



**S.A.S. GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE**  
NARAYANAPURAM, WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT-534406  
(AFFILIATED TO ADIKAVI NANNAYA UNIVERSITY, RAJAMAHENDRAVARAM)  
Phone: 08818 252189. E-mail: [narayanapuram.jkc@gmail.com](mailto:narayanapuram.jkc@gmail.com)



## *Certificate Course on HUMAN RIGHTS*

*Organised by*

*Department of Political Science*



*Certificate Course*

*on*

**HUMAN RIGHTS**

*Organised by Sri.K.UMASANKAR*

*Lecturer in Political Science*

**Academic Year-2022-23**

## CERTIFICATE COURSE AT A GLANCE



1. TITLE OF THE COURSE : HUMAN RIGHTS .
2. LEVEL OF THE COURSE : UG
3. NAME OF THE INSTRUCTOR : K.UMASANKAR
4. DURATION OF THE COURSE : 30 HOURS
5. DATE OF COMMENCEMENT : 6-12-2022
6. DATE OF CLOSURE :21-1-2023
7. TIME OF CONDUCT OF THE CLASSES: 4:00 PM - 5:00 PM
8. NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED FOR THE COURSE:12
9. NUMBER OF STUDENTS COMPLETED THE COURSE:12
- 10.ASSESSMENT CRITERION: EVALUATION TEST.

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## Minutes of departmental meeting on certificate course

The faculty members of Department of Political Science met in the principal's chamber under the chairperson ship of Dr.T.K.Visweswara Rao at 3 PM on Dt :1.12.2022 discussed and resolved as detailed here under.

After the through discussion on the agenda of conducting certificate course as per the departmental action plan, it was resolved to

1. Conduct a certificate course titled Chemistry in Everyday Life with a duration of 30 hours during the working days
2. Frame the syllabus and regulations for the successful completion of certificate course
3. Conduct the examination after the completion of course and issue certificate to the qualified students
4. Set 40% of marks as eligibility for the completion of the course
5. Serve notice to the students well in advance for the enrollment into this course
6. Commence the course on the date fixed obtaining due permission from the chair.

Dept in charge

*K. A. Suresh*

Department of Political Science  
SAS GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE  
NARAYANAPURAM-534 406

*T. K. Visweswara Rao*

Principal

PRINCIPAL  
SAS GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE  
NARAYANAPURAM  
West Godavari District.  
Pin: 534 406, Andhra Pradesh





PERMISSION LETTER FOR CERTIFICATE COURSE

NARAYANAPURAM,

Dt.3.12.2022

From  
The In-charge,  
Department of Political Science  
SAS GDC,  
Narayanapuram.

To  
The Principal,  
SAS GDC,  
Narayanapuram.

Sir,

Sub: Department of Political Science ,SAS Govt. Degree College,  
Narayanapuram-Conduct of Certificate course in HUMAN RIGHTS (30 hours) -  
Accordance of permission requested-Reg.

Ref: Minutes of the departmental meeting dated 1.12.2022

\*\*\*\*

Adverting to the subject, I wish to submit to your kind self that the Department of Political Science is planning to conduct a Certificate course in "HUMAN RIGHTS " with 30 hours duration for the students of our college as well as the general public. A resolution was passed to this effect in the Departmental meeting dated 1.12.2022. Hence, I request you to kindly accord permission to conduct the same from 6.12.2022 onwards.

Thanking you sir.

Yours faithfully  
*[Signature]*

Department of Political Science  
SAS GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE  
NARAYANAPURAM-534 406

Enclosures

1. A xerox copy of the minutes of Departmental meeting dt.1.12.2022
2. A copy of syllabus
3. Blue print of the Execution of the course

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PRINCIPAL, SAS GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE, NARAYANAPURAM.



PRESENT: Dr.T.K.Visweswara Rao,

DATE:5.12.2022

To  
The In-charge,

Department of Political Science

SAS GDC

Narayanapuram.

Sir/Madam,

Sub: SAS Govt. Degree college, Narayanapuram- Conduct of certificate course  
in HUMAN RIGHTS- Permission accorded- Reg.

Adverting to the subject, I hereby draw the kind attention of the in-charge  
of department of Political Science of this college ,that a decision was taken in the staff  
council meeting dated 1.12.2022 after much discussions and deliberation to approve  
and accord permission for the conduct of a certificate course" HUMAN RIGHTS " with  
30 hours duration for the general public as well as the students of our college from  
dt.6.12.2022.

You are further instructed to make all the necessary preparations and  
arrangements for the commencement of the course on dt.6.12.2022.

PRINCIPAL

**PRINCIPAL**  
**SAS GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE**  
**NARAYANAPURAM**  
West Godavari District.  
Pin: 534 406, Andhra Pradesh




NOTICE

NARAYANAPURAM,

Dt.5.12.2022.

