

RELIGION EXPLAINED THE HUMAN INSTINCTS THAT FASHION Reference

Religion explained the human instincts that fashion by shaping beliefs, rituals, and moral codes that influence not only spiritual life but also the way humans express themselves through clothing, symbols, and cultural practices. Throughout history, religion has played a pivotal role in guiding human instincts?those innate tendencies and drives?that influence our behaviors, social structures, and personal identities. This article explores how religion has historically interpreted and harnessed these instincts, shaping fashion and cultural expressions across civilizations.

Understanding Human Instincts and Their Connection to Fashion

What Are Human Instincts?

Human instincts are innate, automatic responses to certain stimuli that have evolved over millennia to promote survival, reproduction, and social cohesion. Examples include:

- Self-preservation
- Reproductive drives
- Social bonding
- Hierarchy and dominance

These instincts influence behaviors, including how humans choose to adorn themselves, communicate status, and participate in cultural rituals.

The Role of Fashion in Fulfilling Human Instincts

Fashion serves as a visual language that satisfies various innate drives:

- **Signaling Status and Power:** Clothing can denote social hierarchy, wealth, or spiritual rank.
- **Expressing Identity:** Personal and group identities are often expressed through specific attire.
- **Attracting Mates:** Attractive clothing and adornments can appeal to reproductive instincts.
- **Community Bonding:** Shared clothing styles foster group cohesion and cultural identity.

Understanding these connections reveals why certain fashion choices are deeply rooted in human nature and how religion historically influenced these expressions.

Religion as a Guide to Human Instincts and Fashion

Religion's Role in Shaping Social Norms and Dress

Religious doctrines often prescribe specific dress codes that align with moral values, modesty, and social order. For example:

- In Christianity, modesty is emphasized, influencing clothing styles that promote humility.
- Islamic teachings prescribe modest dress codes such as hijabs and thobes, aligning with spiritual principles and social values.
- Hindu traditions incorporate specific garments for rituals and festivals, reflecting spiritual symbolism and social hierarchy.

These dress codes serve to fulfill innate instincts related to social cohesion, moral conduct, and spiritual devotion.

Rituals and Symbolism in Religious Fashion

Religious attire often carries symbolic meanings that connect to human instincts of belonging and identity:

- Priestly robes symbolize authority, spiritual connection, and divine authority.
- Sacred jewelry and symbols (e.g., crosses, crescent moons) serve as visual markers of faith and spiritual commitment.
- Festive garments worn during religious festivals reinforce community bonds and cultural heritage.

By integrating symbolism with fashion, religion channels human instincts toward collective identity and spiritual expression.

Historical Examples of Religion Influencing Fashion and Human Instincts

Ancient Civilizations

Many ancient cultures embedded religious beliefs into their dress:

- **Egyptians:** Wore linen garments and elaborate headdresses symbolizing divine authority and social order, fulfilling instincts related to status and spiritual connection.
- **Greeks and Romans:** Used togas and laurels in religious festivals, emphasizing social

hierarchy and reverence for gods.

Medieval and Renaissance Periods

Religious influence deepened:

- Clergy and monastic orders adopted distinctive robes symbolizing spiritual devotion and moral discipline.
- Sumptuary laws regulated dress to reinforce social and religious hierarchies.

Modern Religious Fashion

Contemporary religious dress continues to reflect and influence human instincts:

- Hijabs, turbans, and kippahs serve as markers of faith and community belonging.
- Fashion designers often incorporate religious symbols into mainstream fashion, blending spiritual identity with personal expression.

The Psychological and Social Impact of Religious Fashion

Fulfilling the Need for Belonging

Wearing religious attire creates a sense of community and shared purpose, satisfying innate social instincts. It reinforces identity and provides comfort through belonging.

Expressing Moral and Spiritual Values

Fashion acts as a visual declaration of moral commitments—modesty, humility, devotion—that align with innate human drives toward moral coherence and spiritual fulfillment.

Negotiating Personal and Cultural Identity

Religious fashion allows individuals to navigate their personal instincts for self-expression while adhering to cultural and spiritual norms, fostering a balanced sense of self.

Contemporary Trends and the Intersection of Religion, Fashion, and Human Instincts

Globalization and Religious Fashion

The interconnected world has led to:

- Increased visibility of religious fashion styles across cultures.
- Hybrid styles blending traditional religious attire with modern fashion trends.
- Greater acceptance and celebration of diverse spiritual expressions through clothing.

