

Vol 4 Issue 11 Aug 2015

ISSN No : 2249-894X

*Monthly Multidisciplinary
Research Journal*

*Review Of
Research Journal*

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RNI MAHMUL/2011/38595

ISSN No.2249-894X

Review Of Research Journal is a multidisciplinary research journal, published monthly in English, Hindi & Marathi Language. All research papers submitted to the journal will be double-blind peer reviewed referred by members of the editorial Board readers will include investigator in universities, research institutes government and industry with research interest in the general subjects.

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HUMAN RIGHTS AND INDIAN SOCIETY



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ABSTRACT

When the pages of grand Indian history are turned it is realized that inequality pervaded in the Indian society. In order to construct a strong society in the nation and strengthen the status of the nation in future the rights and duties has to be strictly followed. Apart from adopting the strict rules and regulations social harmony should be cultured amongst all the communities and all the people of various communities should believe and lead the life as the Sanskrit saying “Vasudaiva Kutumbakam”. Human rights can only make sense in the society only gender discrimination is completely stopped. The evil

observances like female infanticide and detection of sex of child during pregnancy and especially female infanticide in India has to be completely brought to end. The Human Rights has a provision to stop female infanticide. The Human Rights uphold that every individual has right to save his life. The cruelty, violence, exploiting through domineering has to be completely stopped likewise offences like sexual harassment, Child Labour, kidnapping of women and child, smoking, liquor drinking has to be brought under control in future. The younger generation has to put in dedicated efforts in order to build healthy society in the nation further the younger generation has to focus on bringing about social and political equality amongst the genders, castes, tribe and religions. Apart from this Human Rights has to be universalized and it has to be strictly implied at every states in the nation so as to craft a clean society in India.

KEYWORDS : *Human Rights , Indian Society , Child Labour.*

INTRODUCTION :

As in other nations when the practical circumstances of Modern world are reviewed even India is seen violating the Human Rights. If these things continue to prevail one or the other day the Human Rights lose its importance and will come to an end. Therefore recently Government has to take initiatives to make Human Rights mandatory along with the universalisation of education. If our rich culture tends to follow the western culture the moralities included in the Indian culture get vanished. The world states that Indian culture is “Cradle of Culture”, it is very unfortunate on the part

of our nation that India itself is violating the Human Rights. In this aspect government has to become alert and involve itself in the activities so as to conserve the Human Rights. Activities like terrorist attack in Jammu Kashmir valleys, Bomb attack at Mumba Taj Hotel, Bangalore, naxalite activities at Mangalore, kidnapping activities of women and children, familial discrepancies, communal disharmonies, Police and lawyers turbulences, the media which are supposed to through light on the practical aspects are misleading the society, political policy dividing the party to strengthen the party, the exploitation of Dalit families in Savanur, child labour, evil systems like slavery, lifting the fetus are to be given importance and steps should to be taken to stop such activities.

Human rights are the very essential for every individual they enable the individual to develop in all perspectives. H.K. Laski opines that the social environment being a right, every nation are popular through its rights itself. His views seems to be very practical for our country. Therefore the civilized life is only possible through rights. The rights framed for the welfare of the individuals, organizations of the country are controlled by inducing supreme power. Rights are concealed in very individuals. The child born in respective nations possess some fundamental rights by birth itself. These rights are inevitable for the overall development of the child. These rights are to be regarded. Either the constitutions or the legislations of the nations are striving to frame such rights.

It is apparent since from past period that every individual members of the every society have mutually cooperated to fulfill their mutual rights and responsibilities. It is on the basis of these Human rights, Human Society System has been framed. The objective of the Human Rights facilitates every individual in the society to lead a physically, mentally, socially, culturally and economically harmonious life suppressing gender, colour, language, vivid, intellectual, religious, poverty, prosperity, social-status, country-regional disparity and discrimination. It is not the responsibility of the respective nation alone to provide every individual equal opportunities and human rights but is also the constitutional responsibility of the nation. When the term freedom is aptly utilized and if the progressive and prosperous life is planned and if efforts are made to establish peace and harmony in the society there will certainly no room for superiority and inferiority in the society.

National Human Rights Commission is not the constitutional Commission it is one of the legislative commission. The Commission was established under the Human Rights Protection Act, 1993. This Commission is a watchdog of Human rights in India. This commission not only protects the Constitutional Citizen rights like right to live, right to freedom, right to equality and others but also Commission take responsibility in framing the implementable rights through the assistance of existing courts in India. Right to live is a fundamental rights of every individual. Every citizens in the world live harmoniously without any gender, colour, language, custom, poverty, prosperity, national discrimination. Every nation has framed own rights so as to lead physically, mentally, culturally, socially and economically happy life. These rights are nothing but the Human Rights itself. India in this aspect, India has provided every child good health, education, freedom, protection, loveable and concerning environment.

The words Human and Rights collectively means the internal rights which are inculcated in behaviour and Human rights are those rights without which we cannot survive in the world. The Human rights are inevitable for an individual to develop personality, Human characters, wisdom, potentiality and self consciousness and to attain philosophical and other necessities of life.

As Basavanna opines "It is worth to wish for wellbeing of entire mankind, to live harmoniously in the society is the motto of the Human religion and it is nothing but the Human Right". All the time, Indian Society is anticipating to this principle.

