

**SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY : TIRUPATI**

**Dept. of Law**

3 YEAR LL.B(Hons) Degree Course

**IV SEMESTER**

**SDGAcademyX:Human Rights, Human Wrongs: Challenging Poverty, Vulnerability and Social Exclusion (Edx online Course)**

**Syllabus**

(Effective from the batch of students those who are in fourth semester in the year 2024)

Human Rights, Human Wrongs: Challenging Poverty, Vulnerability and Social Exclusion

This course is for:

- Graduate students and advanced undergraduate students studying human rights, law, sustainable development, international relations, and related fields.
- Human rights practitioners working on the ground who want to improve the efficacy of intervention programs.
- Lawyers and policymakers interested in the context of existing and past human rights legislation and the current issues at play in revising legislation or adopting new legislation.
- Private-sector actors , such as those who work in corporate sustainability and responsibility, who are interested in labor rights, gender equality and more.
- Sustainable development practitioners who want to understand human rights in the context of a range of issues, such as forced migration.

What you'll learn- International agreements in place to support marginalized groups- How global politics shape the conversation – and the law- Gender, ethnicity and other factors that intersect – and interfere – with rights worldwide- How new approaches to humanitarian assistance hurt and help

**SYLLABUS**

Chapter 1: Why Does the World Need Human Rights? Human Rights and Why We Need Them; From Economic Growth to People-Centered Development; The “Rise of Rights” in Development; Creating Human Rights; Are Rights Enough?

Chapter 2: International Legal Frameworks, Institutions and Development; Underlying Concepts of International Law; United Nations Institutions; International Law and Standards; Regional Systems for Human Rights; Social Inclusion;

Chapter 3: International Human Rights Frameworks; Special Rights for Some; Convention on the Rights of the Child; Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women; International Rights Treaties; Limitations of Existing Standards

Chapter 4: Underlying Frameworks for Social Inclusion; Subject vs Object in Law; Equality of Opportunity; Affirmative Action; Autonomy as Protection; Law and Combatting Inequality

Chapter 5: Contested Rights and the Co-option of the Rights Discourse; Hierarchy of Rights; Collective vs. Individual Rights; Co-option of Rights; Intellectual Property Rights;

Chapter 6: Gendered Poverty and Inequality; Poverty and Wellbeing; Gender Inequality; Households as Sites of Inequality; Gendered Experience of Poverty; Attacking Gender Inequality Within Development

Chapter 7: Gendered Rights and Violence; Women's Rights; Sexual and Reproductive Rights; Violence and Legal Frameworks; Gender in the UN Human Rights Framework; Root Causes and Lived Realities; Social Communication for Social Change.

Chapter 8: Social Exclusion: Minorities and Indigenous Peoples; Minorities and Indigenous Peoples; Issues Facing Minorities and Indigenous Peoples; Social Exclusion by Continent; Overcoming Structural Inequalities; Combatting Social Exclusion.

Chapter 9: Advocating for the Vulnerable; Vulnerability and "Natural" Disasters; Gendered Experiences of Disaster; Social Protection: Problematizing Conditional Cash Transfers; Culture v. Rights: The Case of Female Genital Mutilation; Equalizing the Encounter: Free Prior Informed Consent.

Chapter 10: From Exclusion to Inclusion: Responding to Crisis and Conflict; Humanitarian Response to Crisis; "Do No Harm": The Rise of "New Humanitarianism"; International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies; Democratization and Political Participation: The Situation Room; Responding to Crisis: Mediating for Peace.



**(K. SITA MANIKYAM)**  
Chairperson, BoS in Law  
S.V. University, Tirupati

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**Model Question Paper**

(Effective from the batch of students those who are in fourth semester in the year 2024)

Time:

Max Marks = 40

Answer All questions

1. The drafting committee for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was Chaired by\_\_

- (A) P.C. Chang
- (B) Eleanor Roosevelt
- (C) Rene Cassin
- (D) Charles Malik

2. Where is an International criminal court located?

- (A) Geneva
- (B) Brussels
- (C) Paris
- (D) The Hague

3. Where is the headquarters of the NHRC (National Human Rights Commission)?

- (A) Kolkata
- (B) Mumbai
- (C) Delhi
- (D) Ahmedabad

4. The members and chairperson of NHRC are appointed by the recommendation of the committee that consists -

- (A) The Prime Minister, Opposition's leader in the Lok Sabha, Lok Sabha Speaker, The Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
- (B) The Prime Minister, The Home Minister, Opposition Leader in the Lok Sabha, Opposition leader in the Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha Speaker, The Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
- (C) The Prime Minister, The Home Minister, Opposition's leader in the Lok Sabha, Lok Sabha Speaker
- (D) None of the above

5. Which of the following is the first charter of Human's rights?

- (A) Bill of rights
- (B) Constitution of media
- (C) The Cyrus cylinder
- (D) Gwangju Human rights Charter

6. Which article of the universal declaration of human rights tells that the right of nationality depends on one's wish?

- (A) Article 10
- (B) Article 20
- (C) Article 30

(D)Article 15

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7. On which anniversary of the Universal Declaration of human rights, the slogan "All human rights for all" was adopted?

