

ABOUT UAP

1. Introduction

University of Asia Pacific (UAP) was established in 1996 with a vision to enhance the opportunity for higher education in Bangladesh. The University, under the private University Act 1992, started its operation in 1996 by offering four-year Bachelor Degree Program in Computer Science & Technology and Business Administration only. Now the UAP offers in undergraduate program in four disciplines. Its curricula have been approved by the University Grants Commission (UGC) and the Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh.

UAP is sponsored by the Foundation for Human and social Development, a non-profitable, non-commercial organization based in Dhaka, Bangladesh. The foundation was established in 1995 by a group of eminent educationist, industrialists who share the same visions and social commitments to promote improved and innovative education opportunities to the society. The UAP is the product of such a noble goal.

1.1 Aim

The principal aim of this privately funded University is to provide quality education at undergraduate and postgraduate levels relevant to the needs of a dynamic society. The courses and curricula are so designed as to prepare a student with sound academic background either to enter into the competitive professional job market or to continue further higher academic studies at home or abroad. The overall academic goal of the university is to equip its student with the means to become skilled and productive resource of the community.

1.2 University Administration

Chancellor	: The Honorable President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.
Vice Chancellor	: Prof. Dr. Jamilur Reza Choudhury B.Sc. (Engg.), Civil(BUET) (First Class First with Honours),M.Sc. (Engg.) (Advanced Structural Engineering), Ph. D. (University of Southampton).

Pro Vice Chancellor	: Prof. Dr. M. R. Kabir Ph. D. B.Sc. Engg. (Civil), M.Sc. Engg Ph.D. Catholic University of Leuven, Belgium.
Acting Treasurer	Dr. Md. Sekendar Ali Ph.D. IIT, Kharagpur, India, M.Sc. Engg. (Elect) and B.Sc. Engg. (Elect). EPUET (now BUET) Email: sekendar@uap-bd.edu
Registrar	: Dr. Md. Abdul Mazid Phd.(Marine Biochemistry) Tokyo University of Agriculture,Japan, Post Doctorate,(Marine Biochemistry) Kagoshima University,Japan, MS,(Marine Biochemistry) Kagoshima University,Japan, MSc, (Fisheries Technology) BAU , BSc Honours),(Fisheries Technology)BAU Email: registrar@uap-bd.edu
Dean, School of Law	: Prof. Dr. Mir Shamsur Rahman BSS (Hons.), MSS, MHR, MA (English), LL.M, LL.B. DHR, HDHR, RDHR, M. PHIL, Ph.D. (Karnatak)
Acting Controller of Examinations	: Ms. Kabita Rani Paul M. Com. Email: kabita@uap-bd.edu

1.3 Schools and Departments

At present the UAP has five schools comprising the following Departments:

School of Business:
Department of Business Administration

School of Engineering:

Department of Computer Science and Engineering
Department of Civil Engineering
Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering

School of Environmental Science and Engineering
Department of Architecture

School of Humanities and Social Sciences
Department of Basic Science
Department of English

School of Law:
Department of Law and Human Rights

School of Medicine:
Department of Pharmacy

These departments are offering undergraduate programs in eight disciplines and postgraduate programs in Six disciplines at the moment.

1.4 Academic Programs

Undergraduate Studies

Currently the UAP is offering undergraduate programs in the following eight disciplines:

Architecture
Business Administration
Civil Engineering
Computer Science and Engineering
Electrical and Electronics
English
Law and Human Rights
Pharmacy

Other than Bachelor of Architecture, All the programs are of four years duration. Bachelor of Architecture is a five years program. Academic programs are conducted on semester basis. There are two semester of 18 weeks each- Fall and Spring each year. At present the University has over 5500 students with a sufficient number of faculty members, engaged in different department of full-time basis. Besides, a good number of renowned educators of different disciplines are involved in teaching on

part-time basis. The faculty is a blend of senior teachers with wide experience both at home and abroad and young teachers with fresh and innovative ideas.

Postgraduate Studies

Presently the department of Law and Human Rights is offering Master of Laws (Regular) with the collaboration of Griggith College Dublin, Ireland. It is full time program of 26 Credit Hours spread over two semesters.

The Department of Business Administration is presently offering an executive MBA program in conjunction with US / Australian Universities. It is full time program of 60 Credit Hours spread over two years.

The Department of Pharmacy is now offering Masters Program in Pharmaceutical Technology (MS in Pharm. Tech.). It is a full program of 24 credits having one year duration.

The Department of Computer Science and Engineering offers Masters in Computer Science, Masters in Computer Application, Masters in Computer Science and Engineering.

The Department of Civil Engineering offers Masters in Civil Engineering

The Department of, Architecture, Electrical and Electronics Engineering, Mathematics is also considering opening the masters program in the near future.

1.5 Academic Council

Academic Council is the highest academic body of the University. It is chaired by the Vice-Chancellor of the UAP and comprises of the Department Heads, Deans and eminent academicians of the country.

1.6 The Campus

Block	Address
Block A (Department of Pharmacy)	House#73/C at Road 5/A
Block B (Department of Business Administration)	House#84 at Road 7/A
Block C (Department of Civil Engineering)	Hosue# 8/A Road# 7
Block C (Department of English)	Hosue# 8/A Road# 7
Block D (Department of Computer Science and Engineering)	House 52/1 at Road# 4/A
Block E (Department of Architecture)	House#51 at Road# 4/A
Block G (Department of law and Human Rights)	House# 74 at Road# 5/A
Block I (Department of Electronic and Electrical Engineering)	Hosue# 54/1 Road# 4/A
Block I(Department of Law & Human Rights)	House# 84 at Road# 4 /A
Block I (Department of Basic Science)	House# 84 at Road# 4/A

In addition to academic departments offering the degree mentioned, UAP campuses consists of the following department and other facilities

Block	Address
Block A (Admission office and Auditorium)	House#73/C Road# 5/A
Block A (Medical Centre & Cafeteria)	House#73/C Road# 5/A
Block F (Office of the Controller of Examinations)	House#49/C Road# 4/A
Block F (Central Administration)	House#49/C Road# 4/A
Block F (Account Section)	House#49/C Road# 4/A
Block H (Central Library)	House# 69/B Road# 6/A

The University has acquired a land at 74/A Green Road, Dhaka (Opposite to Green Super Market) to build a permanent campus of its own in the city. The purchase of land for the University's permanent campus has opened up a new horizon of development of the University. The process of construction work of the new campus has learn started and the University will shift to its new location as soon as it is completed.

1.7 Resources

Library

The University has a fairly well stocked central library located at house-69, Road-6/A, Dhanmondi Dhaka. Adequate facilities exist with large number of text books (currently more than 12000), Journals and periodicals for study in the reading room of the library in a quiet and congenial environment. A number of local daily newspapers and international news magazine are also subscribed for the benefit of students. The library is being enriched day by day. Student can borrow book from the library. There are also CD library for the students. In addition to the central library some departments have their own seminar libraries. In the seminar, books and technical journals relevant to the respective discipline are available.

Laboratory

The UAP provides laboratory facilities for the students of respective department. The laboratories are self sufficient and rich with instruments and other facilities to carry out sessional / practical classes for different courses. Unlike many other private universities, the UAP does not depend on any other institutions for its laboratory classes. Other than sessional / Practical, the faculties of the UAP do their research work in these laboratories also.

Website and internet Facility

University of Asia Pacific (the UAP) provides twenty- four high speed internet facility to its student. All the computers of lab and other places of each department of UAP are connected under a LAN and high- speed internet line. There is a website of the UAP that contains important information about faculty members, ongoing research, admission, faculty search, exam of UAP etc. Which is updated each week and URL is www.uap-bd.edu. Each student of the UAP is given an individual e-mail account at the uap-bd.edu domain that recognizes the UAP student. Student can submit their assignment through internet. The internet facilities are provided to eight department of the UAP and two hundred users can browse simultaneously.

Other Facilities

The University runs a well- equipped Medical Centre for medical consultant, free of cost for students. The University has its own canteen, which provides hygienic foods

at reasonable cost for the students, faculty members and staffs. In the near future, the University plans to provide transport facilities for students and also to provide residential facility, especially for female students.

1.8 Foreign Academic and Technical Collaborations

With increasing internationalization of education, particularly at the university level, there is a strong compulsion of promote interaction, especially with institution of higher education in the industrial countries. Such interaction provides access to ever-changing scenery of modern education delivery system and the most up-to-date innovative development in teaching- learning methodology Recognizing this imperative, the UAP has already initiated a number of collaborative programs with universities in USA, Australia and Canada.

An agreement between the University of Baltimore, USA and the University of Asia Pacific has already been signed to collaborate in joint undergraduate studies program in Business Administration. The objective of this program is to offer collaboration baccalaureate degree to student of UAP through a course of studies pursued at the UAP and in the USA at the University of Baltimore.

An exchange program and academic cooperation agreement had been signed with Virginia Polytechnic Institute (VPI) and State University (SU), USA, which provides for exchange of student and visits of faculty members between the UAP and VPI, SU transfer of credit for courses taken by the UAP students; undertaking joint research program and joint supervision. Under the agreement the UAP students may pursue their studies as exchange students or seek transfer to VPI and SU after studying two years at the UAP. Similar agreement for academic collaboration had been undertaken with South Dakota School of Mines and Technology (SDAMT) in the USA and University of western Sydney and University of Canberra in Australia. Recently an exchange program and academic cooperation agreement had been signed with **Griffin College Dublin, Ireland.**

Rules & Regulations Of UAP

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION:

Assessments:

The total performance of a student in a given course is based on a scheme of continuous assessments, which may be different for theoretical course and sessional course.

For theoretical course the total mark is distributed as follows:

a) Assessment	30%
b) Mid semester Examination	20%
c) Semester Final Examination	50%
Total	100%

(a) Assessment:

Marks for assessment will be given by the course teacher through class tests, quizzes, assignments, presentation, class performance, class attendance etc. There should be at least (n+1) where 'n' is the number of class tests for a course. The course teacher must submit a copy of marks of Assessment (mentioning the fractions in class tests, quizzes etc.) of his course to the Head of the respective departments.

(b) Mid semester examination:

Mid semester examination will be held according to the academic calendar published by the university at the beginning of a semester. The classes will remain suspended during the mid semester examination which is to be completed within 1 week.

(c) Semester Final examination:

Semester Final examination will be started after one week's recess as preparatory leave at the end of regular classes for a semester. The time duration of each examination will be fixed according to the credit hours of the course (For 3 credit course: 3 hours). A student is required to attend at least 70% of the classes held for

every course in order to sit for the semester final examination as well as repeat examinations.

For Sessional course the assessment will be made by observing the student at work in the class, viva voce during moot courts, court attendance, quizzes etc.

GRADING SYSTEM:

Each course has a letter grade equivalent to a certain number of grade points. Letter grades and their corresponding grade points are as follows:

Numerical Grade	Letter Grade	Grade Point
80% and above	A+	4.00
75% to less than 80%	A	3.75
70% to less than 75%	A-	3.50
65% to less than 70%	B+	3.25
60% to less than 65%	B	3.00
55% to less than 60%	B-	2.75
50% to less than 55%	C+	2.50
45% to less than 50%	C	2.25
40% to less than 45%	D	2.00
Less than 40%	F	0.00
Exemption	E	--
Incomplete	I	--
Satisfactory	S	--

Grade ‘E’: Grade ‘E’ means exemption. A student admitted to the UAP with credits earned by him or her in other University/Academic Institution and are therefore exempted at the UAP.

Grade ‘I’: Grade ‘I’ means incomplete work. Grade ‘I’ may be given to a candidate when S/he fails to appear at the semester final examinations only for reasons beyond his/her control. Grade ‘I’ shall be converted to the actual grade obtained by the students when available by the following semester. Otherwise grade ‘I’ shall be converted to an ‘F’ grade and the student has to register for the particular course with payment of usual fees.

Grade ‘S’: Grade ‘S’ means satisfactory. Grade ‘S’ is given when a course, according to the syllabus, is extended to two consecutive semesters and grade ‘S’ is given in the first semester to mean satisfactory

progression.

CALCULATION OF GRADE POINT AVERAGE (GPA):

A student’s performance is evaluated by the number of credits that S/he has completed satisfactorily and the weighted average of the grade points that S/he has achieved. The Grade Point Average (GPA) is computed in the following manner:

$$\text{GPA} = \frac{\sum (\text{Grade Points} \times \text{Credits})}{\sum \text{Credits}}$$

The grade points are points against letter grades A, A-, B+, B, B-, C+, C, C- and D. Credits are for those courses attempted at this university only.

If a student fails to achieve at least 40% mark in a course S/he will get ‘F’ grade in that course. Absence in the final examination held at the end of each academic semester will also result in ‘F’ grade.

ACADEMIC TRANSCRIPT:

Academic Transcript contains the courses studied, credit(s), grade(s), GPA’s and CGPA’s earned or obtained by the student at this University. The credits earned at an institution other than the UAP shall be shown separately.

REGISTRATION:

A regular student is normally required to take at least 15 credits or a maximum of 18 credits in a semester.

REPEAT EXAMINATIONS:

A student would be allowed to appear at the Repeat Examinations in case S/he fails in three theory courses or less but not exceeding 10 credit hours. The results of Repeat Examinations would be published within three weeks from the date of publication of the results of the Semester Final Examination concerned. The respective departments would arrange such Repeat Examinations.

Candidates willing to appear at such Repeat Examinations must apply to the respective heads of departments through the advisors stating their willingness to

appear at the said examination with the receipt of payment @ Tk 3000/- per course within five working days after the semester final results are published.

Repeat Examinations on theory courses would be held on 50 percent of marks for each course and the marks for Class Assessment and Mid Semester Examination would be carried. There shall be no repeat examinations for sessional courses. The maximum grade to be obtained by a student in a repeat examination would be 'B'- (equivalent to 60%). The following grading system would be followed in the repeat examinations:

60% and above B
55% to less than 60% B-
50% to less than 55% C +
45% to less than 50% C
40% to less than 45% D
Less than 40% F

RE-EXAMINATION OF ANSWER SCRIPTS.

Re-examination of final examination answer scripts may be permissible. A candidate can apply for re-examination of any answer script of final examination to the Controller of Examinations through their advisor and the head of the department on payment of Tk.1000/- only per script within 7 (seven) working days from the publication of final results. No such application shall be entertained after the time. No such re-examination is allowed for moot court / court attendance/ legal research. While re-examining such answer scripts the examiner shall re- examine the scripts thoroughly and shall award a grade, which shall be treated as final.

IMPROVEMENT OF GRADES:

The provision for improvement of grades applies to those only who obtained a grade C or lower in any course. Such candidates may be allowed to improve their grades by surrendering the earlier grade obtained by him or her. This provision for improvement of grades in any semester final examination can be divided into two categories:

Category A:

1. For grade improvement purpose, the student will be allowed to repeat a maximum of four courses for four-year programs and a maximum of five

courses for five year programs.

2. For availing such provision of grade improvement a candidate will apply to the Controller of the Examinations through the Head of the respective department with a fee of Tk.3,000 /- (taka three thousand only) per credit hour. A student may apply for such provision any time during his or her study in the University of Asia Pacific but not beyond two weeks after the publication of his/her final semester results.

Category B:

1. A cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) of minimum 2.50 is required for graduation. A candidate whose CGPA is below 2.50 shall have to increase his or her CGPA to the minimum requirement within two consecutive semesters failing which S/he shall be placed under academic provision.
2. Candidates requiring to increase their CGPA under this category shall apply to the Controller of Examinations through the Head of the Department concerned with the payment of Tk.3,000/- (taka three thousand only) per credit hour.

Number of Semesters in and Academic Year

There will be two semesters: - Fall and Spring Semester in an academic year. In addition to these two regular semesters, there may be a short semester in the intervening period between the end of Spring Semester and commencement of Fall Semester. During this short semester, students according to their needs may take additional courses either to make up deficiencies in credit and grade point average (GPA) requirements, or to fulfill the credit requirements for a LL.B. (Hons.) degree and thus spending less time than the normal duration.

Duration of Semesters

Duration of each of Spring and Fall Semesters will ordinarily be 18 weeks which may be used as follows:

Regular Semesters

Classes	15 weeks
Recess before examination	01 week
Semester final examination	02 weeks

Total	18 weeks
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Short Semesters

Intensive classes	07 weeks
Semester final examination	01 week
Total	08 weeks

Course Pattern and Credit Structure

The entire undergraduate program is covered through a set of theoretical and moot court, court attendance, legal research, fieldwork, project / thesis work.

Assignment of Credits

- I) Theoretical Courses
One lecture per week per semester will be equivalent to one credit. Thus, a three credit hour course will have three lectures per week throughout the semester.
- II) Moot Court/ Court Attendance/ Legal Research/Project/Thesis Work:
Credits for Moot Court/ Court Attendance/Legal Research work usually will be an indispensable part of per semester. Credits are also assigned to project and thesis work taken by students.

Attendance

All students are expected to attend classes regularly. University of Asia Pacific believes that regular attendance is essential for learning. A student is required to attend at least 70% of all the classes held in every course in order to sit for the final examination.

Absence During Semester

A student shall not be absent from quizzes, tests, mid semester examinations etc., during the semester. Such absence will naturally lead to reduction in points/marks, which shall count towards the final grade. Absence in the final examination held at the end of each academic semester will result in F grade.

Conduct and Discipline

A student should conform to the highest standard of discipline and shall conduct herself/himself within and outside the premises of the university in a manner befitting the student of a university of national importance. He or she shall show due courtesy and consideration to the teachers and other employees of the university and render

sincere co-operation to his or her fellow students. The students must also pay due attention and courtesy to the visitors.

Admission Requirements (Undergraduate Admission Criteria)

The minimum qualifications for admission to undergraduate programs are as follows:

1. Students of the Boards of Education, Bangladesh:

At least a CGPA - 3.00 in the Secondary School Certificate (SSC) and Higher Secondary Certificate (HSC) examinations.

2. Students from other than the Boards of Education, Bangladesh:

University of London G.C.E.O-Level in at least five subjects and A-Level in at least two relevant subjects, or an USA high school diploma or equivalent.

3. International Students:

For the purpose of admission, international applicants are defined as all persons who are not citizens of Bangladesh. International applicants who seek admission at the UAP must meet the same academic standards for admission as those required of local students. Since there are wider variations in educational systems throughout the world, international applicants are selected on the basis of their academic work, proficiency in English and General Knowledge, probability of success in the curriculum, and certification of adequate financial resources.

Transfer of Credits

Credits earned at previously attended colleges and universities will be evaluated for acceptance toward the UAP degree by qualified university academic faculty members. Transcripts from previously attended institutions must be submitted.

Courses Offered and Marks Distribution

The undergraduate study of the Department of Law and Human Rights (LL.B)Hons. Program) has to follow the course schedule given below. The letter prefix in any course number indicates the discipline/subject offering the course viz., HSS for Humanities & Social Science, HRT for Human Rights etc. The first digit in the number indicates the year for which the course is intended.

Department of Law and Human Rights

Introduction

The study of law will take you to the centre of many of today's great social and political issues. Law is not something abstract or remote; it is the way that society, through institutions like Parliament, the courts, and administrative tribunals of many kinds, lays down its rules. Lawyers must be able to understand how the law is made and applied, and how it relates to the daily life of the community and to the needs of individuals.