Fashion Industry and Religious Symbols

Designers incorporate religious motifs, symbols, and garments into mainstream collections, influencing societal perceptions and personal identity expressions.

Impact on Human Instincts

These trends affirm and stimulate innate drives for:

- Self-expression
- Social bonding
- Recognition and status

by making religious-inspired fashion accessible and fashionable.

Conclusion: The Enduring Connection Between Religion, Human Instincts, and Fashion

Religion has historically explained and harnessed human instincts, using fashion as a powerful tool to fulfill innate drives related to social cohesion, identity, status, and spiritual connection. From ancient rituals to contemporary fashion statements, religious dress and symbols continue to serve as reflections of our deepest human instincts, guiding personal and collective expressions of faith, morality, and community. Understanding this intricate relationship enriches our appreciation of how deeply intertwined our spiritual beliefs and innate drives are in shaping human culture and fashion across history and in the modern world.

Religion explained the human instincts that fashion is a compelling concept that bridges the ancient and the modern, the spiritual and the psychological. Throughout history, religions have served not only as systems of belief but also as profound reflections of innate human instincts?deep-seated drives that shape our behaviors, perceptions, and societal structures. This article explores how religion functions as a mirror to human instincts that fashion our understanding of existence, morality, community, and the divine.

Understanding the Intersection: Religion and Human Instincts

At its core, religion can be viewed as an intricate tapestry woven from threads of innate human instincts. These primal drives—such as the desire for meaning, the need for social cohesion, the pursuit of security, and the quest for transcendence—are universal. Religions have historically responded to these instincts, providing frameworks that help individuals and societies navigate life's complexities.

The Human Instincts That Shaped Religious Expression

Several fundamental human instincts have influenced how religions develop, interpret, and sustain themselves across cultures and eras.

1. The Instinct for Meaning and Explanation

Humans possess an innate drive to understand their environment and existence. This curiosity manifests as a need to find purpose, explain natural phenomena, and comprehend mortality.

- Religion as a Narrative: Many religions offer creation stories and cosmologies that provide answers to existential questions.
- Mythology and Rituals: These serve as symbolic frameworks that encode meaning and offer reassurance amid life's uncertainties.

2. The Need for Social Cohesion and Belonging

Humans are inherently social beings. The instinct to belong and form communities has been a crucial driver in religious development.

- Shared Beliefs and Practices: Religious rituals and doctrines foster group identity.
- Community Support: Religious communities often serve as safety nets, reinforcing social bonds and mutual aid.

3. The Drive for Security and Control

The unpredictability of life has led humans to seek control over their environment and future.

- Sacred Spaces and Objects: Temples, churches, and relics function as anchors of spiritual security.

- Rituals and Prayers: These act as tools to influence unseen forces or divine entities, offering comfort and agency.

4. The Quest for Transcendence and the Sacred

Humans have an instinctual desire to transcend the material world and connect with something greater than themselves.

- Spiritual Experiences: Meditation, prayer, and mystical practices aim to access higher states of consciousness.

- Religious Mysticism: Traditions that emphasize union with the divine or the ultimate reality fulfill this transcendental instinct.

Religion as a Reflection and Fashioning of Innate Drives

Religion not only responds to these instincts but also shapes them, guiding human behavior and social norms in ways that reinforce collective values.

How Religion Fashioned Human Instincts into Cultural Norms

- Moral Codes: Religious commandments transform innate notions of fairness and justice into societal laws.

- Rites of Passage: Rituals marking life stages formalize natural instincts like rebirth and legacy.

- Sacred Narratives: Stories of divine intervention or moral exemplars inspire individuals to align their instincts with spiritual ideals.

The Role of Symbolism and Ritual in Fashioning Human Instincts

Symbols and ceremonies serve as tools to channel and reinforce human instincts within a spiritual framework.

- Symbols: Crosses, crescent moons, mandalas?each encapsulate complex spiritual meanings rooted in instinctual drives.

- Rituals: Sacrifices, pilgrimages, fasting?these practices deepen the connection between the individual and the divine, fulfilling instincts for transcendence and security.

Examples Across Cultures: How Religions Fashion Human Instincts

Different religions have uniquely tailored these innate drives to fit their cultural contexts, yet the underlying instincts remain universal.