All the students of SAS Govt. Degree college, Narayanapuram are hereby informed that the Department of Political Science is intending to conduct a certificate course in "HUMAN RIGHTS " from 06.12.2022 onwards. The required permission from the honorable Principal of the college has been obtained. Hence the students who are interested in enrolling themselves for the course may please contact the in-charge of the department for further details on or before dt.

In-charge of the dept

  
Department of Political Science  
SAS GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE  
NARAYANAPURAM-534 406

  
Initials of the Principal

PRINCIPAL  
SAS GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE  
NARAYANAPURAM  
West Godavari District.  
Pin: 534 406, Andhra Pradesh





#### 4. Objectives of the course

A certificate course in human rights typically aims to provide participants with a comprehensive understanding of the fundamental principles, theories, and practices related to human rights. The objectives of such a course may include:

1. **Understanding Human Rights Concepts:** To familiarize participants with the concepts, definitions, and theories related to human rights, including their historical development and philosophical foundations.
2. **Legal Framework:** To provide an overview of the international and regional legal frameworks governing human rights, including key treaties, conventions, and declarations.
3. **Human Rights Instruments:** To introduce participants to the various human rights instruments and mechanisms, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, etc.
4. **Rights and Responsibilities:** To explore the relationship between human rights and responsibilities, emphasizing the importance of balancing individual rights with societal interests.
5. **Equality and Non-Discrimination:** To examine issues of equality and non-discrimination based on race, gender, religion, ethnicity, sexual orientation, disability, etc., and strategies for promoting inclusivity and diversity.
6. **Social Justice and Equity:** To analyze the intersectionality of human rights with social justice and equity concerns, including poverty alleviation, access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities.
7. **Human Rights Advocacy:** To develop skills in human rights advocacy, including techniques for raising awareness, lobbying policymakers, and mobilizing communities to address human rights violations.
8. **Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding:** To explore the role of human rights in conflict resolution, peacebuilding, and reconciliation





## COURSE OUTCOMES :

1. Understanding of Human Rights Concepts: Students will demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of fundamental human rights concepts, including universality, indivisibility, interdependence, and inalienability.
2. Knowledge of International Human Rights Instruments: Students will be able to identify and analyze key international human rights instruments, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights.
3. Critical Analysis Skills: Students will develop critical thinking skills to analyze complex human rights issues from multidisciplinary perspectives, including legal, philosophical, historical, and sociological lenses.
4. Application of Human Rights Principles: Students will apply human rights principles to real-world situations, including contemporary challenges such as discrimination, inequality, poverty, and conflict.
5. Awareness of Contemporary Human Rights Movements: Students will gain awareness of contemporary human rights movements and activism, including grassroots initiatives and advocacy efforts at local, national, and international levels.
6. Ethical Considerations: Students will explore ethical dilemmas and debates related to human rights, considering cultural relativism, ethical universalism, and the role of power dynamics in shaping human rights discourse.
7. Legal Frameworks and Enforcement Mechanisms: Students will understand the legal frameworks and enforcement mechanisms for protecting human rights at national, regional, and international levels, including the role of courts, tribunals, and monitoring bodies.
8. Skills in Human Rights Advocacy: Students will develop practical skills in human rights advocacy, including effective communication, strategic planning, coalition-building, and engagement with diverse stakeholders.
9. Cultural Competence and Diversity: Students will demonstrate cultural competence and sensitivity in addressing human rights issues, recognizing the intersectionality of identities and experiences that shape individuals' rights and freedoms.



UNIT NO:1. INTRODUCTION TO HUMAN RIGHTS

1. Evolution of Human Rights 2. Concepts of Rights and Duties 3. Correlation between Rights and Duties 4. Theories related to Human Rights 5. Different aspects of Human Rights 6. Protection of Human Rights 7. Social Movements 8. Education of Human Rights 9. Formulation of NGOs 10. Government Initiatives.

UNIT NO:2. INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS OF HUMAN RIGHTS

1. International bodies governing human rights 2. Role of United Nations 3. International Human Rights Instruments: 4. Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948 5. International Convention on Civil & Political Rights 1966 6. International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1966 7. Convention on Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against women 1979. 8. Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989, 9. UN Declaration and Duties and Responsibilities of Individuals 1997. 10. Nature of the International instruments (i.e. whether they are binding or not) 11. States responsibilities under International Instruments

UNIT NO:3: HUMAN RIGHTS: AN INDIAN APPROACH

1. Constitutional approach including basic features of the constitution, fundamental rights and duties and their co-relation with International rights and duties. 2. Recognition of human rights and formulation of state bodies to protect these rights: 3. Judiciary 4. National Human Rights Commission 5. Non-state bodies to protect Human Rights 6. Social movements 7. NGOs 8. Relation/Difference between state and non-state bodies 9. Emerging trends: 10. Human Rights and Environment 11. Human Rights and Terrorism 12. Human Rights and Globalisation.