Program Objectives

Law is about the logical application of rules and the precise use and interpretation of language. This is why studying the law will help to teach you to think clearly, to analyze, and to use words carefully and precisely. So a law degree is widely accepted as a good training for later life whether or not your chosen career is the law.

Teaching Methods

Students work through a combination of lectures, seminar groups and written assignments. Students receive instruction in the research and writing skills required of a lawyer, and are

given the opportunity to apply these skills as the course progresses.

Private study is much more important at university than traditional studies. Learning to use your time to best effect is an important part of your university education.

Dissertations or Internship

This is expected that the successful students should embark on doing research on a specific field of law. This is a compulsory part of the LL.B. (Hon's) program which the students can undertake after achieving required credits in the taught courses. Students may exercise their option to choose the mode of research. The students may opt for submitting a dissertation. Alternatively, they may opt to do an internship.

Dissertation

This is a self-research work to be undertaken by the students individually. The topic of the dissertation has to be chosen by the students from the field of study and/or be approved by the supervisor. Unless prescribed otherwise, the teacher of a course shall supervise all dissertations covering the subject of her/his course. In case of dissertation covering the subjects of two or more taught courses, the Department might assign the supervisor. The time limit for preparation and submission of the dissertation is to be fixed by the Department at the commencement of the semester. In the writing of the dissertation the rules herein below stated shall be strictly complied with:

The length of the dissertation shall not be more than 45 (forty-five) pages including footnotes or endnotes. But these shall not include the title, content/index or similar other front pages and any other documents/charts annexed to the main text of dissertation.

A list of statutes, conventions, and any other publications used in writing the dissertation shall be appended to the dissertation

The dissertation shall be computerized and be printed in A4 size page. The Text shall be Times New Roman and font size and style shall be twelve and regular respectively. The left margin shall be of two inches, whereas upper; bottom and right margins shall be of one inch each. Line spacing will be double.

The dissertation should be in spiral binding or similar other form allowing the reader to navigate into it comfortably.

Students facing difficulties in submitting the dissertation in the time prescribed shall notify the Department much ahead. In special cases the time limit may be extended for the student(s) facing difficulties considering extenuating circumstances.

Students may be interviewed and be asked to give explanation, if necessary, as to any matter pertaining to the dissertation or any part thereof.

There shall be a title page attached to the dissertation which shall contain, amongst other,

- (A) The title of the dissertation,
- (B) Name of the course (s) the topic comes within,
- (C) Name and ID No. of the student,
- (D) Name of the supervisor;

The following statements shall be copied at the bottom of the title page adding signature of the student preparing the dissertation:

“I hereby declare that this dissertation is my own work and is free from Plagiarism. I further declare that all the rules prescribed for writing the dissertation have strictly been complied with. I will be subjected to penal action to be taken by the University in case these declarations are proved to be false.

Signature -----.”

The dissertation shall be submitted within the time so prescribed in the manner hereinabove mentioned to the office of the Law Department during office hour. Late submission is highly discouraged. For delay in submitting the essay two marks shall be deducted for each day.

Internship

The ‘internship’ as envisaged under this program is a rather technical work. This is less research orientate. The students shall be working on a particular issue to be specified by the Department. Students may also work on a self-selected issue the same being approved by the supervisor. The students may choose the place of internship from the institutions specified by the Department. Alternatively, the institution(s) may be selected by the students. Each internee student will be attached to a faculty fixed by the Department. During the period of internship the internee student shall report back on every week to the assigned faculty and keep informed him of the progress so far achieved of the work undertaken.

At the conclusion of the internship the students shall have to submit an comprehensive report on the work undertaken. The report shall, *inter alia*, include the technical findings as to the issue under consideration while this put in practice and the recommendations /suggestions to be taken for better performance. This may be left for the supervisor and the internee student to fixed every detail of the internship and reporting thereon. The internee shall be interviewed on the report, and the work undertaken. So far the writing the report is concerned, following rules shall-be adhered to:

The length of the report shall not be more than 30 (thirty) pages including footnotes or endnotes. But these shall not include the title, content/index or similar other front pages and any other documents/charts annexed to the main text of report.

A list of statutes, conventions, and any other publications used in writing the report shall be appended to the report.

The report shall be computerized and be printed in A4 size page. The Text shall be Times New Roman and font size and style shall be twelve and regular respectively. The left margin shall be of two inches, whereas upper; bottom and right margins shall be of one inch each. Line spacing will be double.

The report should be in spiral binding or similar other form allowing the reader to navigate into it comfortably.

Students facing difficulties in submitting the report in the time prescribed shall notify the School much ahead. In special cases the time limit may be extended for the student(s) facing difficulties considering extenuating circumstances.

There shall be a title page attached to the report which shall contain, amongst other,

- (A) The title of the report,
- (B) Name of the course (s) the subject of the issue comes within,
- (C) Name and ID No. of the student,
- (D) Name of the supervisor,
- (E) Name and address of the institution worked with.

The following statements shall be copied at the bottom of the title page adding signature of the student preparing the report:

“I hereby declare that this report is my own work and is free from plagiarism. I further declare that all the rules prescribed for writing the report have strictly been complied with. I will be subjected to penal action to be taken by the University in case these declarations are proved to be false.

Signature -----.”

The report shall be submitted within the time so prescribed in the manner hereinabove mentioned to the Department of Law and Human Rights during office hour. Late submission is highly discouraged. For delay in submitting the report two marks shall be deducted for each day.

Moot Court Trial Examination:

In the eight semesters four courses are offered. Advocacy Workshop (Civil) and Internship in Civil Justice and Advocacy Workshop (Criminal) and Internship in Criminal Justice are two of them. These two courses are taught practically from the very inception of the semester. Law is very practical subject and theoretical knowledge is fruitless if it is not taught in practical way. From that respective, we emphasis on Moot Court session. Actually Moot Court Session is the reflection of the theoretical knowledge. A Civil and Criminal Moot Court Examination are held in the department under the direct supervision of an acting Judge and Magistrate. This Moot Court Examination is one of the best ways to test the depth of practical knowledge of a student.

At the inception of the last semester a student has to complete his three months internship programme under the direct supervision of a senior lawyer as a part of fulfillment of degree. In this period he has to attend the proceeding to the court. Moreover, he has to learn the process how to prepare a plaint and complaint and many other things relating to the proceeding. After the completion of the internship programme a comprehensive report shall to be submitted to the Department.

**Course
Outline
Of
LL.M. (Regular)**

Introduction

The practitioners of law exercise a profound and crucial influence in regulating progress and maintaining order in the society. In a complex society, no matter how much one may desire to avoid the disputative aspect of life, occasions do arise where legal services become indispensable for survival. Today we are fast moving towards a situation in which in the interest of equality and justice, legal services are being made available at state expense to all those who are themselves unable to procure them. The legal profession is playing an increasingly important role in a democratic republic not only in the dispensation of social justice but also in promotion of rule of law and in the formation of just legal order envisaged by the Constitution of Bangladesh.

Why LL.M. (Regular) Course?

The present one-year law course has been designed to promote and develop interdisciplinary course i.e. to appreciate law in social and developmental context. The aim is to attract students at the threshold of their career options, who will take to Law study not because they have nothing else to do but because the legal education is their first choice. This will help in producing lawyers with a sense of social responsibility who can face new challenges posed to the legal profession from time to time. To achieve this we promote and develop clinical programmes i.e. Practical Training. The board object of the LL.M. Course are :

- i. To acquaint the students with the practice of law generally and the skills of advocacy in particular;
- ii. To expose students to the actual social milieu in which disputes arise and to enable them to develop a sense of social responsibility in professional work;
- iii. To be able to seek and critically consume knowledge from outside the traditional legal areas for better delivery of legal services;
- iv. To understand the limits and limitations of the formal legal system and to appreciate the relevance and use of alternate modes of lawyering;
- v. To imbibe social and humanistic values in relation to law and legal processes while following the norms of professional ethics.

Award of Degree:

Candidates completing taught courses and dissertation/internship securing 26 (Twenty-six) credits should be awarded LL.M (Regular) degree from The University of Asia Pacific.

Entry Requirements

In order to be admitted in the LL.M (Regular) program students are required to fulfill the criteria set out below:

Students should have at least a LL.B degree from a reputed university with CGPA 2.50 at undergraduate level or graduate level or six points calculated on the basis of following calculation:

<u>Degree</u>	<u>Div/Class</u>	<u>Points</u>
SSC	1 st	3
	2 nd	2
	3 rd	1
HSC	1 st	3
	2 nd	2
	3 rd	1
<u>Degree</u>	<u>Div/Class</u>	<u>Points</u>
Bachelors	1 st	5
	2 nd	3
	3 rd	1
Masters	1 st /2 nd	1
	3 rd	0

Work experience after graduation in an executive position or as a legal practitioner is preferred, but not essential.

Applications are evaluated on the basis of:

- ◆ Prior academic achievements
- ◆ Admission test scores

Admission test is waived for candidates who have 550 in TOEFL and 500 in GMAT or have a LL.B degree from/under any reputed foreign university.

Length of program:

Students will normally complete the requirements for the LL.M (Regular) degree within two years of their admission. Students may complete the degree earlier by obtaining required credits.

Course load:

The minimum and the maximum course load during a semester shall be 9 (nine) and 17 (seventeen) credits respectively. Students proposing to take the course load otherwise than stipulated may be allowed in special cases to be determined by the Department.

Courses offered:

Under the LL.M (Regular) program a host of taught courses are offered. The courses are divided into following categories:

- (A) Comparative Legal Theory.
- (B) Development of Law and Legal Institutions in the Indian Sub-Continent- from 1757 and onward.
- (C) Principles of Civil Litigation.
- (D) Laws of the International Organisations.
- (E) Principles of Equity as Applied in Bangladesh Through Codification.
- (F) Human Rights.
- (G) International and Comparative Human Rights and Humanitarian Law.
- (H) Intellectual Property Law.
- (I) Comparative Law.
- (J) Environmental Law.
- (K) Forensic Science and Criministics.
- (L) Mental Health Law: Policy and Practice
- (M) Advanced Legal System Research.

- (N) Judiciary in Bangladesh
- (O) Muslim Law of Succession
- (P) Criminology and Victimology
- (Q) Law of Security and Vigilance
- (R) Law of the Sea
- (S) International Refugee Law
- (T) Public Interest Litigation (PIL)
- (U) Good Governance and Human Rights
- (V) Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)
- (W) Minor Acts
- (X) Criminal Justice and Human Rights

Assessments:

The total performance of a student in a given course is based on a scheme of continuous assessments, which may be different for theoretical course and sessional course. For theoretical courses the total marks is distributed as follows:

a) Assessment	30%
b) Mid semester Examination	20%
c) Semester Final Examination	50%
Total	100%

Marks for assessment will be given by the course teacher through class tests, quizzes, assignments, presentation, class performance, class attendance etc. There should be at least (n+1) where 'n' is the number of class tests for a course. The course teacher must submit a copy of marks of Assessment (mentioning the fractions in class tests, quizzes etc.) of his course to the Head of the respective departments.

Mid semester examination:

Mid semester examination will be held according to the academic calendar published by the university at the beginning of a semester. The classes will remain suspended during the mid semester examination which is to be completed within a week.

Semester Final examination:

Semester Final examination will be started after one week's recess as preparatory leave at the end of regular classes for a semester. The time duration of each examination will be fixed according to the credit hours of the courses (For 3 credit course: 3 hours). A student is required to attend at least 70% of the classes held for every course in order to sit for the semester final examination as well as repeat examinations.

For sessional course the assessment will be made by observing the student at work in the class, viva voce during moot courts, court attendance, quizzes etc.

Grading system:

Each course has a letter grade equivalent to a certain number of grade points. Letter grades and their corresponding grade points are as follows:

Numerical Grade	Letter Grade	Grade Point
80% and above	A+ (A plus)	4.00
75% to less than 80%	A (A regular)	3.75
70% to less than 75%	A- (A minus)	3.50
65% to less than 70%	B+ (B plus)	3.25
60% to less than 65%	B (B regular)	3.00
55% to less than 60%	B- (B minus)	2.75
50% to less than 55%	C+ (C plus)	2.50
45% to less than 50%	C (C regular)	2.25
40% to less than 45%	D	2.00
Less than 40%	F	0.00
Exemption	E	--
Incomplete	I	--
Satisfactory	S	--

Grade 'E': Grade 'E' means Exemption. A student admitted to the university with credits earned by him or her in other universities/Academic Institutions and are therefore exempted at the university.

Grade 'I': Grade 'I' means incomplete work. Grade 'I' may be given to a candidate when S/he fails to appear at the semester final examinations only for reasons beyond his/her control. Grade 'I' shall be converted to the actual grade

obtained by the students when available by the following semesters. Otherwise grade 'I' shall be converted to an 'F' grade and the student has to register for the respective courses with payment of usual fees.

Grade 'S': Grade 'S' means satisfactory. Grade 'S' is given when a course, according to the syllabus, is extended to two consecutive semesters and grade 'S' is given in the first semester to mean satisfactory progression.

Calculation of Grade Point Average (GPA):

A student's performance is evaluated by the number of credits that s/he has completed satisfactorily and the weighted average of the grade points that s/he has achieved. The Grade Point Average (GPA) is computed in the following manner:

$$\text{GPA} = \frac{\sum (\text{Grade Points} \times \text{Credits})}{\sum \text{Credits}}$$

The grade points are points against letter grades A+, A, A- B+, B, B-, C+, C, D and F. Credits are for those courses attempted at this university only.

If a student fails to achieve at least 40% marks in a course s/he will get 'F' grade in that course. Absence in the final examination held at the end of each academic semester will also result in 'F' grade.

Academic Transcript.

Academic Transcript contains the courses studied, Credit(s), grade(s), GPA's and CGPA's earned or obtained by the student at this University. The credits earned at an institution other than the university shall be shown separately.

Registration:

A regular student is normally required to take at least 09 credits or a maximum of 15 credits in a semester.

Repeat Examinations:

A student would be allowed to appear at the Repeat Examinations, in case s/he fails in three theoretical courses or less but not exceeding 10 credit hours. The results of Repeat Examinations would be published within three weeks from the date of publication of the results of the Semester Final Examination concerned. The respective departments would arrange such Repeat Examinations.

Candidates willing to appear at such Repeat Examinations must apply to the respective heads of departments through the advisors stating their willingness to appear at the said examination with the receipt of payment @ Tk 3000/- per course within five working days after the semester final results are published.

Repeat Examinations on theory courses would be held on 50 percent of marks for each course and the marks for Class Assessment and Mid Semester Examination would be carried. There shall be no repeat examinations for sessional courses. The maximum grade

to be obtained by a student in a repeat examination would be 'B'.

Re-Examination of Answer Scripts

Re-examination of final examination answer scripts may be permissible. A candidate can apply for re-examination of any answer script of final examination to the Controller of Examinations through their advisor and the head of the department on payment of Tk.200/- (two hundred) only per script within 7 (seven) working days from the publication of final results. No such application shall be entertained after the time. No such re-examination is allowed for moot court / court attendance/ legal research. While re-examining such answer scripts the examiner shall re- examine the scripts thoroughly and shall award a grade, which shall be treated as final.

Improvement of Grades:

The provision for improvement of grades applies to those only who obtained a grade C or lower in any course. Such candidates may be allowed to improve their grades by surrendering the earlier grade obtained by him or her. This provision for improvement of grades in any semester final examination can be divided into two categories:

Category A:

1. For grade improvement purpose, the student will be allowed to repeat a maximum of four courses for four-year programs and a maximum of five courses for five-year programs.
2. For availing such provision of grade improvement a candidate will apply to the Controller of the Examinations through the Head of the respective department with a fee of Tk.3, 000 /- (take three thousand only) per credit hour. A student may apply for such provision any time during his or her study in the university but not beyond two weeks after the publication of his/her final semester results.

Category B:

1. A cumulative grade point average (CGPA) of minimum 2.50 is required for graduation. A candidate whose CGPA is below 2.50 shall have to increase his or her CGPA to the minimum requirement within two consecutive semesters failing which S/he shall be placed under academic provision.

2. Candidates requiring to increase their CGPA under this category shall apply to the Controller of Examinations through the Head of the Department concerned with the payment of Tk.3, 000/- (Taka three thousand only) per credit hour.

Performance evaluation

The performance of a student will be evaluated in terms of semester GPA and cumulative grade point average (CGPA), which is the grade point average for the semesters under consideration. A candidate will be awarded a degree with honors if his/ her CGPA is 3.75 or above. A student will be considered to be making normal progress towards a degree if his or her CGPA for all work attempted is 2.75 or better and is in good standing with the university.

Students who fail to maintain this minimum rate of progress will not be in good standing. Such circumstances may prevail under one or more of the following conditions:

- (1) Semester GPA falls below 2.75,
- (2) Cumulative GPA falls below 2.75,

All such students can make up deficiencies in GPA and credit requirements by completing courses in the following semester(s) and backlog courses, if there be any, with better grades.

