

SYLLABUS :

S.NO	TOPIC	HRS
1	1.Introduction to Human Rights Human Rights: Meaning, Definitions 2.Origin and Growth of Human Rights in World – Need and types 3.Constitutional Provision for Protection of Human Rights – UNHRC (United Nations Human Rights Commission); Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948	6
2	1.Right to Liberty – Right to life – Right to Equality – Rights to Dignity 2.Right against Exploitation – Right to work – Right to Clean Environment 3.Right to Personal Freedom – Right to Freedom of Expression – Right to Education – Right to information	6
3	1.Rights of Women – Gender Equity – Female Feticide and Infanticide and Sex Selective Abortion - Physical Assault and Sexual Harassment – Domestic Violence – Violence at Workplace – Right for Equal Pay – Remedial Measures 2.Rights to Children – Protection of Rights – Survival Rights – Participation Rights – Development Rights. 3.Role of UN Convention on Rights of Children.	6
4	1.Fundamental Rights & Directives Principles of State Policy 2.Protection of Human Rights Act 1993 3.National Human Rights Commissions – Powers and Functions of NHRC and SHRC – Critical evaluation	6
5	1.Redressal Mechanisms at National and International Levels 2.National and State level Human Rights Commission: Structure and Functions 3.Human Rights Act,1993	6


J. PAUL SUNIL
 MA M.Phil., BEd. B.L
 Head of The Dept of Political Science
 ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE,
 GUNTUR - 522 001, A.P.


PRINCIPAL
 Andhra Christian College
 (Day/Even. Session)
 GUNTUR

Andhra Christian College, Guntur



Name CH. Vardhan (Day, Evening & P.G.)
Class III BA No. 12
Subject Political Science Paper _____ Date _____

(Please write on both sides of the Paper) Page No. _____

3. Inspection powers:-

The NHRC has the authority to inspect places of detention, such as prisons and police stations to ensure the treatment of detainees adheres to human rights standards.

4. Advisory powers:-

The NHRC can advise the government to policy and legislative changes to strengthen human rights protection.

5. Monitoring powers:-

The NHRC monitors the implementations of human rights and policies by reviewing reports and engaging with government agencies to ensure compliances with international human rights norms.

These powers enable the National human right

Commission to address human rights issues the effecting and promote a culture of respect for human rights in india.

4. Write about the Origin of human Rights.

The Origin of human Rights can be traced to various historical and philosophical developments. Initially ancient civilizations like those of

Greece and Rome introduced ideal of Justice and individual's dignity though they were often limited scope. The concept evolved significantly during the Enlightenment in the 17th and 18th Century, with philosophers such as John Locke and Jean-Jacques Rousseau advocating for natural rights and social contracts. The formalization of human rights gained momentum with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, adopted by the United Nations in response to the atrocities of World War II. This document, reflecting a global consensus, established a common standard for human rights, emphasizing dignity, equality and freedoms for all individuals.

5. What are the fundamental Rights?

Fundamental rights are essential freedoms and protection guaranteed to individuals by a constitution or legal framework, they typically include:

1. Right to Equality:-

Ensures that all individuals are treated equally before the law and prohibits discrimination based on race, religion, gender, or other characteristics.

2. Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression:-

Protects the individual's ability to express their thoughts and opinions without government interference.

3. Right to Life and Personal Liberty:-

Guarantees the individual the freedom to practice, profess and propagate their religion.

Justice and rights are fundamental in ensuring that every person has the opportunity to live with dignity and equality.

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Human Rights:-

* Definition:-

Human rights are Universal rights inherent to all individuals regardless of nationality, ethnicity, gender (or) any other status.

* Categories:-

1. Civil and Political Rights:-

These include rights such as the right to life, freedom of speech and the right to participate in government.

2. Economic, Social and Cultural Rights:-

These encompass the right to work, education, health and an adequate standard of living.

* International Framework:-

Human rights are enshrined in various international documents, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

* Implementation and Enforcement:-

Human rights are monitored and promoted by international bodies like the United Nations and violations are addressed through various international courts and tribunals.

