

Human Rights Protection a Boon To Peaceful World

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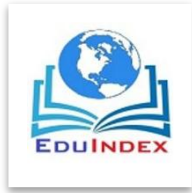
Abstract

Human rights are moral principles of norms that describe certain standards of human behavior and are regularly protected as natural and legal rights. In municipal and international law.

One of the few things that all of us can agree on that there are certain things we do not want to experience Death, Despair, Misery, Illness, Exclusion, Poverty, Slavery. We have a built-in biological imperative as individuals to be healthy happy and free and moreover accepted and loved by others. In the mid 20th century, after the horrors of war and Group hatred as they developed over centuries, Philosophy turned the ideas of "Natural Rights" around and created the moral ideal Of "Human Rights" rights that are explicitly intrinsic to human beings there by guaranteed under law and policy. (1)

Without human rights society would go back to ancient times in terms of morality. We will see how important human rights are, and how world would exists without human rights and human rights protection prevalence around the world in this paper. (2)

Human rights reflect the minimum standards necessary for people to live with dignity over the years, a whole network of human rights instruments and mechanism has been developed to ensure the primary of human rights and to confront human rights and to confront human rights violations wherever they occur. The general can sent of all United Nations members states on the basic human rights laid down in the declaration makes it even stronger and emphasizes the relevance of human rights in the daily lives of people everywhere. So far as the human rights declaration is concerned, it has been criticized, primarily because of lack of sanction against the violation states. (3)



KEYWORDS: Protected, Declarations, Emphasizes, Violation, Criticized.

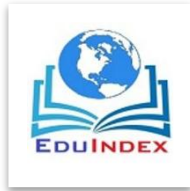
INTRODUCTION

A right is a claim recognized by society and enforced by the state Rights are being enjoyed by the individuals from the very moment of their Birth. Therefore human rights are naturally inherent in all the individuals irrespective of their caste, creed, colour, religion, sex and nationality. Because of human rights, the dignity of human personality is respected. A right to social security is universally recognized, that is why all the governments in the world try to provide security to the individuals.

Right after the information of United Nations in 1945 human rights became a universalized subject and therefore specific definitions for human rights began to appear. In India “the Protection of Human Rights Act was passed in 1993. It has defined the human Rights as “the rights relating to liberty equality and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the Indian constitution as embodied in the Fundamental Rights (4)

Every process creates a records. The concepts of Human Rights super codes civil rights, common law rights, citizenship rights, religious rights and all perceptual or cognitive categories Human rights provide a productive frame of reference for understanding human behaviour in the human social system and facilitating its natural development for self and world. The concept of human rights supports my being in world, being myself and being itself(5)

The Modern human rights era can be traced to struggles to end slavery, genocide discrimination and government oppression. Atrocities during world war II made clear that previous efforts to protect individual rights from government violations were inadequate. Thus born the universal declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) (6)

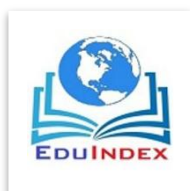


HUMAN RIGHTS : - Human rights are moral principles or norms that describe certain standards of human behaviour and are regularly protected as natural and legal rights in municipal and international law. The doctrine of human rights has been highly influential with in international law and global and regional institutions law and global and regional institutions. Actions by state and non-governmental organisations form a basic of public policy worldwide.

The most common categorization of human rights is to split them into civil and political rights and economic social and cultural rights (7)

HUMAN RIGHTS OUTLINED IN THE INTERNATIONAL BILL OF RIGHTS

- ✓ The right to equality and freedom from discrimination
- ✓ The right to life liberty and personal security
- ✓ Freedom from torture and degrading treatment
- ✓ The right to equality before the law
- ✓ The right to fair trail
- ✓ The right to privacy
- ✓ Freedom of belief and religion
- ✓ Freedom of opinion
- ✓ Right of peaceful assembly and association
- ✓ The right to participate in government
- ✓ The right to work
- ✓ The right to adequate standard of living
- ✓ The right to health



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✓ The right to food and housing (8)

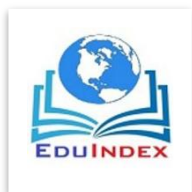
MOS THUMAN RIGHTS RESPECTED

COUNTRIES -1984 POPULATION (9)

