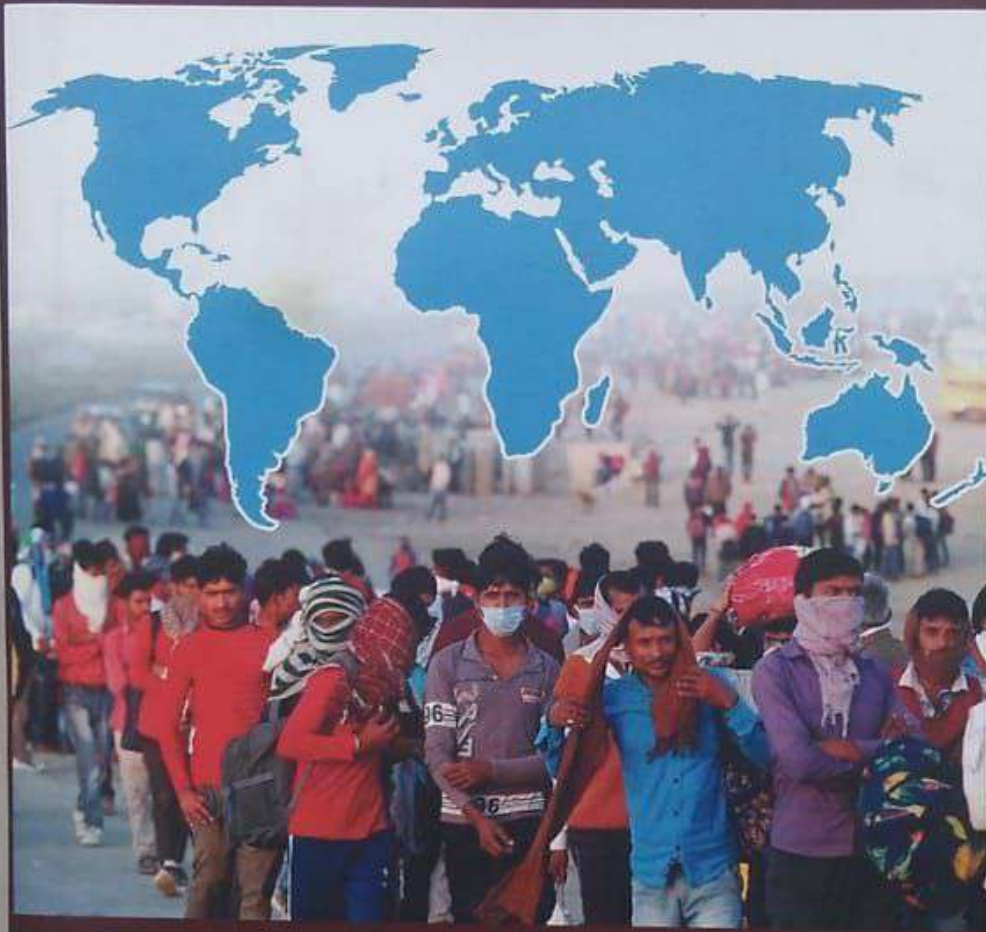


Document photo

HUMAN RIGHTS OF MARGINALIZED GROUPS : GLOBAL INTERVENTION STRATEGIES



Mr. Naresh W. Patil & Dr. Ruksana Banu A.



Adjust



Grayscale



OCR



Document photo

CONTRIBUTORS

Miss. Rania Lampou

Global STEM Educator, Neuroeducation Researcher, Greek Ministry of Education & Religious Affairs

Dr. Gangadevi Sennimalai Marimuthu,

Assistant Professor in English, Dept of Foreign Languages, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, Albaha University, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Prof. Meghavee G. Meshram

(Asst. Professor), Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar College of Social Work, Morane, Dhule, Maharashtra

Dr. Swapnaja Pathak

Research Practitioner in Economics, Specialization in Labour Laws

Nilendu Biswas

Assistant Professor, Department of History, Asannagar Madan Mohan Tarkalankar College, Nadia, West Bengal, India

Dr. Muthmainnah

Assistant Professor, Universitas Al Asyariah Mandar, Indonesia

Mr. Naresh W. Patil

Assistant Professor, Kumbhalkar College of Social Work, Wardha, Maharashtra, India 442 001

Dr. Shilparani Suryabhan Dongre

Assistant Professor in Law, V. N. Patil Law College, Aurangabad, Maharashtra.

