



JSS MAHAVIDYAPEETHA

JSS COLLEGE OF ARTS, COMMERCE & SCIENCE

(An Autonomous College of University of Mysore)

B.N. ROAD, MYSORE-570 025 KARNATAKA

Re-accredited by NAAC with 'A' grade

Recognised by UGC as "College with Potential for Excellence"

PG DIPLOMA IN HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION SYLLABUS

2012-13

**CO-ORDINATING DEPARTMENT
POLITICAL SCIENCE**

PG DIPLOMA IN HUMAN RIGHTS

Regulations:

- Duration : 1 Year / 2 semesters
- Eligibility : Any Graduate and also judges, lawyers, civil servants, political elites, teaching community at all levels, and last but not the least, the police, para-military and army personnel. (Note – Those among them interested to pursue the postgraduate diploma course should get encouragement and support by way of official sponsoring from the appropriate authorities),
- Intake : 30 students
- Admission Procedure : As per norms
- Scheme of Instruction and Examination : Enclosed
- Attendance : As per regulations
- Medium of Instruction : English / Kannada

SCHEME OF INSTRUCTION & EXAMINATION

I SEMESTER				
Papers	Teaching hours 32 hrs in a semester	Practicals / Extension Activities – Field Visit 16 hrs per semester	Examination hours	Max marks
Paper- I Foundations of Human Rights – I	2 hrs per week	16 hrs per semester	03	(I.A) 20+80=100
Paper – 2 Weaker Sections & Human Rights in India – I	2 hrs per week	16 hrs per semester	03	(I.A) 20+80=100
Paper-3 National Perspectives of Human Rights	2 hrs per week	16 hrs per semester	03	(I.A) 20+80=100
II SEMESTER				
Paper – 4 Foundations of Human Rights – II	2 hrs per week	16 hrs per semester	03	(I.A) 20+80=100
Paper – 5 International Perspective of Human Rights	2 hrs per week	16 hrs per semester	03	(I.A) 20+80=100
Paper – 6 Weaker Sections & Human Rights in India – II	2 hrs per week	16 hrs per semester	03	(I.A) 20+80=100

COMPOSITION OF INTERNAL ASSESSMENT

- Test / Assignment / Seminar - 10 Marks
- Extension Activities / Field Visit - 10 Marks

I. FOUNDATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS – I

Unit – I Understanding of Human Rights

Human Rights Concepts; Meaning and Definition, Nature and significance, Relationship between Rights and duties, Types of rights; civil, political, economic, social, cultural and environmental.

Unit II Evolution of Human Rights

Ancient, Modern and post-modern
Magna Carta, American Revolution, French Revolution, Marxist Revolution, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Covenant on Civil, Political, Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Unit – III Theoretical perspectives of Human Rights

Doctrine of Natural Rights, Legal Theory, liberal Theory
Idealist Theory, Marxist Theory and Welfare Theory.

REFERENCES

1. Dube, M.P. and Neeta Bora, (Ed.), (2000), Perspective on Human Rights, New Delhi: Anamika Publishers
2. Freeman, Michael, (2003), Human Rights: An interdisciplinary Approach, Cambridge: Polity Press
3. Hargopal, G. (1999): Political Economy of Human Rights, Hyderabad: Himalaya.
4. Jacobs. Francis G and R.C.A White, (1996), The European Convention of Human Rights, Oxford: Clarendon University Press
5. Kannabiran, K.G (2003), the wages of Impunity: Power, Justice and Human Rights, New Delhi: Orient Longman.

Note – 32 hours theory classes and 16 hours extension activities to be conducted, making totally 48 hours of academic activities.