90-99%	80-89%	70-79%	60-69%	50-59%	20-29%	10-19%
USA	Japan	Jamaica	Sierra	Benin	Vietnam	Iraq
Papa New	Argentina	Trinidad	Leone	Egypt	China	North Korea
Guinea	Venemuela	Tobago	Peru	Singapore	South Africa	USSR
Castrica	Italy	Botswana	Mexico	Colombia	USSR	
Portugal	Spain	Israel	Tonisia	Thailand		
United	Eccador	Senegal	India	Algeria		
Kingdom	Hongkong	Brazil		Hungary		
Grece	Panama	Bolivia		Nigeria		
France				Srianka		
Austraila				Kuwait		
Canada						
Denmark						
Finlad						

WORLD'S SCENARIO AFTER HUMAN RIGHTS ACT

The human rights movement has made great strides in the past seven decades but abuses still occur with saddening regularity the declaration 70th Anniversary was celebrated on December 2018. We are exploring how this seminal document has impacted history and changed lives around the globe. The Declarations 30 articles empowers all of us to stand up for our own human rights and those of others. We will see the declaration here as a living document universal in scope and fiercely relevant to each individual (10)



ARTICLE -1 : HUMAN RIGHTS UP FRONT :

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights : - CASE

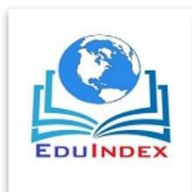
In 2008 Srilanka's Civil war was entering its grim final stages. The government launched a major offensive against the rebels and authorities warned they could not guarantee the safety to UN staff in the war zone. The UN leaders had a difficult choice to make. Under pressure from the government and facing the threat of expulsion. Some UN staff were reluctant to tell the world about mounting civilian casualties. UN staff held back on speaking out more forcefully. Human rights up front sets an imperative that UN staff take timely and effective action to prevent and respond to serious violations of human rights or humanitarian law.

ARTICLE :2

Every one is entitled to all the rights and freedom, with distinction of any kind , such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, further more no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self – governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

ARTICLE 3: The responsibility to protect

Every one has the right to life liberty and security of person



At the 2005 world summit, all heads of state and Government affirmed the responsibility to protect population from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. The responsibility to protect (commonly reformed to as R to P) rests upon three pillars of equal standing the responsibility of each state to protect its populations (Pillar I) The responsibility of the international community to assist states in protecting their populations (pillar II) and the responsibility of the international community to protect when a state is manifestly failing to protect its populations (Pillar III). This adoption of the principle in 2005 constituted a solemn commitment, which intended much expectation of a future free of these crimes.

ARTICLE 4 :

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude, slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms A historic milestone against sexual slavery as an act of war. ON the testimony of 15 brave survivors a national court in Guatemala has tried and convicted sexual slavery as a war crime.

ARTICLE 5 :

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, in human or degrading treatment or punishment.

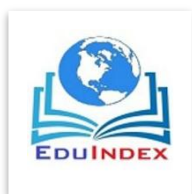
ARTICLES 6 : INVISIBLE CHILDREN

Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

The leak of birth registration deprives 186,000 children in the Dominican Republic of basic rights like medical care vaccination and education. The main goal is to ensure no child is left out of school or without public health. As a result of this work, thousands of children have recovered their rights in the country.

ARTICLE 7 :

ALL are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.



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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.

Environmental rights are enshrined in the constitutions of over 100 countries around the world those who struggle to protect planet and people shall be celebrated as heroes. Say Executive Director of UN environment Mr.Eriksolheim.

ARTICLE 9 :

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile. So many from the Libya's detention centre, trapped victims were saved and rehabilitated,

ARTICLE 10 :

The limits of punishment. Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and important and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his right and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

ARTICLE 11 : A FAIR TRIAL FOR ALL.

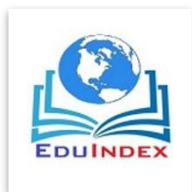
Everyone charged with a penal of offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has all the guarantees necessary for his defence. UN human rights officials voice concern over trial of former Qadhafi regime members. The UN opposes the use of the death penalty in all circumstances.

ARTICLE 12 :CYBER BULLING AND IT IMPLICATIONS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS.

