation

Meaning, Scope, and Need for Delegated Legislation.

Types of Delegated Legislation (Rules, Regulations, Bye-laws).

Control Mechanism: Judicial, Parliamentary, and Procedural Control.

Doctrine of Ultra Vires: Substantive and Procedural Ultra Vires.

Unit 3: Administrative Discretion and Adjudication

Administrative Action: Definition and Types (Quasi-judicial, Administrative).

Administrative Discretion: Scope, Judicial review of discretion.

Principles of Natural Justice:

Nemo debet esse iudex in propria causa (Rule against bias).

Audi alteram partem (Right to fair hearing/reasonable opportunity).

Administrative Tribunals and Quasi-Judicial Bodies.

Unit 4: Judicial Control of Administrative Action

Judicial Remedies: Writs: Certiorari, Prohibition, Mandamus, Habeas Corpus, and Quo-Warranto.

Public Interest Litigation (PIL): A tool for administrative accountability.

Limitation on Judicial Review: Laches, Res Judicata, and Statutory exclusions.

Unit 5: Administrative Liability and Accountability

Liability of the State: Tortious and Contractual Liability.

Ombudsman: Lokpal and Lokayukta in India.

Public Corporations: Control and Management

SUGGESTED READINGS:

I. Agnes, Flavia, Law and Gender Inequality: The Politics of Women's Rights in India (1999), Oxford.

II. D.D. Basu, Shorter Constitution of India (1996), Prentice – Hall of India(P) Ltd., New Delhi.

III. H.M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India (1996), Tripathi.

IV. India Law Institute, Law and Social Change: Indo-American Reflections, Tripathi

Mass-Media

Unit 1: Communication: Definition, nature, functions, and levels of communication (intrapersonal, interpersonal, group, mass). Models of communication, barriers, and communication and social change.

Unit 2: Journalism: Understanding news, news values, news components (accuracy, fairness), reporting and editing techniques, structure of news (inverted pyramid), and types of journalism.

Unit 3: Broadcasting: Writing for radio, radio production, radio jockeying, and television production components (anchor, script, camera, editing).



Unit 4: Cinema: History of cinema, types of cinema (feature/documentary), and stages of production (pre-production, production, post-production).

Unit 5: Advertising & Public Relations: Advertising concepts, types, functions, and types of PR. The process of creating advertisements

SUGGESTED READINGS

Keval J. Kumar

J. Baran & Dennis

K. Davis Denis McQuail

Bill Kovach & Tom Rosenstiel

C.S. Rayudu

Comparative Constitutional Law

Unit I: Introduction and Foundations of Comparative Law

Concept & Purpose: Definition, nature, and significance of comparative constitutional law.

Constitutionalism: The concept, evolution, and limitation of government powers.

Sources of Constitutional Law: Study of written/unwritten constitutions and constitutional conventions.

Constitutional Models: Parliamentary (UK/India) vs. Presidential (USA), and parliamentary vs. federal systems.

Unit II: Constitutional Design and Structure

Separation of Powers: Checks and balances in theory and practice (US, India, UK).

Legislative Powers: Structure and powers of the legislature in various nations.

Executive Powers: Role, powers, and responsibilities of the executive.

Judicial Structure: Role of the courts, independence of the judiciary, and judicial appointments.

Unit III: Fundamental Rights and Liberties

Comparative Bill of Rights: Comparative study of fundamental rights in the US, India, and South Africa.

Liberty and Equality: Protection of individual freedom, personal liberty, and equality under law.

Socio-Economic Rights: Rights to education, health, and social security, particularly in emerging constitutions.

Rights of Minorities: Protection of minority rights and cultural groups.

Unit IV: Judicial Review and Constitutional Amendment.

Judicial Review: Origin, scope, and types of judicial review (USA, India).

Constitutional Interpretation: Judicial interpretation techniques and "borrowing" of legal ideas.

Amendment Process: Procedures for amending constitutions and the doctrine of basic structure.

Emergency Provisions: Comparative study of emergency powers and their impact on civil liberties (Germany, India).

SUGGESTED READINGS:

Manushi, A Journal about Women and Society.

I. Marc Gelernter (ed.), Law and Society in Modern India (1997) Oxford.

II. Robert Langat, The Classical Law of India (1988), Oxford.

III Sunil Deshta and Kiran Deshta, Law and Menace of Child Labor (1997), Sage.

IV. U. Baxi (ed.), Law and Poverty Critical Essays (1988), Tripathi, Bombay.

V. U. Baxi, The Crisis of the Indian Legal System (1982), New Delhi.



THIRD SEMESTER EXAMINATION

PAPERS CODE	PAPERS NAME	INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	TOTAL
LLM-301	Constitution, Constitutionalism and Rule of Law : Principles and Applications	40	60	100
LLM-302	Protection of Human Rights Under Indian Constitution	40	60	100
Total		80	120	200

Constitution, Constitutionalism and Rule of Law : Principles and Applications

Unit-I: Introduction to Constitution and Constitutionalism

Meaning, Nature, and Types of Constitution: Written and Unwritten, Flexible and Rigid.

Constitutional Law and Conventions: Difference between Constitution and Constitutionalism.

Salient Features of the Indian Constitution: Parliamentary form, Federal system, Fundamental Rights.

