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Challenges of Human Rights in India

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ABSTRACT

Human rights in India is an issue complicated by the country's large size and population as well as its diverse culture, despite its status as the world's largest sovereign, secular, democratic republic. The constitution of India provides for Fundamental rights, which include freedom of religion. Clauses also provide for freedom of speech, as well as separation of executive and judiciary, and freedom of movement within the country and abroad. The country also has an independent judiciary as well as bodies to look into issues of human rights. The 2016 report of Human Rights Watch accepts the above-mentioned facilities but goes on to state that India has serious human rights concerns. Civil society groups face harassment and government critics face intimidation and lawsuits. Therefore, these rights belong to them because of their existence. These rights are available to all people irrespective of their origin, race, religion gender, and nationality. Because of this right, fundamental rights are so important, they are sometimes called fundamental rights, fundamental rights inherent rights, natural rights, and birthrights. Human rights are the rights and freedom to which every human being is entitled. Protection against breaches of these rights committed by a state (Including the state of which the victim is a national) may in some cases be enforced. In international law. It is sometimes suggested that human rights (or some of them) are so fundamental that they form part of natural law, but most of them are best regarded as forming part of the treaty. Thus, human rights are the rights of individual men and women to basic freedom. There are many such challenges national and international in front of human rights. The condition of women has improved but not as much as a thought. There are still many countries in which women have been denied rights. The condition of women is not good in countries, like Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran, Syria, etc. Similarly, Poverty could not be completely eradicated, people remain troubled in such a way that they are not able to survive and fight for their rights. Terrorism has also not ended completely in the world, it is very bad in Afghanistan rights now along with terrorism, and the condition of migrant refugees is pathetic, which is being looked at.

Keywords: Human Rights, Fundamental Rights, Migrant Refugees, Inherent Rights.

I. INTRODUCTION

The right to life liberty, equality, and respect for any person is a human right. Human rights are

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more important than rights. If a man does not have human rights then there is no point in living. That is the way every person has a human right from birth. Commission has been constituted for human rights in India, Which will protect the rights of the people from time to time. People have got human rights from nature, so no one has any right to take away someone's rights.

Human rights have been marked since ancient times. Human rights are mentioned in various religious books and philosophical books. John Locke describes human rights in his book status of nature about human rights, the united nations charter has made it clear that people know that no one can take away human dignity and pathetic

Regarding human rights, the united nations charter has made it clear that people know that no one can take away human dignity and rights like equality of men and women. After all this, the human rights act came into force in India on 28 September 1993. Similarly, the fundamental rights in the Indian Constitution and the Directive Principles of policy Guarantee people to lead a life of dignity. The purpose of the Indian constitution is to protect the human interest.

II. PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The government has set UPA Commission for the protection of human rights. Who guards these rights if there is any problem, then this commission will solve them. The purpose of making a commission is divided into two parts, the National Human Rights Commission and the State Human Rights Commission. These commissions protect human rights by making rules. The function of this commission is to investigate complaints and find solutions by taking action

III. FEATURES OF HUMAN RIGHTS

- Universal
- Inalienable
- Interdependent and indivisible
- Equal and non -discriminatory

IV. KIND OF HUMAN RIGHTS

- Civil and Political rights
- Economic,
- Social
- Cultural rights

V. PROTECTION OF ACTION TAKEN IN GOOD FAITH

No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against the central government, state government commission, or any member thereof or any person acting under the direction either of the central government, state government commission, or the state commission in respect of any rules or any order made thereunder or in respect of the publication by or under the authority of the central government, state government, commission or the state commission of any report paper proceeding.

VI. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

- Universal declaration of human rights, 1948 -the first stage of the task of the bill on human rights.
- European convention for the protection of human rights.
- The European court of human rights was established under the convention.
- International convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination.
- American convention on human rights 1969.
- African charter on human and people's.
- Universal Islamic declaration of rights human rights 1981

VII. UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The universal declaration of human rights was adopted by the general assembly on 10 December 1948. Human rights day began to be celebrated all over the world on 10th December. The purpose of the universal declaration is to uphold liberty, justice, and peace throughout the world. In the universal declaration, it was stated that freedom from servitude, cruel behavior, protest against arbitrary arrest equal rights to all people, and more protection before the law Magna Carta which was earlier called nation has been the first important achievement of the nation in the field of human rights.

VIII. PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS BY THE UNITED NATION

The prime responsibility for the promotion of human rights under the U.N. charter rests in the General Assembly, the Economic and social council, and its subsidiary body i.e. the council on human rights

The term protection of human rights which may mean implementation and enforcement action does not find a place in the U.N. charter. When human rights violations assume massive dimensions, the General Assembly and other organs of the UN can initiate discussion and

action Among the united nations agencies only the security council and the international court of justice can engage in enforcement action; only they have the competence to pass a binding resolution or issue a binding judgment. Enforcement is thus the authoritative application of human rights.

IX. CHALLENGES OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA

Human rights in India are faced with many challenges such as poor education, corruption, gender inequality, terrorism, social discrimination, weak institution, etc.

Poverty – Today it has been 75 years since India got independence but even today poverty has not gone away from India. Till poverty does not go away from India, the development will not happen and people will not be responsible.

Weak education -Weak education is also a cause of challenge because children do not learn from it and they are not aware of their rights. Education plays an important role in the development of the country, so education must be good.

Corruption – Corruption is very challenging today. People are forgetting their duties due to corruption.

Social discrimination – Due to social discrimination people look down upon each other. Due to social discrimination, people start violating each other's rights.

Gender inequality – When India became independent, gender discrimination was very much but gradually it is being eliminated. Today there is discrimination between boys and girls.

X. CONCLUSION

Human rights play an important coin in the development of the human being. Every human being a have a basic right from birth, clean air food right to life, etc. Without these rights, human beings can not survive. where recognition of the inherent dignity and the equal inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice, and peace in the world. whereas it is essential if a man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression that human rights should be protected by the rule of law; whereas it is essential to the development of friendly relations between nations. Human Rights are fundamental to human existence. There may be disagreement on the details of human rights, but barely any on the basic aspects of them. Human rights were always violated in human history. The leader mostly oppressed people and did not grant them their entitled human rights.

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