UNIT:4: HUMAN RIGHTS IN RELATION TO SPECIAL CATEGORY:

1. Human Rights 2. Rights of women & children 3. Rights of disabled and older ones 4. Rights of minorities 5. Rights of migrants. 6. Need of amendment in rights along with introduction of new rights, co-ordination among government and states.

UNIT NO:5: PREVENTION OF VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

1. Bodies to prevent violation. 2. At international level 3. National level 4. Relation between both the levels along with transparency of information 5. Measures taken by International organizations in the past years and status of those measures. 6. Need of new measures





List of the students enrolled for the course-2022-23

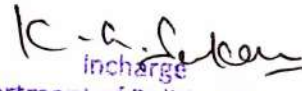
S. No	Roll No	Class	Name of the Students	Signature
1	203556201001	III.B.A.	A. Harshith Sri Sai	
2	203556201002	III.B.A.	Bagadi Pavani	
3	203556201003	III.B.A.	Bhanothu Pandu	
4	203556201004	III.B.A.	Vijay Kumar	
5	203556201005	III.B.A.	Elindala Charan Raju	
6	203556201007	III.B.A.	Jarapala Ravi	
7	203556201008	III.B.A.	Kaja Divya	
8	203556201009	III.B.A.	Mandala Sijan Preethi	
9	203556201011	III.B.A.	Pandraka Yaswanth	
10	203556201012	III.B.A.	Recharla Durga	
11	203556201013	III.B.A.	Surabattula Raju	
12	203556201015	III BA	Uppati Rama Krishna	
13	203556201016	III BA	V.T. Subrahmanyam	

  
Incharge  
Department of Political Science  
SAS GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE  
NARAYANAPURAM-534 406



### Attendance particulars

S.No	Admn.No	Class	Name of the Students	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	203556201001	III BA	AKULA HARSHITA SRI SAI	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
2	203556201002	III BA	BAGADI PAVANI	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
3	203556201003	III BA	BHANO THU PANDU	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
4	203556201004	III BA	BODIGADLA VIJAY KUMAR	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
5	203556201005	III BA	ELINDALA CHARAN RAJU	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
6	203556201007	III BA	JARAPALA RAVI	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
7	203556201008	III BA	KAJA DIVYA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
8	203556201009	III BA	MADDALA SUJAN PREETHI	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
9	203556201011	III BA	PANDRAKA YESVANTH	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
10	203556201012	III BA	RACHARLA DURGA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
11	203556201013	III BA	SURABATTULA RAJU	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
12	203556201015	III BA	UPPATI RAMAKRISHNA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
13	203556201016	III BA	V.T.SUBRAHMANYAM	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P

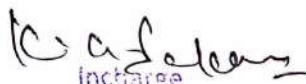
  
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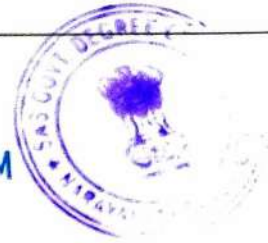


### Attendance particulars

S.No	Admn.No	Class	Name of the Students	1 6	1 7	1 8	1 9	2 0	2 1	2 2	2 3	2 4	2 5	2 6	2 7	2 8	2 9	3 0
1	203556201001	III BA	AKULA HARSHITA SRI SAI	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
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6	203556201007	III BA	JARAPALA RAVI	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
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9	203556201011	III BA	PANDRAKA YESVANTH	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
10	203556201012	III BA	RACHARLA DURGA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
11	203556201013	III BA	SURABATTULA RAJU	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
12	203556201015	III BA	UPPATI RAMAKRISHNA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
13	203556201016	III BA	V.T.SUBRAHMANYAM	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P

  
 Incharge  
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**SAS GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, NARAYANAPURAM**  
**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE**  
**CERTIFICATE COURSE-HUMAN RIGHTS**



QUESTION PAPER

SUBJECT: **HUMAN RIGHTS**

MARKS:50

Name of the Student :

Class/Group.....