Preetisha Choudhury

Assistant Professor, Ajmal Law College, Hojai, Assam

Dr. Preeti Shrivastava

Assistant Professor, Muscat College, Oman

Dr. Ruksana Banu

Assistant Professor, Muscat College, Oman.

Dr. Rajendra Sitaram Pawar

Assistant Professor in Geography, Padmashri-Vikhe Patil College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Pravaranagar

Mr. Rahul

Research Scholar, Faculty of Law Aligarh Muslim University

Ms. Shelja Singh

Research Scholar, Faculty of Law Aligarh Muslim University

Dr. Vinod Kumar Cherukuri

Academic Counselor, Dept. of Political Science, Centre for Distance Education, Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur, A.P



Adjust



Grayscale



OCR



Document photo

Published by

HSRA Publications 2022
#02, Sri Annapoorneshwari Nilaya, 1st Main,
Byraveshwara Nagar, Laggere,
Bangalore - 560058

Sales Headquarters - Bangalore

Copyright © AUTHOR 2022

This book has been published with all reasonable efforts taken to make the material error-free after the consent of the respective authors. No part of this book shall be used, reproduced in any manner whatsoever without written permission from the editors, except in the case of brief quotations embodied in critical articles and reviews. The Authors of the respective chapters of this book is solely responsible and liable for its content.

All rights reserved.

No part of this publication may be reproduced, transmitted or stored in any digital or Electronic form. Also photocopying, recording or otherwise without the prior permission of the editor and publisher is strictly prohibited.

ISBN: 978-93-5506-230-7

First Edition 2022

No. of Pages - 328

₹ 999.00



Adjust



Grayscale



OCR



Document photo

CONTENTS

1	Human rights, Peace Education, and STEM	Miss. Rania Lampou	
2	Crimes, Social & Gender Injustices and Human Rights Violation	Dr. Gangadevi Sennimalai Marimuthu,	1 7
3	Protection of Human Rights of Women and Children in India	Asstt. Prof. Meghatee G. Meshram	11
4	Human and Fundamentals of Human Rights	Dr. Swapnaja Pathak	18
5	Socio-Economic Status and Human Rights of 'Maids'	Nilendu Biswas	23
6	Emerging Issues in Human Rights Education: Ethics of Technology	Dr. Muthmainnah	27
7	Concept, History & Evolution of Human Rights	Mr. Naresh W. Patil	31
8	Human Rights of Under-Trial Prisoners under Indian Legislations	Dr. Shilparani Suryabhan Dongre	37
9	Human Rights and Surrogate Motherhood	Preetisha Choudhury	42
10	Human Rights during the Pandemic: Way Ahead	Dr. Preeti Shrivastava Dr. Ruksana Banu	47
11	Review on the Impact of COVID-19 on Human Rights in India	Dr. Rajendra Sitaram Pawar	52
12	Human Rights & Gender Justice	Mr. Rahul Ms. Shelja Singh	57
13	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar: A Human Rights Visionary	Dr. Vinod Kumar Cherukuri	65
14	Human Right Perspectives of Child Labour	Dr. Kamble C.N.	70
15	Indian Constitution and Evolution of Human Rights Commission in Contemporary Society.	Dr. G. Raja Mouli	75
16	Mental Health and Human Rights	Madhubala Rathore	80
17	Inclusive Education and Disabled Children: A Critique	Ms. Noble A. Paliath	84
18	Human Rights and Inclusive Education at K-12 Schools	Dr. Kotra Balayogi	88
19	Child Rights during Covid Pandemic	Dr. P. Nathiya Abhinaya V, Lisha M L	94

xii



Adjust



Grayscale



OCR



Crop document

ISBN | 978-93-5506-236-7

Human and Fundamentals of Human Rights

❖ Dr. Swapnaja Pathak

*Research Practitioner in Economics
Specialization in Labour Laws***Introduction**

Every person is born with some rights. He deserves and deserves these rights for the rest of his life. With the help of these rights a person enjoys his life in family and society. The concept of human rights was developed by Roman and Greek thinkers as well as by Christian Philosophers and jurists such as Tomas Aquinas. Later, human rights came to be called by different names.

The law was passed in England in 1225 under the name 'Magna Carta'. Later it was published as 'Petition of Rights' in 1628 and 'Bill of Rights' in 1689. The American Independence 1776 and the American Declaration of Fundamental Independence (1791) also had the main objective of protecting human rights. After the French Revolution, the Declaration of the Right of person and of the Citizen was adopted in 1789. With these objectives in mind, the fundamental rights of these individuals were enshrined in the Constitution of India. Although human rights have been created in different nations under different names over the years, their sole purpose has been to protect the freedom of the individual from political power and other obstacles.