A list of taught courses under different broad category along with their credits is given below:

Comparative Legal Theory

Course #	Course Name	Credits
LAW – 501	Comparative Legal Theory.	3

Human Rights

Course #	Course Name	Credits
HRT – 502	Human Rights.	3

Development of Law and Legal Institutions in the Indian Sub-Continent-from 1757 and onward

Course #	Course Name	Credits
LAW –503	Development of Law and Legal Institutions in the Indian Sub-Continent-from 1757 and onward.	3

International and Comparative Human Rights and Humanitarian Law

Course #	Course Name	Credits
HRT – 504	International and Comparative Human Rights and Humanitarian Law.	3

Principles of Civil Litigation

Course #	Course Name	Credits
LAW –505	Principles of Civil Litigation.	3

Laws of the International Organisations

Course #	Course Name	Credits
LAW –507	Laws of the International Organisations.	3

Principles of Equity as Applied in Bangladesh Through Codification

Course #	Course Name	Credits
LAW – 509	Principles of Equity as Applied in Bangladesh Through Codification.	3

Intellectual Property Law

Course #	Course Name	Credits
LAW – 511	Intellectual Property Law.	3

Comparative Law

Course #	Course Name	Credits
LAW –513	Comparative Law.	3

Environmental Law

Course #	Course Name	Credits
LAW – 515	Environmental Law.	3

Forensic Science and Criministics

Course #	Course Name	Credits
LAW – 517	Forensic Science and Criministics.	3

Mental Health Law: Policy and Practice

Course #	Course Name	Credits
LAW – 519	Mental Health Law: Policy and Practice	3

Advanced Legal Research

Course #	Course Name	Credits
LAW – 521	Advanced Legal Research.	5

Judiciary in Bangladesh

Course #	Course Name	Credits
LAW – 523	Judiciary in Bangladesh	3

Muslim Law of Succession

Course #	Course Name	Credits
LAW – 525	Muslim Law of Succession	3

Criminology and Victimology

Course #	Course Name	Credits
LAW – 527	Criminology and Victimology	3

Law of Security and Vigilance

Course #	Course Name	Credits
LAW – 529	Law of Security and Vigilance	3

Law of the Sea

Course #	Course Name	Credits
LAW – 531	Law of the Sea	3

International Refugee Law

Course #	Course Name	Credits
LAW – 533	International Refugee Law	3

Public Interest Litigation (PIL)

Course #	Course Name	Credits
LAW – 535	Public Interest Litigation (PIL)	3

Good Governance And Human Rights

Course #	Course Name	Credits
LAW – 537	Good Governance And Human Rights	3

Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)

Course #	Course Name	Credits
LAW – 539	Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)	3

Minor Acts

Course #	Course Name	Credits
LAW – 541	Minor Acts	3

Criminal Justice And Human Rights

Course #	Course Name	Credits
LAW – 543	Criminal Justice And Human Rights	3

Course Contents**Course # LAW 501****Course Title: Comparative Legal Theory****Credit Hour: 3 Credits**

- I. Legal Theory:
 - a) *Natural Law*, b) *Analytical Legal Positivism* Bentham, Austin, Kelsen, c) *Sociological Jurisprudence* Erlich, Roscoe Pound, Ihering, d) *Historical Jurisprudence* – Savigny, e) *Legal Realism* Gray, Holmes
- II. Islamic Theory of Law-Islamic Law in Bangladesh, India and Pakistan
- III. The Role of Law and the Function of Lawyers in Developing countries
- IV. Law World Peace Environmental Degradation and Disasters
- V. Public Law and Private Law
- VI. Legal Rights
- VII. Legal Personality
- VIII. The Role of Judiciary in uprisings and co up de etal

Books Recommended:

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|
| <i>W. Friedmann</i> | : | <i>Legal Theory</i> |
| <i>Denis Lloyd</i> | : | <i>Introduction to Jurisprudence</i> |
| <i>Dias</i> | : | <i>Jurisprudence</i> |
| <i>Salmona</i> | : | <i>Jurisprudence</i> |
| <i>H. L. A. Hart.</i> | : | <i>The Concept of Law</i> |
| <i>Hans Kelsen</i> | : | <i>General Theory of Law and State</i> |
| <i>Majid Khadduri</i> | : | <i>Islamic Jurisprudence Safie's</i> |
| <i>Risala, translated</i> | : | |
| <i>D.F. Mulla</i> | : | <i>Principles of Mohamedan Law</i> |
| <i>M. Hanudullah</i> | : | <i>Muslim Conduct of State</i> |
| | : | <i>Fatwa-i-Alamgiri</i> |
| <i>Abdur Rahim</i> | : | <i>Muhammadan Jurisprudence</i> |
| <i>Syed Mynuddin Hussain</i> | : | <i>"Islamic Law in India Bangladesh and Pakistan", in Law International Affairs, Summer 1985.</i> |

Course # HRT 502

Course Title: Human Rights

Credit Hour: 3 Credits

1. *The concept of human rights. Development of International human right law. Human rights and fundamental human rights.*
2. *International human rights instruments the United Nations Charter, the 1984 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the 1960 Desalinization Declaration the 1963 Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the 1965 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination the 1966 Convention on Civil and political Rights, the 1966 Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights the 1970 Declaration on Friendly Relations and Co-operation Among States, 1984, Convention against Torture & Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.*
3. *Regional human rights instruments: The European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, The European Social Charter the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man. The American Convention on Human Rights. The African Charter on Human and people's Rights. The 1975 Helsinki Final Act.*
4. *Role of non-government organizations (NGOs) in the promotion of human rights with special reference to Bangladesh.*
5. *Human Rights and Islam.*
6. *Concept of preventive detention & human rights.*

Books Recommended:

- | | | |
|------------------|---|---|
| Brownlie, I ed., | : | Basic Documents on Human Rights. |
| Ganji, M. | : | International Protection of Human Rights. |
| Jayce, J. A. | : | Human Rights International |

Documents, Vol. 1-3.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| Jayce, J. A. | : | The New Politics of Human Rights. |
| Lauterpacht, H. | : | International Law and Human Rights. |
| Mosiwitz, M. | : | International Concern with Human Rights. |
| McDougal M. H. | : | Human Rights and World Public Order. |
| Lasswell and L. Cen | : | Human Rights: Thirty Years After Universal Declaration. |
| Sexena J. | : | Self-Determination: From Biafra to Bangladesh. |
| Sais, Abdul Aziz, ed. | : | Human Rights and World Orders. |
| Siegharts Paul S. | : | The International Law of Human Rights. |
| M. Zamir | : | Human Rights Issues & International Law. |

Course # LAW 503

Course Title: Development of Law and Legal Institutions in the Indian Sub Continent-from 1757 and onward

Credit Hour: 3 Credits

1. Introductory:

Judicial system of Indian in the ancient Hindu period and the Muslim period – Introduction of English law in India from 1600.

The East Indian Company and the early administration of India in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras – The Mayor's, Courts, and the Courts of Requests in the Presidency Towns.

Judicial Reforms of Warren Hastings and the Adalat system in Bengal – The Regulating Act: The Judicature Act 1781- Supreme Courts of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

Evolution of High Court – Judicial Reforms from Acts and High Courts 1915-1947-High Courts and Supreme Courts established in India and Pakistan from

1947-1971; Structure of High Courts and Supreme Courts in Bangladesh. History of the Privy Council – Appeals from India to the Privy Council; The Federal Court of India-abolition of its jurisdiction.

The Charter Act of 1833 and codification by the law commission- Influence of English law in India – Introduction of equity jurisdiction – its influence on legislation in India – special features of English law in India.

Prerogative Writs in India – origin of the writ system in England – prerogative writ in India 1726-1949 – writ under the Constitution of India – Pakistan; writ jurisdiction in Bangladesh.

Constitutional History of India – 1600-1858. 1858-1947-1971 and thereafter.

Books Recommended:

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|---|
| V. D. Kulshreshtha | : | Landmarks in Indian Legal History and Constitutional History. |
| M. P. Jain | : | Outlines of Indian Legal History. |
| C. Sinha | : | Indian Civil Judiciary in Making. |
| M. S. Rama Rau | : | Studies in Indian Legal History and Constitutional History. |

Course # HRT 504

Course Title: International and Comparative Rights and Humanitarian Laws

Credit Hour: 3 Credits

1. *Jurisprudential Foundations of Human Rights. Sources and Schools of Human Rights.*
2. *First Generation, Second Generation, and Third Generation Rights. A Comparative Study and Analysis.*

3. *Implementation of Human Rights Norms under the Different International and Regional Systems: Comparative Study Limitations of and Derogations from Human Rights under the different systems.*
4. *Human Rights in Armed Conflicts: International Humanitarian Law. Nature, Source, and Development.*
5. *Human Rights and Humanitarian Law – Comparative Study.*
6. *Geneva Conventions of 1949, Protocols Additions to Geneva Conventions. Weapon Conventions.*
7. *International Humanitarian Institutions.*
8. *Protection of Certain Rights on the humanitarian Grounds: Rights of Asylum, Refugees, Minorities. Indigenous peoples, women and children.*
9. *Prevention of Discrimination and Human Rights Humanitarian Law.*

Books Recommended:

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|--|
| Rudolf B. Schlesinger | : | <i>Comparative Law Cases – Text – Materials</i> London: Stevens and Sons Limited, 1960. |
| Konrad Zweigert and Hein Kotz | : | <i>An Introduction to Comparative Law</i> Amsterdam: North – Holland Publishing Company, 1977. |
| H. Lau Erpacht | : | <i>International Law and Human Rights</i> London: Stevens & Sons Limited 1950, 1973. |
| Ian Brownlie | : | <i>Principles of Public International Law</i> Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1984. |
| Andrew Z. Drzemc-Zewski | : | <i>European Human Rights Convention in Domestic Law</i> Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1985. |
| Paul Sieghart | : | <i>The International Law of Human Rights</i> Oxford: Clarendon Press, |

Hurst Hannum	:	1985. <i>Guide to International Human Rights Practice</i> . London: Macmillan Press, 1994.
Louis Henkin	:	<i>The International Bill of Rights</i> New York: Columbia University Press, 1981.
U.N.O. Publication	:	<i>United Action in the Field of Human Rights</i> 1988.
Thomas Buergenthal	:	<i>International Human Rights</i> .
Theoder Meron	:	<i>Human Rights in International Strife: Their International Protection</i> Cambridge: Grotius Publications, 1987.
Frits Kalshoven	:	<i>Constraints on the Waging of War</i> I.C.R.C. Geneva, 1987.
Jean Pictet	:	<i>Development and Principles in International Humanitarian Law</i> Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 1996.
A.B.M. Mafizul Islam Patwari	:	<i>Liberty of the People: Britain and Bangladesh</i> Dhaka: Institute of Human Rights and Legal Affairs, 1987.
M. Zamir	:	<i>Human Rights Issues and International Law</i> .
Guy S. Goodwin-Gill	:	<i>The Refugee in International Law</i> .

Course # LAW 505

Course Title: Principles of Civil Litigation

Credit Hour: 3 Credits

I. Introduction:

Nature of Civil procedure – system of trial and procedure in Bangladesh – minimum requirement for procedural rules – definition of litigation – contrast between civil and criminal litigation and procedure – effect of difference between civil and criminal procedure.

II. Nature of Civil Litigation:

Legal aspects – non justifiable disputes or questions – character of litigable disputes – summary disposal of non-litigable disputes – preventive justice; special and economic aspects – social pressures against litigation-social interest in litigation.

Structure and organizations: of civil courts – principles for organization – centralization and decentralization – Special Jurisdiction – appeal courts.

III. Pre-trial procedure:

Commencement of proceedings – Parties – cause of action – claim and counter claim – interpleader; Discovery and interrogatories – Commissions – local inquiry and investigation; Interlocutory matters – farming of issues – adjournments – preparation of a case – not surprise at the time of trial – control by the Court over proceedings; Procedure at trial – presentation of the case.

IV. Post Trial Stage:

Appeals and Execution – procedure for appeal review – remand and revision – organization and jurisdiction – limits of jurisdiction for executing court – restitution – simplification of the procedure.

V. Costs:

Cos. should follow the event – compensatory costs – justification for costs – legal aid for litigants.

VI. Suits in particular Dases: Special procedures:

VII. Suits by or against Government officials – alens – foreign rulers and envoys – minors – persons of un-sound mind – representative suits – paupar suits.

VIII. Remedies in Civil Litigations:

Declaration – recovery of money – recovery of possession – rectification – cancellation of documents – specific performance – injunctions – arrest detention and imprisonment – attachment and sale of proper.

IX. Civil Litigation before tribunals (other than law courts): Nature and jurisdiction of statutory tribunals – procedure before tribunals – Non-Statutory jurisdiction, arbitration supervisor, jurisdiction of courts over tribunals.

X. Role of judges and lawyers in the process adjudication – legal profession – legal education – public participation in the process of administration of civil justice.

Books Recommended:

D. F. Mulla	:	<i>Civil Procedure Code, Vol. I and II.</i>
Rao	:	<i>Civil Procedure Code.</i>
Wade	:	<i>Administrative Law (selected chapters).</i>
Fazal	:	<i>Judicial Control of Administrative Actions (selected chapters).</i>
Mulla & Pollock	:	<i>Specific Relief Act.</i>

Supreme Court Rules Procedure.
 High Court Civil Rules and Orders.
 The Civil Court Manual.
 Law Commission reports to be specified by the teacher.

Course # LAW 507

Course Title: The Law of International Organizations

Credit Hour: 3 Credits

Part - I : Introductory:

1. *General Principles of International Law.*
2. *International Institutions: Nature, Types, Scope and Functions.*
3. *Development of International Institutions: The private international Unions – The Public International Unions – The Permanent Court of Arbitration – The League of Nations – The United Nations.*
4. *Development of the Law of International Institutions.*
5. *Sources of the Law of International Institutions.*
6. *Conflict of Interests: Domestic Structure and International Institutions – International Politics and the Law of International Institutions.*

Part – II : The League of Nations and the United Nations.

1. *The Legal Status of the two institutions, their powers and competence – the competence and Jurisdiction – jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice and International Court of Justice.*
2. *The Covenant and the Charter: Analysis, Interpretation and Comparison.*
3. *Legal Disputes concerning selected problems under the Covenant and the Charter: The Problem of Membership – The Question of Domestic Jurisdiction – The voting Procedure.*
4. *Legality of UN decisions and actions in dealing with some specific political problems: Korea, The Middle East and the Congo.*
5. *The United Nations and the Human Rights the UN Declaration and Conventions and their impact – The European Convention and the Court on Human Rights.*

Part – III : Law relating to other major International Institutions

1. *Various Specialised Agencies and their legal position in relation to U.N.*
2. *Legal aspects of regional economic institutions; the EEC, the COMECON, the OPEC, the RCD, the ASEAN and the ADB.*
3. *Legal aspects of regional political institutions; the NATO, the Warsaw Treaty Organization, the Arab League, the OAU and the OAS.*
4. *The legal position of the Commonwealth of Nations the rights and obligations Membership.*

Part – IV : *Law relating to Transnational Enterprises – Regulation of Multinational Corporations:*

Part – V : *The present Trend and the Future of the Law of the International Institutions – The demand for the New international Economic Order Institution.*

Books Recommended:

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|----------------------------------|---|--|
| D. W. Bowett | : | <i>The Law of International Institutions.</i> |
| Welfred Jeas; The Prope | : | <i>Law of International Organisations.</i> |
| H. Briggs | : | <i>Power Politics and International Organisation.</i> |
| C. W. Jenks | : | <i>The Impact of International Organisations on General International law.</i> |
| G. Weissberg | : | <i>The International Status of the United Nations.</i> |
| L. M. Goodrich and Edward Hambro | : | <i>Charter of the United Nations: Commentary and Documents.</i> |
| M. S. Rajan | : | <i>The United Nations and Domestic Jurisdiction.</i> |
| Michael Virally | : | <i>Legislative power in the United Nations and Specialized Agencies.</i> |
| William I. Tuny | : | <i>International Organisation under the United Nations system.</i> |
| H. Lauterpacht | : | <i>International Law and Human Rights.</i> |
| B. A. Worthy (ed.) | : | <i>An Introduction to the Law of European Economic Community.</i> |
| A. H. Roberston | : | <i>European Institutions: Cooperation Integration, Unification.</i> |
| Jon. Gunnemann (ed.) | : | <i>The Nation a State and Transnational Corporation in Conflict.</i> |

The students are to be acquainted with the constitutions of various international organizations and the disputes and cases relating to them. In addition to the books mentioned above they are expected to study the relevant articles published in the leading Journals on international law and international organizations, specially the American Journal on International Law International Organisation (Published from Madison. Wisconsin) International Organization (Published from Boston) and the British Year Book on International Law.

Course # LAW 509

Course Title: Principles of Equity as applied in Bangladesh through

Codification

Credit Hour: 3 Credits

- (A) Background of equity jurisdiction. Nature and defect of common law jurisdiction – Introduction of equitable principles into common law – Division of Jurisdiction – concurrent and auxiliary – Conflict between equity and common law jurisdiction – difficulties of double jurisdiction – gradual statutory developments – Fusion of equity and law.
- (B) Importation of English Equitable principles in this sub-continent by the English Judges. Extents-its convenience – inconvenience.
- (C) Application of English Equitable principles through codification in Bangladesh.
Principles of covenants in equity – Equitable interests –equitable ownership – estoppel - priority part – performance – merger – forfeiture – lien – servage – election – redemption – foreclosure – consolidation – Marshalling –

contribution – subrogation – recovery of possession – specific performance and damages – declaratory decree – Injunctions – receiver – trusts – resulting trust – constructive trusts – doctrine of advancement – doctrine of cypres.

Books Recommended:

- Snell's : Snell's Principles of Equity, 28th Ed.1992
- Honbery & Mads : Modern Equity 10th Ed. 1976.

- Henry L. McIntock : Hand Book of the Principles of Equity 2nd Ed. 1984.
- Sir Iswari Ghour : Transfer of Property Act.
- G. W. Keeton : The Law of Trusts.
- Showkat Mahmud : The Specific Relief Act.
- Pollock & Mulla : The Contract Act.

Course # LAW 511

Course Title: Intellectual Property Law

Credit Hour: 3 Credits

A brief description: Intellectual property covers those legal rights, which result from intellectual activity in the industrial, scientific, literary and artistic fields, (the main examples are industrial property viz. patents, inventions, trademarks and industrial designs) and copyright and neighboring rights (chiefly in literary, musical and artistic work, in films, records broadcasts, etc). This course deals with all these intellectual property rights and examines the reason they are created, the mechanisms by which they are enforced and the limits to which they are subject. Emphasis is placed upon the commercial significance of all bodies of law of intellectual property, and an attempt is made to assess their impact upon the economic Structure. Although some aspects of this course will emphasize Bangladeshi law, most of the subject matter is applicable through out the world.

A. Patents:

General provisions. Patent office, Patentability. Right to patent Naming of inventor. Patent Application. Ecomination of Application. Grant of patent. Rights and obligations of owner of patent. Duration of patent and Annual fees. Contractual licenceses. Other kinds of patents. Infringement Remedies.

B. Trademarks:

Definition of Trademarks. Functions of Trademarks. Economic importance of Trademarks. Reasons for protecting trademarks. Acauisition of Trademark Rights. Infringement of Trademarks. Forum for Redress.

C. Copyrights:

Origin and development of copyright law Standards of copyrightability. Copyrightable subject matter. Non-copyrightable subject matter. Rights protected by copyright. The general exclusive rights. Procedures for obtaining copyright. Ownership and conveyancing of copyrights. Copyright in fringement. Fair use. Remedies.

Enacted laws, International conventions, and recommended Books for reference:

Enacted laws:

*Patents and Designs Act, 1911.
Patents and Designs Rules, 1933.
Secret Patent Rules, 1933.
Trademarks Act. 1940.
Revised Trademark Rules, 1963.
Copyright Ordinance, 1962.*

International Conventions:

Paris convention for the protection of Industrial Property of March 20, 1883. Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks of April 14, 1891. Berne convention for the protection of literary and Artistic works of 1866. Universal copyright convention, 1952 (Concluded in Geneva).

Books Recommended:

Blanco White, Thomas Anthony	:	<i>Industrial Property and copyright – London, Stevens, 1962.</i>
Blanco White, Thomas Anthony	:	<i>Patents for inventions and registration of Industrial designs 3rd Ed. London, Stevens, 1961.</i>
Blanco White, T. A.	:	<i>Law of trademarks and trade names 9th Ed. Sweet and Maxwell, 1966.</i>
Blanco White, T. A.	:	<i>Trademarks and the law of Unfair competition. London Stevens, 1974.</i>
Russell – Clarke Alan Danbeny	:	<i>Copyright in Industrial Designs. Sweet and Maxwell, 1968.</i>

Bogsch Arpad	:	<i>Universal copyright convention and analysis and commentary. New York Bowker, 1958.</i>
Eddy. Jhon Parcy	:	<i>The Law of Copyright. London, Butter Worth, 1957.</i>
Carter-Ruck, P.E. and James	:	<i>Copyright Modern Law and Practice. London, Faber and Faber. 1965.</i>

Course # LAW 513

Course Title: Comparative Law

Credit Hour: 3 Credits

The course is designed to give students and introduction to study of foreign law and enable them to compare among different legal systems (Anglo-American, Civil, Socialist, Traditional etc). Students will have to deal with primary as well as secondary sources of foreign law and compare them with relevant laws in force in Bangladesh. They will also be trained on how to deal with a lawyer from foreign/different legal system.