II. Weaker Sections and Human Rights in India – I

Unit I Constitution and Human Rights

Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties, Relationship between them, Directive Principles of State Policies, International Human Rights and the Indian Constitution

Unit II Theory and Practice of Human Rights of the Dalits in India

Special Laws and the constitutional Provisions for the Protection of the Rights of the Dalits, National Commission for SC / ST, Protection of Civil Liberties Act, (1955), Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Act, 1989.
Social discrimination and caste violence in India

Unit-III Women and Human Rights

Special Laws for the Protection of Women: Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act (1956), Maternity Benefit Act (1961), Dowry Prohibition Act (1961), Equal Remuneration Act (1976), Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act (1971), Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act (1982)

REFERENCES

1. Alam, Aftab, (ed.), (1999), Human Rights in India: Issues and Challenges, New Delhi: Raj Publications.
2. Dikshit, R.C., (1998), Human Rights and the Law, Universal and Indian, Deep and Deep, New Delhi:
3. Jha, R.C., (1995), Resurrecting: Human Rights in India, Sheridan Book Company, New Delhi 4, Paul, R.C (2000),
4. Paul, R.C., Situation of Human Rights in India, Commonwealth Publishers New Delhi,
5. Ray, Arun, (2004), National Human Rights Commissions in India: Formation, Functioning and Future Prospects, Atlantic, New Delhi.

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III. National Perspectives of Human Rights

Unit I Human rights and duties in India

Evolution, Ideals enshrined in the Preamble, Special rights for vulnerable Sections, Discrimination: Racial, Gender, Religious and Caste
Women and Children, Importance of Sensitization and Internalization of Human Rights and Values.

Unit II Protection and enforcement of rights and duties in India

Judiciary, National and State Human Rights Commissions,
Other grievance redressal mechanisms, NGOs, Social Movements,
Pressure groups, Mass media, Human Rights Violations; Within the Family, Riots and Violence in Connection with Inter-Community Tensions, Unequal Access to Natural Resources

Unit III Contemporary issues in Human Rights

Right to Clean Environment and Public Safety – Issues of Industrial Pollution, Prevention, Rehabilitation.
Safety Aspect of New Technologies – Chemical and Nuclear Technologies, Issues of Waste Disposal, Protection of Environment, Bio-technology and Human Rights

REFERENCES

1. M.R. Ishay, The History of Human Rights, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 2004.
2. Kalin and Kunzli, The Law of International Human Rights Protection, OUP, Clarendon, 2009
3. R.H. Callaway and J. Harrelson-Stephens (eds.), Explaining International Human Rights, Viva, New Delhi, 2010.
4. Desai, A.R (ed), (1986), Violations of Democratic Rights in India, Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
5. Sathe S.P., (2004), Judicial Activism in India, New Delhi : OUP.

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IV. Foundations of Human Rights – II

Unit – I Human Duties and Responsibilites

Concept of Duties and Responsibilities

Classification of Human duties,

Duties towards self, family, community and state.

Unit – II Issues in Human Rights

Poverty, Inequality, Unemployment, Underemployment,

Migration, refugees, displacement.

Unit – III Human Rights and Human Values

Concepts of Liberty, Equality, Justice and fraternity,

Humanity, Compassion, Virtues and Social dignity.

REFERENCES

1. Dube, M.P. and Neeta Bora, (Ed.), (2000), Perspective on Human Rights, New Delhi: Anamika Publishers
2. Freeman, Michael, (2003), Human Rights: An Interdisciplinary Approach, Cambridge: Polity Press
3. Hargopal, G, (1999), Political Economy of Human Rights, Hyderabad: Himalaya,
4. Jacobs, Francis G and R.C.A White, (1996), The European Convention of Human Rights, Oxford: Clarendon University Press
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V. International Perspectives of Human Rights

Unit I International Concern and Obligation towards Human Rights

Development of International Concern, UN and human rights,
UN Charter on Human Rights, Universal Declaration of Human Rights,
International Covenant on Civil and Political Right.,
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
UN Declaration on Duties and Responsibilities of Individuals 1997.
UN High Commission for Human Rights, UNICEF, UNESCO, WHO, ILO,
ECOSOC

Unit – II American and European Human Rights Systems

American Convention on Human Rights (1969),
Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (1959),
American Court of Human Rights.
European Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental
Freedoms (1950), European Social Charter (1966),
European Monitoring and Enforcement Machinery, European court of
Human Rights, European Commission of Rights.