H.T.No :

50×1=50 M

1. Which document is considered the cornerstone of modern human rights law? ( )

- a) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- b) The Geneva Conventions
- c) The United Nations Charter
- d) The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

2. Which of the following rights is NOT included in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights? ( )

- a) Right to education
- b) Right to healthcare
- c) Right to work
- d) Right to leisure and rest

3. Which international treaty specifically addresses the rights of women? ( )

- a) Convention on the Rights of the Child
- b) International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
- c) Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- d) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women



4. Which human rights principle emphasizes that all people are born free and equal in dignity and rights?

- a) Non-discrimination
- b) Right to life
- c) Right to freedom of speech
- d) Right to privacy

5. The principle of non-discrimination is enshrined in which article of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights? ( )

- a) Article 2
- b) Article 5
- c) Article 10
- d) Article 21

6. Which international court is responsible for prosecuting individuals for the most serious crimes of international concern, including genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity? ( )

- a) International Court of Justice
- b) European Court of Human Rights
- c) International Criminal Court
- d) International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea

7. Which of the following countries is NOT a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council? ( )

- a) China
- b) India
- c) Russia
- d) United States

8. Which human rights treaty focuses specifically on the rights of children? ( )

- a) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
- b) Convention on the Rights of the Child
- c) International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families





d) International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

9. Which principle emphasizes that human rights should be enjoyed without discrimination of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, or other status? ( )

- a) Principle of universality
- b) Principle of inalienability
- c) Principle of indivisibility
- d) Principle of non-discrimination

10. Which international human rights treaty specifically addresses the rights of persons with disabilities? ( )

- a) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- b) Convention on the Rights of the Child
- c) Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- d) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women

11. Which organ of the United Nations is primarily responsible for promoting and protecting human rights worldwide? ( )

- a) United Nations Security Council
- b) United Nations General Assembly
- c) United Nations Human Rights Council
- d) United Nations Economic and Social Council

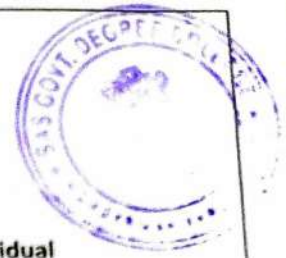
12. How many fundamental freedoms are outlined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. ( )

- a) 10
- b) 20
- c) 30
- d) 40

13. Which human rights treaty provides protection against torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment? ( )

- a) Convention on the Rights of the Child
- b) Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment





c) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

d) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women

14. Which principle of human rights emphasizes that human rights belong to every individual regardless of their nationality, ethnicity, religion, or other status? ( )

a) Universality

b) Indivisibility

c) Inalienability

d) Non-discrimination

15. Which United Nations document was adopted in 1948 and is considered the foundation of modern human rights law? ( )

a) United Nations Charter

b) Universal Declaration of Human Rights

c) Geneva Conventions

d) Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court

16. The International Bill of Human Rights consists of which three key documents? ( )

a) Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and Convention on the Rights of the Child

b) Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women

c) Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

d) Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Convention on the Rights of the Child, and Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

17. Which United Nations body is responsible for reviewing the human rights records of member states through a process known as the Universal Periodic Review? ( )

a) United Nations Security Council

b) United Nations General Assembly

c) United Nations Human Rights Council

d) United Nations Economic and Social Council



18. Which human rights principle emphasizes that human rights cannot be taken away or transferred, and they are inherent to all individuals?

- a) Universality
- b) Indivisibility
- c) Inalienability
- d) Non-discrimination

19. Which United Nations treaty specifically addresses the rights of indigenous peoples? ( )

- a) Convention on the Rights of the Child
- b) International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
- c) Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- d) United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

20. Which human rights treaty provides protection against discrimination based on race, color, descent, or national or ethnic origin? ( )

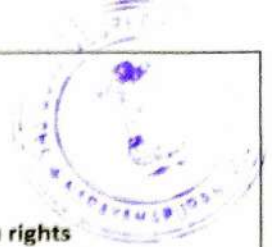
- a) Convention on the Rights of the Child
- b) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- c) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
- d) Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

21. Which article of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to equality before the law and prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth? ( )

- a) Article 14
- b) Article 19
- c) Article 21
- d) Article 32

22. Which of the following is NOT a fundamental right guaranteed by the Indian Constitution. ( )

- a) Right to freedom of speech and expression.
- b) Right to education
- c) Right to life and personal liberty
- d) Right to property



23. In India, which governmental body is primarily responsible for investigating human rights violations? ( )

- a) National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)
- b) Supreme Court of India
- c) Ministry of Human Rights and Social Justice
- d) National Commission for Women (NCW)

24. Which landmark case in India established the right to privacy as a fundamental right under the Indian Constitution? ( )

- a) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
- b) Menaka Gandhi v. Union of India
- c) K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) v. Union of India
- d) Golaknath v. State of Punjab

25. Which law in India prohibits discrimination against people with disabilities and mandates equal opportunities and accessibility? ( )

- a) Right to Education Act
- b) Protection of Human Rights Act
- c) Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act
- d) Juvenile Justice Act

26. Under Indian law, what is the age below which a person cannot be employed in hazardous occupations? ( )

- a) 14 years
- b) 16 years
- c) 18 years
- d) 21 years

27. Which of the following is NOT a form of bonded labor as per the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 of India? ( )

