

Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati.
Syllabus on Choice Based Credit System
Prescribed for 2023-24 Year
UG Programme
Faculty:-Humanities

Programme:-B.A.(Human Rights)

Human Rights are the source of inspiration for the constitutions of many countries. India itself is one of those nations, whose founding fathers drew heavily from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights to make the largest democracy in the world.

However, until recently only the elite—international lawyers, diplomats and statesmen were concerned with the study of Human Rights. However, today the field is opening upto the masses. More and more people in today's world are starting to recognize how Human Rights provide a support base in their struggle against injustice and inequality. Influential movements such as environment and climate protection, women and child rights, safeguarding of minorities and natives, their culture and migration, even wars draw strength from the all-enveloping Human Rights. Human rights are universal and fundamental rights regardless of man-made classifications like caste, creed, sex, nationality etc. Human rights are the basic rights of a person to survive in this world i.e. the right to healthy food, right to clean water, freedom of movement and speech and freedom from slavery and discrimination. Representing fundamental human values, these rights are eternal, inalienable and unvarying; allow the rights flow from these.

POs:

PO1- Develop critical thinking to carryout investigation about various Human Rights issues objectively.

PO2- Equip them for pursuing bachelor degree with skills to analyses violation of human rights, analyses, interpret there results and draw reasonable conclusions.

PO3 –Aiming towards perfection and maximum harmony with the environment is the ideal goal for human race.

PO4 –Analyses Human Right problems, argument, information, theories.

PO5- Familiarity with evolution of the study of Human Rights and an ability to understand it.

PO6- An ability to formulate and construct logical argument about Human rights.

PO7- Apply methods appropriated for accumulating and interpreting data applicable to political science.

PSOs:

PSO1- To prevent human rights violations and to safeguard the fundamental rights of every citizens of India. To promote and advocate human rights and fundamental freedom for all, without any discrimination of race, religion, caste, color, sex and language.

PSO2-Human Rights movements have been enriched by collective wisdom emerging from the tribal movement, peasant struggles, environmental movement, women's liberation movement, child rights movement, dalit movement and struggles of the differently disabled persons.

PSO3-To understand rights which are ensures by Indian Constitution and guaranteeing fundamental rights to every citizen of India. Students are acquainted with the Theories and aspects of Human Rights.

PSO4-To analyses the Historical events such as Magna Carta, The American Declaration of Independence, The French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen had been contributed to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

PSO5-Human Rights also guarantee people the means necessary to satisfy their basic needs such as food, housing and education. By guaranteeing life, liberty, equality and security, human rights protect people against abuse by those who are more powerful.

Employability Potential of the Program-

The human rights field has huge potential and need form multiple professionals. Work in human rights can be challenging and intense. Organizations use a variety of disciplines in their approach to Social Justice, Juvenile Justice, Gender Justice, Custodial Justice, and now emerging area of Climate Justice including direct service, monitoring & evaluation, lobbying and networking, advocacy, policy development, documenting and research. Activities include research focusing on preventing and ending human rights abuses in all regions of the world, monitoring human rights development, conducting on-site fact finding and investigations, writing case studies and reports on human rights conditions, engaging in advocacy to publicize and curtail human rights violations, litigation, lobbying, and promoting human rights practices in social and political structures. In addition, human rights professionals provide advisory and educational services, refugee assistance, victim's rehabilitation, policy analysis for national and international institutions, assistance in institution building and project development and management in the field of human rights based civil society organizations.

1.Human rights activist- Human rights defenders or human rights activists are people who, individually or as a team, act to promote or protect human rights. They defend rights as part of their jobs or as a voluntary activity.

2.Human rights officer- The Human Rights Officer receives and investigate complaints received from the public concerning the violations of the Human Rights Act. They also plan, coordinate and conduct research on activities related to migration and human rights. Another important duty of human rights officer is to ensure gender equality.

3.Human rights educator- Human Rights Educators create awareness among the public and especially among students about the relevance of human rights with an aim to build a universal human rights culture. They also make people aware of the issues, and enable them to stand up for the human rights of the affected population.

4.Human rights Lawyer- Human rights lawyer advocates and provides legalaid and services to victims of any human rights violation. Their main aim is to ensure the right to legal assistance and right to affair trial. They work at the local, national and international levels and in various NGOs.