The course plan has been formulated on the basis of similar courses offered in some European and American Law Schools.

Topic 1.	<i>Meaning, Nature and Classification of Comparative Law. Origin and development, Nature, Definition, Classification, Comparative Law and Foreign law, Purpose of Comparative Law.</i>
Topic 2.	<i>Major Legal Systems of the world. Problems arising during the study of foreign law, Factors. Explaining resemblances and differences between legal systems. The common core of legal systems and the presumption similitudeins, Classification of legal systems.</i>
Topic 3.	<i>Common Law. – English Revolution and the evolution of common law, Basic principles and traditions of common law, Features of Anglo-American Law.</i>
Topic 4.	<i>Civil Law – French Revolution and the evolution of civil law, Characteristics of civil law.</i>

- Topic 5. *Socialist Law. – Socialist concept of law, source of law concept of socialist legality, Disintegration of socialist states and transformation of legal system in Eastern Europe, Scandinavian Legal system as a model.*
- Topic 6. *Source of law in different legal systems. – Customs Codes/Statutes, Judicial Decisions and Legal Doctrine.*
- Topic 7. *Organization of Courts in different legal systems. Courts in England, USA. France, Germany and Bangladesh.*
- Topic 8. *Traditional legal system. – Legal system based on customs and traditions, legal system based on religion.*
- Topic 9. *Comparative Law and the emergence Transnational Law.*

Books Recommended:

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|
| H. C. Gutteridge, | : | <i>Comparative Law. Cambridge, 1949.</i> |
| Rene Devid & Brierly | : | <i>Major Legal Systems of the World Today, 1974.</i> |
| W. Buckland & McNair | : | <i>Roman Law and Comparative Law. London, 1953.</i> |
| A. N. Allot | : | <i>Essays in African Law, 1960.</i> |
| A. Harding | : | <i>A social history of English Law. Baltimore, 1966.</i> |
| Wanton & Amos | : | <i>Introduction to French Law. N. Y. 1972.</i> |
| Giuseppe | : | <i>Transnational Law.</i> |
| J. Hazard | : | <i>Communists and their Law – A Search for the common core of the legal system of the Marxian Socialist states, 1969.</i> |
| L. J. Constantiensco | : | <i>Treite de droit compare, Paris, 1972.</i> |
| Schlesinger (ed.) | : | <i>Comparative Law, Cases, Tesis, Materials 2nd ed. 1970.</i> |
| Dr. Mizanur Rahman | : | <i>Consumer Protection Law. and The Swedish Approach Prudential</i> |

Journals:

American Journal of Comparative Law
International & Comparative Law Quarterly
Nordic Journal of International Law
Scandinavian Studies in Law
Indian Journal of International Law
Rabels Zeitschrift fur auslandishes and internationals Privatrocht
Revue internationale de droit compare

Course # LAW 515

Course Title: Environmental Law

Credit Hour: 3 Credits

Part : General Issues.

International environmentalism – historical background of the development of modern idea of international environmentalism – current international environmental issues – positions for the development of modern international environmentalism.

Part 2 : International Developments.

Stockholm Declaration of 1972 – its contents – different legal principles – its importance – and effects in the development of international environmental laws – brundtland commission report-world commission on environment and development-issue of sustainable development-Declaration of the Hague-United Nations Conference of Environment and Development (UNCED)-Rio Declaration and other UNCED Texts-Agenda 31-Non legally binding authoritative statement of principles for a global consensus on the Management, Conservation and Sustainable Development of all types of Forests-two other treaties concluded at the conference: the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity the importance of these instruments and their effects in the development of international environmental laws.

Part 3 : International Environmental Legal Issues

International environmental law-definition-nature-scope sources of international environmental laws-traditional international law sources like convention, treaties, customs, decisions of the international court of justice etc, soft law sources like declarations, non legally binding principles etc, the nature of international environmental problems and the questions of the adequacy and efficacy of the traditional international law sources – usefulness of the soft law sources – and the scope for the development of new international environmental law sources.

Part 4 : International Environmental Institutions

Role of United Nations – General Assembly – United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)-its organization functions – activities in the development of international environmental law – United Nations Specialized Agencies involved in the development of international environmental law-FAO-ILO-UNESCO-WHO-WMO etc.

Part 5 : Regional Environmental Developments.

Role of different regional organizations in the protection of regional environment: The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe – the Council of Europe –the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development – European Communities – Organization of American States Organization of African Unity – South Pacific Regional Organizations.

Books Recommended:

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| Alexandre Kiss and
Dinah Shelton | : | <i>International Environmental IX Law, Greham & Trotman Limited, London, England, 1991.</i> |
| Patricia W. Birnie and
Alan E. Boyle | : | <i>International Law & the Environment, Clarendon Press, Oxford, England, First Published 1992, reprinted in 1994.</i> |
| Thomas J. Schoenbaum,
Ronald H. Rosenberg | : | <i>Environmental Policy Law – Problems Cases, and Readings Westbury New York The Foundation Press Inc. 1991.</i> |

Yearbook of International Environmental Law – Volumes : 1, 2, 3, 4, etc.

Harald Hohmann editor : *Basic Documents of International Environmental Law Volumes 1, 2, 3, Graham & Trotan, 1992.*

W. Lang, H. Neuhold
and K. Zemanek (eds) : *Environmental Protection and International Law, 1990.*

David Freestone : *The Road From Rio; International Environmental Law after the Earth Summit, The University of Hull Press, 1993.*

Course # LAW 517

Course Title: Forensic Science and Criminolistics

Credit Hour: 3 Credits

Forensic Science – nature and principles, Pioneer forensic scientists, Forensic Science Laboratories, The study of blood, Semen etc body fluids, Hairs and Fibers, Finger prints – History, patterns, ridge characteristics, ridge tracing and classification counting, primary clarification developing an lifting of prints, and comparison, waling picture, Skid marks, Tool marks, Uses of Rays, Glass fractures, Paint, soil etc, traces, Instrumentation general application, Ballistics – history, classification of firearms, nature of firearms, ammunitions and projectiles, Range of fire, accidental firing, identification of firearms by means of fired bullets and cartridges, Documents – Class and individual. Hand writing characteristics, examination and comparison of handwritings and typescripts, counter felt coins and currency notes. Role of Forensic Science in detection of crime, Medical Jurisprudence inquest, identification of dead person, medico legal importance of death, medico legal aspects of violent death, injuries and sounds, Toxicology – classification of poisons, symptoms and treatment Arsenic, opium, Marijuana, Datura, Potassium Cyanide and Nuxomica Corrosive Poisoning.

Books Recommended:

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|-----------------|---|--|
| R. S. Safestein | : | <i>Criminalisation.</i> |
| Sharma | : | <i>Forensic Science in Criminal Investigation.</i> |
| Modi | : | <i>Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology.</i> |

Pridges	:	<i>Practical Finger Printing.</i>
K. Kumar and Ballistics.	:	<i>Identification of disputed documents Finger prints</i>
Osborn	:	<i>Questioned documents.</i>
Burnard	:	<i>Identification of forearms and Forensic Ballistics.</i>
Ameinov and others	:	<i>Criminologicals.</i>
Harison	:	<i>Suspect Documents.</i>
Chattorjee	:	<i>Finger, palm and sole prints.</i>
O'hara and Osterberg	:	<i>Introduction to Criminalistics.</i>
Bridges	:	<i>Practical Finger printing.</i>
Sharma and trials.	:	<i>Forensic Science in Investigation</i>
B.L. Sekeshna	:	<i>Identification of hand writing, disputed documents, finger print and detection of forgery.</i>

Law.		
K. Middleton, B. Hubbard, W. Kane, and J. Taylor	:	<i>Contemporary Health Series: Making Health Education Comprehensive.</i>
D. Bruess and G. Richardson	:	<i>Health Decisions.</i>
C. Carroll	:	<i>Drugs in Modern Society.</i>
Insel and Roth	:	<i>Core Concepts in Health.</i>
C. foster, N. Jacobs and M. Siegel	:	<i>Illegal Drugs and Alcohol.</i>
The Drugs Act, 1940		
The Drugs Rules, 1945		
The Drugs (Control Ordinance, 1984		
Agras S. W. (1987)	:	<i>Presidential Address: So where do we go from here? Behavior Therapy, 18, 203-217.</i>
American Psychiatric Association (1994)	:	<i>Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders (4th ed.) Washington, DC: Author</i>
Anand, B., Chinna, G., & Singh, B. (1961)	:	<i>Some aspects of electroencephalographic studies in yogis. Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology, 13, 452-456.</i>
Angyal, A. (1965)	:	<i>Neurosis and treatment: A holistic theory. New York: Wiley.</i>
Barlow, D. H. (1988)	:	<i>Anxiety and its disorders. New York: Guilford Press.</i>
Barrett, W. (1958)	:	<i>Irrational man. New York: Doubleday.</i>
Buber, M. (1958)	:	<i>I and thou (R.G. Smith, Trans). New York: Scribners.</i>
Bugental, J. (1976)	:	<i>An Existential-humanistic approach to psychotherapy. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.</i>
Glass, D. C. (1977)	:	<i>Behavior patterns, stress, and coronary disease. Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum.</i>
Goldstein, K. (1934)	:	<i>The organism. A holistic approach to biology derived from psychological data</i>

Course # LAW 519

Course Title: Mental Health Law: Policy and Practice

Credit Hour: 3 Credits

Health: A concept, Health counseling, Integration with community health promotion, Legal Direction to Education, Health-Related Rules and Regulations, Professional Roles, Mental Health Appraisal Activities, Skills to impact the Psychosocial causes of Negative Health Behaviour, Emotional Health, Personal Health, Psychology – definition and methods, Pure and applied branches of psychology, Haredity and environment in relation to criminal behaviour, Emotion - Nature, Characteristics and relation between emotion and crime, Motivation – Frustration Conflicts and crime,

Defence Mechanisms, Intelligence and criminal behaviour, Mental disorders – Psychoneurosis and crime, Psychosis and crime; Kleptomania and Pyromania, Psychopathic personality, Sex perversions and sex offences, Mental retardation and crime Psychotherapy.

Books Recommended:

Dean F. Miller	:	<i>School Health Programs: Their basis of</i>
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in man. New York: American Books.

- Greer, S., &
Silberfarb, P. M. (1982) : *Psychological concomitants of cancer: Current state of research. Psychological Medicine, 12, 563-573.*
- Norman & Mann : *Introduction to Psychology.*
- C. Morgen : *Psychology.*
- J.C. Coleman : *Abnormal Psychology and Modern life.*
- Page : *Abnormal Psychology.*
- Soderman : *Modern Criminal Investigation.*
- G. D. Boaz : *General Psychology.*
- Drew Westen : *Psychology.*
- John R. Graham/
Roy S. Lilly : *Psychological Testing.*
- Figley, C. R. : *Helping traumatized families.*
- Alberti, R. E. &
Emmons, M. L. : *Your Perfect Right: A guide to assertive behavior.*

Course # LAW 521

Course Title: Advanced Legal Research

Credit Hour: 5 Credits

Students will be required to write a monograph on a particular topic related to Law by using Legal Methods. To conduct this research successfully and to write the research monograph perfectly the students will have to be acquainted with the existing legal procedure. In addition to the theoretical examination of the monograph to be submitted by the students, there shall also be a practical examination of monograph.

Students are advised to visit the various i) Courts like Magistrates Courts, Judge Courts, High Courts, Special Courts, ii) Institutions like Jail, Borstal School, Certified School, Remand Home, Mental Hospital, Police Station, Mentally retarded homes, iii) Organizations like NGOs engaged in Human Rights activities, Socio-Cultural Development. Out of which any one of the Courts, Institutions, Organizations functioning, management, working system, Administration, and problems of it and submit a report, to the Chairman, "in consultation with the teacher who guides him/her.

Advanced Legal Research (Dissertations or Internship):

This is expected that the successful students should embark on doing research on a specific field of law. This is a compulsory part (LAW-519) the LL.M program which the students can undertake after achieving 21 (twenty one) credits in the taught courses. Students may exercise their option to choose the mode of research. The students may opt for submitting a dissertation. Alternatively, they may opt to do an internship.

Dissertation:

This is a self-research work to be undertaken by the students individually. The topic of the dissertation has to be chosen by the students from the field of study and/or be approved by the supervisor. Unless prescribed otherwise, the teacher of a module shall supervise all dissertations covering the subject of her/his module. In case of dissertation covering the subjects of two or more taught courses, the Department might assign the supervisor. The time limit for preparation and submission of the dissertation is to be fixed by the Law Department at the commencement of the semester. In the writing the dissertation the rules herein below stated shall be strictly complied with:

The length of the dissertation shall not be more than 45 (forty-five) pages including footnotes or endnotes. But these shall not include the title, content/index or similar other front pages and any other documents/charts annexed to the main text of dissertation.

A list of statutes, conventions, and any other publications used in writing the dissertation shall be appended to the dissertation

The dissertation shall be computerized and be printed in A4 size page. The Text shall be Times New Roman and font size and style shall be twelve and regular respectively. The left margin shall be of two inches, whereas upper, bottom and right margins shall be of one inch each. Line spacing will be double.

The dissertation should be in spiral binding or similar other form allowing the reader to navigate into it comfortably.

Students facing difficulties in submitting the dissertation in the time prescribed shall notify the Department much ahead. In special cases the time limit may be extended for the student(s) facing difficulties considering extenuating circumstances.

Students may be interviewed and be asked to give explanation, if necessary, as to any matter pertaining to the dissertation or any part thereof.

There shall be a title page attached to the dissertation which shall contain, amongst other,

- (A) the title of the dissertation ,
- (B) name of the module(s) the topic comes within,
- (C) name and ID No. of the student,
- (D) name of the supervisor;

The following statements shall be copied at the bottom of the title page adding signature of the student preparing the dissertation:

“I hereby declare that this dissertation is my own work and is free from plagiarism. I further declare that all the rules prescribed for writing the dissertation have strictly been complied with. I will be subjected to penal action to be taken by the University in case these declarations are proved to be false.

Signature -----.”

The dissertation shall be submitted within the time so prescribed in the manner hereinabove mentioned to the office of the Law Department during office hour. Late submission is highly discouraged. For delay in submitting the essay two marks shall be deducted for each day.

Internship:

The ‘internship’ as envisaged under this program is a rather technical work. This is less research orientate. The students shall be working on a particular issue to be specified by the Department. Students may also work on a self-selected issue the same being approved by the supervisor. The students may choose the place of internship

from the institutions specified by the Department. Alternatively, the institution(s) may be selected by the students. Each internee student will be attached to a faculty fixed by the Department. During the period of internship the internee student shall report back on every week to the assigned faculty and keep informed him of the progress so far achieved of the work undertaken.

At the conclusion of the internship the students shall have to submit a comprehensive report on the work undertaken. The report shall, *inter alia*, include the technical findings as to the issue under consideration while this put in practice and the recommendations/suggestions to be taken for better performance. This may be left for the supervisor and the internee student to fixed every detail of the internship and reporting thereon. The internee shall be interviewed on the report and the work undertaken. So far the writing the report is concerned, following rules shall be adhered to:

The length of the report shall not be more than 30 (thirty) pages including footnotes or endnotes. But these shall not include the title, content/index or similar other front pages and any other documents/charts annexed to the main text of report.

A list of statutes, conventions, and any other publications used in writing the report shall be appended to the report

The report shall be computerized and be printed in A4 size page. The Text shall be Times New Roman and font size and style shall be twelve and regular respectively. The left margin shall be of two inches, whereas upper, bottom and right margins shall be of one inch each. Line spacing will be double.

The report should be in spiral binding or similar other form allowing the reader to navigate into it comfortably.

Students facing difficulties in submitting the report in the time prescribed shall notify the Department much ahead. In special cases the time limit may be extended for the student(s) facing difficulties considering extenuating circumstances.

There shall be a title page attached to the report which shall contain, amongst other,

- (A) the title of the report ,
- (B) name of the module(s) the subject of the issue comes within,
- (C) name and ID No. of the student,
- (D) name of the supervisor,

(E) name and address of the institution worked with.

The following statements shall be copied at the bottom of the title page adding signature of the student preparing the report:

"I hereby declare that this report is my own work and is free from plagiarism. I further declare that all the rules prescribed for writing the report have strictly been complied with. I will be subjected to penal action to be taken by the University in case these declarations are proved to be false.

Signature -----."

The report shall be submitted within the time so prescribed in the manner hereinabove mentioned to the office of the Law Department during office hour. Late submission is highly discouraged. For delay in submitting the report two marks shall be deducted for each day.

Course # LAW -523

Course Title: Judiciary in Bangladesh

Credit Hour: 3 Credits

Introduction to the Judiciary of Bangladesh: History of the Judiciary, Outlines of the Current Judicial system, Executive Control over the Judiciary; Judicial Corruption, Delays in Disposal of Cases.

Concepts of Judicial Independence: Separation of Powers and Judicial Independence, Meaning and Elements of Judicial Independence, Importance of Judicial Independence.

Concepts of Judicial Accountability: Meaning and Objectives of Judicial Accountability, Rights and Duties of Judges, Mechanisms of Judicial Accountability, Relationship between Judicial Independence and Judicial Accountability, Relationship between Judicial Accountability, Freedom of Speech and Contempt of Court.

Appointment of Judges: Criteria for Appointment: Merit Principle, Non-discrimination and Fair Representation, Seniority, Political Consideration.

Mechanisms for Appointment: Exclusive Executive Power to Appoint Judges, Appointment through Consultation with the Judiciary and Legal Profession, Use of an Independent Commission, Parliamentary participation in the Appointment of Judges, Judicial Service Commission and Appointment in the Lower Judiciary.

Tenure of Judges: Security of Tenure of Judges, Changes of Tenure and other terms and conditions of Service, Part-time and Temporary Judges.

Discipline and Removal of Judges: Causes for Discipline and Removal: Physical or Mental Incapacity, Misconduct, **Mechanisms for Discipline and Removal:** Exclusive Executive Power, Parliamentary Approval, Involvement of the Judiciary through Investigation and / or Consultation, Supreme Judicial Council, Use of an Independent Commission, Discipline and removal of the Judges of Lower Judiciary and the Role of the Supreme Court.

Judiciary and the Media: Types of Media and Reporting on the Judiciary, Role of the Media in Scrutinizing the Judiciary, Media and Contempt of Court.

Judicial Activism: Concept of judicial activism, Judicial activism and the Supreme Court of Bangladesh, Over-activism of the Judiciary and its relationship with the political organs of the government (Executive and Legislature).

Judiciary and the Bar: Relationship between the Bench and Bar, Rationale of the Role of the Bar in Scrutinizing the Judiciary, Ways of Scrutinizing the Judiciary: Criticism of Judges, Boycott of a Judge.

