

Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's

**ISMILSAHEB MULLA LAW
COLLEGE, SATARA**

PROSPECTUS

**Certificate Course in
Foundation Course in Human Rights**

(Commenced From 2015-2016)

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ISMILSAHEB MULLA LAW COLLEGE, SATARA
Certificate Course on Human Rights

- ABOUT ISMILSAHEB MULLA LAW COLLEGE, SATARA -

Karmaveer Dr. Bhaurao Patil earnestly desired to establish a law college in addition to Arts, Science, Commerce and Education Colleges. After his sad demise in 1959, Ismailsaheb Mulla, Honorary Secretary of Rayat Shikshan Sanstha took great efforts and received permission from Shivaji University to start a Law College in Satara. He selected able and eminent lawyers from the District Bar Association of Satara as honorary lecturers and established this college on 15-5-1968 affiliated to The Shivaji University, Kolhapur. On 15-02-1975 this college was named after Adv. Ismailsaheb Mulla, the renowned, selfless and dedicated Honorary Secretary of Rayat Shikshan Sanstha, who worked for 38 years in the honorary capacity.

Ismailsaheb Mulla Law College is doing a pioneering work in the field of legal education in Satara District and surrounding area since 1968. The college conducts Three Year Law Course, Five Year Law Course and Diploma Courses in Labour Law, Cyber law, Insurance and E-Banking. The college also conducts short term certificate courses in E-Banking, Insurance, Human Rights, Computer Skills and Personality Development. From Academic Year 2017- 18, the college has also started a study Centre for Company Secretary Course, in association with ICSI, Pune Chapter.

- VISION –

We are committed to promote value based, quality legal education and research by nurturing skills and potentials of faculty and students and inculcating in them respect for law and humanity.

- MISSION –

- 1) To empower students with updated knowledge and confidence, for excellence in legal education, research and legal profession.
- 2) To provide a learning environment supported by educational tools and technology.

- 3) To develop professional and leadership skills, integrity and accountability amongst students.
- 4) To impart affordable, innovative, relevant legal education, conducive to personal and professional growth.

- GOALS -

- 1) To provide opportunities of legal education to masses including those from rural areas.
- 2) To spread legal literacy among people to facilitate accomplishment of democratic aspirations of people.
- 3) To provide legal aid, for enforcing the rights of people and in particular to bring justice within the reach of poor and needy.
- 4) To develop legal awareness, regarding the knowledge of legal rights, ways and means to enforce them, civic responsibilities, fundamental duties, and social reforms necessary for development of the society.
- 5) To foster all-round development of the students along-with improving their professional excellence in the legal field and inculcating socially responsible attitude among them.
- 6) To aim at wider goals of empowering law students to fulfil their responsibility as a member of legal profession, in the administration of law, reforms of law and protection of individual rights as well as public interest in the society.

Our Institutional Vision, Mission and Goals are in tune with the core values of NAAC

Core Values of IMLC

- Contributing to **National Development through Legal Education, Legal Aid and Legal Literacy**
- Fostering **Global Competencies** among students through ICT enabled LMS
- Inculcating a **value system** among students
- Promoting the **use of Technology**
- Quest for **Excellence**

During our glorious journey of last 50 years under the aegis of Rayat Shikhan Sanstha, the academic achievements have been noteworthy. Almost every year, our students have ranked in the merit list of Shivaji University. The college pursues excellence through clinical legal training and ICT enabled teaching learning process involving Moodle Learning Management System. While providing student centric, inclusive and value based education, the college lays emphasis on enhancing lawyering abilities and advocacy skills of students equipping them with global competencies to enter in the noble legal profession with competence and confidence.

TITLE OF THE COURSE

“FOUNDATION COURSE IN HUMAN RIGHTS”

INTRODUCTION :

“All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood”.

