



ISSN: 2230-9926

Available online at <http://www.journalijdr.com>

IJDR

**International Journal of
DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH**

International Journal of Development Research
Vol. 6, Issue, 03, pp. 7188-7190, March, 2016

Full Length Research Article

THE ROLE OF HUMAN RIGHTS WITH CONTEXT TO INDIA

***Dr. Chauhan, A.D.**

Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, Vidya Bharati College, Amravati

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 21st December, 2015
Received in revised form
22nd January, 2016
Accepted 19th February, 2016
Published online 31st March, 2016

Key Words:

Rights,
Constitution,
Strategy,
Application,
Rules,
Implementation etc.

Copyright © 2016, Dr. Chauhan. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

INTRODUCTION

Human Rights are commonly understood as "inalienable fundamental rights to which a person is inherently entitled simply because she or he is a human being. Human Rights are universal, natural and legal rights. It has international and national legislature. The ancient world did not possess the concept of universal human rights. Ancient societies had "elaborate systems of duties and conceptions of justice, political legitimacy, human flourishing that sought to realize human dignity, flourishing, or well-being entirely independent of human rights". All human beings are born free, equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood. The rights which can be inheritance in on nature and we cannot live without it as human beings. Human Rights are useful to human qualities. Intelligence, natural rights and inheritance for the life of every indivisible. Human rights stress on liberty, equality, dignity of human beings. It is a product of democracy. 10th December celebrate as a Human Rights day in the world.

***Corresponding author: Dr. Chauhan, A.D.,**
Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, Vidya Bharati
College, Amravati.

ABSTRACT

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. These rights are all interrelated, interdependent and indivisible. Human rights are natural rights which awarded to every individual. Universal human rights are often expressed and guaranteed by law, in the forms of treaties, customary international law, general principles and other sources of international law. International human rights law lays down obligations of Governments to act in certain ways or to refrain from certain acts, in order to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms of individuals or groups.

Human Rights are independent, in liable, inviolable and universe. Human Rights have broader term and meaning. There is difference between fundamental rights and Human Rights. As per the structure and scope there are various types of Human Rights. Manu had defined the term related to Human Rights that "punishment is only weapon which protect the rights of global sence. There are number of theories of Human Rights.

Scope and field of human rights

Human rights naturally executed and spread to human being that describe certain standards of human behavior, and are regularly protected. They are commonly understood as inalienable inherent to human being. Human rights includes location, language, religion, ethnic origin related contents. Human rights are applicable and universal. Human empathy, cognizance and awareness about rights. Human rights are highly influential within international law, global and regional institutions. The idea of human rights Human rights principles are related to socialism, Gandhi's philosophy. The modern human rights arguments emerged over the latter half of the twentieth century against to slavery, torture, genocide, and war crimes.

The philosophy of human rights attempts to examine the underlying basis of the concept of human rights and critically looks at its content and justification. Several theoretical approaches have been advanced to explain how and why human rights have become a part of social expectations. Promote certain essential human interests, while will theory attempts to establish the validity of human rights based on the unique human capacity for freedom.

Characteristics of Human Rights

- Politically attached-Human Rights have political and administrative exposure.
- Human Rights are moral and legal rights-It is said that Human Rights are naturally and legally rights which are transmit by inheritance.
- Numerous-Human Rights are numerous because as per the situation it has different scope and meaning.
- Minimal Status-Human Rights focus on good lives of all the peoples.
- International origination-Human Rights are international norms covering all countries and peoples living today. International law plays a crucial role in giving Human Rights to global environment.
- High priority norms-The high priority of Human Rights needs support from a plausible connection with fundamental human interest or powerful normative consideration.
- Human Rights are rights but not necessary in a strict sense. These rights are focus on freedom, protection, status or benefit for the right holders. Human Rights overlooks the racial discrimination, child rights, discrimination against women, torture, disabilities, migrant workers, and enforced disappearances in the society.