In International relations, each nation is expected to respect the sovereignty of the other. But if in a nation its citizens are being treated very badly and cruelly, other nations have the right to speak out against it. Because every person and creature in the world has the right to live their life in their own way. Human rights are referred to by various names such as, Civil Right, Civil Liberties, Constitutional Right, Natural Right, Rights of Citizenship, and Unalienable Rights etc.

Right -Based Approach

To understand a rights-based approach, we first need to look at what the needs are. Also, it is important to understand what important needs can be b=converted into rights. Every person needs to be provided with the basic amenities that are important and necessary for him to live with dignity in the society. That amenity is a basic need. According to the thinker Maslow, "The basic necessities of life as a human being are necessary for dignity and development". These include food, water, clothing, sanitation and shelter. Once these basic needs are met, the most important needs are mental health, intellectual needs and more. If all these needs are met and the person is satisfied then he can live as a satisfied person in the family and society. Needs may vary from person to person. It may



Document photo

ISBN : 978-93-5506-230-7

vary depending on age, location, situation, need, availability. If a person's need is to be turned into law, then that need has to be prove, how important it is to meet that need. It must then be demanded from levels. It is important that there is some movement, discussion and follow up at the government level to change this need into law. This requirement has to be approved in both the houses by proving that it is appropriate to convert it into law. If the law is passed in both the houses, it will be granted to the citizens and its actual implementation will be legal.

Human rights are fundamental rights and it is important to protect them. These rights are universally recognized and are equal for all. Human rights are the development of the socially deprived and vulnerable. There are some rights that arise and some rights are legal. In this, some human rights are considered very important. These important rights are briefly discussed here.

Right to Life: -

Every living being and individual born has the natural right to enjoy the life given by nature. No one can take it away for any purpose. Anyone who deprives someone of their right to life or puts a hammer on their happy life is punished by law.

Freedom from Slavery: -

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person. No one can take another person's life for his personal, social, economic and political gain by disrespecting and enslaving him. If a person enslaves another weak person for his own benefit and convenience and deprives him of his right to life, he is severely punished.

Freedom from Torture: -

No person can inflict any kind of pain on other people and living beings. If a person tortures another person and a living being for any reason, in any way, he is considered punishable. Human rights play an important role in relieving the suffering individuals, groups of individuals, living beings from these tortures.

Freedom of Thought, Conscience and Religion: -

Nature has given man the natural gift of thinking. Each person can think according to his experience, situation and intelligence and live accordingly for the rest of his life. No one can impose any restrictions on his thinking, his way of thinking.

Freedom of Speech: -

Everyone is endowed with the gift of speaking, so through speaking, a person can express his thoughts and ideas in front of others.



Adjust



Grayscale



OCR



Crop document

ISBN : 978-93-5506-230-7

Right to a Fair Trial: -

If there is a dispute between two people with different views and attitudes, they have every right to go to court and fight their case against the injustice done to them.

Right to Culture and Education: -

Everyone has the right to education according to their culture. No one can deprive anyone of their culture and education.

Right to Property: -

A person needs many things while living life. A person has the right to collect such necessities and property for future use. For this the state institution is expected to provide protection to the individual. Thus, in a democratic system of government the individual has fundamental rights. It is the responsibility of every concerned organization to safeguard this fundamental right of the individual. In India, as in other nations, these fundamental rights of every citizen are enshrined in Articles 12 to 35 of the Indian Constitution. Freedom is granted to the individual by clarifying the above-mentioned freedom under Article 19 of the Indian Constitution.

Not only are individual and constitutional rights granted to an individual by the constitution of the Indian state, but also by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948. On December 16, 1966, the General Assembly of the United Nations codified civil and political rights in the Declaration of Civil and Civil Rights. Freedom of expression is guaranteed to every citizen under Article 19 of this Declaration. This declaration is binding on the member nations. India is also a member of the United Nations. Therefore, it is important for India and other member states to safeguard the fundamental rights and freedoms of their citizens, and it is the duty of each member state to do so.

Principles of Human Rights: -

Universality and Inalienability: -

Human Rights are universal and inalienability, because human beings are born with these rights. Human rights do not discriminate on the basis of individual, gender, race, religion, culture, ethnic background. This human right cannot be taken away from anyone. The universality of human rights is encompassed in the words of Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and right".