- a) Debt bondage
- b) Forced labor





c) Child labor

d) Serfdom

28. Which Indian legislation prohibits manual scavenging and provides for the rehabilitation of manual scavengers? ( )

a) The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act

b) The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act

c) The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act

d) The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act

29. Which Indian city is known for its historical role in the Bhopal gas tragedy, one of the world's worst industrial disasters, raising significant human rights concerns? ( )

a) Mumbai

b) Chennai

c) Bhopal

d) Kolkata

30. Which constitutional amendment introduced the provision of reservations for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in educational institutions and government jobs in India? ( )

a) 73rd Amendment

b) 74th Amendment

c) 103rd Amendment

d) 105th Amendment

31. Which international treaty specifically addresses the rights of children? ( )

a) Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

b) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

c) Convention on the Rights of the Child

d) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women

32. What is the minimum age for employment under the International Labour Organization's Convention on the Rights of the Child? ( )

a) 12 years





b) 14 years

c) 16 years

d) 18 years

33. Which right is NOT explicitly mentioned in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child? ( )

a) Right to education

b) Right to play and recreation

c) Right to privacy

d) Right to employment

34. According to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, what should be a primary consideration in all actions concerning children? ( )

a) Best interests of the child

b) Best interests of the government

c) Best interests of the parents

d) Best interests of the community

35. Which international day is celebrated to promote awareness and understanding of children's issues and rights? ( )

a) International Children's Day

b) World Child Labour Day

c) Universal Children's Day

d) International Youth Day

36. What is the primary role of the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child? ( )

a) Enforce child labor laws globally

b) Monitor the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

c) Provide financial assistance to children in need

d) Organize international youth summits

37. In the context of children's rights, what does the acronym CRC stand for? ( )

- a) Child Rights Convention
- b) Children's Rights Charter
- c) Convention on the Rights of the Child
- d) Child Rights Committee

38. Which principle of children's rights emphasizes that children should have the right to express their opinions and have those opinions taken into account in matters affecting them? ( )

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- c) WHO (World Health Organization)
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41. Which international treaty specifically addresses the rights of women? ( )

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- b) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
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- d) Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment



42. Which of the following is NOT considered a fundamental right under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)? ( )

- a) Right to education
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43. According to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), states parties are obligated to take measures to eliminate discrimination against women in which areas? ( )

- a) Political, economic, and social spheres
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- a) To promote women's rights to education
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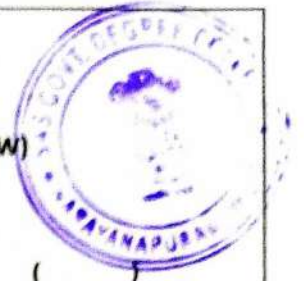
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b) UN Women

c) Amnesty International

d) International Criminal Court

5. Valued scripts





H R Certificate course  
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6. Photographs of conducting the classes







7. Model certificate



 **SRI ARAVINDA SATHAJAYANTHI GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE**  
NARAYANAPURAM, ELURU DISTRICT, ANDHRA PRADESH 



**CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION**

This is to certify that Mr/Ms. B. Pavani  
of B.A class has Successfully completed certificate course in Human Rights (hours) conducted  
from 6/12/2022 To 21/6/2023 by Department of Political Science.

  
Incharge  
Department of Political Science  
SRI ARAVINDA SATHAJAYANTHI GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE  
NARAYANAPURAM-534 406

  
IQAC  
Co-ordinator

  
Principal  
PRINCIPAL  
SAS GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE  
NARAYANAPURAM  
West Godavari District.  
Pin: 534 406, Andhra Pradesh

## CERTIFICATE COURSE-HUMAN RIGHTS



QUESTION PAPER

SUBJECT: **HUMAN RIGHTS**

MARKS: 50

Name of the Student :

H.T.Number :

25×2=50 M

1. 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) None of the above
2. Who played an important role in international human rights law ..... ( )  
A) Economic Summit      B) World War  
C) the United Nations      D) None of the above
3. Who adopted the landmark document the universal declaration of human rights..... ( )  
A) **UNESCO**      B) **UNICEF**  
C) UNO.      D) None of the above
4. When was the universal declaration of human rights adopted by UNO ..... ( )  
A) 10<sup>th</sup> December 1946.      B) 10<sup>th</sup> December 1947  
C) 10<sup>th</sup> December 1948.      D) 10<sup>th</sup> December 1949
5. Who was the first chairman of the commission on human rights..... ( )  
A) Thomas Jefferson      B) Thomas paine  
C) Eleanor Roosevelt      D) None of the above
6. The Universal declaration of human rights was adopted under whose chairmanship..... ( )  
A) Adolf Hitler.      B) Jawaharlal Nehru  
C) Eleanor Roosevelt.      D) None of the above.....
7. On which anniversary of the Universal Declaration of human rights the slogan "All human rights for All" was adopted ..... ( )  
A) 12<sup>th</sup>.      B) 30<sup>th</sup>.  
C) 50<sup>th</sup>.      D) None of the above
8. How many articles are there in the Universal Declaration of human rights ..... ( )  
A) **15**      B) **20**  
C) 30      D) 35
9. 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) None of the above