Preamble: Significance, Objectives (Justice, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity), and its role as a basic structure.

Citizenship: Modes of acquisition and termination (Articles 5-11)

Unit-II: Rule of Law and Judicial Review

Rule of Law: Concept, History, Dicey's principles, and "New Horizons" in India.

Separation of Powers: Montesquieu's doctrine, Checks and Balances in the Indian Context.

Judicial Review: Concept and scope, Application under Articles 13, 32, and 226.

Definition of State: Article 12 - Expanding horizons of State action.

Unit-III: Fundamental Rights (Applications)

Right to Equality (Articles 14-18): Doctrine of Reasonable Classification, Protective Discrimination/Reservation Policy, Abolition of Untouchability.

Right to Freedom (Article 19): Freedom of speech, assembly, association, movement, trade; Reasonable Restrictions.

Rights of Accused and Life Liberty (Articles 20-22): Ex-post facto law, Double jeopardy, Self-incrimination, Protection of life and personal liberty, Due process, and Preventive Detention.

Right Against Exploitation (Articles 23-24): Prohibition of trafficking and child labor.

Freedom of Religion (Articles 25-28): Secularism, Judicial Interpretation.

Unit-IV: Directive Principles, Fundamental Duties, and Remedies



Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP - Articles 36-51): Nature, Scope, Socialist, Gandhian, and Liberal-Intellectual principles.

Relationship between FR and DPSP: Conflicts and Harmonious construction.

Fundamental Duties (Article 51A): Need and Significance.

Right to Constitutional Remedies (Articles 32 and 226): Writs (Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Quo Warranto, Certiorari).

Public Interest Litigation (PIL): Concept and Locus Standi.

Unit-V: Structure of Government and Amending Power

Parliamentary Sovereignty vs. Judicial Supremacy: Indian approach.

Amendment of the Constitution: Article 368, Procedure.

Basic Structure Doctrine: Evolution, Significance, and Cases (Kesavananda Bharati, Minerva Mills).

Emergency Provisions: National, State, and Financial Emergency (Articles 352-360).

SUGGESTED READINGS:

I. H. M. Hyman, Interviewing in Social Research (1965)

II. Payne, The Art of Asking Questions (1965)

III. Erwin C. Surrency, B. Fielf and J. Crea, A Guide to Legal Research (1959)

IV. Morris L. Cohan, Legal Research in Nutshell, (1996), West Publishing Co.

V. Harvard Law Review Association, Uniform System of Citations.

VI. I.L.I. Publication, Legal Research and Methodology.

Protection of Human Rights under Indian Constitution

Unit I: Conceptual Framework and Constitutional Basis

Concept of Human Rights: Evolution, Nature, and Scope.

Human Rights and the Indian Constitution: Preamble (Justice, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity).

Fundamental Rights (Part III):

Right to Equality (Articles 14-18).

Right to Freedom (Articles 19-22).

Right against Exploitation (Articles 23-24).

Right to Freedom of Religion (Articles 25-28).

Cultural and Educational Rights (Articles 29-30).

Directive Principles of State Policy (Part IV): Social and Economic Rights (e.g., Articles 39, 39A, 41, 42, 43, 45).

Fundamental Duties (Part IVA, Article 51A): Responsibilities of citizens.

Unit II: Protection and Enforcement Machinery

Judicial Review: Role of Supreme Court and High Courts (Articles 32 and 226).

Writs: Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Quo-Warranto, Certiorari.

Public Interest Litigation (PIL): As a tool for protecting the rights of the poor and marginalized.

Statutory Protection: Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 - National and State Human Rights Commissions (Functions and Powers).

Unit III: Special Provisions and Human Rights

Rights of Vulnerable Groups: Women (Art 15, 16), Children (Art 21A, 24).

Rights of Scheduled Castes and Tribes: Special provisions in Articles 330-342, 244, and Schedules Five & Six.

Rights of Minorities: Cultural and Educational safeguards (Articles 29-30).

Rights of Prisoners/Detainees: Guidelines on arrest and custodial death (NHRC guidelines).

Unit IV: Contemporary Challenges and Judicial Trends

Judicial Activism: Expansion of Right to Life (Article 21) – Right to Privacy, Environment, Education, Speedy Trial.

Challenges: Human Rights violations in conflict zones, terrorism, and security-related issues.

Globalization and Human Rights: Impact on labor rights and environmental rights.



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Emerging Trends: Privacy, LGBTQ+ rights, and digital rights in the context of Indian law.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

- I. High Brayal, Nigel Duncan and Richard Crimes, Clinical Legal Education: Active Learning in your Law School, (1998) Blackstone Press Limited, London.
 - II. S. K. Agrawal (Ed.), Legal Education in India (1973), Tripathi, Bombay.
 - III. M.O. Price, H.Bitner and Bysiewiez, Effective Legal Research (1978)
 - IV. William J. Grade and Paul K. Hatt, Methods in Social Research, Mc Graw-Hill Book
 - V. Company, London
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4TH SEM

PAPERS CODE	PAPERS NAME	INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	TOTAL
006	Dissertation (equal to 2 papers)		200	200
Total			200	200

SEMESTER 1ST, 2ND AND 3RD ALL SUBJECTS(ANY OF TOPIC).



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