

Human Rights are Values of Democracy

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Introduction

The rights which are incorporated in the chapter third of the constitution of India are therefore called fundamental rights. The rights are also fundamental because without the rights all round development of personality of an individual is not possible. The fundamental rights were included in the constitution because they were considered essential for the development of the personality of every individual and preserve human dignity. The writers of the constitution regarded democracy of no avail of civil liberties, like freedom of speech and religion were not recognised and protected by the state. According to them, democracy is in essence a government by opinion and therefore the means of formulating public opinion should be secured to the people of democratic nation for this purpose the constitution guaranteed to all the citizens of India. The freedom of speech and expression and various other freedoms in the form of fundamental rights.

What are Human Rights?

Human rights are universal values and legal guarantees that protect individuals and groups against action and omissions primarily by state agents that interfere with fundamental freedoms entitlements and human dignity. The full spectrum of human rights involves respect for and protection and full payment of civil, cultural economic political and social rights as well as the right to development. Human rights are universal in other words the belong inherently to all human beings and are interdependent and indivisible. Kinds of violation of human rights related to women's and children's.

Causes of Child Labour

The problem of child labour can be traced during the industrial revolution which begins in the mid-18th and 19th century. Though children always participated in economic activities, their workplace was an extension of home and children were not given hazardous task. -

- 1. Lack of compulsory primary education**
- 2. Large family size**
- 3. Poverty**
- 4. Tradition and attitudes**
- 5. Negative political will**

The nation of child labour is also rooted in the tradition and attitude of the region where it is participated as a permanent part of form of resistance to change.

Child labour persists in the country due to lack of political will to deal with the problem to prevent child labour and there is no ban on children's work in any work premises.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948

To implement the provision of United nation charter concerning human rights, the general assembly of the United Nnation decided to prepare an international bill an human rights with a view to

achieve this, general assembly of the United Nation requested the economic and social council on 29 January 1946 to get study conducted by the commission on human rights. The commission in its turn appointed in January 1947, a drafting committee for this purpose on first session 9 to 25 January 1947. The drafting committee prepared a draft an international bill for human rights. The universal declaration of human rights was finally adopted by the general assembly by a vote of 48 to Nil with these right abstentions.

Human Rights for Women Empowerment

Women empowerment also called gender empowerment. Empowerment is the process of awareness and concretization of capacity building ability to greater participation, effective decision making power and control leading to the transformative action. Now it is need to think big and scale up rapidly in each and every area it be education infrastructure industry and financial services equality of both genders because gender equality is a human right and no one can denied it. Today it also observed that there has been increased participation of women in every field of development both politically and economically. This development supported by the human rights are sometimes called basic rights or natural rights which are possessed by all human beings are irrespective of their race, cast, nationality, sex language etc. Simply because they are human beings which not be taken away by any legislature or any act of government and which are often set out in a constitution.

The Human Rights Dimension of Climate Change

The modern human rights system is founded in international law. It traces back to and is based upon the universal declaration of human rights which was adopted by the general assembly of the United Nation on 10 December 1948. The human rights enshrined in the UDHR have been further articulated is subsequent human rights treaties. Most relevantly, the international covenant on civil and political rights and the international covenant on economic social and cultural rights.

Which human rights are affected by the climate change?

There are many rights recognised in the key international human rights instruments that maybe negatively impacted by climate change.

- 1. The right of life**
- 2. Right of health**
- 3. Human security**

Rate of Freedom of Speech and Expression and Punishment

In fundamental rights, only 6 fundamental rights as article 19 (1) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) & (g) with their restriction imposed upon them. Right to freedom of speech and expression article 19 (1) (a), is one of the most cherish able and valuable rights. It became one of the core fundamental rights. This right enable to all citizens of India without infringing the liberty of other. India is one of the largest democratic countries in the world without it democratic principle is useless. It provided the right to express ones views opinion by use of word, mouth, writing, printing and pictures. It also includes freedom of press. It is essential for political liberty and proper functioning of democracy. Today's printing media and electronic media are very powerful due to this right. By the use of this right Anna hajare creates awareness relating to Jan Lokpal Bill. On the other hand Ramdev Baba creates awareness about Black money. This right has the constitutional restrictions as other five remaining fundamental rights.

Implementation of Human Rights by Government

We can imagine human rights in the independent countries only. Position of human rights is dependent on administrative set up and constitution they adopt. Generally independent countries in the

world, adopt such constitution and administrative set up where there are chances of human rights. People of that country may have chance to enjoy limited human rights. In certain countries women have no right to move in public places with open face. This right is restricted important instrument for the human rights is national constitution we can know by constitution that how much human rights people of the nation enjoy fundamental rights and human rights to citizens are provided by constitution. So far India is concerned; all kinds of rights are envisaged in the constitution. There is preamble in the constitution of India. Where constitution is silent, the matter is to decide in light of the preamble.

The problem of Untouchability

Dalits make up approximately 170 million of India's billion people. Many are agriculture labours. They have a limited share in India's agricultural holdings and an even more limited share in its irrigated and holdings.

Education, employment opportunities, migration, lack of civic facilities, economic-social and cultural status in society

International Humanitarian law

The Geneva conventions came into being between 1864 and 1949 as a result of efforts by Henry Dunant the founder of the international committee of the Red Cross. The conventions safeguard the human rights of individuals involved in armed conflict, and build on the huge conventions of 1899 and 1907, the international community first attend to formalised the laws of war and war crimes in the nascent bodies of secular international law. The conventions were revised as a result of world war second and readopted by the international community in 1949.

Dowry related violence

Dowry is the greatest crime against women. Dowries are still demanded even when the girl can supplement to man's income. Failure to pay dowry can lead to violence. Many cases are not reported. Early marriages follow pregnancies can affect the health of woman for life. Nayanthara sahgall shows that Sati system. Continuous in post independent India in the form of dowry deaths where brides are burnt for dowry. Here bride is murdered by the family members of her parents-in-laws, though her husband is alive. The bride burn to death by her in-laws not more than two miles from where I lived because her family could not satisfy their greedy demands for more dowries because society gives importance to money and customs and not to the importance to the love and psychology of human being. Social legislation is in strong need to be changed.

Conclusion

India is still has to go a long way I hate as concerned human rights particularly as regards child labour women empowerment religion dowries implementation of law by administration. Over many generations, different religions have existed side by side without generational conflicts. Politicization of religions has not been yet avoided. Optimism about these needs to be based on evidence that the human rights. One or not achieved at the expense of the other. Today the thought of national integration can come to be fruitful only with the thought to respect other religious.

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