Recommended Books:

A KM Shamsul Huda	<i>The Constitution of Bangladesh, Vol I & II, 1st ed</i>
Badrul Haider Chowdhury	<i>Evolution of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh, 1st ed.</i>
Kazi Ebadul Haque	<i>Administration of Justice in Bangladesh</i>
M. Abdul Halim	<i>Constitution, Constitutional Law and Politics: Bangladesh Perspective</i>
Mahmudul Islam	<i>Constitutional Law of Bangladesh</i>
Mauro Cappelletti	<i>The Judicial Process in Comparative</i>

	<i>Perspective</i>
Md. Yousuf Ali Khan, Dhaka.	<i>Bangladesh Perspective</i>
Mustafa Kamal	<i>Bangladesh Constitution: Trends and Issues</i>
Peter H Russell and David M' O' Brien (eds)	<i>Judicial Independence in the Age of Democracy: Critical Perspectives from Around the World</i>
Sarkar Ali Akkas	<i>Independence and Accountability of Judiciary: A Critical Review</i>

Recommended Articles:

A R B Amerasinghe (1997), Judicial Independence-Some Core Issues, 7 Journal of Judicial Administration.

Christopher M Larking (1996), 'Judicial Independence and Democratization: A Theoretical and Conceptual Analysis, 44 American Journal of Comparative Law 605.

Frances Kahn Zemans (1999), 'The Accountable Judges: Guardian of Judicial Independence', 72 Southern California Law Review 625

John Ferejohn (1999), 'Independent Judges, Dependent Judiciary: Explaining Judicial Independence', 72 Southern California Law Review 353

MP Singh (2000) "Scouring the Independence of the Judiciary – The Indian Experience", 10 Indian International & Comparative Law Review 245.

M Ershadul Bari (1993), 'Importance of an Independent Judiciary in a Democratic State,' 4(1) Dhaka University Studies (part F) 1.

Elizabeth Handsley (2001), "Issues Paper on Judicial Accountability, 10 Journal of Judicial Administration 181,

Leading Cases

Beale V GIO (1997) 48 NSWLR 430

Bole v Civil City of Ligonier (1959) 130 I. A. 362 ; 161 NE 2d 189

Bruce v Cole (1998) 45 NSWLR 163

Gupta v President of India (1982) AIR (SC) 149

Anwar Hussain Chowdhury v Bangladesh BCR 1989 (AD) Vol. 1

Secretary, Ministry of Finance v Masdar Hossain (2000) 52 DLR (AD) 82

Special Reference No 1 (1995) 47DLR (AD) 111

State v Islam (1985) 37 DLR 200

Supreme Court Advocates –on- Record Association v Union of India (1994) AIR (SC) 268

Supreme Court Bar Association v Union of India (1998) SCC 0409

Valente v the Queen (1985) 2 SCR 673(Canada)

Webb v R (1994) 68 ALJR582; 122ALR 41

Course # LAW 525

Course Title: Muslim Law of Succession

Credit Hour: 3 Credits

Origin-Grounds of and obstacles to inheritance. Classes of heirs and their distinctive features as applied in Sunni and Shia Schools. Principle of Tasib, Legal approaches to Umariyyatan and Membariyyatan. The doctrines of 'Awl' and 'Radd' and their jurisprudential aspects. Grandfather and collaterals in competition: Doctrines of Abu Baker, Ali and Zaid , Thabit Muadda rule, Al Malikiyya, Shib al- Malikiyya, Al Musktasara, Al Akhdariyya. Reforms on the law of intestate succession relating to orphaned grand children-Obligatory Bequest-Its impact, Mufti system, Abu Zahara system. Accompanying residuaries. Distant Kindred. Dual relationship. Statutory reforms on the law of succession in Bangladesh, Pakistan, African countries and the Middle East. Law of marriage, divorce, legitimacy, bequest and gift so far as they are relevant to succession & death sickness according to different Schools and Sects. Testamentary disposition and the Muslim law of succession. Relevancy of the Succession Act, 1925 with regard to Muslim Succession.

Case References:

Farid V. Manzooran PLD 1990 SC511

Beguman V Sarro PLD (1964) Lahore, 451

Chandrashekarappa V Government of Mysore, AIR (1995) Mysore 26

Khurshid Bibi V. Mohammad Amin, PLD (1967) S C 97

Rahmatullah V. Maqsood Ahmad (1950) ILR 713

Narantakath v Parakkal (1922), 45 Mad. 986, 190

Bafatun v Bilaiti Khatun (1903), 30 Cal. 683, 174

Books Recommended:

A C Ghose	<i>Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act</i>
AAA Fyzee	<i>Outline of Mohammedan Law</i>
AAA Fyzee	<i>Cases in the Mohammadan Law of Indian and Pakistan</i>
AFM Abdur Rahman	<i>Institutes of Muslman Law</i>
Baillie	<i>A Digest of Mohammand Law in 2 Vols</i>
Government of Pakistan	<i>Muslim Family Laws Ordinance</i>

JND Anderson	<i>Islamic Law in the Modern World</i>
JND Anderson	<i>Law Reform in the Muslim World</i>
Khalid Rashid	<i>Muslim Law</i>
NJ Coulson	<i>Succession in the Muslim Family</i>
NJ Coulson	<i>A History of Islamic Law</i>
Shaukat Mahmood	<i>Muslim Family Laws Ordinance</i>
Syed Ameer Ali	<i>The Law relating to Gifts, Trusts, and Testamentary disposition among the Mohammedans</i>
Syed Ameer Ali	<i>Mohammedan Law in 2 Vols</i>
Tahir Mahmood	<i>Family Law Reform in the Muslim World</i>

Course # LAW 527: Criminology and Victimology

Credit Hour: 3 Credits

Criminology

The Science of Criminology:

Criminology and Criminal Law. Schools of Criminology: Classical, Positive, Sociological, Psychological, Psychiatric, Cartographic, and Marxian. Perspectives and Methods of Criminology. Physical, Physiological and Racial factors and Crime. Psychological Theories of Criminal Behavior, Social Factors and Crime: Influence of Home and Family, Social and Religious Institutions. Causes of Crime-viewing the problem as a whole.

The Control of Crime

The nature of Punishment and the Penal System. The treatment of Criminals-Borstal, the Approved Schools, Probation, Detention before Trial Parole. The Juvenile Court. Prison Trailing. Prevention of Crime and Juvenile Delinquency.

Victimology

Victim and Victimisation: Meaning, Nature and Scope. Historical Development of Victimology. Victimological Theories and other Philosophical Considerations. National and International Policies and Programmes for Crime Victims. Victim

typologies surrogate and change, Victimisation, Victim precipitated crime. Role of

victims in Traditional and Modern Crimes. Woman Victims, Victims of group violence. Social and Psychological Loss and Trauma. Damage, Restitution and Compensation. Victim Compensation in India and other countries. Role of Citizens and Voluntary Organizations in Victim Assistance and Preventing Victimization Programmes. Assisting victim during investigation and Trial, Victimological Research - identifying Potential and Susceptible Victims, Process of Victimisation, and Victims Needs. Victimization Surveys - Methodology and Implications.

Books Recommended:

Ahmed Siddique	<i>Criminology</i>
Amnesty International Report	<i>Human Rights Violation</i>
Donald R. Taft	<i>Criminology</i>
Drapkin and Viano	<i>Victimology – A New Focus</i>
G.B. Vold	<i>Theoretical Criminology</i>
Galaway etc.	<i>Perspective on Crime Victims</i>
Genn Sparks and Dodd	<i>Survey Victims</i>
Hajan	<i>Victimology in India</i>
Hajan and Krishna	<i>Victims of Homicide</i>
Hans Von Mentig	<i>Principles of Criminology</i>
Howard Jones	<i>Game and the Penal System</i>
Korn and Recorkle	<i>Criminology and Penology</i>
Louis Henkin, ed.	<i>The International Bill of Rights: The Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.</i>
Macdonald	<i>Criminal Justice and the Victim</i>
N.V. Paranjape	<i>Criminology and Penology</i>
Petra Shattuck & J. Norgreen	<i>Partial Justice. Human Rights in East Asia: A Culture Perspective</i>
Robert Jervis	<i>“The Future of World Politics: Will It Resemble the Past?”</i>
Sefaravic	<i>Victimology</i>
Shahjad Bokhary	<i>The Law of Crimes</i>
Sutherland and Cressey	<i>Principles of Criminology</i>
Theodore Meron, et. al.	<i>Human Rights in International Law: Legal and Policy Issues.</i>
Venugopal Rao	<i>Victims of Crime</i>
Vladimir Kartashin	<i>“Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights”: In The International Dimensions of Human Rights.</i>

W. C. Reckless	<i>The Crime Problem</i>
Winifred A. Elkin	<i>The English Penal System</i>

Course # LAW 529:

Law of Security and Vigilance

Credit Hour: 3 Credits

- i) **Security:** Concept, Hazards, and Importance of Security. Safety and Vigilance with special reference to Financial Institutions. Industrial and Transport Organizations, Security of Men and Material. Security and Industrial Laws. Security and Disaster Control. Security Organization - Detection, Prevention, Job Prescriptions and Training. Bank Security - Causes and Modus Operandi of Bank hold ups, Mechanical and Electrical Surveillance of Bank Security.
- ii) **Vigilance:** Vigilance - Meaning, Significance and Scope, Corruption in Public and Private Organizations, Corruption in Banks, Anti corruption Laws and their Enforcement. Vigilance in Bank, Insurance Companies, and Public Sector Undertakings.
- iii) **Frauds and Forgeries:** Meaning, Nature, and Extent of Frauds and Forgeries. Frauds and Forgeries in Banks and General Insurance Companies, and departments concerned with issuing permits and Licenses. Machine generated: Frauds. Frauds and Forgeries General, Internal, and External Factors. Modus operandi of Frauds and Forgeries
- iv) **Preventive Measures and Problems:** Compilation and Circulation of Directives of the Guidelines on Security, Frauds, and Forgeries. Building Security measures in Accounting Procedures. Internal Audit - Systematization, Periodicity, and Reporting. Verification of Records and Signatures. Periodical job rotation and transfer of functionaries. Records, Maintenance Custody and Retrieval. Departmental Vigilance. Cost-Benefit-Analysis. Departmental Inquiry Procedures in Banks and General Insurance. Investigation of Problems of Vigilance. Central Bureau of Investigation-Organization, Jurisdiction, Methods of Working and Role of Curbing Frauds and Forgeries
- v) **Law Enforcing Agency:** The Role of the various Law Enforcing Agencies for the prevention of Crime and Criminalities, the work culture of the of Law

Enforcing Agencies and their participative management, Law Enforcing Agencies as Social Service Institution, Various Advisory Committees of Law Enforcing Agencies, Discipline & Lawlessness and the objectives of

the various Law Enforcing Agencies in the society

Books Recommended:

Anderson	<i>Bank Security</i>
Coffey etc.	<i>Law Enforcement in Changing Society</i>
David and Egger	<i>Industrial Security</i>
Elmer Hubert Johnson	<i>Crime, Correction and Society</i>
Paul Fuque	<i>Security Investigator's Handbook</i>
H. David Bayley	<i>Police and Public Development in India</i>
Hood	<i>Crime, Criminology, and Public Policy</i>
Johan	<i>Fundamentals of Training for Security Officers</i>
L. Nigel Alker	<i>Sentencing in Rational Society</i>
Margaret Butteriss	<i>New Management Tools</i>
Paul M. Whisenand	<i>Crime Preventions</i>
Peen	<i>Story of Private Security</i>
S. M. Diaz	<i>New Dimensions to Police Role and Functions in India</i>
Sandord H. Kardish	<i>Encyclopedia of Crime and Justice</i>
Strobi	<i>Crime Prevention through Physical Security</i>
Tobiss	<i>Locks, Safes, and Security</i>
W. Lloyd Warner & Paul S. Lemit	<i>The Social Life of a Modern Community</i>

Course # LAW 531

Course Title: Law of the Sea

Credit Hour: 3 Credits

Laws of the Sea

Historical Development: Mare Liberum, Mare Clausum Doctrines, UNCLOS-I, UNCLOS- II, UNCLOS-III : LOS Convention, 1982; Sea Zones within National Jurisdiction: Baselines-Territorial Sea- Contiguous Zone-Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)- Continental Shelf; Sea Zones beyond National Jurisdiction; High Seas-Freedoms of the High Seas-Conservation and Management of the Living Resources of the High Seas ; Regime of Islands-Archipelagic States; Rights and Access of Land-Locked States to and from the Sea and Freedom of Transit; Marine Environment-

Protection and Preservation; Marine Scientific Research; International Sea Bed Area-Resources of the Sea Bed Area: Common Heritage of Mankind-Deep Seabed Mining-International Sea Bed Authority: Assembly-Council- Secretariat; Settlement of Disputes: International Tribunal for the Law of Sea- International Court of Justice-Arbitral Tribunal- Special Arbitral Tribunal; Delimitation of Maritime Boundaries-Specific Studies of Maritime Boundaries relating to Bangladesh, India and Myanmar.

Case References:

1. Abu Dhabi Arbitration (1951), ¼ ICLQ 247-261
2. Anglo Norwegian Fisheries Case (1951), ICJ
3. North Sea Continental Shelf Cases (1969), ICJ
4. Fisheries Jurisdiction Case (1974), ICJ
5. The Nuclear Test Cases (Australia V. France and New Zealand V. France), (1974) ICJ.
6. Anglo-French Continental Shelf Case (1977)
7. Aegean Sea Continental Shelf Case (1978)
8. Delimitation of Maritime Boundary in the Gulf of Maine Area (1984), ICJ.
9. Continental Shelf (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya/ Malta (1985), ICJ
10. Maritime Delimitation in the Area between Greenland & Jan Mayen (Denmark V Norway (1993), ICJ
11. The M/V Saiga Case (Saint Vincent and Grenadines V. Guinea (1997) ITLOS

Books Recommended:

AW Sijthoff and Anand. R P	<i>The Legal regime of Sea- bed and the Developing Countries</i>
Barry Hart Dubner	<i>The Law of Territorial waters of Mid Ocean Archipelagic and the Archipelagic States</i>
Clive R Simons	<i>The Maritime Zones of Islands in International Law</i>
Colombos CJ	<i>The International Law of the Sea</i>
DW Bowet	<i>The Legal Regime of Islands in International Law</i>
E D Brown	<i>The Legal Regime of Hydrospace</i>
Elizabeth Young, Fricke and Petter	<i>Sea Use Planning</i>

Extavour Winston Conrad	<i>The Exclusive Economic Zone</i>
F v Garcia Amador	<i>The Exploitation and Conservation of the resources of the Sea</i>
H Garry Knight	<i>Law of the Sea: Cases, Documents, and Readings</i>
Harry N Scheiber	<i>The Common Heritage and Emerging Challenges</i>
John King Gamble (ed.)	<i>Law of the Sea; Neglected Issues</i>
John Kish	<i>The Law of International Space</i>
Leo J Boston Bouches	<i>The Regime of Bave in International Laws</i>
Lewis M Alexander (ed.)	<i>The Law of the Sea Offshore boundaries and Zones</i>
M Habibur Rahman	<i>Delimitation of Maritime Boundaries</i>
MW Mouton	<i>The Continental Shelf</i>
Strohl Michell	<i>The International Law of Bays</i>
Thomas Fulton and Wemyss	<i>The Sovereignty of the Sea</i>
Wenk Edward Jr.	<i>The Politics of the Oceans</i>
Wheaton	<i>Henry Enquiry in to the Validity to the British Claims A Right of Visitation and search of American Vessels</i>
William W Bishop	<i>International Law, Cases and Materials</i>

Ocean Publications, Inc v United States (19:0) Permanent Court of Arbitration II (1962) AIAA 167-226

Geneva Institute Universitaire be Hautes Studes Internationals Sijthoff.

Course # LAW 533

Course Title: International Refugee Law

Credit Hour: 3 Credits

Definition and Description: Definition, Refugee for the purposes of the United Nations, Refugees' in the sense of the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees. Regional and related instruments. Determination of Refugee status.

Non-Refoulement: Evolution of the principle, Relation of the principle of non-refoulement to particular issues, Exception to the principle of non-refoulement. The

status of the principle of non-refoulement in general International Law. The concept of asylum.

Protection under International Law: Protection by International Institutions, Refugees Status procedure and role of the UNHCR, Termination of refugee and the principles of acquired rights. Protection by International Law, Convention and Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees.

Protection under Municipal Law: Procedure for determination of refugee status and the criteria for grant of residence in the United Kingdom, United States of America and Australia,

Refugee issues in Bangladesh: Historical background of the Rohingya Refugees, Life and livelihood of the Rohingas in Bangladesh, Entrance of the Rohingas and the subsequent social integration/social unrest, Role of the UNHCR in relation to the Rohingas in Bangladesh, Bangladesh Constitution and the rights of the refugees.

Books Recommended:

A. Shacknove	<i>Who is a Refugee?</i>
A. Fragomen	<i>The Refugee: A Problem of Definition</i>
Adleman	<i>Refugee Policy</i>
Clarendon Press	<i>The Refugee in International Law</i>
D Levy	<i>Transnational Legal Problems of Refugees</i>
E Lentini	<i>The Definition of Refugee in International Law Proposals for the Future</i>
G. Jaeger	<i>The Definition of Refugees</i>
G. Melander	<i>The Protection of Refugees</i>
Goodwin- Gill	<i>Non-Refoulement and the New Asylum Seekers</i>
Grahl- Madsen	<i>the Status of Refugees in International Law</i>
H. Briggs	<i>Barcelona Traction: The Jus Sandi of Belgium</i>
Hoy & Arboleda	<i>Convention Refugee Definition in the West</i>
J. Hathaway	<i>The Law of Refugee Status</i>
James Hathaway	<i>The Law of Refugee Status</i>
L. Wildes	<i>The Dilemma of the Refugee</i>
M. Gibney	<i>A Well-founded Fear of Persecution</i>
N. Blake	<i>The Road to Sivakumaran</i>
Petrini	<i>Basing Asylum Claim of Persecution Arising from Prior Asylum Claims</i>
S. Lamar	<i>Those Who Stand at the Door: Assessing Immigration Claims Based on Fear of Persecution</i>

T. Alexander Alienkoff	<i>Meaning of persecution in the United States Asylum Law</i>
T. Cox	<i>Well Founded fear of Being Persecuted</i>
Theodor Meron	<i>On a Hierarchy of International Human Rights</i>
Y. Shimada	<i>The concept of the Political Refugee in International Law</i>

Course # Law :535 Public Interest Litigation (PIL)

Hour: 3 Credit

Definition and Development of Public Interest Litigation in Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, UK & USA, Nature and Importance of Public Interest Litigation. Proceedings, Provisions of Constitution of Bangladesh concerning Public Interest Litigation. Meaning of 'Locus Standi' and 'aggrieved person,' Reasons for development of Public Interest Litigation, powers and duties of highest court in Public Interest Litigation, Advantages and Disadvantages of Public Interest Litigation, Pitfalls of Public Interest Litigation, Future and Limitation of Public Interest Litigation.

Definition, Nature, Object and Scope of Legal Aid, Historical Development of Legal Aid, Legal Aids movement in Bangladesh and India. Legal Aid and its problem and prospects in Bangladesh relating to PIL, Recommendations for Development of Legal Aid System of Bangladesh. Legal Aid: Application in the civil and criminal jurisdiction, Legal Aid and advocacy, Legal Aid under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, The Legal Aid Act, 2000, The Legal Aid Rules, 2001, Role of NGOs in the field of Legal Aid relating to Public Interest Litigation.

