

SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY : TIRUPATI

Dept. of Law

3 YEAR LL.B 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)

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)

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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

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

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

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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