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## A STUDY ON PROMOTION & PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN TELANGANA STATE

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### ABSTRACT :

**T**he term human rights denotes all rights that are present in our society and without which one cannot live as human beings. Human rights are the basic rights that a person irrespective of race, gender or any other background cannot be denied anywhere or at any condition. Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, whatever our nationality, place of residence, sex, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, language, or any other status. We are all equally entitled to our human rights without discrimination.

Education has a very important role to play for promotion and protection of human rights. Education makes us aware about our civil and political right often called as the first generation rights and the social, economic and cultural rights as the second generation rights. The concept of expanding human rights through education is now popularly present and traveled to encompass as the third generation rights itself. So it is very important that we know what is the role of education in promotion and protection of human rights.

This article enhances the importance of human rights in day to day life and the role of education in protecting and promoting them. It is shown here the potential of education to inculcate and imbibe the values of human rights and values in a person and use them in his life. The paper concludes with some suggestive measures that should be taken as a part of education programmes.

**KEYWORDS :** Education, Human Rights, violation, Eradication.

### INTRODUCTION:

In India nearly 73% of population are still residing in the rural areas of India. They are away from the lagging behind in economical, political and social development. The people belonging to the backward communities and vulnerable sections are facing the discrimination in the society in enjoying their fundamental rights. The rural people are so ignorant that they don't even know about their rights. The main cause for this is due to illiteracy among the rural people. Education has a very important role to play for promotion and protection of human rights. Education makes us aware about our civil and political right often called as the first generation rights and the social, economic and cultural rights as the second generation rights. Without proper education one cannot be introduced with these essential philosophic and there basic rights and obligations. The concept of expanding human rights through education is now popularly present and traveled to encompass as the third generation rights itself. So it is very important that we know what is the role of education in promotion and protection of human rights. Being a tool to spread awareness and information and assimilating, creating and disseminating knowledge amongst its recipients, education can play a crucial role at each of levels for promotion and protection of human rights. But, unfortunately the education system, except for last few years after the

establishment of Indian institute of human rights in 1990 which registered Universities for offering such courses in 10 December 1999, has hardly shown any credible in regards of evolvement of human rights and its protection.

The development of effective educational policies requires knowledge and understanding of current research on key human rights issues. This panel explored good practices for the incorporation of existing research into the formulation and implementation of human rights educational policies. It examined how to strengthen the relationship between research institutes and policy-making bodies. A strong partnership between the two is needed for the sustainability of human rights education through appropriate programmes and monitoring mechanisms.

### **ROLE OF EDUCATION IN PROMOTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS**

Education has been recognized not only as a right in itself but also as a mechanism for the pursuit of other human rights. Literacy enables a person to think rationally, to be understanding, to be more responsible, demand for protection and to make own decisions. On the contrary, illiteracy is the mother of all issues as it gives birth to many other issues like poverty, unemployment and delay in help-seeking behavior. While the constitution of India provides free and compulsory primary education, actual delivery remains patchy. India has 35% of the world's total illiterates and has been ranked 105th in the Global Monitoring Report (GMR), 2008. People with mental illness experience a lot of stigma and discrimination and those with illiteracy and mental illness are double discriminated. Mental illness and illiteracy can contribute toward staggering economic and social costs. In developing countries, up to 90% of people with psychiatric disabilities live with their families. The extent of family support for people with psychiatric disabilities has often been cited as a major factor in the rehabilitation process and family environment serves as a protective factor in recovery of people with mental illness.

### **RELEVANCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS :**

Human rights have always been the ground stone for every answer to the questions of human existence. Human rights are the rights available to citizens by virtue of their being human being. Human beings are different from the other animals although he is considered an animal due to biological traits. Human beings require special living conditions for their survival. Human life need more than what is animal existence. Article 51A(1) of Indian Constitution 1950, imposes a duty on all citizens to develop scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry & reform. The effective discharge of this duty will require Human Rights Education to give people enhanced awareness & greater openness. The Constitution mandates. The state to direct its policy towards securing that children are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom & dignity and that childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral & material abandonment.

Indian constitution provides two kinds of rights fundamental rights (part III) and other constitutional rights to citizens and some also to non citizens. Rights like social equality, equality of opportunity, no racial and other discrimination, right to life and personal liberty, rights of accused have all their origin in basic human rights. Human rights are commonly understood as basic fundamental rights that a person cannot be denied by any individual or any government simply because he or she is a human being. They are universal and same for everyone. Human rights entail both right and obligation. Every year 10 December is celebrated as Human Rights Day.