Fundamental Rights:-

1. Definition:-

Fundamental rights are a subset of human rights specifically guaranteed by a country's

- Constitution. They are crucial for the protection of individuals' dignity and equality within the nation.

2. Types in Various Countries:-

• For Example in India:-

Fundamental Rights include the right to equality (Article 14) the right to freedom of speech and expression (Article 19) the right against discrimination (Article 15) and the rights to constitutional remedies (Articles 32).

• In other Countries:-

They may include rights similar to those in the Universal Declaration but tailored to the specific legal framework and historical context of the country.

3. Legal Protection:-

Fundamental rights are enforceable through the national legal system and individuals can approach courts if their rights are violated.

4. Scope and Limitations:-

While fundamental rights provide strong protection they can sometimes be subject to reasonable restrictions as prescribed by the constitutions to balance individual freedoms with public interest.

Conclusion:-

Human rights provide a global framework for the protection of individual freedoms and dignity while fundamental rights are specific protection embedded in national constitution, ensuring the legal system upholds these essential rights.

Andhra Christian College, Guntur

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Subject Class No.
Paper Date

(Please write on both sides of the Paper)

Page No.

1. What are the human rights?

Human rights are moral entitlements that every individual in the world possesses simply in virtue of the fact that he or she is a human being. In claiming our human rights, we are making a moral claim, normally on our own government, that you cannot do that because it is a violation of my moral sphere & my personal dignity. No-one - no individual, no government can ever take our human rights.

2. Where do they come from.

They come from the fact that we are not only physical beings, but also moral & spiritual human beings. Human rights are needed to protect & preserve every individual's humanity, to ensure that every individual can a life of dignity & a life that is worthy of a human being.

3. Who has human rights?

Ans: Absolutely everyone - Criminals, heads of states, children, men, women, African's, American's, Europeans, refugees, stateless persons, the unemployed, those in employment, bankers, those accused of carrying out acts of terrorism, astronauts, charity workers, teachers, dancers.

4. Why should any respect them.

Fundamentally because everyone is a human being, therefore a moral being. The majority of individuals, if shown that they are violating someone else's personal dignity, will try to refrain. In general people do not want to hurt other people. However, in addition to the moral sanction of one's own conscience or that of others there is now legislation in most countries of the world which obliges governments to respect the basic human rights of citizens, even when they may be unwilling to do so.

5. What about Right to life.

According to Article 21:- protection of life & personal liberty. No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. This fundamental right is available to every person, citizens and foreigners alike.

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1. Write about domestic violence against women.

Domestic violence against women is a serious and pervasive issue impacting individuals worldwide. It encompasses physical, emotional, sexual & psychological abuse perpetrated by a partner or family member.

Women are disproportionately affected with statistics showing that a significant percentage experience such violence at some point in their lives.

The consequences of domestic violence are profound & multifaceted. Victims may suffer.

a human beings, individuals, If not the
physical injuries, chronic health challenges like
and economic hardships. Beyond the like
immediate harm, domestic violence can have long
term effects on survivors over all well-being & quality
life.

Efforts to combat domestic violence must be
informed by a deep understanding of its root causes
which often include power imbalances. By fostering
a more equitable & supportive society, we can
work towards reducing and ultimately ending

domestic violence against women.

2. What are the child rights.

Child rights are fundamental entitlements that
ensure the well being & development of children.

They are designed to protect children from abuse
neglect while promoting their growth and
participation in society.

1. Right to protection:-

Safeguards against abuse neglect and
exploitation ensuring children are safe &

Secure.

2. Right to Education:-

Access to quality education that
promotes development & learning.

3. Right to Health:-

Access to healthcare service and a healthy environment to support physical & mental well being.

4. Right to participation:-

The opportunity for children to express their views and be involved in decisions affecting their lives.

These rights are outlined in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Child.

Which provides a framework for protecting & promoting the welfare of children globally.

3. Powers of NHRC

The National Human Rights Commission in India has several key powers to address human rights violations & protect fundamental rights.

1. Investigate power:-

NHRC can investigate complaints of human rights violation either on its own initiative or upon receiving complaints.

2. Adjudicatory Powers:-

While it does not have judicial powers the NHRC can recommend compensation of relief for victims of human rights violations.