— Article 1 of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)

Human rights are commonly understood as “inalienable fundamental rights to which a person is inherently entitled simply because she or he is a human being.” Human rights are thus conceived as universal (applicable everywhere) and egalitarian (the same for everyone). These rights may exist as natural rights or as legal rights, in both national and international law. The doctrine of human rights in international practice, within international law, global and regional institutions, in the policies of states and in the activities of non-governmental organizations, has been a cornerstone of public policy around the world.

Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, whatever our nationality, place of residence, sex, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, language, or any other status. We are all equally entitled to our human rights without discrimination. These rights are all interrelated, interdependent and indivisible.

Universal human rights are often expressed and guaranteed by law, in the forms of treaties, customary international law, general principles and other sources of international law. International human rights law lays down obligations of Governments to act in certain ways or to refrain from certain acts, in order to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms of individuals or groups.

In its report on human rights in India during 2010, Human Rights Watch stated India had “significant human rights problems”. They identified lack of accountability for security forces and impunity for abusive policing including “police brutality, extrajudicial killings, and torture” as major problems. An independent United Nations expert in 2011 expressed concern that she found human rights workers and their families who “have been killed, tortured, ill-treated, disappeared, threatened, arbitrarily arrested and detained, falsely charged and under surveillance because of their legitimate work in upholding human rights and fundamental freedoms

The situation of human rights in India is a complex one, as a result of the country’s large size and tremendous diversity, its status as a developing country and a sovereign, secular, democratic republic, and its history as a former colonial territory. The Constitution of India provides for Fundamental rights, which include freedom of religion. Clauses also provide for Freedom of Speech, as well as separation of executive and judiciary and freedom of movement within the country and abroad.

OBJECTIVES OF THE COURSE

The Certificate Course on Human Rights aims at to create awareness among all categories of persons & to make aware the basic human rights value so as to strengthening Human Rights culture in society. The course is designed for give basic information about Human Rights its implementation problems of implementation & measures for its implementation etc. as well as National & International perspective of the rights & different categories of Human Rights.

The Course targets the students & Professional groups, teachers, lawyers & even NGO’s who are to deal with Human Rights issues at the ground level. The course is structured for short duration of 6 months.

The course shall comprises two papers which focus on basic issues of Human Rights & deals with evaluation of Human Rights, classification of Human Rights its implementation & special issues of violation of Human Rights at National & International level.

ADVANTAGES OF COURSE

- Give knowledge about human rights.
- To know your basic rights

- Work for the protection of rights of oneself as well as others.

Learning Outcomes:

- a) The foundation course will aim at making the learners acquire conceptual clarity and develop respect for Human Rights
- b) Understand the core principles of human rights philosophy.
- c) It will create awareness among learners about the evolution and development of Human Rights
- d) Recognize the importance of various important human rights documents
- e) It will provide the capacity to identify issues and problems relating to the realization of human rights.
- f) It will give learners understanding about human rights at different regional levels.
- g) Learners will be able to identify how different human rights are protected.
- h) It will demonstrate an awareness of the international context of human rights.
- i) It will provide to understand the importance of the Human Rights Act 1993.

ELIGIBILITY

A candidate for being eligible for admission to Certificate Courses on Human rights should be passed minimum 12th standard.

COURSE STRENGTH

The course will admit only 80 students at a time.

DURATION OF THE COURSE

The Course will be conducted every year at Ismailsaheb Mulla Law College, Satara. The duration of the course will be six months consisting of 60 lectures including examination.

INFORMATION ABOUT ADMISSION

College Timing on all Working Days	: From 9.00 a.m to 4.00 p.m.
Office Timing	:From 9.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. on all working days.
Financial Transactions	: 10.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.
Library Timing	: From 9.00 .m. to 5.00 p.m. on all working days.

Weekly Holiday will be on Sunday.

TEACHER'S QUALIFICATIONS

Experts in the subjects will deliver lectures and conduct Simulation

Experts in the field will conduct the course. They will be -

- a) Judges
- b) Advocates with 10 years practice and above.
- c) Academicians with more than 5 years teaching experience preferably the teaching concerned subjects.
- d) Any other activist in this field.