- (A)10th
- (B)25th
- (C)50th
- (D)60th

8. In which of the following year, the declaration of the rights of the child passed by the UN?

- (A)1949
- (B)1959
- (C)1969
- (D)1976

9. Which of the following Country has adopted the "Declaration of the rights of man and of the Citizen"?

- (A)Switzerland
- (B)Germany
- (C)Sweden
- (D)France

10. In which Article in Indian Constitution "right to education" is guaranteed ?

- (A)21
- (B)21 A
- (C)19
- (D)14

11. Which of the following Article of the Indian constitution prohibits hazardous jobs to children?

- (A)Article 21
- (B)Article 24
- (C)Article 22
- (D)Article 25

12. What is the full form of UNHCR?

- (A)United Nations high commissioner for refugees
- (B)United Nations high-level committee for refugees
- (C)United Nations health committee for refugees
- (D)United Nations housing Committee for refugees

13. Who is the author of the book "Human rights and inhuman wrongs"?

- (A)P.N.Bhagawati
- (B)B.P.Mandak
- (C)Alladi Krishna swamy Ayyangar
- (D)V.R. Krishna Iyer

14. The tenure of the chairperson of NHRC (National Human Rights Commission) is -

- (A) 5 years or upto 65 years of age
- (B) 5 years or upto 70 years of age
- (C) 5 years or upto 75 years of age
- (D) 6 Years or upto 65 years of age

15. Article 338 of the Indian Constitution deals with -

- (A)Election commission
- (B)Backward classes commission
- (C)Schedule Tribes Commission
- (D)Schedule Caste Commission

16. In 1995 Women from all over the world for their rights gathered at

- (A) Paris
- (B) Switzerland
- (C) Stockholm

(D) Beijing

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17. Who argued on liberty that the divine will of kings to regulate the relations and to restrict the freedoms of individuals is antithesis to liberty of individuals

- (A) Locke
- (B) Rousseau
- (C) Hobbes
- (D) Bentham

18. When did the repressive MISA Act was passed by Parliament

- (A) 1969
- (B) 1970
- (C) 1971
- (D) 1972

19. What is specifically applicable to diplomatic domain and is used in international relations?

- (A) Treaty
- (B) Covenant
- (C) Convention
- (D) Protocol

20. When does the AFSPA Act was passed by the parliament

- (A) 1957
- (B) 1958
- (C) 1959
- (D) 1960

21. When did India ratified ICESCR

- (A) 1956
- (B) 1966
- (C) 1976
- (D) 1986

22. Which one of the following pairs is NOT correctly matched?

- (A) Article 15 (4): Special provisions for socially and educationally Backward Classes or SC and ST
- (B) Article 22 (4): Safeguards under Preventive Detention
- (C) Article 20 (2): Immunity from Double Jeopardy
- (D) Article 16 (4): Discrimination in favour of women in service under the state

23. The ground for Distributive Justice include

- (A) Merit and Desert
- (B) Desert and Need
- (C) Merit and Need
- (D) Merit, Desert and Need

24. Who among the following is the Exponent of Negative Liberty?

- (A) T.H. Green
- (B) Isaiah Berlin
- (C) Rousseau
- (D) Karl Marx

25. When a person mixes his labour with things of nature, they become his property

- (A) Aristotle
- (B) John Locke
- (C) Mahatma Gandhi
- (D) Proudhon

26. The most important function of the Welfare State is the creation of conditions which ensure

- (A) Fair Elections
- (B) Liberty
- (C) Social Justice

(D) Freedom of Expression

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27. Who among the following based his Liberalism on the Primacy of Rights

- (A) J.S. Mill
- (B) Jeremy Bentham
- (C) T.H. Green
- (D) Ronald Dworkin

28. Political rights granted by the Law of the State“ is the attributive of which theory of rights?

- (A) Natural
- (B) Legal
- (C) Ethical
- (D) Moral

29. How many Articles does the Universal Declaration of Human Rights contain?

- (A) 33
- (B) 31
- (C) 30
- (D) 38

30. The State shall not make law which takes away or abridges the Fundamental Rights. Which one of the following is not considered as law for this purpose?

- (A) Ordinance
- (B) Bye-law
- (C) Rule
- (D) Constitutional Amendment

31. Which one of the following Directive Principles was not originally provided for in the Constitution of India?

- (A) Citizen's right to an adequate means of Livelihood
- (B) Free legal aid
- (C) Free and Compulsory Education to Children under 14 years of age
- (D) Prohibition of the Slaughter of Cows and Calves

32. Which one of the following Fundamental Rights is guarantee only to the citizens of India?

- (A) equality before law and equal protection of the law
- (B) freedom of speech and expression
- (C) right to life and liberty
- (D) right to the freedom of religion

33. The Kesavananda Bharati Case is related to

- (A) theory of Parliamentary Sovereignty
- (B) theory of basic structure of Indian Constitution
- (C) ruling that Fundamental Rights cannot be amended
- (D) ruling that Compensation should be paid according to market value

34. The Writ Certiorari means

- (A) a command to produce the body in person
- (B) a command to a public authority to do its duty
- (C) a proceeding to enquire into the legality of a claim of a person
- (D) a directive to a lower court or judicial body not to exceed its limit

35. Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides for safeguards under Preventive Detention?

- (A) Article 15 (4)
- (B) Article 22 (4)
- (C) Article 20 (2)
- (D) Article 16 (4)

36. In which of the following areas have reforms been recommended by the Justice Mallimath Committee?

- (A) Criminal justice system
- (B) Civil law
- (C) Service conditions of judges
- (D) Administrative law

37. The system of Public Interest Litigation in India has been introduced

- (A) through Constitutional Amendment
- (B) by Judicial Initiative
- (C) by Political Parties
- (D) by a Parliamentary Legislation

38. One of the Criticisms of the theory of Natural Rights is that it

- (A) places societal interests above individual interests
- (B) assumes that rights exist prior to society
- (C) believes that rights are the creations of the sovereign
- (D) puts too much emphasis on social recognition of rights

39. "Land, Bread, Peace" is related to

- (A) Chinese Revolution
- (B) French Revolution
- (C) Russian Revolution
- (D) American Revolution

40. "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity" is related to

- (A) Chinese Revolution
- (B) French Revolution
- (C) Russian Revolution
- (D) American Revolution

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