

# A Blessing in Disguise

Anamika Yadav  
Dr. Harisingh Gour University, Sagar University  
Madhya Pradesh, India

---

*“Any law which violates the inalienable rights of man is essentially unjust and tyrannical; it is not law a law at all”.*

- **Maximilien Robespierre**

Human rights are extremely important because they provide fairness and equality in our society. Without human rights, society would go back to ancient times in terms of morality.

I from my school days always was an enthusiastic and an inquisitive child and always asks question but once in my city I had an excursion where landless people live. I had seen some persons devoid of their basic human rights that made me ponder and shook me from inside out. And from that day onwards I decided to take part in many social activities and decided to be the voice of needy persons.

In India according to the census of 2011, 1.3 billion population lives in poverty and I can surely say that  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the population are not aware of their basic human rights which get violated in the name of religion. At that day I learned one thing. “You can talk with someone for years, everyday, and still it won't mean as much as what you can have when you sit in front of someone, not saying a word, yet you feel that person with your heart, you feel like you have known the person for forever...connections are made with the heart ,not with the tongue.

God is paradigm of virtues and ideals cherished on whom we can rely in time of crisis and whom we can blame for our failures . I do have faith in humanism rather than in religion theism. All human beings are equal .Ignorance is the basic sign of human beings and they tend to ignore their very own human rights.

The preference or consideration extended to a less fortunate fellow being is the basic step of humanism. Today man became more and more self centred in all perspective. He is concerned only about the satisfaction of his needs. Even the value of family is disintegrating only a luxurious life pattern is demanded by everyone and as a result the human emotions are not valued only a materialistic approach is being appreciated in today's society.

India is moving with the latest modern technology which is inevitable for modern man at the same time the rate of people in underdeveloped countries who can't afford a onetime meal is increasing more than these technological developments a quarter portion of the money spent for wars, entertainments can easily eradicate poverty from the face of the earth. True humanism should be shown by providing the basic essentials food, shelter and clothing to the desired.

Another important aspect of humanism includes good educational facilities only by importing proper education a person with good culture can be moulded. One who has a good culture has the commitment to the society he lives in.

I being a human first love humanity and adore it. Don't believe in the thirst of religion. Some say I am Hindu, some say christian and muslim bodh and jain. But I adore all allah, lord ...bhagwan.

Remember the lessons of god, his words and his message, did he make those communities. Which are in our passage? Be human, love humanity and lord. Don't fight in the name of religion.

Our morality come from human nature and culture what is right is what promotes human welfare and fulfillment we can and should create meaning and purpose in life.

Most humanists don't believe in God or belong to any religion, but call themselves humanists because they share those values.

Humanism is older than all the religion.

Nature is one and we are one with nature. We cannot fall prey to anything that cuts and divides, especially religion. Let's practice humanism. Life according to me "is a principle of growth, not of standing still, a continuous becoming, which does not permit static conditions.

For man life is a long adventure and an opportunity to test his will and his worth does not rest until goals are reared.

My best friend is the one who brings out the best in me." And I think this is the platform where my best can come out and will get to know new things.

This is just a first step albeit an important one. Don't aspire to make a living, aspire to make a difference.

There are many Human rights violation in India such as caste based discrimination, children's right, freedom of expression and association etc. I am here to discuss on caste based discrimination and violence.

Discrimination in lower castes is illegal in India under Article (15). Still it continues to be. Man has created it so the power is with man to destroy it. And until and unless we don't change our mind and the stereotypical thinking nothing is going to change. As well said by Amnesty International "All human beings are born with equal and inalienable rights and fundamental freedoms. Universal Declaration of Human Rights came in 1948 and it provided 30 articles to protect human dignity. Indian demonstrators hold placards as they take part in a rally in New Delhi on July 18, 2017, in protest over a spate of assaults against Muslims and low-caste Dalits by Hindu vigilantes in India.