10. World wide celebrate Human Rights Day in.... ( )  
A) OCT-24 B) Jan-15 C) NOV-26 D) DEC-10
11. How many member states are currently part of the United Nations? ( )  
a) 150 b) 193 c) 210 d) 225
12. Which country is one of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council?  
a) Japan b) Brazil c) Germany d) Russia ( )
13. In which article 'right to education' is guaranteed in India ..... ( )  
**A) 19. B) 21.**  
C) 21 A. D) 14
14. Who is the current chairman of the NHRC (National Human rights commission..... ( )  
A) Justice H.L. Dattu B) Justice A.S. Anand  
C) Both of the above D) None of the above
15. which of the following year is observed as the international year of the child ..... ( )  
**A) 1949. B) 1959**  
C) 1979 D) None of the above
16. Which of the following article of the Indian constitution prohibits hazardous jobs to children.... ( )  
A) Article 24 B) Article 21  
C) Article 22 D) Article 25
17. Who is the author of the book "Human rights and inhuman wrongs"?..... ( )  
A) R. Krishna Iyer B) Upendra Baxi  
C) Chiranjeevi Nirmala D) None of the above
18. What is the full form of ECOSOC?..... ( )  
A) Eco society of Canada B) Eco social council.  
C) Economic and social council D) None of the above
19. NHRC Consists of a chairman and ..... ( )  
A) Four members. B) three members  
C) Two members D) None of the above
20. Where is the headquarter of the NHRC (National Human Rights Commission..... ( )  
A) Mumbai B) Kolkata.  
C) Delhi D) Ahmedabad
21. Article 340 of the Indian constitution deals with ..... ( )  
A) Election commission. B) Union public service commission  
C) Backward classes commission D) Finance commission
22. Article 21 of the Indian Constitution provides for..... ( )





- A) Rights to subsist.      B) Rights to lively and liberal life  
C) Rights to die.      D) Rights to lively and liberal life
23. Where is an International criminal court located .....  
A) Geneva      B) Brussels.  
C) Paris      D) The Hague
24. In which year have the changes been made in the NHRC (National Human Rights Commission) Act  
**A) 1999.**      **B) 2000**      (      )  
C) 2005.      D) 2006
25. The tenure of the chairperson of NHRC (National Human Rights Commission) is ..... (      )  
A) 4 years or up to 68 years of age      B) 3 years or up to 69 years  
of age C) 5 years or up to 70 years of age D) None of the above

**SAS GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, NARAYANAPURAM**  
**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE**  
**CERTIFICATE COURSE-HUMAN RIGHTS**



QUESTION PAPER

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MARKS: 50

Name of the Student : *Kaja Divya*

H.T. Number : *203556201008* 50×1=50 M

1. Which document is considered the cornerstone of modern human rights law? ( *a* )

- a) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- b) The Geneva Conventions
- c) The United Nations Charter
- d) The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

2. Which of the following rights is NOT included in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights? ( *b* )

- a) Right to education
- b) Right to healthcare
- c) Right to work
- d) Right to leisure and rest

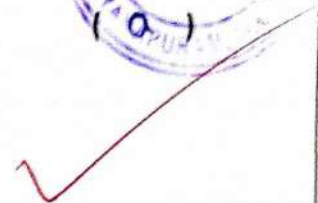
3. Which international treaty specifically addresses the rights of women? ( *d* )

- a) Convention on the Rights of the Child
- b) International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
- c) Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- d) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women

4. Which human rights principle emphasizes that all people are born free and equal in dignity and rights?



- a) Non-discrimination
- b) Right to life
- c) Right to freedom of speech
- d) Right to privacy



5. The principle of non-discrimination is enshrined in which article of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?