Unit III UN and the Right of Self-Determination of People

Self-Determination under UN System; Meaning, Nature and Scope
Right of Self-Determination and Domestic Jurisdiction.

REFERENCES

1. M.R. Ishay, The History of Human Rights, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 2004.
2. Kalin and Kunzli, The Law of International Human Rights Protection, OUP, Clarendon, 2009.
3. R.H. Callaway and J. Harrelson-Stephens (eds.), Explaining International Human Rights, Viva, New Delhi, 2010.
4. Alston, Phillip (ed.), (1992), The United Nations and Human Rights: A Critical Appraisal, Oxford: Clarendon Press.
5. Bachr, Peter R, (1999), Human Rights: Universality in Practice, New York: Palgrave.

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VI. Weaker Sections and Human Rights in India – II

- Unit I Social Status of Women in Contemporary Indian Society**
Poverty, Illiteracy, Lack of Independence,
Oppressive Social Customs and Gender Bias, Violence against Women at
Public and Private Domain
- Unit II Minorities and Human Rights**
Constitutional Framework: Fundamental Rights, Directive Principle and
Fundamental Duties, Special provision under Article 26 to 30, 331, 333,
336 and 337 of the constitution, special laws and policies: National
Commission for Minorities Act 1992.
- Unit III Problems of Implementations of Human Rights and Role of NGO's:**
Poverty and Inaccessibility of Legal Protection, Social Prejudices, Abuse of
Executive Power, Death Torture in Police Custody etc. Lack of
Accountability and Transparency in Government Functioning, the Right to
Information. A Historical Perspective of Civil Liberties Groups and Civil
Liberties in India, People Union for Democratic Rights, People Union for
Civil Liberties, NGO's and Civil Rights Movements in India.

REFERENCES

1. Alam, Aftab, (ed.), (1999), Human Rights in India: Issues and Challenges, New Delhi : Raj Publications.
2. Dikshit, R.C., (1998), Human Rights and the Law, Universal and Indian, Deep and Deep, New Delhi:
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Scheme of Examination for PG – Diploma in Human Rights

Each paper taught at Postgraduate Diploma course in Human Rights shall have 32 hours of theory classes and 16 of hours extension activities, making totally 48 hours of academic activities. Each paper prescribed for PG Diploma course in Human Rights is for hundred marks (100), which includes both external assessment and internal assessment. Eighty marks (80) are assigned for external assessment only twenty marks (20) are kept for internal assessment, as shown here.

[Maximum Marks 100 (external marks 80 + internal marks 20 = total 100)]

Under external assessment an examination is given for 80 marks. For awarding 20 internal marks a test / seminar / assignment is to be made for 10 marks and the remaining 10 marks are for extension activities/ field visits, (visiting institutions working for human rights, review of books and article, model building, interactions with media persons, meeting disadvantaged groups, visiting family courts, remand homes, prisons, old age homes etc).

An examination of 03 hours duration has been finalized for 80 marks of external assessment. The question paper will have of two parts namely Part – A and Part – B. The Part – A consists of 07 questions, each carrying ten marks and the candidate shall answer any five of his choice. The Part – B consists of 03 questions, each carrying fifteen marks and the candidate shall write any two of his choice. Along with this a model question paper has also been provided.

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

Title of the paper along with semester

Max. Marks : 80

Time: 3 hours

Part – A

Note –1. Answer any five of the following questions.

2. Each question carries 10 marks.

5 x 10 = 50

Question No. 1

Question No. 2

Question No. 3

Question No. 4

Question No. 5

Question No. 6

Question No. 7

Part – B

Note – 1. Answer any two of the following questions.

2. Each question carries 15 marks

2 x 15 = 30

Question No. 8

Question No. 9

Question No. 10