



ESSAY WRITING

PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS QUOTES

"The rights of every man are diminished when the rights of one man are threatened."

"A right delayed is a right denied." - Martin Luther King, Jr.

***"To deny people their human rights is to challenge their very humanity."
- Nelson Mandela***

"Knowledge makes a man unfit to be a slave."

INTRODUCTION-1

Human rights are a group of all rights that each person is given regardless of its gender, race, creed, religion, nation, place or economic condition. They are also called moral principles which explain some standards of human behavior. These rights, protected by law, apply everywhere and at all times. These are protected from municipal to international law as legal authority. Human rights are universal so it applies everywhere and all the time.

INTRODUCTION-2

Human right, a basic right, is for all. It is universal and inalienable. These rights are not conferred by the law, but by virtue of humanity, it is inherited in every human. Human right is not a new concept it can be audited from the Vedas, Manusmriti, Arthashastra, and some other scriptures which discourse human rights. In various written documents such as Magna Carta (1215), French Declaration of Rights of Man and of Citizens (1789), US Bills of Rights (1791) asserted various individual rights.

INTRODUCTION-3

In the 20th century, the United Nations came into existence in 1945, after the Second World War. After 3 years in 1948, UDHR (Universal Declaration of Human Rights) was presented to the world with 30 articles which awarded the first recognition to the human rights universally. Now various international conventions, treaties, covenants, and domestic laws also emphasize on keeping human rights out of jeopardy.



India and Human Rights

India a largest democratic country is also a signatory of the UDHR. UDHR safeguard civil, economic, cultural, political and social rights. Indian constitution shield human rights from peril in the form of guaranteed fundamental rights. Same as human rights theses are inherited by birth. These rights can not be amended as it is the part of the basic structure of our constitution [i]. Part III and IV of the constitution put an obligation on the state to protect Human Rights though part III is enforceable but not part IV. The preamble of the Constitution also talks about the protection of the dignity of an individual. Constitution directs the state to make endeavours for Human Rights protection.

Under article 32 people can approach the SC (Supreme Court) in order to avail the rights guaranteed under part III and article 13 empower the SC to declare any law void if it encroaches upon the part III, all this makes the Supreme Court guardian of these rights. Article 32 (3) provides that legislature by law can empower any other court to protect these rights. In compliance of this parliament has ordained the Protection of the Human Rights Act, 1993 this act provides "human rights" means the rights relating to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the Constitution or embodied in the International Covenants and enforceable by courts in India [ii]. The Act also directs to establish the NHRC (National Human Rights Commission), SHRC (State Human Rights Commission), and HRC (Human Rights Courts).

Classification of human rights

International human rights have been broadly classified: civil and political rights and social rights including economic and cultural rights.

Civil and political rights

This right restricts the power of the government in relation to the actions affecting the individual's autonomy. It gives people the opportunity to contribute to government involvement and the determination of laws.

Social rights

These rights directs the government to act in a positive and interventionist way so that the necessary needs for human life and development can be met. The government of each country hopes to ensure the well being of all its citizens. Everyone has the right to social security.

Basic human rights

Here is a detailed description of the basic human rights of each person



Right to life

Every person has the right to life. This right is protected by law. Everyone has the right to not be killed by another person. This right is subject to issues of self-defense, death sentence, miscarriage, war and euthanasia. According to human rights activists, death penalty violates the right to life.

Freedom of thought, conscience and religion

Each person has the freedom of thought and discretion. He can think independently and honestly follow any kind of religion. A person has the freedom to choose and change his religion at any time.

Freedom of movement

This means that citizens of a country have the right to travel, stay, work or study in any part of that state. However it should be within the purview of others' rights.

Freedom from atrocities

Torture is prohibited under international law from the middle of the 20th century. The report of organizations monitoring human rights violations says that police and other security forces have violated it on a large scale for interrogation and punishment.

Right to fair trial

Everyone has the right to a fair hearing by a competent and fair court. This right also includes the right to include hearing, public hearing, rights of attorney and right to interpretation within a reasonable time. This right has been defined in various regional and international human rights instruments.

Freedom from slavery

According to this rights no one will be treated like slaves. The business of slavery and slavery has been banned in all forms. Although there is a restriction on the trade of slavery, it still continues in many parts of the world. Many social groups are working to stop this issue.

Freedom of speech

Everyone has the right to speak freely and express their opinions. It is also known as the freedom of expression, although this right has not been given in any country in full. It is usually subject to certain limitations such as obscenity, defamation and violence, etc. to stimulate the crime.

Conclusion-1

Human rights are the basic rights given to individuals, which are almost identical everywhere. Each country offers these rights by ignoring an individual's caste,



creed, color, gender, culture and economic or social status. However, sometimes they are infringed by individuals, groups or self-state. Therefore, people need to raise their voices against any violation of human rights.

Conclusion-2

Human rights are the basic rights given to every person. To be universal, these rights are protected by law, however, unfortunately many times it is violated by states, individuals or groups. Disadvantage of a person with these basic rights is inhumane. This is the reason that many organizations have been set up to protect these rights.

SCHEDULE

Date & Time	Essay Topics
31 Dec (8 AM)	White Collar Crimes in India
1 Jan (8AM)	Right to privacy

**Make sentences
using words**

✓ **Chauffeur**

✓ **Tantrum**

✓ **Alimony**

✓ **Bigamy**

✓ **Spinster**

✓ **Abattoir**

✓ **Cloak room**