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

1. Candidate should fully interact in the class programmes.
2. Candidate should compulsorily have 75 percent attendance.
3. Candidate should complete and submit about 4 to 6 assignments, which will be given to him/her.
4. Candidate should actively participate in simulation and role play exercises.
5. Theory - One Paper - 100 Marks

Pattern of Question Paper :

There will be 6 questions having one option each for 15 marks each and One question on short notes will be of 10 marks (1 short notes out of three).

Passing Standard - 40 Marks out of 100.

40% to less than 60% will be Second Class

60% to less than 70% will be First Class

70% and above will be Distinction class

In case the student fails, he/she should appear for theory papers.

Passed students will get certificate after successful completion of the course.

COURSE SYLLABUS

Paper – I Evolution & Growth of Human Rights

- i) Evolution of Human Rights & Duties
 - a. Inter civilization approach to Human Rights.
 - b. Theoretical Prospective
 - c. Developmental Prospective
 - d. Human Rights Movements
- ii) Human Rights Norms
 - a. Universal Declaration of Human Rights
 - b. Civil & Political Rights
 - c. 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

Paper II- Special Issues relating to Violation of Human Rights and Redressal Mechanism

- i) Implementation of Human Rights norms at regional level
 - a) European Convention
 - b) American Convention
 - c) African Convention.
- ii) Human Rights of vulnerable Groups
 - a) Women
 - b) Child
 - c) Migrant Workers
 - d) Refugees
 - e) Stateless persons
 - f) Disabled Persons
 - g) Indigenous Persons
 - h) Older Persons
 - i) Minorities
- iii) Implementation of human rights in India
 - a) NHRC

- b) SHRC
- c) Role of Courts
- d) Role of NGO's.

LIST OF BOOKS RECOMMENDED

Alam, Aftab (ed.), Human Rights in India: Issues and Challenges (New Delhi: Raj Publications, 1999)

Bajwa, G.S. and D.K. Bajwa, Human Rights in India: Implementation and Violations (New Delhi : D.K. Publishers, 1996)

Mani, V.S., Human Rights in India: An Overview (New Delhi: Institute for the World Congress on Human Rights, 1998)

Mohanti, M., Human Rights Education (New Delhi: Deep and Deep 2000) Paul, R.C., Situation of Human Rights in India (New Delhi: Commonwealth Publishers, 2000)

Rehman, M.M. etal. (ed.), Human Rights and Human Development: Concepts and Contexts (New Delhi: Manak Publications, 2000)

B.P. Singh Sehgal, (ed.) Human Rights in India: Problems and Perspectives (New Delhi: Deep and Deep, 1999)

Manoj K. Sinha, Implementation of Basic Human Rights (New Delhi: Manak Publications, 1999)

NHRC, Know Your Rights Series (2005)

NHRC, Human Rights Education for Beginners (2005)

NHRC, Discrimination Based on Sex, Caste, Religion and Disability (2004)

Neera Burna, Child Labour (1994)

Human Rights Law Network, Dalits and the Law (2005)

Justice V.R. Krishana Iyer, Social Justice (Eastern Book Co., 1993)

India – Unlocking Opportunities for Forest Dependent People (The World Bank OUP, Delhi, 2006)

N.K. Chakraborti, *Law and Child* (R. Cambay & Co., 2004)

R.B.S. Verma, H.S. Verma and Raj Kumar Singh, *Empowerment of the Weaker Sections in India* (Serial Pub., New Delhi, 2006)

Surender Singh and S.P. Srivastava, *Gender Equality through Women's Empowerment*, (Bharat Law Centre, Lucknow, 2001)

Dr. U Chandra, *Human Rights*

M.P. Tandon, *Human Rights*

Dr. Agarwal, *Human Rights*

L.K. Tiwari, *Comparative and Internatinal Human Rights*

Justice V.R. Krishna Iyar *Human Rights*

Paras Diwan, *Human Rights*

D.D. Basu, *Human Rights in Constitutional Law.*