Ancient Egyptian Religion

- Focused on the afterlife, fulfilling the instinct for security and continuity.
- Rituals and mummies served to preserve identity beyond death, reflecting the human desire for immortality.

Indic Religions (Hinduism, Buddhism)

- Emphasize spiritual development and transcendence.
- Practices like meditation and yoga are tailored to satisfy the instinct for spiritual connection and self-realization.

Abrahamic Faiths (Judaism, Christianity, Islam)

- Centered on divine law and moral order, aligning with instincts for social cohesion and moral justice.
- Sacred texts and rituals serve as anchors for community identity and security.

The Psychological Perspective: Religion as a Cultural Manifestation of Innate Drives

Psychologists and anthropologists have long argued that religion is a natural outgrowth of human cognition and emotion.

- Cognitive Byproduct Theory: Suggests that our ability to infer agency and intention leads naturally to belief in gods or spirits.
- Evolutionary Psychology: Argues that religious behaviors promote social cooperation, which enhances group survival.

Religion as a Fashioning of Innate Needs

Religion customizes these inherent drives into complex systems that provide:

- Order: Rituals and commandments organize social life.
- Hope: Eschatological beliefs address mortality fears.
- Transcendence: Mystical experiences satisfy the innate desire for connection with the divine.

Conclusion: The Symbiosis of Religion and Human Instincts

Religion explained the human instincts that fashion is a testament to how deeply intertwined our primal drives are with our spiritual pursuits. Religions serve as both mirrors and molders of innate human tendencies?transforming raw instincts into cultural expressions that offer meaning, community, security, and transcendence. Understanding this relationship enriches our appreciation of religious diversity and highlights the universal human quest to find purpose amid the chaos of existence.

In essence, religion is not merely a set of beliefs but a sophisticated framework that fashions our instinctual drives into shared narratives, rituals, and moral codes?guiding us toward understanding ourselves and the cosmos. Recognizing this intrinsic connection offers a profound perspective on the role of faith in shaping human history and individual lives.

QuestionAnswer How does religion explain the origin of human instincts? Many religions interpret human instincts as divine gifts or signals that guide moral behavior and survival, viewing them as part of a divine plan for human development. In what way does religion shape our understanding of natural human impulses? Religion often interprets natural impulses like compassion or aggression as expressions of spiritual principles, encouraging followers to channel these instincts towards positive societal outcomes. Can religious teachings help explain why humans have innate moral instincts? Yes, many religions see innate moral instincts as reflections of a divine moral order, with scriptures and teachings serving to cultivate and guide these instincts towards righteousness. How do different religions interpret the instinct for community and belonging? Most religions emphasize the human instinct for community as rooted in divine commandments, promoting social bonds as sacred and essential for spiritual growth. What role does religion play in explaining the human instinct for the search for meaning? Religion provides a framework for understanding the innate human desire for purpose, offering spiritual narratives and beliefs that give life meaning beyond the material realm. How is the human instinct for fear and safety explained in religious contexts? Religions often interpret fear as a response to divine laws or spiritual dangers, encouraging trust in a higher power for safety and protection. Does religion address the instinct for curiosity and exploration? Yes, many religious traditions view curiosity as a divine spark meant to seek understanding of the divine and the universe, fostering spiritual growth through exploration. How does religion explain the instinct for self-preservation? Religious teachings typically see self-preservation as a divine mandate to care for oneself and others, emphasizing stewardship of life as sacred. In what way do religions interpret the human instinct for reproduction? Most religions regard reproduction as a sacred act ordained by divine law, emphasizing its role in fulfilling divine purposes and continuing spiritual lineage. Can religious explanations of human

instincts influence moral behavior? Absolutely, religious narratives and commandments often serve as moral guides that shape individuals' instincts into socially constructive behaviors aligned with spiritual principles.

Related keywords: religion, human instincts, fashion, spirituality, beliefs, behavior, cultural influences, symbolism, rituals, societal norms

PERIYAR UNIVERSITY MSC HUMAN RIGHTS SYLLABUS

Periyar University MSc Human Rights Syllabus

Embarking on a postgraduate journey in Human Rights at Periyar University offers students an in-depth understanding of the principles, laws, and issues surrounding human rights in the contemporary world. The **Periyar University MSc Human Rights syllabus** is meticulously designed to equip students with both theoretical knowledge and practical skills necessary to analyze, advocate, and implement human rights initiatives. This comprehensive curriculum combines academic rigor with real-world applications, preparing graduates to contribute meaningfully to human rights activism, policy formulation, and research.