5.Human rights researcher,

6.Human rights programmer

7.Human rights professional

8.Human rights worker

9.Human rights teacher

10. Human rights consultant,

11. Human rights campaigner

12. Human right fund raiser

13. Human rights manager.

Skills required

1. Writing skills
2. Management skills
3. Legal skills
4. Communication Skills
5. Reporting skills
6. Research Skills
7. Interviewing skills
8. Language skill
9. Inter-personal communication skills
10. Documenting skills
11. Fundraising skills
12. Crisis Response Skills
13. Advocacy Skills
14. Active Listening and questioning Skills
15. Teamwork skills
16. Analytical and critical thinking skills
17. Negotiating and Mediating Skills
18. Conflict Resolution Skills
19. Networking Skill

Organizations working in Human Rights

Having a Degree or Diploma or Certificate in Human Rights, one can work in the human rights field with a broad spectrum. There are governmental (National and State Human Rights Bodies), intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations (Amnesty International, CRY, Oxfam, Human Rights Watch, Commonwealth Human Rights Initiatives, Asian Centre for Human Rights, South Asian Human Rights Documentation Centre, PUCL and PUDR etc). Besides, a number of UN agencies working on the human rights issues might be useful for human rights, based employments in India and overseas as UNDP ((United Nations Development Programme), UNDESA (UN Department of Economic & Social Affairs), World Bank, UNICEF (UN Children Fund), UNEP(UN Environment Programme), UNFPA (UN Population Fund), WHO (World Health Organization), IMF (International Monetary Fund), UN- HABITAT (UN Human Settlements Programme), FAO (Food & Agriculture Organization), IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development), ILO(International Labour Organization), ITU(International Telecom Union), UNAIDS (Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS), UNCTAD (UN Conference on Trade and Development), UNDG (UN Development Group), UNESCO (UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), UNHCR (UN Refugee Agency), UNIDO (UN Industrial Development Organization), UNIFEM (UN Development Fund for Women), OHCHR (Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights), UNRWA(UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East), WFP (World Food Programme).

Statutory government bodies and cooperatives in India like the national and state commissions (on women, children, human rights, labour, welfare, minorities, SC and ST), military, paramilitary and police departments, Panchayat Raj institutions, schools, colleges and universities including research bodies and centers of excellence, district rural development agencies and district urban development agencies, human rights consultancy organizations run by lawyers and legal experts are some other places to tap for career openings. You can also work with correctional institutions working in the fields of juvenile delinquency and child abuse as well as in women reformation centers, prisons and homes for the homeless. While this is a relevant and interesting field, let me warn that a course in HR without a background in social work (MSW) or law (LLB) will not get you a job directly. Specializing in human rights or international law, after a basic law degree would offer better prospects. Plans are afoot to make human rights education mandatory in all schools and colleges in a few years. This would create a demand for human rights lecturers, teachers and counsellor in future.

Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati.
Syllabus on Choice Based Credit System
Syllabus Prescribed for 2023-24
Year UG Programme
Programme: B.A. (Human Rights)
Semester III

Code of the Course/Subject	Title of the Course/Subject	(Total Number of Periods)
Human Rights	Indian Society and Human Rights	60 +15 = 75

Semester III (B.A.II)

Subject: Human Rights

Indian Society and Human Rights (HUMAN03)

Theory marks: 80

Internal marks: 20

Total marks: 100

Objectives:

While studying the Indian Society and Human Rights the student shall be able

1. To understand the Constitution of India provides safeguards for the protection of human rights.
2. To understand the Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policies.
3. To create awareness on the duties of the citizens towards the State.
4. To describe the Protection of Human Rights Act, Human Rights Commissions and its Provisions.
5. To understand the Problems and Issues of Human Rights with reference to Woman & Child.

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course the students should be able to:

- 1: Understand and explain the significance of Indian constitution as the fundamental law of the land.
- 2: Understanding the human rights under Indian constitution.
- 3: Exercise the fundamental rights in proper sense at the same time identifies his responsibilities in national building.
4. Examine the enforcement mechanism, human rights commission both of the national and state level-
5. Understand problems and issues of Human Rights with reference to women and children.

Unit	Contents	Periods
Unit-I	Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties i) Fundamental Right in Indian Constitution. ii) Fundamental Duties of the Indian Citizen	12 Periods
Unit-II	Directive Principal of State policy i) Directive Principle of State policy ii) Relationship between Directive Principle and Fundamental Rights	12 Periods
Unit-III	Human Rights Act and Human Rights Commissions i) Human Rights Act 1993 ii) National Human Rights Commission- Structure and Functions iii) Human Rights Commission of Maharashtra- Structure and Functions	12 Periods
Unit-IV	Problems and Issues of Human Rights with reference to Women i) Gender inequality ii) Violence against women iii) Sex ratio iv) Female foeticide	12 Periods
Unit-V	Problems and Issues of Human Rights with reference to Child. i) Child Education ii) Malnutrition iii) Child Abuse iv) Children labour	12 Periods
Unit VI if applicable	------(periods)	
*SEM		
COs: 1: To improve knowledge and communication and presentation skill of the students. 2: To develop Social and National responsibility.		
Activities	i) Group Discussion ... 10 Marks ii) Project ... 10 Marks	15 Periods

Course Material/Learning resources-

Reference Books and Text Books:

- 1) भारतीय राजकीय व्यवस्था - सुभाष गवई, शांताराम चव्हाण, वेदमुद्रा प्रकाशन,
- 2) भारतीय संविधान - अलका देशमुख, साईनाथ प्रकाशन,
- 3) नक्षलवाद - देवेन्द्र गावंडे, साधना प्रकाशन,
- 4) मीडिया और मानवाधिकार - डॉ.कृष्णकुमार शर्मा, अर्जून पब्लिशींग हाऊस.
- 5) मानवाधिकार और कर्तव्य - डॉ.कृष्णकुमार शर्मा, अर्जून पब्लिशींग हाऊस.