Indivisibility: -

Human rights are inherently inseparable. These human rights are related to economic, civil, cultural, social and political issues but also to the dignity of every individual. Every person has a different image in the society. Therefore, human

Crop document

ISBN : 978-93-5506-230-7

rights cannot be categorized according to the dignity of the individual. Every person is important to the society. So, no compromise can be made on the basic rights to health, education, living standard and other basic necessities.

Interdependence and Interrelatedness: -

Human rights are interdependent and interrelated. Every human right plays an important role in satisfying the physical, mental, spiritual development of human beings. The fulfillment of one right often depends, wholly or in part, upon the fulfillment of others. For instance, fulfillment of the right to health may depend, in certain circumstances, on fulfillment of the right to development, to education or to information.

Equality and Non-discrimination: -

Everyone is the same. No person shall be discriminated against on the basis of colour, language, sex, ethnicity, age, religion, national, political, social opinion and prestige, geographical location, disability, birth or property.

Participation and Inclusion: -

Everyone in the community has the right to participate in and access information about his or her own life, development and well-being and the decision-making process that affects it.

Accountability and Rule of Law: -

The state and other governmental bodies are responsible for the strict observance of these human rights. Every state and central government must take care that no injustice is done to any citizen of the state and human rights are not violated. Because the protection of human rights is the responsibility and duty of the Central and State Governments. Even so, if a citizen has been wronged, he can seek redress in the court of law. Victims have the right to take institutional legal action for appropriate redressal before a competent court or other decision maker in accordance with the rules and procedures provided by law.

A variety of measures are taken in all member nations to protect human rights. These measures are divided into two sections – 1. Constitutional Remedies
2. Extracurricular Measures.

Constitutional Remedies: - In many countries, our citizens are given some basic rights. This right is automatically protected as every person has the right to seek redressal in the court of law against any person, group of individuals, organization, government or other entity in violation of it. The National Human Rights Commission was set up in India in 1993 under the Protection of Human Rights Act to ensure that every unjust citizen receives due justice. Similar to the Commission various commissions have been set up to protect the human and fundamental rights of various important sections of the society such as women, children, citizens of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Minorities,

Crop document

ISBN : 978-93-5506-236-7

Backward Classes and so on. Commissions like National Commission for Women, National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Tribes, National Commission for Backward Classes, National Commission for Minorities, etc. have been set up to safeguard the fundamental rights of women. The Commission seeks to ensure that every person receives due justice and his or her rights are protected.

Conclusion

Apart from National and Government Commissions, the rights of every citizen are also protected by NGOs and the media. Many types of human rights movements have been created by individuals. Through such movements and struggles, this NGO and movement has worked to protect every individual, creature, animal, bird, environment etc. 'Amnesty International' is also a global non-governmental organization working for human rights. 'Human Rights Watch' is the largest global non-governmental organization in United States. It is an organization that works and conducts research on human rights. In addition, the media is also widely used. Human rights are protected through radio, TV, newspapers, magazines, internet, social media etc. this type of social media effectively fulfils the responsibility of protecting human rights.

Reference: -

- Constitution of India part III Fundamental Rights.
- Tayal, B.B. & Jacob A. (2005). Indian History, World Development and Civics.
- United States
- International Human Rights Institutions
- Human Rights, Wikipedia 2019
- mr.m.wikipedia.org
- mr.vikaspedia.in
- Bhalerao Suresh (2013), Manavi Hakka: Sadyasthiti aani Aavhane, Prashant Publication, Jalgaon.

EDITOR
Mr. Nar
Dr. Rukh

EDITOR
MEMB
Dr. V. V
Prof. M
Dr. Shil
Dr. Raj
Dr. Nag
Dr. San
Dr. Cha
Prof. T
Dr. L.
Dr. P. N
Dr. Su
Dr. Ap
Dr. Pr

CON
Miss.
Dr. G
Asst
Dr. S
Nile
Dr. N
Mr. N
Dr. S
Pre
Dr. J
Dr. J
Dr. J
Mr.
Ms.
Dr.
Dr.
Dr.
Ma
Ms.
Dr.
Dr.
Ab
Na
Ma
De
Pr
Su

Intro
I
impor
of soc
much
econo
there
Brah
chang
variet
not r
in the
know

the s
infer
the p
beco
the h
of th
many
hum
expl
keep
hum
in a

peo
mak
the
stat
San

