

SDG 16 Courses on Values, rights, duties and responsibilities

S.No.	NAME OF PROGRAM	SEMESTER	COURSE CODE	NAME OF COURSE
1	EDUCATION	VI	AED06583	EDUCATION FOR HUMAN RIGHT
2	EDUCATION	II	AED20353	EDUCATION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
3	ENGLISH	IV	AEN04545	GENDER AND HUMAN RIGHTS
4	GEOGRAPHY	VI	AGO6209	ASSIGMENT (DISASTER MAPPING)
5	JMC	IV	AJM04654	MEDIA, GENDER AND HUMAN RIGHTS
6	POLITICAL SCIENCE	V	APS05574	HUMAN RIGHTS IN A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE
7	POLITICAL SCIENCE	I	APS10452	AWARENESS OF RIGHTS AND LAW
8	POLITICAL SCIENCE	V	APS5574	HUMAN RIGHTS IN A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE
9	POLITICAL SCIENCE	VI	APS6145	HUMAN RIGHTS
10	B.ED.	II	BED22017	2-CLASSES IN MUSIC / DRAMA / CRAFT / PHYSICAL EDUCATION/YOGA/DISASTER MANAGEMENT/ GARDENING
11	B.ED.	IV	BED42202	GENDER ISSUES AND HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION
12	HOME SCIENCE	V	BHS05606	CHILD RIGHTS AND GENDER EMPOWERMENT
13	HOME SCIENCE	VI	BSC06744	CHILD RIGHTS AND GENDER JUSTICE
14	LL.M.	I	LLM18206	RIGHT TO INFORMATION AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

Bmisha

REGISTRAR
KHWAJA MOINUDDIN CHISHTI
LANGUAGE UNIVERSITY,
LUCKNOW



ELECTIVE DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC-3 (CREDIT $5+1=6,5$ Theory+1 Tutorial)

B.A. SEMESTER – VI (EDUCATION)

EDUCATION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS (EDDSE-3)

M.M. =100, Total Lectures =75

UNIT-I Introduction of Human Rights **Lectures =18**

- Human Rights: Concept, Nature, Need and Importance.
- Historical Background of Human Rights (UN declaration 1948).
- Agencies of Human Rights: Family, School, State, NGOs.
- Councils of Human Right.

UNIT-II International conventions on Human Rights **Lectures =19**

- International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination-1965 (ICERD).
- International Convention on Economic, social and Cultural Rights-1966 (ICESCR) and International Convention on Civil and Political Rights-1966 (ICCPR).
- International Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Radical Discrimination against Women-1979 (ICEDAW) and Convention on the Rights of the Child-1989 (CRC).
- Convention against Torture and Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment-1984 (CAT) and Convention on Rights of persons with Disabilities-2006 (CRPD)

UNIT-III Human Rights and Indian Constitution **Lectures =19**

- Indian Constitution with special reference to-Socially Disadvantaged group
- Indian Constitution with special reference to-Poverty and illiteracy.
- Indian Constitution with special reference to-Caste and gender discrimination
- National Human Rights Commission-1993:Chief Functions

UNIT-IV Rights in India **Lectures =19**

- Right to Education-2009:Salient Features
- Right to Information-2005:Chief Characteristics
- Right to Vote: Meaning and Eligibility
- Consumer's Right -1986 Chief Features



ख्वाजा मुइनुद्दीन चिष्ठी भाषा विश्वविद्यालय, लखनऊ, उत्तर प्रदेश (भारत)

Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti Language University, Lucknow, U.P. (India)

U.P. STATE GOVERNMENT UNIVERSITY,

(Recognised Under Section 2(f) & 12(B) of the UGC Act, 1956 & H.Tech. Approved by (AICTE))

Master of Laws LL.M.