Richard Wasarstrom opines that, Human Rights are nothing but the minimum eligibility

required for an individual to develop potentiality. These are the moral eligibilities related only to humans. Likewise, it can be concluded that Human Rights have enabled Indians to lead their life in the society as per their wish both in present and future.

Osho orates that “Human has right to lead a respectful and healthy life, It’s the Human Rights which protect the humans from being slaves”. Naturally, Human Rights are inborn rights which cannot to be bifurcated because it had existed and developed from birth itself.

India is land of Rich heritage. The people of India are known for peace. But today such a nation is hit by a Tsunami called as Globalization and the violation of Human Rights is increasing day by day. It is interesting to note that Human Rights are violated to maximum extent in the Kashmir region which is always under the Military surveillance. Government states that there were 42000 voters at Himalaya region during 1989 elections. But the Human Rights Organization says that about 60000 people are dead and about 10000 people are absconding. Moreover it is evident that, the common public is facing problems due to military personals. In the past 18 years, 85 soldiers are punished for violating human rights. Farooq Abdullah, Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir himself have spoke to the media on 19h November and orated that army is the reason for the increase in death of innocent in Jammu and Kashmir region. On the other hand, an Indonesian company “Salim Group” at Nandi village of West Bengal in the name of “Special Economic Region” cheating the people procured 14 Thousand Acres of fertile land including 29 villages with the assurance of providing employment for lakhs of people of the region. About 40 thousand people have lost the land by handing them to the capitalists. A rally was organized on 23rd March 2007 wherein two thousand people participated in the rally. 14 people lost their lives during the police lathi charge. Later, when the same violence reiterated on 29th April it reached the Human Rights Organization. Then on 3rd September Governor and Government jointly came to the conclusion and dropped the Nandigram and shifted the Special Economic Region to the Nayachar island.

Moreover the tribes living in forest are unaware of Human Rights. The dwelling of tribes is a rich source natural resources. In the name of globalization the natural resources are looted and capitalists have replaced these resources and have established industries and companies in their place. Due to the influence of capitalists, the cultural festivals-observations, judicial systems prevailed in the tribal community have lost their importance. The tribal communities are not only deprived from social and economic development programmes but also as the result of urbanization the tribes have lost their shelter and are in miserable situation. The voice of the tribes is ending up in the forest without success as their voice is not reaching the ears of the government. The programmes implemented by Administrative officials are not attempting to curb the problems like destitute and exploitation of tribes.

Indian Political thinkers opine that there existed a rule to control the behavior of the common citizens and the king in India during the ancient period. Further it is observed that, during those days there existed special controlling mechanisms especially to control religion and chastise and also for religious fests. As per these mechanisms the King was empowered to impose the laws. Apart from this, even the King was to be bound to those laws. These laws were nothing but code of Religion. Chronologically these laws became familiar as Human Rights.

Mahatma Gandhi: when started his legal profession as an advocate in South Africa he observed colour discrimination system in rampage wherein Indians and Black (Negroes) Tribes were deprived and exploited. Gandhiji raised a legal voice against the white skinned people of the country. Apart from this Gandhiji was successful by organizing several protests and movements against the British rule in India. Further Gandhi through several protests tried to frame the Human Rights by raising voice against

Untouchability system and empowering women by providing fundamental rights, providing fundamental education and he also tried to develop harmony between Hindus and Muslims. against untouchability system.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The Present study is based on secondary sources. This article is written on the information obtained from Books, Articles, Monthly and Daily Newspapers.

Characteristics of Human Rights

- Human Rights are Universal
- Human Rights are indivisible and mutually reliant rights.
- Human Rights are the rights available to all the citizens of the nation.
- Human Rights are unrestrained units.
- Human Rights are formed to protect the respect of the mankind.

Objectives of the Human Rights

- To generate awareness about the Human Rights amongst the people from Local level to National level.
- To construct an open society.
- To curb the problems like illiteracy, unemployment, efficient food supply and to protect by people of the nation by providing economic and social status.

Functions of Human Rights in the Indian Society:

1. Enables every individual to identify their talents.
2. Provides opportunity to establish equality.
3. Provides opportunity to everyone to protect his life.
4. Protect exploitation of Human Rights and to protect people from violence.
5. Human Rights have enabled to develop personality of an individual.
6. Protect rights of the people belonging to weaker sections.
7. Human Rights solve the complaints.
8. Human Rights protect the culprits from violence.
9. Receives the complaints pertaining to violation of Human Rights.
10. To carryout impartial investigation of violation of Human Rights cases.
11. To study about terrorism and recommend for curbing terrorism.
12. To inspect the functions of commissions at state and national level and to take actions.

The Human Rights Commission so established at the national level has to perform the above said duties very proficiently.

CONCLUSION

The Government and the Human Rights commission have to become alert and organize awareness programmes about Human Rights. Everyone has to be educated so as to know about the Human Rights. Human Right is just a dream concept for people who are deprived from education. The illiterates have to be always dependent on others. Such deprived class of people is to be made aware of social, economical, political, educational and cultural rights by organizing awareness programmes. Further the Human Rights Commission should take the responsibility to run the awareness programmes successfully and should enable the deprived class to come into the mainstream. The

Human Rights related organizations, Governments or the Human Rights Commission at the National and State should function efficiently and prevent the policies which are suppressing the Human Rights and enable the people of the nation to lead an independent life.

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