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## VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

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### ABSTRACT

*The universal declaration of human rights was established in response to the atrocities during world war II, including the Holocaust. The document outlines the human rights that all people are entitled to such as freedom from torture, freedom of expression, and the right to seek asylum. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights emerged in 1948. Human rights advocates agree that, sixty years after its issue, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is still more a dream than reality. Violations exist in every part of the world. For example, Amnesty International's 2009 World Report and other sources show that individuals. The article 3 the right to live free "Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person." An estimated 6,500 people were killed in 2007 in armed conflict in Afghanistan—nearly half being noncombatant civilian deaths at the hands of insurgents. Hundreds of civilians were also killed in suicide attacks by armed groups. In human rights treaties, states bear the primary burden of responsibility for protecting and encouraging human rights.*



**KEYWORDS:** Rights; Social, economic, cultural, law, equality, liberty and inequality.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The Holocaust and other atrocities committed during World War II prompted the creation of the universal declaration of human rights. The archive frames the common liberties that all individuals are qualified for like independence from torment, opportunity of articulation, and the option to look for shelter. The General Statement of Basic liberties arose in 1948. Of the 56 individuals from the Unified

Countries around then, eight of them didn't cast a ballot for equivalent common liberties. International human rights have made enormous strides since then. However, this does not mean that some people do not regularly violate these rights. Human rights advocacy has not developed in a straight line; Human rights advancements have remained stagnant or even decreased in some regions of the world over the past two decades. Discrimination is especially

prevalent among socially marginalized groups. Women, children, members of ethnic minorities, people with disabilities, refugees, indigenous people, and people living in poverty are all included in this group.

#### Definitions

A state commits human rights violations either directly or indirectly. Violations can either be intentionally performed by the state and or come as a

result of the state failing to prevent the violation. When a state engages in human rights violations, various actors can be involved such as police, judges, prosecutors, government officials, and more. The violation can be physically violent in nature, such as police brutality, while rights such as the right to a fair trial can also be violated, where no physical violence is involved. The second type of violation – failure by the state to protect – occurs when there's a conflict between individuals or groups within a society. There are many more. Civil, political, economic, cultural, and social rights can all be violated through various means. Though all the rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the legally binding International Covenants of Human Rights are considered essential, there are certain types of violations we tend to consider more serious. Civil rights, which include the right to life, safety, and equality before the laws are considered by many to be “first-generation” rights. Political rights, which include the right to a fair trial and the right to vote, also fall under this category. Civil and political rights are violated through genocide, torture, and arbitrary arrest.

### Violation of economic, social and cultural rights:

Human rights advocates agree that, sixty years after its issue, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is still more a dream than reality. Violations exist in every part of the world. For example, Amnesty International's 2009 World Report and other sources show that individuals are: (1) Tortured or abused in at least 81 countries. (2) Face unfair trials in at least 54 countries. (3) Restricted in their freedom of expression in at least 77 countries. Not only that, but women and children in particular are marginalized in numerous ways, the press is not free in many countries, and dissenters are silenced, too often permanently. While some gains have been made over the course of the last six decades, human rights violations still plague the world today. To help inform you of the true situation throughout the world, this section provides examples of violations of six Articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. As described in the universal declaration of human rights, economic, social, and cultural rights include the right to work, the right to education, and the right to physical and mental health. As is the case with all human rights, economic, social, and cultural rights can be violated by states and other actors. The United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights;

- Contaminating water, for example, with waste from State-owned facilities (the right to health)
- Evicting people by force from their homes (the right to adequate housing)
- Denying services and information about health (the right to health)
- Discriminating at work based on traits like race, gender, and sexual orientation (The right to work)
- Failing to provide maternity leave (protection of and assistance to the family)
- Not paying a sufficient minimum wage (rights at work)
- Segregating students based on disabilities (the right to education)
- Forbidding the use of minority/indigenous languages (the right to participate in cultural life)

### CONCLUSION:

The article 3 the right to live free “Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.” An estimated 6,500 people were killed in 2007 in armed conflict in Afghanistan—nearly half being noncombatant civilian deaths at the hands of insurgents. Hundreds of civilians were also killed in suicide attacks by armed groups. In human rights treaties, states bear the primary burden of responsibility for protecting and encouraging human rights. When a government ratifies a treaty, they have a three-fold obligation. They must respect, protect, and fulfill human rights. When violations occur, it's the government's job to intervene and prosecute those responsible. The government must hold everyone (and itself) accountable. This doesn't mean that members of civil society don't also have a responsibility to prevent human rights violations. Businesses and institutions must comply with discrimination laws and promote equality, while every individual should respect the rights of others. When governments are violating human rights either directly or indirectly, civil society should hold them accountable and speak out. The international community also has an obligation to monitor governments and their track records with human rights. Violations occur all the time, but they should always be called out.

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