### **PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS**

It is very essential to the government to take initiatives and implement the education policies to promote quality of education in the rural areas especially. As per the study it is observed that most of the individuals are being violated with the human rights. This violation of human rights are due to lack of education to them. The government must take initiatives towards effective implementation of compulsory education among the children from the age group of 5-14 yrs without any discrimination in the gender.

### HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES :-

Mostly the vulnerable sections are been affected with the violation of the human rights. The impact and importance of human rights are so deep and strong that the constitutions of India, provided with the fundamental rights. The following are the some of the human rights.

- Abolition of Child Labour
- Combating Sexual Harassment of Women
- Harassment of Women at work place
- Abolition of Manual Scavenging
- Dalits issues including atrocities perpetrated on them
- Problems faced by Denotified and Nomadic Tribes
- Rights of the Disabled
- Right to Health
- HIV/AIDS
- Girl Child Protection

### CASE STUDIES : (Violation of Human Rights)

In present days even though the public is educated, one way or the other they are violating the human rights. Every individual has the right to leave their life. No one has the authority to violet their fundamental rights of other individuals in the society. If they are involved in violation of human rights they are punishable as per the law & order.

Here are few cases which focus on the violation of the human rights.

#### Case 1:

A 21 years Mounika was cruelly treated by her mother in law residing in Hyderabad city. She was forced to stop her employment made to work at home. The women was also not given food to eat daily. The way the mother in law and husband beat the women screamed loudly and felt unconscious. For getting extra bribe from her parents. For three days she was not even served the food or medicine as she was suffering with high fever. The women was tied with chains and locked so that she could not escape. Observing all these the neighbors have complained to the media about the brutally treatment of the husband and mother in law.

The media has played a important role in focusing the violation of human rights of the girl. The Human Rights Commission viewing the news in the media and news papers has filed smoto case against women. The FIR was registered and the parents were send to the custody for violating the human rights and after verification they were send to the jail.

#### Case 2 :

In June this year, the state commission found that there were more than 1,000 cases of both sexual, physical assault against children and other violations of child rights from both the states every month, indicating a 48 percent increase every year. Another worrying concern is that more than 90 percent of such cases were not being reported either to the commission or to the police.

Besides all this, there is also a concern about child labour in the state's capital, which came to light when the Hyderabad Police rescued at least 200 children this year, some as young as 6 years old, who were employed as workers at bangles and footwear manufacturing units.

Then there was the case of Pratyusha, a 13-year-old girl rescued from her step mother Shyamala and father Ramesh on July 8, after being tortured for several months. She had over a 100 injuries including cuts, burns and bruises all over her body.

#### Case 3:

Shanker a 34 year unemployed belongs to the dalit family was arrested by the police suspecting him in the theft case in Karimnagar ditrict. Shanker was arrested and send to the custody. During the integration the

case the Police officer used their power and beat him horribly. The victim was severely injured. He was admitted in hospital by the police department, but while under going treatment he was dead.

The human rights commission has summoto filled the case and instructed the Department of Police to take necessary action on the officials who were involved in this case. Departmental enquiry was taken up and who ever where responsible for the cause of death of dalit victim were given punishment as per the law.

### FINDINGS :

It is found that in most of the cases filed in the National Human Rights Commission are related towards the violation of human rights among the citizens. The victims are mostly belongs to the vulnerable section communities i.e., SC & ST, Women and Children. Most of the above issues are due to the lack of education among the people.

Most of the human rights of the individual are violated due to the lack of the knowledge and awareness among them. Education is the only way which can protect and safeguard the rights of the individual. Untill and unless the individual is educated is he or she is treated as an animal in the society. They are aware from the development and their rights. Even though some of them are educated due to the lack of law rules and regulations they are lagging behind.

### CONCLUSION:

Human Rights Education is considered as one of the major tools to stop the violations against human rights. From the above discussion we saw the importance and how education can play a vital role in this regard. Education should be imparted to each and everyone so that they understand the importance of human rights. Equality shall be the primary consideration in actions concerning children, respect for the views of the child are the general principals of the Convention on the Rights of a child. Education in their own mother language about human rights will make the learners more prompt about their values and ways to use them in their day to day life. The values of cultural diversity and social diversity should be inculcated as a basic teaching. For integration of human rights, the relevant subjects at the primary stage are languages & environmental studies. Stories, poems and songs concerning human rights values will have to be selected. Education should impart gender equality, respect for human dignity and rights.

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