

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 up to 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 carry out investigation about various Human Rights issues objectively.

PO2- Equip them for pursuing bachelor degree with skills to analyse violation of human rights, analyse, interpret their 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 citizen 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- Tounder stand rights which are ensured 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 analyse 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 for 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 legal aid and services to victims of any human rights violation. Their main aim is to ensure the right to legal assistance and right to a fair 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 nongovernmental 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 counselor in future.

Examination & Evaluation			
Course	Mode	Marks	Number & Mark of Question /
(Major/Minor) 04 Credits	Theory papers	60	1) Long answers 02 Question on any 02 Unit. (10 Marks×2 Unit×01 Que.=20 Marks) 2) Short answers 04 Question on any 04 Unit. (5 Marks× 4 Unit× 2 Que. =40 Marks) Note: (Internal choice based. (ie. Solve any /Two question from following questions.)
	Internal Examination	20	Assignment/Seminar/ Unit Test/Paper Writing/Group Discussion/Wall paper Presentation / Govt. office visit/Participation in Human Right Conference/ Participation in Departmental Activity. (Department / College choose Any Two for Internal Evaluation)

		20	20 Marks for MCQ Type Exam : 04 Unit × 03 MCQ = 12 02 Unit × 04 MCQ = 08 Note : 1) This MCQ's should ask on all units. 2) Mode of Exam Offline or Online
IKS VSEC SKILL 02 Credit	Theory papers	30	1) Long answers 02 Question on any 02 Unit. (07 Marks×2 Que. =14 Marks) 2) Short answers 04 Question on any 02 Unit. (4 Marks× 4 Que. = 16 Marks) Note: (Internal choice based. (ie. Solve any Two question from following questions.)
	Internal Examination	20	Assignment/Seminar/Unit Test/Paper Writing/Group Discussion/Wall paper Presentation / Govt. office visit/Participation in Human Right Conference/ Participation in Departmental Activity.(Department / College choose Any Two for Internal Evaluation as per syllabus)
(OE) 02 Credit	Theory papers	30	1) Long answers 02 Question on any 02 Unit. (7 Marks×2 Unit×1 Que. =14 Marks) 2) Short answers 04 Question on any 02 Unit. (4 Marks×2 Unit×2 Que. = 16 Marks) Note: (Internal choice based. (ie. Solve any Two question from following questions.)
	Internal Examination	20	Assignment/Seminar/ Unit Test/Paper Writing/Group Discussion/Wall paper Presentation / Govt. office visit/Participation in Human Right Conference/ Participation in Departmental Activity.(Department / College choose Any Two for Internal Evaluation)
Filed Project Sem iii,iv,v			1) Student should decide the topic as per syllabus for FP after discuss HOD. (2) A student can seek Guidance from any Human Right teacher working in this University area. 3) 50 marks for Project Writing
Intership/ Apprenticeship/ OJT Sem vi			Students can take ON JOB TRAINING in any local self-institutions /government office/NGOs/political party office. In this regard students shall submitted OJT reports with certificates through concern authority to HOD in college
Artificial Intelligence Sem V of III year stud.of all faculty	Internal	Gread	

Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati
NEP –2026-27
Faculty: Humanities Sub. : Minor-DSC-Human Right 631 (NEP 2020)

Level	Sem.	Credits	Vertical	Course Code	Course Name	Teaching Hrs.	Exam Duration	Max. Mark
	I	04	Major/ Minor-I	631201	Introduction to Human Rights	60	3 Hrs.	Th. 60 Int. 40 = 100
	II	04	Major/ Minor -II	631202	Human Rights and Constitution of India	60	3 Hrs.	Th. 60 Int. 40 = 100
	III	04	Minor -III	631251	Women and Human Rights	60	3 Hrs.	Th. 60 Int. 40 = 100
	IV	04	Minor -IV	631252	Human Rights in India: Legal and Social Perspective	60	3 Hrs.	Th. 60 Int. 40 = 100
	V	04	Minor -V	631253	Human Rights: Concepts, Values and Theories	60	3 Hrs.	Th. 60 Int. 40 = 100
	VI	04	Minor -VI	631254	Global Human Rights and International Organizations	60	3 Hrs.	Th. 60 Int. 40 = 100

Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati
NEP – 2026-27 B.A. Part 1 (Semester – I) Human Right (631)

Code	Title	Credit	Period	Mark
Major /Minor-DSC Human Right-Th.I - 631201	Introduction to Human Rights	04	60	60+40=100

Objectives :	1) To make students acquainted with the concept of rights and duties 2) To make students acquainted with the historical development and significance of Human Rights. 3) To make students aware of various basic concepts related to Human Rights. 4) To develop an understanding amongst students about the Human rights Education. 5) To develop an understanding amongst students about Human Values.			
Course Outcomes (Cos) :	1. To understand the meaning and classification of rights. 2. To understand the concept of Human Duties. 3. To understand the meaning, nature and scope of Human rights. 4. To describe the historical development of Human Rights. 5. To be able to analyse the concept and significance of Human rights Education. 6. To apply the knowledge of human rights in day-to-day life. 7. To understand the meaning, nature and importance of Human values. 8. To analyse various Human Values			
Unit	Content	Workload Allotted	Weightage of Marks Allotted	Incorporation of Pedagogies
I	Concept of Rights & Duties :- i) Meaning and Definition of Rights ii) Classification of Rights iii) Meaning of Human Duties iv) Correlation of Rights and Duties	10	10 Marks	Suggested Continuous Internal Evaluation Methods (40 Marks): 1.Seminar/Assignment on any topic of the above syllabus. 2.Test with multiple choice questions / short and long answer questions
II	Concept of Human Rights :- i) Meaning and Definition ii) Nature : Inherent, inalienable, Universal and indivisible iii) Scope iv) Sources of Human Rights :- International Treaties, International Conventions, Other International Instruments, Judicial decisions	10	10 Marks	
III	Historical Development i) Magna Carta ii) British Bill of Rights iii) American and French Declarations iv) Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)	10	10 Marks	
IV	Human Values : Meaning Nature and Importance :- i) Human values :- Meaning ii) Nature iii) Importance of Values in society iv) Types of Human Values	10	10 Marks	
V	Human Values:- i)Liberty - Meaning and Importance. ii) Equality - Meaning and Importance. iii) Justice - Meaning and Importance iv) Dignity - Meaning and Importance	10	10 Marks	
VI	Human Values & Human Rights Education :- i) Ethics and Morals - Meaning and Importance. ii) Unity in Diversity- Meaning and Importance. iii) Concept of Human Right Education:- iv) Significance	10	10 Marks	

संदर्भग्रंथ :	1 Desai,A.R.(ed.)(1986),Violations of Democratic Rights in India, Popular Prakashan, Bombay. 2. G.S. Bajwa, Human Rithts in India - Anmol Publication Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi. 3. Meghraj Kapurderiya (2013), Indian Philosophical Foundation of Human Rights, R.P.Publications. New Delhi. 4 . Mishra, P. K. 2(012), Human Rights: Acts, Statues and Constitutional Provisions, RituPublications Jaipur. 5. Paramjeet S. Jaswal, Human Rights and Law -- APH Publication Agra Corporation,New Delhi. 6.. Ray, Arun (2004), National Human Rights Commission in India: Formation,Functioning and Future Prospects, Atlantic, New Delhi 7 . Satish Chandra (1995), Minorities in National and International Laws, Deep and Deep Publication, New Delhi.
Model Questions:	1) Long answers on any Two Units out of the six Units. (Each question having 10 Marks) (Long answers Types questions should internal choice based. (ie. Solve any one question from following questions.) 2) Short answers on any Four Units out of the six Units. (Each question having 05 Marks) (Short answers Types questions should internal choice based. (ie. Solve any Two questions from following questions.)

Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati
NEP – 2026-27
B.A. Part I (Semester – II)
Human Right (631)

Code	Title	Credit	Period	Mark
Major /Minor-DSC Human Right-Th.II 631202	Human Rights and Constitution of India	04	60	60+40=100

Objectives :	1) To make students aware of constitutional values, Fundamental Rights and Human Rights. 2) To develop an understanding amongst students about Fundamental Duties and Human Rights. 3) To make students aware of the Directive Principles of State Policy and Human Rights. 4) To develop an understanding amongst students about constitutional mechanisms for the enforcement of Human Rights.			
Course outcomes (Cos) :	At the end of the course, the students should be able: 1. To understand constitutional values, Fundamental Rights and Human Rights. 2. To discuss Fundamental Duties and Human Rights. 3. To describe Directive Principles of State Policy and Human Rights. 4. To discuss constitutional mechanisms for the enforcement of Human Rights			
Unit	Content	Workload Allotted	Weightage of Marks Allotted	Incorporation of Pedagogies
I	Preamble, Constitutional Values And Human Rights i) Justice: Social, Economic, Political ii) Liberty: Thought, Expression, Belief, Faith, Worship iii) Equality: Equality of status and of opportunity; Equality before law equal application of laws iv) Fraternity: Dignity, Unity and Integrity	10	10 Marks	Suggested Continuous Internal Evaluation Methods (40 Marks): 1.Seminar/Assignment on any topic of the above syllabus. 2.Test with multiple choice questions / short and long answer questions
II	Fundamental Rights and Human Rights i) Meaning and Nature of Fundamental Rights ii) Importance of Fundamental Rights iii) Right to Equality iv) Right To Freedom	10	10 Marks	
III	Fundamental Rights and Human Rights i) Right Against Exploitation, ii) Right To Freedom of Religion iii) Cultural And Educational Rights iv)Right To Constitutional Remedies	10	10 Marks	
IV	Fundamental Duties and Human Rights i) Fundamental Duties : Meaning & Nature ii) Fundamental Duties : Importance iii) Fundamental Duties of the Indian Citizen iv) Difference between Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties	10	10 Marks	
V	Directive Principles of State policy i) Meaning & Nature ii) Classification iii) Importance iv) Difference between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State	10	10 Marks	
VI	Constitutional Mechanisms for Enforcement of Human Rights: i) Legislature (Parliament of India) ii) Executive (The Union Executive) iii) Special contribution of Judiciary (Supreme Court)	10	10 Marks	

	iv) The Protection of Human Rights Act of 1993			
संदर्भग्रंथ	1. Desai,A.R.(ed.)(1986),Violations of Democratic Rights in India, Popular Prakashan, Bombay. 2. G.S. Bajwa, Human Rithts in India - Anmol Publication Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi. 3. Meghraj Kapurderiya (2013), Indian Philosophical Foundation ofHuman Rights, R.P.Publications. New Delhi. 4. Mishra, P. K. 2(012), Human Rights: Acts, Statues and Constitutional Provisions, RituPublications Jaipur. 5. Paramjeet S. Jaswal, Human Rights and Law — APH Publication Agra Corporation,New Delhi. 6. Ray, Arun (2004), National Human Rights Commission in India: Formation, Functioning and Future Prospects, Atlantic, New Delhi 7. Satish Chandra (1995), Minorities in National and International Laws, Deep and Deep Publication, New Delhi. Weblink to Equivalent MOOC on Swayam if relevant:			
Model Questions:	3) Long answers on any Two Units out of the six Units. (Each question having 10 Marks) (Long answers Types questions should internal choice based. (ie. Solve any one question from following questions.) 4) Short answers on any Four Units out of the six Units. (Each question having 05 Marks) (Short answers Types questions should internal choice based. (ie. Solve any Two questions from following questions.)			

Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati
NEP –2026-27
B.A. Part II (Semester – III)
Human Right (631)

Code	Title	Credit	Teaching Hrs.	Mark
Minor-DSC Human Right-Th. III - 631251	Women and Human Rights	04	60	60+40=100

Objectives:	1. To introduce students to the concept of human rights with a gendered perspective. 2. To explore the historical development of women’s rights globally and in India. 3. To understand legal frameworks and constitutional safeguards related to women. 4. To critically analyze challenges faced by women in enjoying human rights. 5. To study the role of national and international institutions in promoting women's rights. 6. To equip learners with knowledge for promoting gender equality and justice. .			
Course Outcomes (Cos) :	After completing the course, students will be able to: 1. Explain the significance of human rights with special focus on gender. 2. Analyze the historical and contemporary status of women. 3. Interpret and evaluate legal provisions and rights-based instruments for women. 4. Identify and assess challenges to women's human rights in India and globally. 5. Apply knowledge to promote women’s rights through legal and social mechanisms.			
Unit	Content	Work load Allotted	Weightage of Marks Allotted	Incorporation of Pedagogies
I	Introduction to Human Rights and Women's Rights 1 Definition, evolution and classification of human rights. 2 Universal Declaration of Human Rights and its gender implications. 3 Concept and significance of women's rights as human rights. 4 Feminist perspectives on human rights.	10	10 Marks	Suggested Continuous Internal Evaluation Methods (40 Marks): 1.Seminar/Assignment on any topic of the above syllabus. 2.Test with multiple choice questions / short and long answer questions
II	Status of Women –Historical and Contemporary Perspectives 1 Status of women in ancient, medieval and modern India. 2 Women's movements in India and the world. 3 Impact of globalization on women's rights. 4 Social customs and practices affecting women’s dignity and equality.	10	10 Marks	
III	Legal and Constitutional Provisions for Women in India 1 Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles related to women. 2 Specific laws: Dowry Prohibition Act, DomesticViolence Act, 3 Personal laws and gender justice (Hindu, Muslim,Christian laws). 4 Role of Judiciary in promoting women’s rights.	10	10 Marks	
IV	International Frameworks and Conventions 1 CEDAW and its implementation in India. 2 Role of the United Nations in women's rights. 3 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and gender equality. 4 International NGOs and their contribution.	10	10 Marks	

V	Issues and Challenges to Women’s Human Rights 1 Violence against women: domestic violence, trafficking, workplace harassment. 2 Gender discrimination in education, health, employment. 3 Women in conflict zones and displacement. 4 Cyber-crimes and women.	10	10 Marks	
VI	Institutional and Policy Mechanisms 1 National Commission for Women – structure and functions. 2 Role of NHRC, SHRC in women’s rights. 3 Government schemes and policies for women empowerment. 4 Role of media, education, and NGOs in Promoting women’s human rights.	10	10 Marks	
Reference Books:	English 1. Jack Donnelly – Universal Human Rights in Theory and Practice – Cornell University Press – 2013 – ISBN: 978-0801477706 2. Darren J. O’Byrne – Human Rights: An Introduction – Routledge – 2013 – ISBN: 978-1137030782 3. A.V. Dicey – Introduction to the Study of the Law of the Constitution – Liberty Fund – 1982 – ISBN: 978-0865970038 4. V. R. Krishna Iyer – Human Rights and Inhuman Wrongs – B.R. Publishing Corporation – 2000 – ISBN: 978-8170187867 5. S.K. Kapoor – Human Rights under International Law and Indian Law – Central Law Agency – 2011 – ISBN: 978-8190192994 6. O.P. Gauba – An Introduction to Political Theory – Mayur Paperbacks – 2013 – ISBN: 978-9350044094 Marathi			
Model Questions:	1.Long answers on any Two Units out of the six Units. (Each question having 10 Marks) (Long answers Types questions should internal choice based. (ie. Solve any one question from following questions.) 2.Short answers on any Four Units out of the six Units. (Each question having 05 Marks) (Short answers Types questions should internal choice based. (ie. Solve any Two questions from following questions.)			

Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati
NEP –2026-27
B.A. Part II (Semester – IV)
Human Right (631)

Code	Title	Credit	Teaching Hrs.	Mark
Minor-DSC Human Right-Th. IV - 631252	Human Rights in India: Legal and Social Perspective	04	60	60+40=100

Objectives:	1 To provide students with a comprehensive understanding of human rights in the Indian context, 2 focusing on legal provisions, social challenges, and institutional frameworks. 3 The course aims to create awareness about the importance of protecting and promoting human rights While examining the roles of the Constitution, judiciary, civil society, and international frameworks.			
Course Outcomes (Cos):	1. Students will understand the historical evolution and conceptual foundations of human rights. 2. Students will analyze the legal framework governing human rights in India, including constitutional provisions and statutory laws. 3. Students will critically evaluate the role of judiciary, National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), and NGOs in safeguarding human rights. 4. Students will be able to identify and assess the major social challenges to human rights in India such as inequality marginalization, and gender-based violence. 5. Students will develop skills to engage in human rights advocacy and policy-making at various levels.			
Unit	Content	Workload Allotted	Weightage of Marks Allotted	Incorporation of Pedagogies
I	Conceptual and Historical Background of Human Rights 1. Definition, Nature and Scope of Human Rights 2. Evolution of Human Rights: Global and Indian Perspective 3. Generations of Human Rights: Civil, Political, Social, Economic and Cultural 4. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) and its influence on India	10	10 Marks	Suggested Continuous Internal Evaluation Methods (40 Marks): 1.Seminar/Assignment on any topic of the above syllabus. 2.Test with multiple choice questions / short and long answer questions
II	Human Rights and the Indian Constitution 1. Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy 2. Right to Equality, Freedom, Protection against Exploitation 3. Constitutional Remedies and Role of Judiciary 4. Amendments and Judicial Interpretation of Human Rights Provisions	10	10 Marks	
III	Legal Mechanisms and Institutional Framework in India 1 Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 2. National and State Human Rights Commissions – Structure and Functions 3. Role of Judiciary in Human Rights Protection – PIL and Landmark Judgments 4. Role of Police, Prisons, and Legal Aid in the Human Rights System	10	10 Marks	
IV	Social Dimensions and Challenges to Human Rights in India 1. Human Rights of Marginalized Communities: SCs, STs, OBCs 2. Gender-Based Violence and Rights of Women and Children 3. Human Rights and Communal Violence, Caste Conflicts 4. Poverty, Unemployment, and Illiteracy as Human Rights Issues	10	10 Marks	

V	Human Rights and Civil Society 1. Role of NGOs and Civil Society in Promoting Human Rights 2. Human Rights Education and Awareness 3. Media and Human Rights Advocacy 4. Role of Educational Institutions in Human Rights Promotion	10	10 Marks	
VI	Contemporary Issues and Global Perspective 1. Human Rights and Environmental Protection 2. Rights of Refugees, Migrants, and Stateless Persons 3. Globalization and Its Impact on Human Rights 4. India's Commitment to International Human Rights Treaties and Bodies	10	10 Marks	
Reference Books:	Reference Books: 1. D.D. Basu – Human Rights in Constitutional Law 2. S.K. Kapoor – Human Rights under International Law and Indian Law 3. V.D. Kulshreshtha – Landmarks in Indian Legal and Constitutional History 4. G.S. Bajwa – Human Rights in India: Implementation and Violations 5. B.L. Fadia – Human Rights and Civil Liberties in India 6. Andrew Clapham – Human Rights: A Very Short Introduction 7. O.P. Dhiman – Understanding Human Rights 8. Rajinder Sachar – Human Rights Perspectives and Challenges in 21st Centu			
Model Questions:	1.Long answers on any Two Units out of the six Units. (Each question having 10 Marks) (Long answers Types questions should internal choice based. (ie. Solve any one question from following questions.) 2.Short answers on any Four Units out of the six Units. (Each question having 05 Marks) (Short answers Types questions should internal choice based. (ie. Solve any Two questions from following questions.)			

Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati

NEP –2026-27

B.A. Part III (Semester – V)

Human Right (631)

Code	Title	Credit	Teaching Hrs.	Mark
Minor-DSC Human Right-Th.-V - 631253	Human Rights: Concepts, Values and Theories	04	60	60+40=100

Objective :	1 To understand the major Western and Indian theories of human rights. 2 To analyze the concepts of natural rights, social rights, economic rights, and justice. 3 To examine the contribution of Indian political and philosophical traditions to human rights. 4 To study Gandhian and Neo-Gandhian approaches to human rights. 5 To explore the relationship between development, freedom, and human rights in contemporary society.			
COs : (Course Outcome)	After completing the course, students will be able to: 1 Explain the major Western and Indian theories of human rights. 2 Analyze the contributions of important thinkers to human rights discourse. 3 Understand the concepts of justice, dharma, lokneeti, and universal brotherhood. 4 Evaluate Gandhian and Neo-Gandhian perspectives on human rights. 5 Explain the relationship between development, freedom, and human rights.			
Unit	Content	Workload Allotted	Weightage of Marks Allotted	Incorporation of Pedagogies
I	Western Political Theories and Human Rights 1 John Locke’s concept of natural rights 2 Rousseau’s theory of social contract 3 J. S. Mill’s principle of individual liberty 4 Freedom of expression and its significance 5 A. V. Dicey’s concept of the Rule of Law	10	10 Marks	Suggested Continuous Internal Evaluation Methods (40 Marks): 1.Seminar/Assignment on any topic of the above syllabus. 2.Test with multiple choice questions / short and long answer questions
II	Natural Rights Theory 1 Meaning and nature of natural rights 2 Rights to life, liberty, and property 3 Natural law and moral foundations 4 Influence on modern human rights	10	10 Marks	
III	Social and Justice Theories of Human Rights 1. Theory of Social Rights 2 Concept and evolution of social rights 3 Equality and social justice 4 Role of the welfare state and Protection of social rights	10	10 Marks	
IV	John Rawls’ Theory of Justice 1 Justice as fairness 2 Principle of equal basic liberties 3 Difference Principle 4 Human rights and social justice	10	10 Marks	
V	Concept of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam 1 Meaning of universal brotherhood 2 Equality and dignity of all human beings 3 Global peace and cooperation 4 Universal dimension of human rights	10	10 Marks	
VI	Gandhian Sarvodaya Principle 1 Concept of welfare of all 2 Principles of truth and non-violence 3 Gram Swaraj and human rights 4 Social justice and Sarvodaya	10	10 Marks	
Reference Books	1 Jack Donnelly, Universal Human Rights in Theory and Practice, Cornell University Press. 2 Rhona K. M. Smith, International Human Rights Law, Oxford University Press. 3 Michael Freeman, Human Rights: An Interdisciplinary Approach, Polity Press. 4 James Nickel, Making Sense of Human Rights, Wiley-Blackwell. 5 John Rawls, A Theory of Justice, Harvard University Press. 6 Amartya Sen, Development as Freedom, Oxford University Press. 7 S.N. Chaudhary, Human rights and poverty in India: theoretical issues, Delhi: Concepts, 2005			

	8 Mahatma Gandhi, Hind Swaraj, Navajivan Publishing House. 9 Upendra Baxi, The Future of Human Rights, Oxford University Press. 10 A. Appadorai, The Substance of Politics, Oxford University Press. 11 Anuradha Kumar, Encyclopaedia of Human Rights Development of under Privilege, New Delhi: Sarup, 2002 12. M.H. Syed, Human Rights in Islam: the Modern Perspective, New Delhi: Anmol, 2003. 13 Mathur, Crime, Human Rights and National Security, New Delhi: Gyan Pub. 14 P.M. Katare and B.C. Barik, Development, Deprivation and Human Rights Violation, New Delhi: Rawat, 2002, 15 Mujawar, Wasiyoddin R., Social and Political Movements for Human Rights, Delhi: Manglam Pub., 2009. 16 Subramanian, K.S., Political Violence and the Police in India, Los Angel: Sage, 2007.
Model Questions:	1.Long answers on any Two Units out of the six Units. (Each question having 10 Marks) (Long answers Types questions should internal choice based. (ie. Solve any one question from following questions.) 2.Short answers on any Four Units out of the six Units. (Each question having 05 Marks) (Short answers Types questions should internal choice based. (ie. Solve any Two questions from following questions.)

Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati
NEP –2026-27
B.A. Part III (Semester – VI)
Human Right (631)

Code	Title	Credit	Teaching Hrs.	Mark
Minor-DSC Human Right-Th.VI 631254	Global Human Rights and International Organizations	04	60	60+40=100

Objectives:	1 To understand the origin, development and significance of international human rights. 2 To study the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and its provisions. 3 To analyze the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). 4 To understand the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and its relevance. 5 To examine the role of the United Nations in the promotion and protection of human rights.			
Course Outcomes (Cos) :	After completion of the course, students will be able to: 1 Explain the evolution and importance of international human rights instruments. 2 Analyze the provisions of the UDHR, ICCPR and ICESCR. 3 Understand the role of the United Nations and its human rights mechanisms. 4 Evaluate the protection of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights at the international level. 5 Develop awareness regarding the promotion and protection of human rights.			
Unit	Content	Workload Allotted	Weightage of Marks Allotted	Incorporation of Pedagogies
I	Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) 1 Formation of Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) 2Historical background after World War II 3 Establishment of the United Nations in 1945 4 Role of UN Commission on Human Rights and Adoption of UDHR on 10 December 1948	10	10 Marks	Suggested Internal Evaluation Methods (40 Marks): 1.Seminar/Assignment on any topic of the above syllabus. 2.Test with multiple choice questions / short and long answer questions
II	Nature of Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) 1 Universal applicability 2 Moral and legal significance 3 Protection of individual dignity 4 Foundation of international human rights law	10	10 Marks	
III	Importance of Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) 1 Promotion of equality and freedom 2 Protection against discrimination 3 Basis for national constitutions and laws 4 Inspiration for international human rights treaties	10	10 Marks	
IV	Provisions of Universal Declaration of Human Rights – Articles 1–10 1 Equality and dignity of all persons Freedom from discrimination Right to life, liberty and security, Equality before law and fair trial Articles 11–20 2 Presumption of innocence Right to privacy and freedom of Movement Right to nationality and marriage Freedom of thought, expression and association Articles 21–30 3 Right to participate in government Economic, social and cultural rights 4 Right to education and cultural participation Duties towards society and protection of rights	10	10 Marks	
V	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) 1. Formation of ICCPR 2 functions and Importance of ICCPR	10	10 Marks	

	United Nations Human Rights Committee Establishment under ICCPR:- 3 Composition 4 functions			
VI	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) 1Formation of ICESCR 2Preamble of ICESCR 3functions 4Importants	10	10 Marks	
Reference Books :	1 ack Donnelly, Universal Human Rights in Theory and Practice, Cornell University Press, 2013. 2 Rhona K.M. Smith, International Human Rights Law, Oxford University Press, 2022. 3 Henry J. Steiner, Philip Alston & Ryan Goodman, International Human Rights in Context, Oxford University Press, 2018. 4 Olivier De Schutter, International Human Rights Law, Cambridge University Press, 2020. 5 Upendra Baxi, The Future of Human Rights, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2008. 6 S.K. Kapoor, Human Rights under International Law and Indian Law, Central Law Agency, Allahabad, 2020. 7 M.P. Jain, Indian Constitutional Law, LexisNexis, New Delhi, 2023. 8 D.D. Basu, Human Rights in Constitutional Law, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.			
Model Questions:	1.Long answers on any Two Units out of the six Units. (Each question having 10 Marks) (Long answers Types questions should internal choice based. (ie. Solve any one question from following questions.) 2.Short answers on any Four Units out of the six Units. (Each question having 05 Marks) (Short answers Types questions should internal choice based. (ie. Solve any Two questions from following questions.)			