

ivil & Political Rights

Economic, Social & Cultural Rights

d. Rights against torture, discrimination & forced labour.

e. Rights of the child.

iii) Classification of Human Rights

1. I generation rights

2. II generation rights

3. III generation rights

iv) Human Rights norms in India

1. Preamble of Indian Constitution

2. Fundamental rights and directive principles

3. Protection of Human Right Act

**DURATION 30 HOURS**

S.No	TOPIC'S	HOURS
1	Evolution & Growth of Human Rights	8
2	Human Rights Norms	10
3	Classification of Human Rights	6
4	Human Rights norms in India	6

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- 1. The right to development is an inalienable human rights by virtue of which every human person and all peoples are entitled to participate in contribute to and enjoy economic, social, cultural, political development.
- 2. The Terrorism is the threat or use of violence to intimidate or coerce in the pursuit of political or ideological goals. It is usually understood to be done by non-state actors - individuals.
- 3. A migrant worker is a person who migrates within a home country or outside it to pursue work. Migrant workers usually do not have an intention.
- 4. National Security has expanded beyond acts of terrorism to include cyber attacks and physical attacks on critical infrastructure, pandemics and bio weapons.
- 5. A Sustainability team is made up of environmentally conscious employees who focus on helping their company conceptualize, create and implement company.
- 6. Civil and political rights are a class of rights that protects individuals freedom from infringement by governments, social organizations and private individuals. They ensure ones entitlement to participate in the civil and political life of society and the state.



7. They were enshrined at the global level and given status in international law first by art 36 21 of the 1948 universal Declaration of Human rights and later in the 1966 international covenant on civil and political rights. In Europe they were enshrined in the European Convention on Human rights in 1953.
8. The Chipko movement (hugging movement) is a forest conservation movement in India opposed to commercial logging and the government's policies on deforestation. Protest in 1970 engaged in tree hugging.
9. The Globalization refers to the growing interconnection of nations economies. It represents the flow of financial products, goods, technology, information and jobs across national borders and cultures. In economic terms it describes an interdependence of countries around the globe fostered through free trade.
11. The NGOs act as vocal advocates for human rights in India. They spotlight issues such as gender inequality, access to education and the improvement of healthcare through research reports, campaigns and social media. NGOs shed light on injustices that might otherwise go unnoticed. The NGOs work on democratic rights such as right to health services, medical negligence, consumer protection, right to education, livelihood rights, effective implementation of national Rural Employment

Guarantee act abolition of corruption encouraging women's political participation election. NGOs stand as vigilant sentinels in the battle for equality and non-discrimination. They tirelessly combat the deeply rooted prejudices that persist in society transcending boundaries of race gender, religion and class.