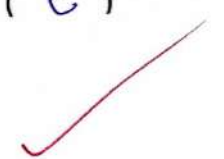
( a )

- a) Article 2
- b) Article 5
- c) Article 10
- d) Article 21



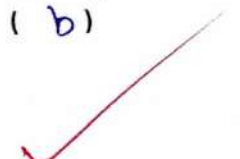
6. Which international court is responsible for prosecuting individuals for the most serious crimes of international concern, including genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity? ( c )

- a) International Court of Justice
- b) European Court of Human Rights
- c) International Criminal Court
- d) International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea



7. Which of the following countries is NOT a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council? ( b )

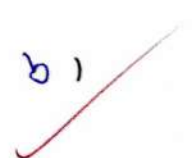
- a) China
- b) India
- c) Russia
- d) United States



8. Which human rights treaty focuses specifically on the rights of children?

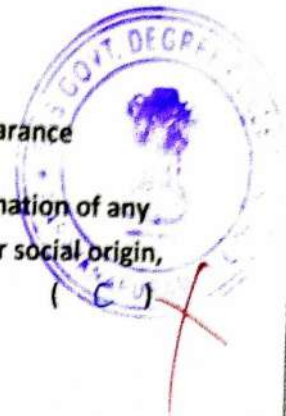
( b )

- a) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
- b) Convention on the Rights of the Child
- c) International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families





d) International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance



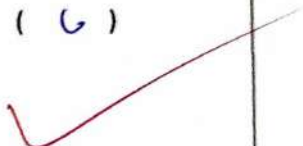
9. Which principle emphasizes that human rights should be enjoyed without discrimination of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, or other status?

- a) Principle of universality
- b) Principle of inalienability
- c) Principle of indivisibility
- d) Principle of non-discrimination

10. Which international human rights treaty specifically addresses the rights of persons with disabilities?

( C )

- a) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- b) Convention on the Rights of the Child
- c) Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- d) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women



11. Which organ of the United Nations is primarily responsible for promoting and protecting human rights worldwide?

( C )

- a) United Nations Security Council
- b) United Nations General Assembly
- c) United Nations Human Rights Council
- d) United Nations Economic and Social Council



12. How many fundamental freedoms are outlined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. (1)

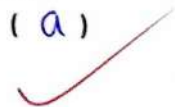
- a) 10
- b) 20
- c) 30
- d) 40



13. Which human rights treaty provides protection against torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment?

( A )

- a) Convention on the Rights of the Child
- b) Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment



c) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

d) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women

14. Which principle of human rights emphasizes that human rights belong to every individual regardless of their nationality, ethnicity, religion, or other status?



( b )

a) Universality

b) Indivisibility

c) Inalienability

d) Non-discrimination

15. Which United Nations document was adopted in 1948 and is considered the foundation of modern human rights law?

( a )

a) United Nations Charter

b) Universal Declaration of Human Rights

c) Geneva Conventions

d) Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court

16. The International Bill of Human Rights consists of which three key documents?

( c )

a) Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and Convention on the Rights of the Child

b) Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women

c) Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

d) Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Convention on the Rights of the Child, and Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

17. Which United Nations body is responsible for reviewing the human rights records of member states through a process known as the Universal Periodic Review?

( a )

a) United Nations Security Council

b) United Nations General Assembly

c) United Nations Human Rights Council

d) United Nations Economic and Social Council

18. Which human rights principle emphasizes that human rights cannot be taken away or transferred, and they are inherent to all individuals?

- a) Universality
- b) Indivisibility
- c) Inalienability
- d) Non-discrimination



19. Which United Nations treaty specifically addresses the rights of indigenous peoples? ( c )

- a) Convention on the Rights of the Child
- b) International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
- c) Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- d) United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

20. Which human rights treaty provides protection against discrimination based on race, color, descent, or national or ethnic origin? ( a )

- a) Convention on the Rights of the Child
- b) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- c) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
- d) Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

21. Which article of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to equality before the law and prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth? ( d )

- a) Article 14
- b) Article 19
- c) Article 21
- d) Article 32

22. Which of the following is NOT a fundamental right guaranteed by the Indian Constitution. ( a )

- a) Right to freedom of speech and expression.
- b) Right to education
- c) Right to life and personal liberty
- d) Right to property



23. In India, which governmental body is primarily responsible for investigating human rights violations?

- a) National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)
- b) Supreme Court of India
- c) Ministry of Human Rights and Social Justice
- d) National Commission for Women (NCW)

24. Which landmark case in India established the right to privacy as a fundamental right under the Indian Constitution?

( C )

- a) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
- b) Menaka Gandhi v. Union of India
- c) K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) v. Union of India
- d) Golaknath v. State of Punjab

25. Which law in India prohibits discrimination against people with disabilities and mandates equal opportunities and accessibility?

( C )

- a) Right to Education Act
- b) Protection of Human Rights Act
- c) Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act
- d) Juvenile Justice Act

26. Under Indian law, what is the age below which a person cannot be employed in hazardous occupations?

( C )

- a) 14 years
- b) 16 years
- c) 18 years
- d) 21 years

27. Which of the following is NOT a form of bonded labor as per the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 of India?