Overview of the MSc Human Rights Program at Periyar University

Periyar University's MSc Human Rights program aims to develop specialists who are well-versed in the legal, social, and political aspects of human rights. The curriculum emphasizes critical thinking, research methodology, and practical engagement with human rights issues. The program spans two years, typically divided into four semesters, with a focus on both core and elective courses.

Key objectives of the program include:

- Providing a comprehensive understanding of human rights history, concepts, and frameworks.
- Analyzing national and international human rights laws and treaties.
- Developing research and advocacy skills.
- Encouraging ethical and empathetic approaches to human rights challenges.

Detailed Breakdown of the Periyar University MSc Human Rights

Syllabus

The syllabus is structured to balance foundational knowledge with specialized topics. Below is a detailed overview of the courses offered, semester-wise.

First Semester Courses

- **Human Rights: Concepts, Theories, and Foundations**
- **Legal Framework of Human Rights**
- **History of Human Rights Movements**
- **Research Methodology and Statistical Techniques**

Second Semester Courses

- **International Human Rights Law**
- **Human Rights and International Organizations**
- **Fundamental Rights and Duties in India**
- **Research Project I** (Begin research work)

Third Semester Courses

- **Special Topics in Human Rights** (e.g., Women's Rights, Child Rights, Rights of Indigenous People)
- **Human Rights Violations and Remedies**
- **Case Studies in Human Rights**
- **Elective Course** (e.g., Environmental Human Rights, Disability Rights)

Fourth Semester Courses

- **Dissertation / Research Project**
- **Human Rights Advocacy and Policy**
- **Legal Aid and Human Rights**
- **Seminar and Workshop on Human Rights Issues**

Core Subjects in the Syllabus

Understanding the core subjects helps students grasp the essential aspects of human rights and

their legal, social, and political implications.

Human Rights: Concepts, Theories, and Foundations

- Overview of human rights evolution.
- Philosophical underpinnings and ethical considerations.
- Key concepts such as dignity, equality, and justice.
- Theories related to human rights, including natural law, positivism, and socialism.

Legal Framework of Human Rights

- International treaties and conventions (e.g., Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Covenants).
- National laws protecting human rights.
- Enforcement mechanisms and challenges.
- Role of judiciary and legal institutions.

History of Human Rights Movements

- Historical developments from ancient to modern times.
- Significant movements like abolition, civil rights, and anti-apartheid.
- Influential leaders and their contributions.

Research Methodology and Statistical Techniques

- Qualitative and quantitative research methods.
- Data collection, analysis, and interpretation.
- Writing research proposals and reports.
- Ethical considerations in research.

Special Topics and Electives in the Syllabus

The program offers specialized electives to deepen understanding of specific human rights issues.

International Human Rights Law

- Structure and scope of international legal frameworks.
- Role of the United Nations and other organizations.
- Case law and landmark judgments.

Human Rights and International Organizations

- Functions of UN bodies like OHCHR, UNHRC.
- Non-governmental organizations? roles.
- Monitoring and reporting mechanisms.

Fundamental Rights and Duties in India

- Constitution of India and fundamental rights.
- Limitations and restrictions.
- Fundamental duties and citizen responsibilities.

Special Topics: Women's Rights, Child Rights, Rights of Indigenous People

- Gender equality and empowerment.
- Child protection laws.
- Rights of marginalized communities.

Electives

- Environmental Human Rights: Climate change, pollution, and sustainable development.
- Disability Rights: Accessibility, inclusion, and legal protections.

Research and Practical Components

The syllabus emphasizes research and practical exposure to prepare students for real-world human rights work.

Research Project / Dissertation

- Students select a relevant human rights topic.
- Conduct field research, data collection, and analysis.

- Write and defend a comprehensive thesis.

Seminars and Workshops

- Interactive sessions with experts.
- Case study analyses.
- Skill development in advocacy, negotiation, and legal aid.

Legal Aid and Human Rights

- Practical training in legal aid clinics.
- Understanding the role of legal professionals in human rights enforcement.