- 6) मानवाधिकार एवं दलित चेतना - डॉ.कृष्णकुमार शर्मा, अर्जुण पब्लिशिंग हाऊस.
- 7) मानवाधिकार और कर्तव्य - प्रकाश नारायण नाटाणी, अविष्कार पब्लिशर्स व डिस्ट्रीब्युटर्स, जयपूर
- 8) Desai, A.R. (ed.) (1986), Violations of Democratic Rights in India, Popular Prakashan, Bombay. 9) G.S. Bajwa, Human Rights in India - Anmol Publication Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
- 10) Meghraj Kapurderiya (2013), Indian Philosophical Foundation of Human Rights, R.P. Publications. New Delhi.
- 11) Mishra, P. K. (2012), Human Rights: Acts, Statutes and Constitutional Provisions, Ritu Publications Jaipur.
- 12) Paramjeet S. Jaswal, Human Rights and Law — APH Publication Agra Corporation, New Delhi.
- 13) Ray, Arun (2004), National Human Rights Commission in India: Formation, Functioning and Future Prospects, Atlantic, New Delhi
- 14) Satish Chandra (1995), Minorities in National And International Laws, Deep and Deep Publication, New Delhi.

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Semester IV (B.A.II)

Code of the Course/Subject	Title of the Course/Subject	(Total Number of Periods)
Human Rights	Indian Society and Human Rights	60 +15 = 75

Subject: Human Rights

Indian Society and Human Rights (**HUMAN04**)

Theory marks: 80

Internal marks: 20

Total marks: 100

Objectives:

While studying the Indian Constitution and Human Rights the student shall be able

- 1.To enable understanding of Social and Communal Conflicts and Social Harmony.
2. To understand challenges to Human Rights promotion in India.
3. To explain development for Socially Deprived Classes.
4. To explain Tribal development.
5. To explain the role of Media, Educational Institutions & NGO's in Human Rights.

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course the students should be able to:

1. Describe the Social and Communal Conflicts and Social Harmony .
2. Evaluate the challenges to Human Rights promotion in India.
3. Examine development for Socially Deprived Classes.
4. Examine Tribal development.
5. Analyse role of Media, Educational Institutions & NGO's in Human Rights.

Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati

Subject: Human Rights

Indian Society and Human Rights (HUMAN04)

Semester-IV

Unit	Contents	Periods
Unit-I	Social and Communal Conflicts and Social Harmony : i) Causes of Social and Communal Conflicts ii) Effects of Social and Communal Conflicts iii) Elements of social harmony	12 Periods
Unit-II	Challenges to Human Rights promotion in India i) Poverty ii) Illiteracy iii) Lack of inclusive development iv) Terrorism v) Unemployment	12 Periods
Unit-III	Development for Socially Deprived Classes (SC, VJ/NT& OBC) i) problems and issues (inequality in opportunity etc.) ii) Initiatives taken for Socially Deprived Class development	12 Periods
Unit-IV	Tribal development : i) Problems and issues (Malnutrition, Integration and development etc) ii) Initiatives taken for Tribal development	12 Periods
Unit-V	Role of Advocacy Groups in Human Rights i)Media ii) Educational Institutions iii) NGO's	12 Periods
Unit VI if applicable	----- (periods)	
*SEM		
COs: 1: To able to analyses the information about human right of Aged People, Disabled People & Minorities. 2: To encourage the students to explore new areas relevant to the topic		
Activities	i) Group Discussion ... 10 Marks ii) Project ... 10 Marks	15 Periods

Course Material/Learning resources-

Reference Books and Text Books:

1) भारतीय राजकीय व्यवस्था - सुभाष गवई, शांताराम चव्हाण, वेदमुद्रा प्रकाशन,

- 2) भारतीय संविधान - अलका देशमुख, साईनाथ प्रकाशन,
- 3) नक्षलवाद - देवेन्द्र गावंडे, साधना प्रकाशन,
- 4) मीडिया और मानवाधिकार - डॉ.कृष्णकुमार शर्मा, अर्जून पब्लिशिंग हाऊस.
- 5) मानवाधिकार और कर्तव्य - डॉ.कृष्णकुमार शर्मा, अर्जून पब्लिशिंग हाऊस.
- 6) मानवाधिकार एवं दलित चेतना - डॉ.कृष्णकुमार शर्मा, अर्जून पब्लिशिंग हाऊस.
- 7) मानवाधिकार और कर्तव्य - प्रकाश नारायण नाटाणी, अविष्कार पब्लिशर्स व डिस्ट्रीब्युटर्स, जयपूर
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