Semester – I

Paper: Value Added Course

Course Code: LLM VC-101

Credit- 4

Marks: 30 Internal + 70 End Sem

Course Title: RIGHT TO INFORMATION AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

A Common man or an Activist or an Academician requires knowledge of access to justice and this paper in LL.M course is an endeavor in this direction. The objective of this paper is to understand that Right to Information is an effective tool of Good Governance .Right to information (RTI) Act 2005 have been implemented for subtle change in the administration of the governmental process. Across the world, there are many initiatives which are implemented for realizing the need of Good Governance. Right to information (RTI) is being recognized as potential tool of empowerment. Right to information Act 2005 has been enacted with a view to promote openness, transparency and accountability in public administration. To achieve these objectives, this paper in LL.M is a right step in this direction. This paper highlights the importance of right to information as a tool to achieve good governance. It also discusses that a government which operates in greater secrecy is more prone to corruption as compared to a government which operates in greater openness. This paper tries to explain the conception of Right to Information and its utility in good governance. Hence, this course is being added as a Value Added Course in the Curriculum.

UNIT- 1

Right to Information Act, 2005

- Definitions.
- Right to information and obligations of public authorities.
- How can a person obtain information under the Act?.
- What information may not be given?.
- The Central Information Commission.
- The State Information Commission.
- Powers and functions of Information Commissions, Appeal and Penalties.

UNIT-2

Drafting RTI

- RTI application drafting, drafting of right questions, filling and submitting of application.
- Role of judiciary and Central information Commission in implementation of the Act.
- Public Authority.

UNIT-3

Good Governance and Challenges.

- Right to Information as an instrument of change.
- Role of RTI in reducing corruption in India.
- Challenges in attaining good governance by way of RTI

UNIT-4

RTI and Activism

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- Challenges and obstacles faced by RTI activists.
- Policy framework for their protection.
- Right to Information Amendment Act, 2019.

UNIT-5

Misuse of RTI

- RTI not a means of Grievance redressal.
- RTI and File Notings.
- Misuse of Right to Information.

Bibliography:

1. Brooks, Heather., “*Your Right to Know: A citizen Guide to the Freedom of Information Act*”, Pluto Press (U.K.) 2006.
2. Brady Ronan and Smithpatrik., “*Democracy Blindfolded: The Case of a Freedom of Information Act*”, Cork University Press, 1994.
3. Carey, Peter and Turle, Marcus., “*Freedom of Information Handbook*”, The Law Society; 2nd Revised Edn., 2008.
4. Dhaka, R.S., “*Right to Information and Good Governance*”, 2010.
5. Martin, Shanon E., “*Freedom of Information: The News the Media Use*”, Peter Lang Inc., 2008.
6. Mishra, S.S., “*Right to Information (RTI) and Rural Development in India*”, New Century Publications, 2009.
7. Mustafa, Faizan., “*Constitutional Issue in Freedom of Information: International and National Perspective*”, Kanishka Publishers and Distributors, 2003.
8. Sathe, S.P., “*The Right to Know*”, 1991.
9. Seervai, H.M., “*Constitutional law of India*”, 3 Vols., Universal Law Publishers, 2007.
10. Singleton, Susan “*The Freedom of Information Act*”, Thoro good Publications 2010.
11. Shukla, V.N., “*Constitution of India*”, 11th Edition, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2008.
12. Smith, Kelvin, “*Freedom of Information: A Practical Guide to Implement the Act*”, Facet Publishing 2004.
13. Wadia, Angela., “*Global Sourcebook on Right to Information*”, Kanishka Publishers and Distributors, 2006.
14. Chhachhar. Varun, “*Right to Information and Administration of Justice*”, Published by ACUMEN Publishers, The Netherlands, First Edition (2019), ISBN: 978-9-83024-21-9.
15. Chhachhar. Varun, “*Misuse of Right to Information in India*”, Published in the Journal of the Campus Law Centre, University of Delhi, Vol IV & V of 2017, ISSN : 2321-4716. P.86-99.

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