Richer countries also stumble over enforcement, typically when human rights laws prove inconvenient to domestic political culture. In recent years, such lapses have been most frequently

Human rights have specific meaning and feathers

- Protection from judiciary
- Active provision of entitlements by the state
- Progressive, meaning that they will take significant time to implement
- Resource and intensive
- **Socialist** and against capitalism
- Human rights are legal
- Similarly civil and political rights are categorized as:

Human rights are closed to right to life, freedom from slavery, speech, thought, conscience and religion.

Various human rights and its functions

Provision of Housing: As per this human right, each and every citizen has to get adequate house for his or her surveillance. This is a natural right of human being.

Place of Justice: In Indian constitution, justice is a one of the important pillars and useful to human kind for overall progress.

Professional ethics and Human Rights: While perusing the work in organization, every employee has to see professional ethics and human rights.

Civil and Political Rights: There are many human rights which bind to civil and political rights related to civil and political rights.

Climate change: Global warming and related components are essential to maintain suitable global environment in the world.

The main issues observe by human rights commission

- Abolition of child labour
- Rehabilitation of women-
- Combating sexual harassment of women at the work place
- To stop harassment of women in society.
- Abolition of human trafficking and related problems-
- Dalits issues and atrocities on them
- Problems faced by denotified and Nomadic Tribes
- Rights of the disabled
- Right to health
- HIV/AIDS related issues
- Relief work for affected persons
- Special emphasis on women and child
- Population Policy- Development and Human Right

Conclusion

Human Rights are for every individual. No one can claim on his or hers basic rights. In Indian constitution specific focus has been given on fundamental and human rights. Human rights are beneficial and help to progress of human being. It is universal truth that man cannot develop himself without the basic rights as well as human rights. Human Rights are political norms, morals, numerous, minimal standard, international as well as high priority laws. Human Rights are independent and reference to evaluate the rules of positive laws enforcement legal institution and performance of the state.

Proper implementation of Human Rights is need of time. Every person in society should get the beneficial functions of Human Rights. These rights are most useful to backward classes and castes with economically weaker sections and minorities. Human Rights are the feathers of life that allows us to fully acquire use of human qualities of intelligence and conscience. Human Rights maintain the dignity and protection of human life. Human Rights mainly focus on the fundamental freedom, justice and peace of human being. In Indian constitution chapter fourth shows the directive principles of state policy which is depend on the concept of Human Rights. Today, in the age of globalization there is a need to establish, implementation, spreading the awareness and take the cognizance of Human Rights for healthy and suitable development of society.

REFERENCES

- Ahir, D.C. 1990. The Legacy of Ambedkar, Delhi.
- Ambedkar, B.R. "Women and Counter Revolution"
- Arya, Sudha, 2000. Women Gender Equality and the State, Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi.
- Baba Saheb Ambedkar. 1987. Writings and Speeches, Vol.3, Department of Education, Government of Maharashtra.
- Banks, J.A. 1972. The Sociology of Social Movements, London, Macmillan
- Castes in India: 1979. Their Mechanism Genesis and Development", Dr.Baba Saheb Ambedkar: Speeches and Writings, Vol.I Education Department, Government of Maharashtra.
- Chatterjee, S.K. 2011. Educational Development of Scheduled Castes: Looking Ahead, Gyan Publishing House Delhi.
- Chirakarode, Paul: Ambedkar: Boudhika Vikshobhathinte Agnijwala, Dalit Books publication.
- Desai Neera and M Krishnaraj, 1978, Women and Society in India, Delhi, Ajanta.
- Dipak Mathur, 2010. Industrial Sociology, Biztantra press Encyclopedia of Social Sciences.
- Government of India: The National Policy for the Empowerment of Women 2001, 15.O.P.Dhiman: Understanding Human Rights, Kalpaz publication Delhi, 2011
- IPPF-International Planning Parenthood Federation
- Ram Ahuja, 1992. Rural Problems In India, Rawat Publication Jaipur.
- Sukumaran Nair, 2011. Human Rights in a changing world, Kalpaz publication Delhi.
- Sukumaran Nair, 2011. Human Rights in a changing world, Kalpaz publication Delhi
- Vergees, 2008. General Sociology, Himalaya Publishing Darya Ganj New Delhi.
- Vidhabhusan and Sachdeva: An Introduction to Sociology.
