

## **Second Year – Fourth Semester**

### **COURSE-II: OPTIONAL-I: HUMAN RIGHTS LAW AND PRACTICE**

#### **Objectives:**

The objectives of the course are to prepare for responsible citizenship with awareness of the relationship between Human Rights, democracy and development; to foster respect for international obligations for peace and development; to impart education on national and international regime of Human Rights; to sensitize students to human suffering and promotion of human life with dignity; to develop skills on human rights advocacy and to appreciate the relationship between rights and duties and to foster respect for tolerance and compassion for all living creatures.

#### **Course contents:**

##### **UNIT – I**

Jurisprudence of Human Rights; Nature, definition, origin and theories of human rights.

##### **UNIT – II**

Universal protection of human rights – United Nations and Human Rights- Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948; International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966; International Covenant Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966.

##### **UNIT – III**

Regional Protection of Human rights – European system- Inter American System - African System.

##### **UNIT – IV**

Protection of Human Rights at national level; Human rights and the Constitution; The Protection of Human rights Act, 1993.

##### **UNIT – V**

Human Rights and Vulnerable Groups; Rights of Women, Children, Disabled, Tribals, Aged and Minorities – National and International Legal Developments.

#### **Prescribed Books:**

Meron Theodor- Human Rights and International Law: Legal and Policy Issues, 2 Vols  
S.K.Kapoor-Human rights Under International Law and Indian Law.

#### **Reference Books:**

Henkin Luis – Rights of Man Today.

Singh Nagendra- Enforcement of Human Rights in Peace and War and the future of humanity

Relevant International Instruments

United Nations Charter, 1945.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948.  
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 1948  
International convention civil and Political Rights, 196.  
International covenant on Economic and Cultural Rights, 196.  
Convention on Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women, 1979.  
Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989

## **COURSE – II; OPTIONAL-I; RIGHT TO INFORMATION**

### **Objectives:**

Free exchange of ideas is a basic pillar of a democratic society. Corruption thrives in sacred places, therefore it is stated that sunlight is the best disinfectant. There should be governance in sunshine. The course is designed to convince the students how the right to information infuses transparency and accountability in governance, preventing abuse of power.

### **Course contents:**

#### **UNIT – I**

Right to Information before Right to Information Act, 205; Significance in democracy; Constitutional basis; Supreme Court on right to information.

#### **UNIT – II**

RTI Act- definitions; Right to information and obligations of public authorities.

#### **UNIT – III**

Central information commission: State information commission; Powers and functions of information commissions; Appeals and penalties.

#### **UNIT – IV**

Other related laws – The Official Secrets Act, 1923; The Public Records Act, 1993; The Public Records Rules, 1997; The Freedom of Information Act, 202; The Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952: The Commission of Inquiry (Central) Rules, 1972.

#### **UNIT – V**

Best practices- A study of decisions rendered by state commissions and central Commission in the following areas of – Police, Revenue, PWD, Irrigation. Secretariat, BSNL, Posts and Telegraphs, Scheduled Banks, CPWD, Income Tax Department, Central Excise Department, Local Authorities.

### **Prescribed Books:**

J.H.Barowalia- Commentary on the right to Information Act.

### **Reference Books:**

J.N.Barowalia- Commentary on the Right to Information Act.

S.V.Joga Rao- Law Relating to Right to Information, Vol.I.