Career Opportunities Post Completion

Completing the MSc Human Rights at Periyar University opens numerous career paths, including:

- Human Rights Activist and Advocate
- Legal Advisor or Legal Researcher
- Policy Analyst and Consultant
- Researcher in NGOs, Government Agencies, or International Bodies
- Academician and Lecturer
- Journalist or Media Specialist covering human rights issues

Conclusion

The **Periyar University MSc Human Rights syllabus** provides a comprehensive and balanced curriculum that combines theoretical frameworks with practical applications. Designed to foster critical thinking, research proficiency, and advocacy skills, the program prepares graduates to actively participate in human rights protection and promotion. Whether aspiring to work with NGOs, government agencies, or pursue academic research, students benefit from a curriculum that emphasizes both depth and breadth in human rights studies. Staying updated with the syllabus ensures students are well-equipped to meet the challenges and opportunities in the dynamic field of human rights advocacy and law.

Periyar University MSc Human Rights Syllabus: A Comprehensive Review

Periyar University, situated in Salem, Tamil Nadu, India, is renowned for its diverse postgraduate

programs that aim to foster social awareness, critical thinking, and academic excellence. Among these programs, the MSc in Human Rights stands out as a pivotal course designed to equip students with a nuanced understanding of human rights issues, legal frameworks, social justice, and ethical considerations. The syllabus of this program reflects a balanced blend of theoretical foundations, practical applications, and contemporary challenges, making it an essential academic pursuit for those committed to advocating for human dignity and justice.

In this article, we explore the detailed structure of the MSc Human Rights syllabus at Periyar University, analyzing each component to provide prospective students, educators, and social activists with an in-depth understanding of what the program entails. We examine core courses, elective options, skill development modules, and the pedagogical approach underpinning this curriculum.

Overview of the MSc Human Rights Program at Periyar University

Periyar University's MSc Human Rights program is designed to develop an interdisciplinary perspective on human rights issues. The curriculum aims to produce graduates who are not only knowledgeable about international and national human rights instruments but are also capable of critically analyzing socio-political contexts and advocating for policy reforms.

The program typically spans two years, structured into four semesters, each comprising a combination of core courses, electives, seminars, and research projects. The program emphasizes experiential learning, encouraging students to engage in fieldwork, case studies, and participatory research.

Core Courses in the MSc Human Rights Syllabus

Core courses lay the foundation of the MSc program, ensuring students acquire essential knowledge of human rights principles, legal frameworks, and historical contexts. The major subjects include:

1. Introduction to Human Rights

- Objective: To familiarize students with the origin, evolution, and fundamental concepts of human rights.
- Topics Covered:
 - Historical development of human rights
 - Definitions and classifications
 - Key philosophical foundations
 - Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)

- International human rights instruments

2. International Human Rights Law

- Objective: To understand the legal mechanisms and treaties governing human rights at the global level.

- Topics Covered:
 - Major treaties and conventions (ICCPR, ICESCR, CEDAW, CAT, CRC)
 - Role of UN and other international organizations
 - Enforcement mechanisms and challenges
 - Case law analysis

3. National Human Rights Instruments and Laws

- Objective: To examine the legislative framework for human rights protection within India.

- Topics Covered:
 - Indian Constitution and fundamental rights
 - Human Rights Act, 1993
 - State Human Rights Commissions
 - Special laws concerning marginalized groups

4. Rights of Specific Groups

- Objective: To analyze the rights and issues related to vulnerable populations.

- Topics Covered:
 - Women's rights

- Gender discrimination and violence
- Legal protections and policies

- Children's rights
- Indigenous peoples and minorities
- Refugees and internally displaced persons

5. Human Rights Violations and Remedies

- Objective: To investigate causes of violations and measures for redress.
- Topics Covered:
 - Types of violations (civil, political, economic, social)
 - Role of judiciary and tribunals
 - International courts and mechanisms
 - NGOs and civil society contributions

Elective Courses and Specialized Topics

Electives allow students to explore niche areas within the field of human rights, fostering specialization and in-depth understanding.