Books Recommended:

Agrawala, SK (1985): *Public Interest Litigation in India: A Critique*, New Delhi, Tripathi and Indian Law Institute.

Ahmed, Naim (1999): *Public Interest Litigation: Constitutional Issues and Remedies*, BLAST, Dhaka.

Ahmed, Nazir (1993): *Public Interest Litigation in India and Pakistan in Vol XII No. 21 Journal of Law and Society*, pp.67-77.

Ahuja, Sangeeta (1996): *Public Interest Litigation in India: A socio-legal study unpublished Ph.D. thesis*, London, London School of Economics, University of London.

Bakshi, PM (1999): *Public Interest Litigation*, New Delhi, Ashoka Law House.

Khair, Sumaiya (2008): *Legal Empowerment for the poor and disadvantaged: Strategies, achievement and Challenges*.

Sharma, S.S (1993): *Legal Aid to the Poor*, Deep and Deep publications New Delhi.

Singh, Sujana (1998): *Legal aid: Human Rights to equality*, Deep and Deep publications New Delhi
 The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (amended up to 2006)
 The Artha Rin Adalat Ain, 2003
 The Arbitration Act, 2001
 The Conciliation of Dispute (Municipal Area) Board Act, 2004
 The Village Court Act, 2006; The Muslim Family Law Ordinance, 1961; The Family Court Ordinance, 1985; The Bangladesh Labour Act, 2006; The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898; The Legal Aid Act, 2000; The Legal Aid Rules, 2001.

Course # Law: 537 Good Governance And Human Rights

Hour: 3 Credit

Concept: Importance and Development of Good Governance, Basic Trend of Good Governance, Four
 Basic pillars, Challenges of Good Governance in Bangladesh. **Transparency and Accountability:**
 Concept of Transparency and Accountability, Mechanism of Transparency and Accountability,
 Bureaucratic and Political Transparency and Accountability, Right to Information, Concept of Free
 Press and Legislative Limitations. **Concept of Decentralization:** Decentralization vs. Autonomy,
 Decentralization vs. Centralization, Decentralization in Development sector, Political Decentralization,
 Financial Decentralization, Legal Mechanism of Decentralization.

Rule of Law: General concept of Rule of Law, Components of Rule of Law, Rule of Law and Good Governance. **Fair and Independent Judiciary:** Concept of Fair and Independent Judiciary, Component of Independent Judiciary, Role of Independent Judiciary in Good Governance. **Corruption and Anti Corruption Commission:** Concept of corruption, Impact of Corruption in Enforcement of Rule of Law and Fair Justice, Anti Corruption Legal Framework in Bangladesh, Role of Anti Corruption Commission to Combat Corruption, Judicial Process to Combat Corruption. **Parliamentary Mechanisms to Ensure Good Governance:** Role of Parliament in Good Governance, Parliamentary Democracy and Oversight Mechanism, Present Challenges of Parliament on the Way to Ensure Good Governance. **Civil Society:** Concept of Civil Society in Modern Context, Role of Civil Society in Good Governance, Democratization Process and Civil Society.

Books Recommended:

Ali Akkas, Dr. Sarkar: *Independence and Accountability of Judiciary*, (Dhaka: Center for Right and Governance, 2004)
 Barenstein, Jorge: *Overcoming Fuzzy Governance in Bangladesh* (Dhaka: UPL, 1994)
 Chopra, S.K. (ed.): *Towards Good Governance*, (Delhi: Konarak Publishers, 1997)
 Hye, Hasnat Abdul (ed.): *Governance South Asian Perspectives*, (Dhaka: UPL, 2000)
 Islam, Mohammad Johurul: "Good Governance and the Role of Parliament in Bangladesh: Challenges and Prospects," Ph.D. Thesis, Department of Law, Islamic University, Kushtia, 2005.
 Islam, Dr. Mohammad Johurul: "Introduction to the Law on Good Governance in Bangladesh", (yet to be Published)
 Panandiker, V.A. Pai (ed.): *Problems of Governance in South Asia*, (Dhaka: UPL, 2000)
 Rahman, Dr. Mizanur: *Human Rights and Good Governance*, (Dhaka: ELCOP, 2004)
 Siddiqui, Kamal: *Towards Good Governance in Bangladesh*, (Dhaka: UPL, 1996)
 Silva, De KM (ed.): *Problems of Governance*, (Delhi: Konarak Publishers, 1993)
 Sobhan, Rehman: *Problems of Governance in Bangladesh*, (Dhaka: UPL, 1993)
 Verma, S and Kim, J: *The Modes of Democratic Participation*, (London: Sage Publication, 1971)
 Wood, G: *Good Governance in Bangladesh, Exploring the Link between Governance and Poverty Elimination*, University of Bath: Centre for Development Studies, 1998)
 World Bank: *Corruption in Bangladesh- Cost and Curse*, (Dhaka: World Bank, 2000); *The Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh*, 1972;
 Local Governance Laws and Regulations; Civil Service Laws and Regulations;
 Laws Relating to Corruption in Bangladesh; International Convention on Prevention of Corruption

Course # Law: 539 Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)

Hour: 3 Credit

Definition, Nature, object, and Scope of ADR, Classification of ADR: Adjudicatory, Non-Adjudicatory, Formal or Judicial, Statutory or Quasi- Formal, Non-Formal or Informal, Different forms or Mechanisms of ADR with Nature, Scope, Comparison, Advantages and Disadvantages: Mediation, Conciliation, Negotiation, Arbitration, Settlement Conference, Early Neutral Evaluation, Expert determination, Med-Arb, Mini-Trial, Shalish, Area or Field of ADR, Commercial Disputes, Family Dispute, Land Dispute, Labour Dispute, Medical Dispute, Consumer Dispute, Other Disputes, ADR in Bangladesh under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, under the Muslim Family Laws Ordinance, 1961, under the Family Court Ordinance, 1985, under the Arbitration (Shalish) Act, 2001, under the Artha Rin Adalat, 2003, under the Village Court Act, 2006, under the Bangladesh Labour Act-2006, in Criminal Case: Plea

Bargaining, Charge Bargaining, Fact Bargaining, Sentence Bargaining, Role of Lawyers and Judges in the Development of ADR, Backlog and Recommendations for Development of ADR in Bangladesh

Books Recommended:

Akhteruzzaman, Md. “*Concept and Laws on Alternative Dispute Resolution and Legal Aid (In Bangla)*”, 2007, Dhaka, Bangladesh.
Halim, Md. Abdul, “*ADR in Bangladesh: Issues and Challenges*”, CCB Foundation, 2010, Dhaka, Bangladesh.
Khan, Dr. Ansar Ali, “*An Introduction to Alternative Dispute Resolution*”, 2007, Dhaka, Bangladesh.
Khair, Sumaiya (2008): *Legal Empowerment for the Poor and disadvantaged: Strategies, achievement and Challenges*.
Mahbub, S.K. Golam, “*Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) in Commercial Dispute: The UK & Bangladesh Perspective*”, 2005, Dhaka Bangladesh.
Sharma, S.S (1993): *Legal Aid to the poor, Deep and Deep publications New Delhi*.
Singh, Sujan (1998): *Legal aid: Human Rights to equality, Deep and Deep publications New Delhi*

Course #Law: 541 Minor Acts

Hour: 3 Credit

The Special Powers Act, 1974, The Nari O Shishu Nirjatan Daman Ain 2000, Anti-Corruption Commission Law 2004, The Dowry Prohibition Act 1980, Acid Control Act 2002, The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929, The Muslim Family Laws Ordinance 1961, The Family Court Ordinance -1985 The Anti-Corruption (Tribunal) Ordinance 1960, The Prevention of Corruption Act 1947, The Criminal Law Amendment Act 1958, Civil Courts Act, 1887, Court Fees Act, 1870, Stamp Act, 1899, Suits Valuation Act, 1887.

Books Recommended:

Nahid, Ferdousi , Shahin, Zohra and Noor-e- Medina, S. Jesmin: *Women and Law* Taslima, Dr. Monsoor: *Gender Equity*
Moniruzzaman, A. K. M: *Nari-o-Shisu Nirjaton Daman Ain-2000*
Government Publication: *Nari-o-Shisu Nirjaton Daman Ain-2000*
Rahman, Justice Mia Siddikur: *Special Powers Act-1974*
DLR: Special Powers Act-1974
Government Publication: *Special Powers Act-1974*
Ud-din, Dr. Faiz: *A Text Book on Muslim Law*.
Ara, Jesmin: *Muslim Law in Bangladesh*.

Rahman, Dr. Mir Shamsur & Jahan.Masuda Akhter: *Nari-O Shisu Nirjaton Daman Ain.-2000, Acid Nyantron Damon Ain- 2002; Acid Aporadh Daman Ain-2002*
Alam, Md. Shamsul: *Prevention of Corruption Act-1947*.

Course #Law: 543 Criminal Justice And Human Rights

Hour: 3 Credit

Human Rights-An Overview: Concept of Human Rights, Role of Human Rights. Criminal Justice System, Human Rights law in Bangladesh. **Criminal Justice Administration:** Definition and components of Criminal Justice System, Courts, Police and Corrections. **Policing:** Legal Aspects, Policing: Issues and Challenges, **The Courts:** Structure and Participants, Pre-trial Activities, Sentencing, Probation, Parole and Community Corrections, Prisons and Jails, Prison Life, Drugs and Crime, **Criminal Trial and Human Rights:** Pre Trial steps, Trial steps, Post Trial Steps. **Social Justice and Human Rights:** Concepts, Philosophy and Types, Development of Human Rights: Review in Historical Perspective, Human Rights in Major Religions: Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism and Christianity, **Some Special Human Rights:** Rights of Children. Women, Older Persons. Workers, Consumers and Tenants, **Criminal Justice and International Instruments:** Role of UN in Protecting Human Rights: Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Convention on Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women. E.C.H.R, American Convention of HR, African Convention on Human & Peoples Rights, International Criminal Court, Criminal Justice and Bangladesh Constitution.

Books Recommended:

Bakshi, P.M. (1999): Victims and the Criminal Law, in Devasia, V.V. and Leelamma Devasia, Human Rights and Victimology, Nagpur: Dattsons.
Iyer, Krishna V.R. (1999): Human Rights of Women, Devasia, V.V. and Leelamma Devasia, Human Rights and Victimology, Nagpur: Dattsons.
Subramanian, Dr. S. (1998): Human Rights and Police, Association for Advancement of Police and Security Sciences, Hyderabad-500052
United Nations. *Teaching and Learning about Human Rights* (New York): United Nations; 1992.
United Nations. *Convention on the Rights of the Child* (New York) United Nations: 1989
United Nations. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (New York) United Nations; 1948

Master of Human Rights (MHR) Program

MASTER OF HUMAN RIGHTS [2 YEARS]

The vision & mission:

The university envisions to be a world class nucleating center of excellence. It strives to be at the cutting edge of building useful knowledge and skills so as to be a pace-setting institution in the country. It offers Master of Human Rights (MHR) with a view to meeting the market demand at home and abroad.

Program objectives:

- To produce human rights activists with sound academic background with the ability to apply them correctly in meeting challenges of the person.
- To train them the communication and collaboration skills and the ability to use new technologies to develop themselves to move with the rapidly innovative world.
- To produce highly skilled and morally sensitive professional leadership in the country.
- To understand the fundamentals of right-based professionalism and be able to use it for greater understanding of human rights.

Duration of the Program:

Duration of the Master of Human Rights (MHR) program is two academic years (four semesters).

Admission Requirements:

Admission to the Master of Human Rights program is selective. To apply for admission students must have a Bachelor degree from any recognized university.

Award of Degree:

Candidates completing taught courses and dissertation/internship securing **54 (fifty-four) credits** should be awarded Master of Human Rights (MHR) degree from The University of Asia Pacific.

Length of program:

Students will normally complete the requirements for the Master of Human Rights (MHR) degree within two years of their admission by obtaining required credits.

Course load:

The minimum and the maximum course load during a semester shall be 9 (nine) and 15 (fifteen) credits respectively. Students proposing to take the course load otherwise than stipulated may be allowed in special cases to be determined by the Department.

Faculty members:

On the principle of always providing the best, the University offers a pool of highly qualified, research oriented teachers made up of full time faculty members and senior faculty members trained from home and abroad.

Regulation for Master of Human Rights of the University

In order to develop skilled manpower and to introduce concepts and recent developments of Human Rights throughout the world to the graduates this program is divided into 4 (four) semesters and in each semester the registered students have to appear 4 (four) written paper examinations. In the final semester they will have to submit a Research Monograph which will have to be defended orally as well. In each semester the University will arrange lectures. Besides, the students will have the privilege to communicate to the scholars assigned for each paper who will give guidelines and necessary instructions for preparation of the examinations.

Number of Semesters in an Academic Year:

There will be two semesters: - Fall and Spring Semester in an academic year. In addition to these two regular semesters, there may be a short semester in the intervening period between the end of Spring Semester and commencement of Fall Semester. During this short semester, students according to their needs, may take additional courses either to make up deficiencies in credit and grade point average

(GPA) requirements, or to fulfill the credit requirements for a Master of Human Rights (MHR) degree and thus spending less time than the normal duration.

Duration of Semesters:

Duration of each of Spring and Fall Semesters will ordinarily be 18 weeks which may be used as follows:

Regular Semesters

Classes	15 weeks
Recess before examination	01 week
Semester final examination	02 weeks
Total	18 weeks

Short Semesters

Intensive classes	07 weeks
Semester final examination	01 week
Total	08 weeks

Attendance

All students are expected to attend classes regularly. University believes that regular attendance is essential for learning. A student is required to attend at least 70% of all the classes held in every course in order to sit for the final examination.

Absence during Semester

A student shall not be absent from quizzes, tests, mid semester examinations etc., during the semester. Such absence will naturally lead to reduction in points/marks, which shall count towards the final grade. Absence in the final examination held at the end of each academic semester will result in F grade.

First Semester

Course No.	Course Name	Credit
MHR 502	Jurisprudence of Human Rights	3
MHR 504	Historical Development of Human Rights	3

MHR 506	Public International Law	3
MHR 508	United Nations and Human Rights	3
Total:		12

Second Semester

Course No.	Course Name	Credit
MHR 510	Human Rights in Modern Constitutions	3
MHR 512	Human Rights in Regional System	3
MHR 514	Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	3
MHR 516	Human Rights in Bangladesh	3
Total :		12

Third Semester

Course No.	Course Name	Credit
MHR 518	International Humanitarian Law	3
MHR 520	Human Rights in Modern World	3
MHR 522	The Law of International Organizations	3
MHR 524	Legal Aid and Access to Justice	3
Total :		12

Fourth Semester

Course No.	Course Name	Credit
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MHR 526	International Refugee Law	3
MHR 528	Right to Development in International Law	3
MHR 530	Environmental Law	3
MHR 532	Human Rights, Gender Issues and Development	3
MHR 534	Research Monograph (with Oral Defense)	6
Total :		18
Grand Total:		54

MHR 502: Jurisprudence of Human Rights

01. *Types of Human Rights, Sources of Human Rights, Development of Human Rights, Natural Law, Natural Justice, Principle of Natural Justice, Requirement of Natural Justice, Doctrine of Fair Trial, Laws of Nature, Rules of Natural Justice, Legal positivism and Marxist theory.*
02. *Modern Doctrines of Human Rights:*
 - a) Introduction, b) Historical theory, c) Social Welfare theory, d) Positivist theory,
 - e) Egalitarian theory, f) Legal Rights theory, g) Conception of Nozick, h) Theory of equality, i) Manifested theory, j) Idealistic theory, k) Marxist theory, l) Historical theory, m) Theory of Legal Positivism.

Books Recommended:

A.H. Robertson	<i>Human Rights in the World</i>
E. Brems	<i>Human Rights: University and Diversity</i>
E. Schwelb	<i>The Influence of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on International and National Law</i>
F. Vallat	<i>An Introduction to the Study of Human Rights</i>
H. Gros Espiell	<i>The Evolving Concept of Human Rights: Western Socialist and Third World Approaches</i>

Ian Brownlie	<i>Basic Documents on Human Rights</i>
Jose Zalaquett	<i>The Human Rights Issue and the Human Rights Movement</i>
P. Van Dijk	<i>Theory and Practice of the European Convention on Human Rights</i>
Paul Sieghart	<i>The Lawful Rights of Mankind: An Introduction to the International Legal of Human Rights</i>
R. Clayton	<i>The Law of Human Rights</i>
UNESCO	<i>Philosophical Foundations of Human Rights</i>

MHR 504: Historical Development of Human Rights

1. Early Developments of Human Right: Sumerian Civilization, Roman Civilization, Greek Civilization, Indus Valley Civilization.
2. Development through Various Religions: Islam and Human Rights, Christianity and Human Rights, Hinduism and Human Rights, Buddhism and Human Rights.
3. Developments during the Medieval Era: Magna Carta and its Influence in the Subsequent Developments of Human Rights.
4. Development of the Modern Concept of Human Rights: Human Rights in the Thoughts of 17th and 18th Century European Philosophers: John Lock, Jean Jacques Rousseau, Hugo Grotius; Theories of 'Natural Law' and 'Natural Rights'; Theory of 'Natural Rights' and its Influence upon the 17th and 18th Century European and North American Revolutions.
5. Development of Human Rights within the Sphere of Municipal Law: Historical Account of Britain, the United States of America and France.
6. Development of Human Rights within the Sphere of International Law: Pre-Second World War Developments: Abolition of Slavery, Humanitarian Laws of Warfare, Protection of Minorities; Post-Second World War Developments: UN Charter, UDHR, ICCPR, ICESCR and other important Human Rights Instruments.

Books Recommended:

AJIL	<i>The International Court of Justice and the Human Rights Clauses of the Charter.</i>
Dr. Nagendra Sing	<i>Recent trends in the development of International Law</i>
Egon Schwellb	<i>Entry into force of the international Covenant on Civil and Political Rights</i>
Evan Luard	<i>The International Protection of Human Rights.</i>
Humphrey	<i>UN Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.</i>
Ian Brownwill	<i>Principles of public International Law I.</i>
John P Humphrey	<i>The International Law of Human Rights on the middle of 20th Century.</i>
Lauterpacht	<i>International Law and Human Rights</i>
Louis Henkn	<i>The UN and Human Rights</i>
Louis B John	<i>A History of the UN documents on Human Rights</i>
M.S. Rajan	<i>The Expanding Jurisdiction of the United Nations</i>
M.S.Mc Dougal & Bebr	<i>Human Rights in The UN AJIL Vol 56(1964).</i>
UNDOC	<i>Final Act of the international Conference on Human Rights</i>
UNDOC	<i>General Assembly Resolution 2000</i>
V.K.Krisna Iyer	<i>Mass Expulsion as violation of Human Rights.</i>

MHR 506: Public International Law

1. Introductory: Definition, Nature, Characteristics, Scope and utility of International Law; Basis of International Law; Schools of International Law; Sources of International of Law: International Treaties and Customs as two main sources, General Principles of Law recognized by civilized nations, Decisions of Judicial or Arbitral Tribunals, Juristic Works; History and Development of International Law; Relation between International Law and Municipal Law : Theories as to the Relation between International Law and Municipal Law; State practice as to Operation of International Law within Municipal Sphere; International Tribunals and the Operation of Municipal Law.
2. Subjects of International Law: Various Theories regarding Subjects of international Law; States as the Principal Subject of International Law; Certain Non-state

Entities as the Subjects of International Law; Place of Individuals in International Law; Legal Personality of Associations and Grouping of States.