( b )

- a) Debt bondage
- b) Forced labor

c) Child labor

d) Serfdom

28. Which Indian legislation prohibits manual scavenging and provides for the rehabilitation of manual scavengers?

- a) The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act
- b) The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act

c) The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act

d) The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act

29. Which Indian city is known for its historical role in the Bhopal gas tragedy, one of the world's worst industrial disasters, raising significant human rights concerns?

a) Mumbai

b) Chennai

c) Bhopal

d) Kolkata

30. Which constitutional amendment introduced the provision of reservations for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in educational institutions and government jobs in India?

a) 73rd Amendment

b) 74th Amendment

c) 103rd Amendment

d) 105th Amendment

31. Which international treaty specifically addresses the rights of children?

a) Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

b) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

c) Convention on the Rights of the Child

d) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women

32. What is the minimum age for employment under the International Labour Organization's Convention on the Rights of the Child?

a) 12 years



( C )

( C )

( b )

( b )

( d )

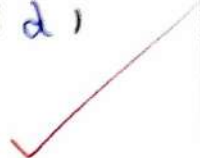
- b) 14 years
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- d) 18 years



33. Which right is NOT explicitly mentioned in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child?

- a) Right to education
- b) Right to play and recreation
- c) Right to privacy
- d) Right to employment

( d )



34. According to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, what should be a primary consideration in all actions concerning children?

- a) Best interests of the child
- b) Best interests of the government
- c) Best interests of the parents
- d) Best interests of the community

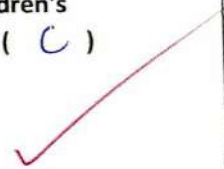
( a )



35. Which international day is celebrated to promote awareness and understanding of children's issues and rights?

- a) International Children's Day
- b) World Child Labour Day
- c) Universal Children's Day
- d) International Youth Day

( c )



36. What is the primary role of the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child? ( b )

- a) Enforce child labor laws globally
- b) Monitor the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child
- c) Provide financial assistance to children in need
- d) Organize international youth summits





37. In the context of children's rights, what does the acronym CRC stand for?

- a) Child Rights Convention
- b) Children's Rights Charter
- c) Convention on the Rights of the Child
- d) Child Rights Committee



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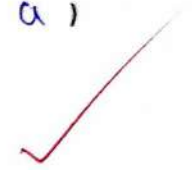
( a )



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( a )

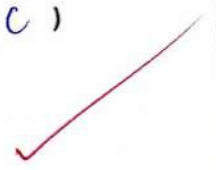
- a) Political, economic, and social spheres
- b) Religious and cultural practices
- c) Educational and recreational activities
- d) All of the above



44. What is the primary purpose of the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, observed on November 25th?

( c )

- a) To promote women's rights to education
- b) To raise awareness about gender equality
- c) To highlight and combat violence against women
- d) To celebrate women's achievements in various fields



45. Which human rights principle emphasizes that women should have equal rights and opportunities in political, economic, and social spheres?

( c )

- a) Right to education
- b) Right to healthcare
- c) Gender equality
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46. Which international treaty specifically addresses the rights of women in armed conflict and post-conflict situations?

( a )

- a) Convention on the Rights of the Child
- b) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights





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X



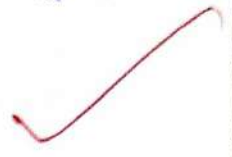
- c) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
- d) UN Security Council Resolution 1325



47. What is the main purpose of the UN Women organization?

- a) To promote gender equality and women's empowerment globally
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- c) To organize beauty pageants for women
- d) To advocate for the rights of elderly women

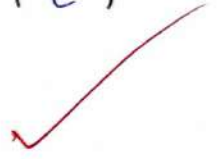
( a )



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- a) Domestic violence
- b) Economic violence
- c) Environmental violence
- d) Sexual violence

( c )



49. Which article of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) addresses the rights of women in marriage and family life?

- a) Article 10
- b) Article 12
- c) Article 16
- d) Article 20

( d )



50. Which organization is primarily responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)?

- a) UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund)
- b) UN Women
- c) Amnesty International
- d) International Criminal Court

( b )



## REPORT :



The Department of Political Science, orchestrated a transformative Certificate Course on Human Rights during the academic year 2022-23, aimed at undergraduate students. Over the course of 30 hours, spanning from December 6, 2022, to January 21, 2023, a cohort of 12 students delved into the intricacies of human rights, covering historical evolution, international legal frameworks, and contemporary challenges. Through engaging lectures, discussions, and assessment test, participants honed their understanding of human rights principles and their application in modern society. The course, facilitated at 5:00 PM – 6:00 PM. Upon completion, all 12 students demonstrated a comprehensive grasp of the subject, equipped with the knowledge and skills to advocate for human rights in diverse contexts. The course not only fostered critical thinking but also instilled a sense of responsibility among participants to champion human rights causes in their communities and beyond.

**PRINCIPAL**  
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