Vigilante violence aimed at religious minorities, marginalized communities, and critics of the government—often carried out by groups claiming to support the ruling Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)—became an increasing threat in India in 2017. The government failed to promptly or credibly investigate the attacks, while many senior BJP leaders publicly promoted Hindu supremacy and ultra-nationalism, which encouraged further violence. Dissent was labeled anti-national, and activists, journalists, and academics were targeted for their views, chilling free expression. Foreign funding regulations were used to target nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) critical of government actions or policies. Lack of accountability for past abuses committed by security forces persisted even as there were new allegations of torture and extrajudicial killings, including in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Chhattisgarh, and Jammu and Kashmir. Supreme Court rulings in 2017 strengthened fundamental rights, equal rights for women, and accountability for security forces violations. In August, the court declared the right to individual privacy “intrinsic” and fundamental under the country’s constitution, and emphasized the constitution’s protections, including free speech, rule of law, and “guarantees against authoritarian behaviour.”

That month, the court also ended the practice of “triple talaq,” allowing Muslim men the right to unilaterally and instantaneously divorce their wives.

In July, the court ordered an investigation into 87 alleged unlawful killings by government forces in Manipur state from 1979 to 2012.

#### Violent Protests, Impunity for Security Forces.

In the first 10 months of 2017, there were 42 reported militant attacks in the state of Jammu and Kashmir in which 184 people were killed, including 44 security force personnel. Several were killed or injured as government forces attempted to contain violent protests.

In May, the army gave a commendation to an officer who used a bystander unlawfully as a “human shield” to evacuate security personnel and election staff from a mob in Jammu and Kashmir’s Budgam district.

In a setback for accountability for security force abuses, the Armed Forces Tribunal in July suspended the life sentences of five army personnel who were convicted in 2014 for a 2010 extrajudicial killing of three villagers in the Machil sector in Jammu and Kashmir.

The government failed to review and repeal the abusive Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA), in force in Jammu and Kashmir and in parts of India’s northeastern region, which gives soldiers who commit violations effective immunity from prosecution. At time of writing, the government had yet to comply with a Supreme Court ruling civilian authorities should investigate all allegations of violations by troops.

Several parts of India witnessed violent protests in 2017. In August, at least 38 people were killed during protests in Haryana and Punjab led by supporters of a popular spiritual guru, after he was convicted of raping two female followers. In June, the West Bengal state government's decision to make Bengali language mandatory in all schools triggered protests in Darjeeling district over the longstanding demand for a separate Gorkhaland state, killing eight. Five farmers were fatally shot in June in Madhya Pradesh state, allegedly by police, during protests demanding debt relief and better prices.

In April, 26 paramilitary soldiers from the Central Reserve Paramilitary Force were killed in an ambush by Maoists in Chhattisgarh's Sukma district.

In June, Manjula Shetye died in a Mumbai prison after six prison staff allegedly beat and raped her. The case drew attention to mistreatment in custody, but police reforms remained stalled.

#### Treatment of Dalits, Tribal Groups, and Religious Minorities

Mob attacks by extremist Hindu groups affiliated with the ruling BJP against minority communities, especially Muslims, continued throughout the year amid rumors that they sold, bought, or killed cows for beef. Instead of taking prompt legal action against the attackers, police frequently filed complaints against the victims under laws banning cow slaughter. As of November, there had been 38 such attacks, and 10 people killed during the year.

In July, even after Prime Minister Narendra Modi finally condemned such violence, an affiliate organization of the BJP, the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS), announced plans to recruit 5,000 "religious soldiers" to "control cow smuggling and love jihad." So-called love jihad, according to Hindu groups, is a conspiracy among Muslim men to marry Hindu women and convert them to Islam.

Two people died in caste clashes between Dalits and members of an upper caste community in Uttar Pradesh in April and May. Between April and July, 39 people reportedly died from being trapped in toxic sewage lines, revealing how the inhuman practice of "manual scavenging"—disposal of human waste by communities considered low-caste—continues because of the failure to implement laws banning the practice.

In November, following a two-week official visit to India, the United Nations special rapporteur on the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation, Léo Heller, called on the government to incorporate a human rights perspective into its national programs on water and sanitation, including the flagship Swachh Bharat Mission. As part of his preliminary findings, he said the government's emphasis on constructing toilets to end open defecation should not "involuntarily contribute to violating fundamental rights of others," including specific

castes engaged in manual scavenging, or marginalized people, including ethnic minorities and those living in remote rural areas.

Tribal communities remained vulnerable to displacement because of mining, dams, and other large infrastructure projects.

Many government and non government organization are there to help curb this social evil from society. These all proved to be the panacea.