3. Law of the Sea: Territorial Water, Contiguous Zone, Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf, High Seas and Deep Sea Bed. Concept of the Common Heritage of Mankind.
4. Rights and Duties of States: Recognition of States, State Jurisdiction, State Territory, Rights and Duties of State, State Responsibility and State Succession.
5. Diplomatic and Consular Law: Functions of Diplomatic Envoys and Consuls; Special Diplomatic Missions; Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges.
6. The Law and Practice as to Treaties: Nature and Functions of Treaties, Parties to Treaties, Conclusion and Entry into Force of Treaties, Interpretation of Treaties.
7. International Dispute: Peaceful and Forcible Settlement of International Disputes; Laws and Customs of War and Neutrality; The United Nations Organization-its Organs; Role of the General Assembly, Security Council and the International Court of Justice in Settling International Disputes; Contribution of the United Nations in the Development of International Law.

Books Recommended:

Amnesty International Report	<i>Human Rights Violation</i>
Briggs	<i>The Law of Nations</i>
D.P. O'Connell	<i>International Law Vol. I & II</i>
G. Fenwick	<i>International Law</i>
George Schwarzenberger	<i>International Law as Applied by International Courts and Tribunals</i>
Harun Ur Rashid	<i>International Law</i>
J.G. Strake	<i>An Introduction to International Law</i>
Ian Brownlie	<i>International Law</i>
Ian Brownlie	<i>Principles of Public International Law</i>
J. H. Brierly	<i>The Law of Nations</i>
Jenks	<i>The Common Law of Mankind</i>
L.Oppenheim (Lauterpacht 6 th Edition)	<i>International Law Vol. I & II.</i>
Louis Henkin, ed.	<i>The International Bill of Rights: The Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.</i>

M.P.Tandon	<i>Public International Law</i>
MacNau	<i>The Law of Treaties.</i>
Martin Dixon	<i>A Text Book on International Law</i>
Petra Shattuck & J. Norgreen	<i>Partial Justice. Human Rights in East Asia: A Culture Perspective</i>
Robert Jervis	<i>"The Future of World Politics: Will It Resemble the Past?"</i>
S.K. Kapoor	<i>International Law and Human Rights</i>
Shaw	<i>International Law</i>
Theodore Meron, et. al.	<i>Human Rights in International Law: Legal and Policy Issues.</i>
Vladimir Kartashin	<i>"Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights". In The International Dimensions of Human Rights.</i>

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the U.N General Assembly in December, 1948

Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 1961

Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, 1963

Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, 1969

Declaration on the Principles of International Law governing Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the U.N. as adopted by the U.N. General Assembly on October 24, 1970

United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982

MHR 508: United Nations and Human Rights

01. United Nations: Human Rights in the United Nations Charter; Activities of different organs of the United Nations in the protection and promotion of Human Rights; Role of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights.
02. UN Charter based Institutions: The Human Rights Council: Background, Establishing the Human Rights Council, Universal Periodical Review, Council's Response to Violations; Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights; Commission on the Status of Women.
3. Treaty based Institutions: ICCPR Committee; CEDAW Committee; ESCR Committee.

4. Techniques for Responding to Violations: Fact Finding; The 1503 Procedure: Pros and Cons of Confidentiality; The 1235 Procedure.
5. The Thematic ‘Special Procedure’ of the Commission and Council: Annual Reports and the Development of Jurisprudence; Country Fact Finding Missions; Sending Communications.
6. International Bill of Rights and the UN: Role of the United Nations in adopting the International Bill of Rights; General Discussion on Subject matter of the International Bill of Rights; Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Its Influence in the Subsequent Development of National and International Human Rights Jurisprudence;

Books Recommended:

A. Boulesbaa	<i>The UN Convention on Torture and Prospects for Enforcement</i>
A.H. Robertson & J.G. Merrills	<i>Human Rights in the World: An Introduction to the Study of International Protection of Human Rights</i>
D.O'Donovan	<i>The Economic and Social Council</i>
E. Schwelb	<i>The International Court of Justice and the Human Rights Clauses of the Charter</i>
J. Huston	<i>Human Rights Enforcement Issues at the UN Conference on International Organization</i>
J.P. Humphrey	<i>Human Rights and the United Nations</i>
J.P. Humphrey	<i>The Universal Declaration of Human Rights: Its History, Impact and Juridical Character</i>
L. Henkin	<i>International Law: Politics, Values and Functions</i>
L.D. Stinebowez	<i>The Economic and Social Council: An Instrument of International Organization</i>
N.S. Rodley	<i>United Nations Non-Treaty Procedures for Dealing with Human Rights Violations</i>
P. Alston	<i>The United Nations and Human Rights: A Critical Appraisal</i>
P.G. Lauren	<i>First Principles of Racial Equality</i>
R.A. Brand	<i>Security Council Resolutions: When do they Give Rise to Enforceable Legal Rights?</i>
S. Davidson	<i>Human Rights</i>

S.C. Khare	<i>Human Rights and United Nations</i>
S.D. Bailey	<i>The Security Council</i>
Y. Blum	<i>Reflections on the Changing Concept of Self-Determination</i>

MHR 510: Human Rights in Modern Constitutions

01. Introductory: Nature and Scope of Constitutional Law; Contents and Classification of Constitutions; Constitutional Supremacy versus Parliamentary Sovereignty.
02. Protection of Human Rights in Bangladesh: Fundamental Rights, Fundamental rights in the Constitution of Bangladesh, Rules of Law and Preventive Detention, Remedies for Preventive Detention, Safeguards as to Arrest and Detention.
02. British Constitution and Human Rights: Characteristics of the British Constitution, Rule of Law, Convention, Sovereignty of British Parliament, Concept of Human Rights in United Kingdom.
03. American Constitution and Human Rights: Characteristics of the American Constitution, American President, Legislature, Judicial System, and the American Bill of Rights.
04. Indian Constitution and Human Rights: Characteristics of the Indian Constitution, Executive, Parliament, Judicial System, Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Rights in Indian Constitution.
05. Pakistan Constitution and Human Rights: Characteristics of the Pakistan Constitution, Executive, Parliament, Judicial System, Fundamental Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Rights in Pakistan Constitution.

Books Recommended:

A.K. Brohi	<i>Fundamental Law of Pakistan</i>
A. K. M. Shamsul Huda	<i>The Constitution of Bangladesh Vol. I & II</i>
A.B.M. Mafizul Islam Patwari	<i>Liberty of the People: Britain and Bangladesh Dhaka: Institute of Human Rights and Legal Affairs, 1987.</i>
A.V. Dicey	<i>Law of the Constitution</i>

Alan Gledhid	<i>Fundamental Rights in India & Pakistan (British Commonwealth series)</i>
AndrewZ.Drzemc-Zewski	<i>European Human Rights Convention in Domestic Law Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1985.</i>
Anup Kumar Chand	<i>Select Constitution</i>
Barrister Abdul Halim	<i>The Legal System of Bangladesh</i>
C.F. Strong	<i>Modern Political Constitution</i>
D.D. Basu	<i>Shorter Constitution of India: Commentary on the Constitution of India</i>
E.C. Wade & Bradely	<i>Constitutional and Administrative Law</i>
Frits Kalshoven	<i>Constraints on the Waging of War I.C.R.C. Geneva, 1987.</i>
Guy S. Goodwin-Gill	<i>The Refugee in International Law</i>
H. Gros Espiell	<i>The Evolving Concept of Human Rights: Western Socialist and Third World Approaches</i>
H. Lauterpacht	<i>International Law and Human Rights London: Stevens & Sons Limited 1950, 1973.</i>
Hilarie Barnett	<i>Constitutional and Administrative Law</i>
Hurst Hannum	<i>Guide to International Human Rights Practice. London: Macmillan Press, 1994.</i>
Ian Brownlie	<i>Principles of Public International Law Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1984.</i>
Ian Brownlie	<i>Basic Documents on Human Rights</i>
Jean Pictet	<i>Development and Principles in International Humanitarian Law Martimus Nijhoff Publishers, 1996</i>
Jennings	<i>The Law and the Constitution</i>
Justice M. Munir	<i>Pakistan Constitution</i>
K. C. Wheare	<i>Federal Government: Modern Constitutions</i>

Louis Henkin	<i>The International Bill of Rights New York: Columbia University Press, 1981.</i>
M. J. Vile	<i>Constitutionalism and the Separation of Powers</i>
M. Zamir	<i>Human Rights Issues and International Law</i>
Mahmudul Islam	<i>Constitutional Law of Bangladesh</i>
O. Hood Philips	<i>Constitutional and Administrative Law</i>
P. Van Dijk	<i>Theory and Practice of the European Convention on Human Rights</i>
Paul Sieghart	<i>The International Law of Human Rights Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1985.</i>
Rudolf B. Schlesinger	<i>Comparative Law Cases – Text – Materials London: Stevens and Sons Limited, 1960.</i>
Shaukat Mahmood	<i>Pakistan Constitution</i>
Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada	<i>Fundamental Rights and Constitutional Remedies in Pakistan</i>
Theoder Meron	<i>Human Rights in International Strife: Their International Protection Cambridge: Grotius Publications, 1987.</i>
Thomas Buergenthal	<i>International Human Rights</i>
U.N.O. Publication	<i>United Action in the Field of Human Rights 1988</i>
Wade and Philips	<i>English Constitution</i>
Zweigert and Hein Kotz	<i>An Introduction to Comparative Law Amsterdam: North – Holland Publishing Company, 1977.</i>

MHR 512: Human Rights in Regional System

01. Human Rights in European System:

- a) European Convention on Human Rights, 1950.

b) Rights and Freedoms protected under the Convention and Protocol to it.

c) Mechanisms for protection of Human Rights.

02. Human Rights under Inter- American System:

a) American Convention on Human Rights, 1969

b) Rights and Freedoms protected under American Convention.

c) Machineries for Implementation of Human Rights.

03. Human Rights under the African System:

a) Adoption of the African Charter of Human and Peoples' Rights, 1981.

b) Rights and Freedoms protected under the Charter

c) Machineries for Implementation of Human Rights.

04. Human Rights in Asia:

General discussion, Asian Conditions of Human Rights, Asian Human Rights Commission, Asian Legal Resource Center, Asia Watch, Human Rights in South Asia and the role of SAARC.

05. Human Rights in the Arab and Commonwealth Countries.

Books Recommended:

B. Boutros-Ghali	<i>The League of Arab States</i>
C. Cerna	<i>The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights: Its Organization and Examination of Petitions and Communication</i>
Chung-Shu Lo	<i>Human Rights in the Chinese Traditions</i>
D. J. Harris	<i>The Right to Life Under the European Convention on Human Rights</i>
Dr. N.A. Noor Muhammad	<i>The Human Rights Programme of the United Nations and the Domestic Jurisdiction Clause</i>
Hiroko Yamane	<i>Asia and Human Rights</i>
J. Klabbers and R. Lefeber	<i>Africa: Lost between Self-Determination and</i>

	<i>Utili-Possidetis</i>
J. Rehman	<i>Autonomy and the Rights of Minorities in Europe</i>
Karel Vasak	<i>The Council of Europe</i>
L. B. Sohn	<i>Human Rights: Their Implementation Supervision by the United Nations</i>
M. Banton	<i>International Action against Racial Discrimination</i>
N. S. Rodley	<i>The Treatment of Prisoners in International Law</i>
R. B. Lillich	<i>The Role of Domestic Courts in Enforcing International Human Rights Law</i>
W. McKean	<i>Equality and Discrimination under International Law</i>
Youngindra Khushalani	<i>Human Rights in Asia and Africa</i>

MHR 514: Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

01. Introduction, Historical origin, Reasons for adoption of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), Rights, Rights enumerated in the ICESCR, Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Enforcement of Economic Social and Cultural Rights.

02. Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in Europe, the European Social Charter.

03. Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in the USA.

04. Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Malaysia.

Books Recommended:

A. Boulesbaa	<i>The UN Convention on Torture and Prospects for Enforcement</i>
A. Eide	<i>The Realization of Social and Economic Rights and the Minimum Threshold Approach</i>
A.H. Qureshi	<i>International Economic Law</i>
C. Scott	<i>Reaching Beyond the Category of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights</i>

D. Beetham	<i>What Future for Economic and Social Rights?</i>
D.J. Harris	<i>Cases and Materials on International Law</i>
D.M. Trubeck	<i>Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in the Third World</i>
Dankwa, Flinterman & Leckie	<i>Commentary to the Maastricht Guidelines on Violations of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights</i>
G. Peces-Barba	<i>Reflections on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights</i>
J. Rehman	<i>Islamic Perspectives on International Economic Law</i>
P. Alston and B. Simma	<i>First Session of the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights</i>
R. Jennings & A. Watts	<i>Oppenheim's International Law</i>

MHR 516: Human Rights in Bangladesh

01. Human Rights History of the Indian sub-continent; Human Rights under the two Constitutions of Pakistan till 1971; Human rights under the Constitution of Bangladesh: Fundamental Rights, Enforcement of Fundamental Rights, Suspension of Fundamental Rights.

02. Rights of Women in Bangladesh.

03. Rights of the Child in Bangladesh.

04. Freedom of Press in Bangladesh.

05. Preventive Detention and the Special Powers Act, 1974.

06. Anti Corruption Commission and Good Governance.

07. Human Rights Commission.

08. Rights Relating to Protection of Environment.

09. Right of the Sharecropper in Bangladesh.

10. Role of non-government organizations (NGOs) in the promotion and protection of human rights in Bangladesh.

Books Recommended:

Mahmudul Islam	<i>Constitutional Law of Bangladesh</i>
A. K. M. Shamsul Huda	<i>The Constitution of Bangladesh Vol. I & II</i>
A.K. Brohi	<i>Fundamental Law of Pakistan</i>
A.V. Dicey	<i>Law of the Constitution.</i>
Alan Gledhid	<i>Fundamental Rights in India & Pakistan (British Commonwealth series)</i>
Anup Kumar Chand	<i>Select Constitution</i>
Barrister Abdul Halim	<i>The Legal System of Bangladesh</i>
C.F. Strong	<i>Modern Political Constitution</i>
D.D. Basu	<i>Shorter Constitution of India: Commentary on the Constitution of India</i>
E.C. Wade & Bradely	<i>Constitutional and Administrative Law</i>
Hilarie Barnett	<i>Constitutional and Administrative Law</i>
Jennings	<i>The Law and the Constitution</i>
Justice M. Munir	<i>Pakistan Constitution</i>
K. C. Wheare	<i>Federal Government: Modern Constitutions</i>
M. J. Vile	<i>Constitutionalism and the Separation of Powers</i>
O. Hood Philips	<i>Constitutional and Administrative Law</i>
Shaukat Mahmood	<i>Pakistan Constitution</i>
Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada	<i>Fundamental Rights and Constitutional Remedies in Pakistan</i>
Wade and Philips	<i>English Constitution</i>
Constitution of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh	

MHR 518: International Humanitarian Law

01. International Humanitarian Law: Meaning, Concept and Source.

02. Development of Humanitarian Law: Ancient Period, Mediaeval Period and Modern Period.

03. Human Rights and Humanitarian Law – Comparative Study.

04. International Humanitarian Law: First Geneva Convention for protection of Armed forces, Second Geneva Convention for protection of the wounded at sea, Third Geneva Convention for protection of the prisoners of wars. Fourth Geneva Convention for Protection of Civilian.
05. International Humanitarian Institutions.
06. Protection of Certain Rights on the Humanitarian Grounds: Rights of Asylum, Refugees, Minorities, Indigenous People, Women and Children.
07. International Mechanism for the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law –Concept of International Humanitarian Law in Relation to Terrorism and the Rome Statute.
08. Theory and Practice as to Domestic Implementation of International Humanitarian Law with Special Reference to Bangladesh.

Books Recommended:

A.B.M. Mafizul Islam	<i>Liberty of the People: Britain and Bangladesh</i>
Alice Edwards	<i>Age and Gender Dimension in International Refugee Law</i>
David Trubek	<i>“Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in the Third World: Human Rights and Human Needs Program”. In Human Rights and International Law: Legal and Policy Issue</i>
Dr. Borhan Uddin Khan	<i>Fifty Years of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights</i>
E. Feller, V. Turk & F. Nicholson	<i>Refugee Protection in International Law: UNHCR’s Global Consultation on International Protection 2003</i>
H. Lauterpacht	<i>International Law and Human Rights</i>
Henry J. Steiner and Philip Alston	<i>International Human Rights in Context Law, Politics and Morals</i>
Hurst Hannun	<i>Guide to International Human Rights Practice</i>
Ian Brownlie	<i>Basic Documents on Human Rights, London</i>
Ian Brownlie	<i>Principles of International Law</i>
J. M. Henckaerts & L. D. Beck	<i>Customary International Humanitarian Law</i>
J.A. Joyee	<i>The New Politics of Human Rights</i>
Jean Pictet	<i>Development and Principles of International Humanitarian Law</i>

Karel Vasak	<i>International Dimensions of Human Rights</i>
Louis Henkin	<i>The International Bill of Rights</i>
Louis Rene Beres	<i>American Outside the world.</i>
M. Ganji	<i>International Protection of Human Rights</i>
M. Zamir	<i>Human Rights Issues and International Law</i>
M.P. Tandon	<i>Public International Law</i>
Paul Sieghart	<i>The International Law of Human Rights</i>
Richard B. Lillich	<i>“Civil Rights” [incl. Prohibition of Slavery and Servitude; Right to Freedom of Movement; Right to Nationality]. In Human Rights and International Law: Legal and Policy Issues International Cooperation for Social Justice: Global and Regional Protection of Economic and Social Right</i>
Robert and Joseph Nye	<i>Power and Interdependence</i>
Rudolf B. Schlesinger	<i>Comparative Law Cases-Text Materials</i>
S.K. Kapoor	<i>International Law and Human Rights</i>
Theoder Meron	<i>Human Rights in International Strife; Their International Protection</i>
Thomas Buergenthal	<i>International Human Rights</i>
<i>International Humanitarian Law: Tokyo Draft Convention 1934</i>	
<i>International Humanitarian Law: 2nd Geneva Convention 1949</i>	

MHR 520: Human Rights in Modern World

1. Concept of Human Rights under International Law; Historical Account of the Development of International Human Right Jurisprudence; Human Rights under International Law and Fundamental Rights under National Law- A Comparative Analysis.
2. Critical Analysis of the Provisions of Different International Human Rights Instruments: The United Nations Charter; Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948; the Decolonization Declaration, 1963; Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 1963; Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 1965; Convention on Civil and Political Rights, 1966; Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966; Convention against Torture & Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 1984.

3. Role of Non-government Organizations (NGOs) in the Promotion of Human Rights with Special Reference to Bangladesh.
4. Human Rights and Islam.
5. Concept of Preventive Detention & Human Rights.
6. Servitude in Contemporary International Law.
7. Rights of Indigenous Population under International Law.
8. Rights of Habitat under International Law.
9. Rights of the Child under International Law.
10. Women Rights under International Law.

