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TOPIC

DEVELOPMENT

STUDY OF

HUMAN

RIGHT

INTRODUCTION

The Concept of human rights is a very challenging issue now a day. Human rights are simply defined as the rights which every human being is entitle to enjoy and protected. These rights are civil, political, economic, social and cultural. Generally human rights are defined as essential claim of individuals recognized by the society and enforced by the state. These rights are essential conditions for full development of a person as a human being. To protect all these human right there have been a number of domestic and international documents adopted since the beginning of 20th century. Especially after the end of second world war. In india also lots of provision made for this noble purpose. Many institution both government and non government were formed to protect these rights. many constitutional provisions are there to look after the human rights concern in india. Though numbers of documents and provision are there to stop violation of human

Rights in india but it really failed
 In limiting violation of human right
 s. through out the nation . human
 Rights in india are violating in
 Several grounds - police , arm force
 And state agents violates human
 Right by using force against
 Innocent human being , capitalist violaste
 s the human rights by exploited
 poor class . minorities are being
 Exploited by majority section of
 People woman rights children
 Rights are violated , people are
 Displaced which violates the human
 Rights . development activities also
 violate human rights in india

Meaning :

Human beings are rational beings by virtue of being human they possess basic and inalienable rights which are commonly known as human rights. Since these rights belong to them because of their very existence they become operative with their birth human rights being the birth right are therefore inherent in all the individuals irrespective of their caste, creed, religion, sex and nationality these rights are essential for all the individuals as they are consonant with their freedom and dignity and are conducive to physical, moral, social and spiritual welfare. They are also necessary as they provide suitable conditions for the material and moral uplift of the people because of their immense significance to human beings. Human rights are also sometimes referred to fundamental rights, basic rights, inherent rights, natural rights, and birth rights.

The expression "Human Rights" denotes all those rights which are inherent in our nature.

Without which we cannot live as human
 Beings human right being eternal
 Part of the nature of human
 Beings are essential for individuals to
 Develop their personality their human
 Qualities intelligence, talent and
 Conscience and to satisfy their spiritual
 And other higher needs. Further it
 Is described that the rights which are
 Natural and inherent for the life
 And happiness of every individual and
 So this rights is called human
 Rights. These rights are indispensable
 For the maintenance of human rights
 Dignity and the individual man as
 Member of human society has some
 Right in order to survive sustian and
 Nourish his best potentials some of
 Human rights thinker have tried their best
 To define the human rights in order
 To justify its meaning
 Human rights are the rights that human
 Have and are entitled to simply by
 virtue of beings humans. They
 Are inherent and inalienable rights
 That human rights being require
 To live a dignified life collectively
 They are comprehensive holistic
 Statement elaborated And codified
 In the 1948 Unisexual Declaration

5

of human rights (UDHR) All human rights - civil, political, economic, social and cultural - are recognized as a universal, inherent, indivisible and interdependent body of rights.

The idea of basic rights originated from the desire to protect the individual against the (arbitrary) use of state power. Attention was therefore initially focused on those rights which obligate the governments to refrain from certain actions. Human rights in this category are generally referred to as fundamental freedoms. As human rights are viewed as a precondition for leading a dignified human existence they serve as a guide and benchmark for legislation.

Definitions :

Human rights are commonly understood as being those rights which are inherent in the mere fact of being human. The concept of human rights is based on the belief that every human being is entitled to enjoy his rights without discrimination. Human rights differ from other rights in two respects. Firstly they are characterised by being inherent in all human beings by virtue of their humanity alone (They do not have, e.g. to be purchased or to be granted). Inalienable (within qualified legal boundaries) and equally applicable to all. Secondly the main duties deriving from human rights fall on states and their authorities or agents not on individuals. One important implication of these characteristics is that human rights must themselves be protected by law (the rule of law). Furthermore any disputes about these rights should be submitted for adjudication through a competent impartial and independent

Tribunal applying procedures which ensure
 Full equality and fairness to all
 The parties and determining the question
 in accordance with clear specific and
 Pre-existing laws, known to the public
 And openly declared.

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 S to refrain from certain actions human
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 Referred to as fundamental freedoms
 As human rights are viewed as a
 Precondition for leading a dignified human
 Existence they serve as a guide
 And touchstone for legislation the
 Specific nature of human rights as
 An essential precondition for human
 development implies that they can have
 A bearing on relations both between
 The individual - state relationship is known
 Rights as the vertical effect of
 Human rights while the primary
 purpose of human rights is to establish
 Rules for relations between the
 Individual and the state sexual of
 These rights can also have implications
 for relations among individuals. this

So called horizontal effect implies among other things that a government not only has an obligation to refrain from violating human rights but also has a duty to protect the individuals from infringements by other individuals. The rights to life thus means that the government must strive to protect people against homicide by their fellow human beings similar Article (17) 1 and (2) of the ICCPR obliges government to protect individuals against unlawful interference with their privacy another typical example is the convention of the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination (CERD) which obliges states to prevent racial discriminations between human beings state obligation regarding human rights may involve desisting from certain activities (e.g. torture) or acting in certain ways (e.g. organising free elections)

HUMAN RIGHTS DAY 10 DECEMBER



Human rights day is observed by the International community every year on 10 December. It commemorates the Day in 1948 the United Nations General Assembly adopted the universal declaration of human rights. Here are the 10 first articles grounding our rights and freedom.

Article 1. All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and

Article 2. Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this declaration without distinction of any kind such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or

Other opinion national or social origin,
Property, birth or other status

Article 3. Everyone has the right to
Life liberty and security of person

Article 4. No one shall be held
In slavery or servitude

Article 5. No one shall be subject
ed to torture or to cruel,

Inhuman or degrading treatment or
punishment

Article 6. Everyone has the right
To recognition everywhere as a person
Before the law

Article 7. All are equal before the
Law and are entitled without any
Discrimination to equal protection of the
Law

Article 8. Everyone has the right to an
Effective remedy by the competent
National tribunals for acts violating the
Fundamental rights granted him by the
Constitution or by law.

Article 9. No one shall be subjected
To Arbitrary arrest detention or exile

Article 10. Every one is entitled in
full equality to a fair and public
Hearing by an independent and impartial
Tribunal, in the determination of his
Rights and obligations and of any
Criminal charge against him.

On 10 December we celebrate human rights in commemoration of the day when the UN general assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948. that declaration forms the backbone of the human rights architecture of our societies where each of us without discrimination has the right to live and thrive in peace and safety since its adoption laws and policies embracing human rights have made us freer children can assert their need, women can make their own choices, person with disabilities can live more independently and we all enjoy safeguards against tyranny and abuse but this acquis is not for granted. it is under threat. As you read this message there are people trapped in conflict zones men, women and children who die while seeking our protection people who are left at the margin of society and discriminated people who continue to be repressed, beaten or killed because they seek the truth or just express themselves people who are still looked up in