1. Human Rights and Environment

- Environmental degradation and rights
- Climate change and ecological justice
- Sustainable development goals (SDGs)

2. Human Rights and Media

- Role of media in human rights advocacy
- Freedom of expression
- Media ethics and responsibilities

3. Human Rights and Development

- Development theories and social justice
- Poverty, inequality, and rights-based approaches
- Education and health rights

4. Conflict, Peace, and Human Rights

- Human rights in conflict zones
- Peacebuilding and reconciliation
- Post-conflict justice

Research Methodology and Project Work

A vital component of the MSc syllabus involves developing research skills, critical analysis, and practical application. Students undertake research methodology courses that cover:

- Qualitative and quantitative research techniques
- Data collection and analysis
- Ethical considerations in research
- Writing research proposals and reports

In the final semester, students are expected to complete a dissertation or project on a selected human rights issue, integrating theoretical knowledge with fieldwork or case studies.

Skill Development Modules and Seminars

To complement academic learning, the program emphasizes soft skills, advocacy, and contemporary issues through workshops, seminars, and guest lectures.

- Communication and advocacy skills
- Policy analysis and drafting
- Report writing
- Negotiation and conflict resolution
- Digital literacy and use of social media for activism

Pedagogical Approach and Learning Methods

Periyar University's MSc Human Rights syllabus adopts a student-centric pedagogical approach, combining lectures, case discussions, group work, and experiential learning. The curriculum encourages critical thinking, ethical reasoning, and active participation.

Key teaching methods include:

- Classroom lectures and tutorials
- Case study analyses
- Seminars and symposium participation
- Internships with NGOs and government agencies
- Field visits to human rights organizations and sites of interest

This multi-dimensional approach aims to prepare students not only academically but also practically, enabling them to function effectively as human rights advocates.

The MSc Human Rights syllabus at Periyar University is meticulously crafted to provide a comprehensive education that bridges theory and practice. Its emphasis on international and national legal frameworks, targeted focus on vulnerable groups, and integration of research and advocacy skills make it a robust program for aspiring human rights professionals.

Graduates from this program are well-equipped to pursue careers in NGOs, international agencies, government bodies, legal institutions, research organizations, and social activism. The curriculum's interdisciplinary nature ensures that students gain a holistic understanding of human rights challenges and develop innovative solutions.

As global awareness of social justice issues continues to rise, the demand for well-trained human rights experts is expected to grow. Periyar University's MSc Human Rights syllabus, with its balanced mix of academic rigor and practical exposure, positions its graduates to be proactive contributors to societal change.

Final Note: For prospective students, understanding the detailed syllabus helps in aligning their academic interests with their career aspirations. Staying updated with any curriculum revisions and supplementary certifications can further enhance their expertise and employability in this vital field.

Question What is the syllabus structure for the MSC Human Rights program at Periyar University? The MSC Human Rights syllabus at Periyar University is structured into core courses, electives, and a project work, covering topics like Introduction to Human Rights, International Human Rights Law, Human Rights Violations, and Research Methodology. Are there any recent updates to the MSC Human Rights syllabus at Periyar University? Yes, Periyar University periodically updates its syllabus to include recent developments in human rights laws, international treaties, and contemporary issues, with the latest updates reflecting in the current curriculum. Where can I find the detailed syllabus for the MSC Human Rights program at Periyar University? The detailed syllabus is available on the official Periyar University website under the 'Academic Programs' or 'Syllabus' section, or can be obtained from the university's academic office. Does the MSC Human Rights syllabus include practical or fieldwork components? Yes, the syllabus includes practical components such as case studies, field visits, and project work to provide students with real-world experience in human rights issues. How often is the MSC Human Rights syllabus at Periyar University updated to stay relevant? The syllabus is reviewed and updated approximately every 2-3 years to incorporate new legal developments, global human rights challenges, and pedagogical advancements. Are there any specific electives in the MSC Human Rights syllabus at Periyar University? Yes, electives may include topics like Women's Rights, Child Rights, Environmental Rights, and International Humanitarian Law, allowing students to specialize in areas of interest. What are the career prospects after completing the MSC Human Rights program based on the syllabus at Periyar University? Graduates can pursue careers in NGOs, international organizations, legal consultancy, policy analysis, human rights advocacy, and academia, with the syllabus preparing them with foundational and advanced knowledge in human rights.

Related keywords: Periyar University MSc Human Rights syllabus, Periyar University Human Rights course outline, MSc Human Rights program Periyar, Periyar University HR syllabus PDF, Human Rights specialization Periyar MSc, Periyar University curriculum Human Rights, MSc Human Rights subjects Periyar, Periyar University HR course structure, Human Rights studies Periyar MSc, Periyar University syllabus download

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