Books Recommended:

Brownlie, I	<i>Basic Documents on Human Rights.</i>
H. Lauterpacht	<i>International Law and Human Rights.</i>
J. A. Jayce	<i>Human Rights International Documents, Vol. 1-3.</i>
J. A. Jayce	<i>The New Politics of Human Rights.</i>
J. Sexena	<i>Self-Determination: From Biafra to Bangladesh</i>
M. Ganji	<i>International Protection of Human Rights.</i>
M. Mosiowitz	<i>International Concern with Human Rights</i>
M. Zamir	<i>Human Rights Issues & International Law.</i>
McDougal M. H. Lasswell and L. Cen	<i>Human Rights and World Public Order.</i>
Ramcharan, B.ed.	<i>Human Rights: Thirty Years After Universal Declaration</i>
S. Siegharts Paul	<i>The International Law of Human Rights.</i>
Sais, Abdul Aziz, ed.	<i>Human Rights and World Orders.</i>

MHR 522: The Law of International Organizations

Part - I : Introductory:

7. *General Principles of International Law.*
8. *International Institutions: Nature, Types, Scope and Functions.*
9. *Development of International Institutions: The private international Unions – The Public International Unions – The Permanent Court of Arbitration – The League of Nations – The United Nations.*

10. *Development of the Law of International Institutions.*
11. *Sources of the Law of International Institutions.*
12. *Conflict of Interests: Domestic Structure and International Institutions – International Politics and the Law of International Institutions.*

Part – II : The League of Nations and the United Nations.

6. *The Legal Status of the two institutions, their powers and competence – the competence and Jurisdiction – jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice and International Court of Justice.*
7. *The Covenant and the Charter: Analysis, Interpretation and Comparison.*
8. *Legal Disputes concerning selected problems under the Covenant and the Charter: The Problem of Membership – The Question of Domestic Jurisdiction – The voting Procedure.*
9. *Legality of UN decisions and actions in dealing with some specific political problems: Korea, The Middle East and the Congo.*
10. *The United Nations and the Human Rights the UN Declaration and Conventions and their impact – The European Convention and the Court on Human Rights.*

Part – III : Law relating to other major International Institutions

5. *Various Specialised Agencies and Their Legal Position in Relation to U.N.*
6. *Legal Aspects of Regional Economic Institutions: the EEC, the COMECON, the OPEC, the RCD, the ASEAN, the ADB and the EU.*
7. *Legal Aspects of Regional Political Institutions: the NATO, the WARSAW, the Arab League, the OAU, the OAS, the OIC and the SAARC.*
8. *The Legal Position of the Commonwealth of Nations, the Rights and Obligations of the Members.*

Part – IV: *Law Relating to Transnational Enterprises – Regulation of Multinational Corporations.*

Part – V: *The Demand for the New International Economic Order- GAAT and the WTO Regime.*

Part – VI: *The Present Trend and the Future of the Law of the International Institutions.*

Books Recommended:

A. H. Roberston	European Institutions: Cooperation Integration, Unification.
B. A. Worthy (ed.)	<i>An Introduction to the Law of European Economic Community</i>
C. W. Jenks	The Impact of International Organisations on General International law.
D. W. Bowett	<i>The Law of International Institutions</i>
G. Weissberg	The International Status of the United Nations.
H. Briggs	<i>Power Politics and International Organisation</i>
H. Lauterpacht	<i>International Law and Human Rights</i>
L. M. Goodrich and Edward Hambro	Charter of the United Nations: Commentary and Documents.
M. S. Rajan	<i>The United Nations and Domestic Jurisdiction</i>
Michael Virally	<i>Legislative power in the United Nations and Specialized Agencies</i>
Welfred Jeas; The Prope	<i>Law of International Organisations</i>
William I. Tuny	International Organisation under the United Nations System

MHR 524: Legal Aid and Access to Justice

01. General Discussion on Legal Aid and Access to Justice; Access to Justice from a Human Rights Perspective; Nexus between Legal Aid and Access to Justice; Role of Legal Aid in Promoting Access to Justice; Legal Aid in International Perspective; Status of Legal Aid in Bangladesh; Legal Aid according to the Civil Procedure Code, 1908.
02. Legal Aid workers and their Role: Role of legal Aid workers, Duties of Legal Aid workers, Rules relating to the qualifications and behaviors of a Legal Aid Worker.
03. Mediation procedure and its effectiveness: Mediation and its effectiveness, Mediation system and delivery of legal services, mediation, Arbitration and suits: points of difference; Village court.
04. Legal Aid in some family affairs: Muslim Law: Marriage, Dower, Divorce, Maintenance, Guardianship, Dowry prohibition law.
05. Legal Aid in some family affairs: Hindu Law: Marriage, Minority and Guardianship, Maintenance, Reformed of Hindu Law in Bangladesh.

Books Recommended

A.B.M Mafizul Islam Patwari	<i>European Convention on Human Rights and the United Kingdom.</i>
A.S. Chaudhury	<i>Law of Writs</i>
A.V. Dicey	<i>An introduction to the study of the Law of the Constitution London.</i>
Anup Chand Kapur	<i>Select Constitution</i>
Brownlie Ian	<i>Basic Documents on Human Rights</i>
Burgenthal Thomas et.al	<i>Protecting Human Rights in the Americas</i>
Carry Jhon	<i>UN Protection of Civil and Political Rights</i>
Chaudhury Alimuzzaman	<i>The Family Courts Ordinance</i>
David Frosthe	<i>Human Rights. The United States and the Organization of American States.</i>
Dr. Satish Chandra	<i>Individual's Petition in international Law</i>
Durand Andre	<i>History of the International Committee of the Red cross</i>
Durga Das Basu	<i>Comparative Constitutional Law</i>
Gazi Shamsur Rahman	<i>Laws Relating to Children in Bangladesh</i>
Hurst Hannum	<i>Guide to International Human Rights.</i>
Jean Pictet	<i>Humanitarian Law and the protection of war victims</i>
Justice Abdur Rahman Chaudhury	<i>Democracy. Rule of Law and Human Rights</i>
Karel Vasak (ed)	<i>The International Dimensions of Human Rights</i>
Kelly Alfred H et al	<i>The American Constitution</i>
Kewley Gretchen	<i>Humanitarian Law in Armed Conflicts</i>
M. Munir.	<i>Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan</i>
Mahendra P. Singh	<i>Comparative Constitutional Law</i>
Meron .Theodor	<i>Human Rights in International Strife</i>
Mohammad Bedjaouti	<i>Modern Wars: The Humanitarian Challenge</i>
Nagendra Singh	<i>Enforcement of Human rights in Peace and War and the future Humanity</i>
O. Hood Phillips and Paul Jackson	<i>O. Hood Phillip's Constitutional and Administrative Law</i>
Paul Sieghart	<i>The Lawful Rights of Mankind</i>
S. Sharifuddin Pirzada	<i>Fundamental Rights and Constitutional Remedies in Pakistan</i>

MHR 526: International Refugee Law

1. Definition and Description: Definition, Refugee for the purposes of the United Nations, Refugees' in the sense of the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees. Regional and related instruments. Determination of Refugee status.

2. Non-Refoulement: Evolution of the principle, Relation of the principle of non-refoulement to particular issues, Exception to the principle of non-refoulement. The status of the principle of non-refoulement in general International Law. The concept of asylum.

3. Protection under International Law: Protection by International Institutions, Refugees Status procedure and role of the UNHCR, Termination of refugee and the principles of acquired rights. Protection by International Law, Convention and Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees.

4. Protection under Municipal Law: Procedure for determination of refugee status and the criteria for grant of residence in the United Kingdom, United States of America and Australia,

5. Refugee issue in Bangladesh: Historical background of the Rohingya Refugees, Life and livelihood of the Rohingas in Bangladesh, Entrance of the Rohingas and the subsequent social integration/social unrest, Role of the UNHCR in relation to the Rohingas in Bangladesh, Bangladesh Constitution and the rights of the refugees.

Books Recommended:

A. Fragomen	<i>The Refugee: A Problem of Definition</i>
A. Shacknove	<i>Who is a Refugee</i>
Adleman	<i>Refugee Policy</i>
Clarendon Press	<i>The Refugee in International Law</i>
D. Levy	<i>Transnational Legal Problems of Refugees</i>
E. Lentini	<i>The Definition of Refugee in International Law Proposals for the Future</i>
G. Jaeger	<i>The Definition of Refugees</i>
G. Melander	<i>The Protection of Refugees</i>
Goodwin- Gill	<i>Non-Refoulement and the New Asylum Seekers</i>
Grahl- Madsen	<i>the Status of Refugees in International Law</i>
H. Briggs	<i>Barcelona Traction: The Jus Sandi of Belgium</i>
Hoy & Arboleda	<i>Convention Refugee Definition in the West</i>
J. Hathaway	<i>The Law of Refugee Status</i>

James Hathaway	<i>The Law of Refugee Status</i>
L. Wildes	<i>The Dilemma of the Refugee</i>
M. Gibney	<i>A Well-founded Fear of Persecution</i>
N. Blake	<i>The Road to Sivakumaran</i>
Petrini	<i>Basing Asylum Claim of Persecution Arising from Prior Asylum Claims</i>
S. Lamar	<i>Those Who Stand at the Door: Assessing Immigration Claims Based on Fear of Persecution</i>
T. Alexander Alienkoff	<i>Meaning of persecution in the United States Asylum Law</i>
T. Cox	<i>Well Founded fear of Being Persecuted</i>
Theodor Meron	<i>On a Heirachy of International Human Rights</i>
Y. Shimada	<i>The concept of the Political Refugee in International Law</i>

MHR 528: Right of Development in International Law

01. Idea of development and under-development; Changing meaning and objectives of development; Concept of sustainable development.
02. Growing importance of the human factor in development-Linkage between human rights, democracy and development.
03. Emergence of the developing countries and its impact on International Political and legal thought-from UNCTAD to NIEO.
04. Right to development from a Human Rights perspective-Significance of the right both as an individual and collective right
05. Promotion of the Right to development since 1986- International Conference held in 1990 especially the Vienna Conference on Human Rights – Efforts for creating a symbiosis between Human Rights based development and Human Development- Role of UNDP and other related UN Agencies in the process of development.
06. Juridical position of the right to development – the right as a contract partaking of treaty law- its potentialities for status as a customary law of nations.

Books Recommended

A. Sen	<i>Development as Freedom</i>
M. Huq	<i>Reflections on Human Development</i>
A. H. Robertson	<i>European Institutions: Co-operation Integration Unification.</i>
M.R. Islam	<i>International Trade Law</i>
B. A. Worthy (ed.)	<i>An Introduction to the Law of European Economic Community</i>
A. Barakat, S. Zaman, and S. Raihan	<i>Political Economy of Khas Land in Bangladesh</i>
K. Siddique	<i>Local Governance in Bangladesh-Leading Issues and Major Challenges</i>
C. W. Jenks	<i>The Impact of International Organisations on General International law.</i>
D. W. Bowett	<i>The Law of International Institutions.</i>
H. Briggs	<i>Power Politics and International Organisation</i>
H. Lauterpacht	<i>International Law and Human Rights</i>
Jon. Gunnemann (ed.)	<i>The Nation a State and Transnational Corporation in Conflict.</i>
L. M. Goodrich and Edward Hambro	<i>Charter of the United Nations: Commentary and Documents</i>
M. S. Rajan	<i>The United Nations and Domestic Jurisdiction</i>
Michael Virally	<i>Legislative Power in the United Nations and Specialized Agencies</i>
Welfred Jeas; The Prope	<i>Law of International Organisations</i>
William I. Tuny	<i>International Organisation under the United Nations System</i>

MHR 530:– Environmental Law

Part 1: General Issues: International environmentalism – historical background of the development of modern idea of international environmentalism – current international environmental issues – positions for the development of modern international environmentalism.

Part 2: International Developments: Stockholm Declaration of 1972 – its contents – different legal principles – its importance – and effects in the development of international environmental laws – Brundtland Commission Report-World Commission on Environment and Development-Issue of Sustainable Development-

Declaration of the Hague-United Nations Conference of Environment and Development (UNCED)-The Kyoto Protocol and the Protections guaranteed under the it -Rio Declaration and other UNCED Texts-Agenda 31-Non legally binding authoritative statement of principles for a global consensus on the Management, Conservation and Sustainable Development of all types of Forests-two other treaties concluded at the conference. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity-the importance of these instruments and their effects in the development of international environmental laws.

Part 3: International Environmental Legal Issues: International environmental law-definition-nature-scope, sources of international environmental laws-traditional international law sources like convention, treaties, customs, decisions of the International Court of Justice etc, soft law sources like declarations, non legally binding principles etc, the nature of international environmental problems and the questions of the adequacy and efficacy of the traditional international law sources – usefulness of the soft law sources – and the scope for the development of new international environmental law sources.

Part 4: International Environmental Institutions: Role of United Nations; United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP)-its organization, functions and activities in the development of international environmental law; United Nations Specialized Agencies involved in the development of international environmental law-FAO-ILO-UNESCO-WHO-WMO etc.

Part 5: Regional Environmental Developments: Role of different regional organizations in the protection of regional environment: The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe – the Council of Europe –the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development – European Communities – Organization of American States- Organization of African Unity – South Pacific Regional Organizations.

Part 6: Environmental Law and Bangladesh: An overview of the Environmental Court Act-2000. Powers, functions & procedures of the Environmental Courts and Appellate Courts. The Environmental Conservation Act, 1995, The Environmental Conservation rules, 1997. Environmental NGOs and their role in protecting the Environment of Bangladesh. Public Interest Litigation and its significance in the protection of environment.

Books Recommended:

Alexandre Kiss and Dinah Shelton	<i>International Environmental Law</i> , Greham & Trotman Limited, London, England, 1991.
David Freestone	<i>The Road from Rio: International Environmental Law after the Earth Summit</i> , the University of Hull Press, 1993
Harald Hohmann editor	<i>Basic Documents of International Environmental Law Volumes 1, 2, 3</i> , Graham & Trotan, 1992.
Patricia W. Birnie and Alan E. Boyle	<i>International Law & the Environment</i> , Clarendon Press, Oxford, England, First Published 1992, Reprinted in 1994.
Thomas J. Schoenbaum, Ronald H. Rosenberg	<i>Environmental Policy Law – Problems Cases, and Readings</i> Westbury New York. The Foundation Press Inc. 1991
W. Lang, H. Neuhold and K. Zemanek (eds)	<i>Environmental Protection and International Law</i> , 1990

Yearbook of International Environmental Law – Volumes: 1, 2, 3, 4, etc.

MHR 532: Human Rights, Gender Issues and Development

Part 1: General Issues: Rights of Women and the Human Rights Regime; Protection of the family and rights of the Women, Combating Gender based Discrimination and the International Human Rights Movement.

Part 2: Gender Issues in International Human Rights Regime: Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), 1965; The Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, Violence Against Women, Emergency Provisions in the International Covenant on Women's Rights, International Women's Decade (1976-1985), World Conference on Mexico City (1975), Copenhagen (1980), Nairobi (1985), Beijing (1995), General Assembly Resolution 2263 (XXII) on the Political Rights of Women.

Part 3: Gender Issues in the Laws of Bangladesh: The Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, 1856; The Native Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act, 1866; The Special Marriage Act, 1872; The Guardians and Wards Act, 1890; The Bangladesh Labour Code, 2006; The Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939; The Muslim Family Laws Ordinance, 1961, Dowry Prohibition Act, 1980, Family Courts Ordinance, 1985, Nari O Shishu Nirjatan Daman Ain, 2003.

Books Recommended:

A.C. Byrnes	<i>Women, Feminism and International Human Rights Law-Methodological Myopia, Fundamental Flaws or Meaningful Marginalization</i>
C. Chinkin	<i>Rape and Sexual Abuse of Women in International Law</i>
I.C. Tinker	<i>Human Rights for Women: The UN Convention on the Eliminations of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women</i>
J. Morsink	<i>Women's Rights in the Universal Declaration</i>
L. Reanda	<i>Human Rights and Women's Rights: The UN Approach</i>
M.E. Galey	<i>International Enforcement of Women's Rights</i>
R.J. Cook	<i>Women's International Human Rights Law: The Way Forward</i>
S. Wright	<i>Economic and Social Justice: A Feminist Analysis of Some International Human Rights Conventions</i>
S.P. Subedi	<i>Protection of Women Against Domestic Violence</i>
S. Mahmud	<i>Principles of Islamic Law</i>
D.F. Mullah	<i>Principles of Mahomedan Law</i>
D.F. Mullah	<i>Principles of Hindu Law</i>
A. Halim & M.S. Rahman	<i>The Bangladesh Labour Code, 2006</i>
A. Halim	<i>The Bangladesh Labour Code, 2006: An Interpretative and Critical Study of the Labour and Industrial Laws of Bangladesh</i>

Course # MHR: 534 Research Monograph (with Oral Defense)**Hour: 6 Credits**

Students will be required to write a monograph on a particular topic related to Human Rights by using Legal Methods. To conduct this research successfully and to write the research monograph perfectly the students will have to be acquainted with the existing legal procedure. In addition to the theoretical examination of the monograph to be submitted by the students, there shall also be a practical examination of monograph.

Students are advised to visit the various i) Courts like Magistrates Courts, Judge Courts, High Courts, Special Courts, ii) Institutions like Jail, Borstal School, Certified School, Remand Home, Mental Hospital, Police Station, Mentally retarded homes, iii) Organizations like NGOs engaged in Human Rights activities, Socio-Cultural Development. Out of which any one of the Courts, Institutions, Organizations functioning, management, working system, Administration, and problems of it and

submit a report, to the Chairman, “in consultation with the teacher who guides him/her.

Books Recommended:

C.Tapper	<i>Citations as a Tool for searching Law by Computer</i>
D. Du Feu	<i>Selecting Welfare Benefits by Computer</i>
G.Holborn	<i>Legal Research Guide</i>
H. Brayne and R.Grimes	<i>Professional Skills for Lawyers: A Student's Guide</i>
H. Fiedler	<i>Functional Relation between Legal Regulation and Software</i>
H.Baner Bernet	<i>Drafting, Retrieval and Interpretation of a Computerized Community Law</i>
J. Bing	<i>Legal Norms, Discretionary Rules and Computer Programme</i>
J. Dane and P. Thomas	<i>How to use a Law Library?</i>
J. Sprawi	<i>Automated Assembly by Legal Documents</i>
L. Allen	<i>Language, Law and Logic (Plain Legal Drafting)</i>
N. Bellord	<i>Tax Planning by Computer</i>
N. Holmes and D.Venables	<i>Researching the Legal Web</i>
P. Jones	<i>Lawyers Skills</i>
R. Lawlor	<i>Computer Analysis of Judicial Decisions</i>
R. Stamper	<i>LEGOL;(Modeling Legal Rules by Computer)</i>
S. Jones	<i>Control Structure in Legislation</i>
S. Mckie	<i>Legal Research</i>
T. Barthel	<i>Structure Programme as a Paradigm of Structured Laws</i>
T. McCarty	<i>The Taxman Project: (Legal Argument)</i>
V. Tunkel	<i>Legal Research</i>