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to at least upon his honour and reputation. Every one has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

While the internet is powerful tool that can be used to connect like-minded people and communities. It is also often used as a platform to defame, harass and abuse people within the sanctuary of their own homes.

ARTICLE 13 :SAFE MIGRATION IN A WORD ON THE MOVE.



Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence with the borders of each state and all has the right to leave any country, including his own and to return to his country. Every year millions of people start out on journeys. Safe and on safe – in search of a better life the UN migration Agency helps many to get back to their own places.

ARTICLE 14: REFUGEES WELCOME,

Everyone has the right to set and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution. This right may not be invoked in the case or prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the united nations.

ARTICLE 15 STATES NO MORE

Everyone has right to a nationality.

No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

ARTICLE 16 :FAMILY PLANNING BECAME A HUMAN RIGHTS

ARTICLE 17 :

The right to own properly alone as well as in association with others.

ARTICLE 18 :

Faith for rights to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, work ship and observance.

ARTICLE 19 :

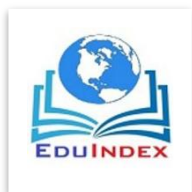
UN volunteer advocates for people with disabilities.

ARTICLE 20 :

Every one has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association No one may be completed to belong to an association.

ARTICLE 21 :

Protecting every ballot



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ARTICLE 22 :

As a member of society has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort t and international co-operation and in accordance with the organisation and resource of each state of economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignities and the free development of his personality.

ARTICLE : 23 :

Everyone has right to work, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work and they can join trade unions for the protection of his interest.

ARTICLE 24 :

Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

ARTICLE : 25

Everyone has the right to a standard living adequate for the health and well- being of himself and of his family mother hood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All the children whether born in or out of wedlock shall enjoy the same social protection.

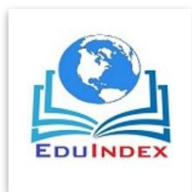
ARTICLE 26 :RIGHT TO EDUCATION

Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory.

ARTICLE 27 :

Every one has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share inscientific advancement and it's benefits.

ARTICLE 28 :



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To day there are millions of people whose liberty, dignity and essential human rights have been stolen. The adoption of the trafficking in persons protocol in 2000 marled a significant milestone in International efforts to stop the trade in people.

ARTICLE 29 :

Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.

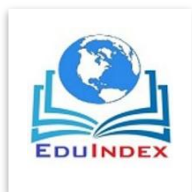
ARTICLE 30 :

The deceleration at 70 adopted in 1948, the universal declaration of human rights established the equal dignity and worth of every person. Its principle are as relevant now as they were then.

RE-EVALUATING PRESENT RIGHT FOR THE FUTURE

The UDHR, the two subsequent international covenants and ECHR are foundational documents perceived to lay down the corner stone provisions of what human rights are. Scientific developments are changing how we relate to our bodies. We can extend human life like never before and use our bodies as commodities. Such situations do not easily fit within the confines of traditional human rights provisions. Machines are becoming increasingly intelligent, storing and using data about us and our lives. They even have potential to infringe our cognitive liberty. This includes reported moves by face book to create a brain - computer interface which will allow users to type just by thinking. Do human rights need to protect us from the Artificial intelligence, we ourselves created? The same re-evaluation can be applied within the very idea of what it is to be "Human" itself. Do we need to rethink rights to address the experiences of individuals who lie outside our current frame work of understanding in society. This might include people who identify as gender fluid or non-binary.

Human rights must change to become tools which stimulate critical discussion and debate in the present, helping to carve a new vision for today's future as opposed to continuing with that of the 20th century. Though in such a way human rights can emerge as no a thing of the past, but of the future (12)



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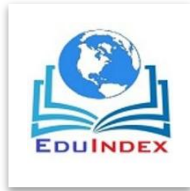
BENEFITS OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Human rights helps people to raise their awareness. All are getting equal right. More opportunities for groups in society improved access more equality in terms of job opportunities, school curriculum more equality and encouragement to partake in range of subjects systems for redressal went high, It reduces discrimination urging of previous laws may make the process of seeking redress easier. Human rights commissions provide great support (13)

HUMAN RIGHT AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

The basic idea of human development that enriching the lives and freedoms of ordinary people is fundamental has much in common with the concerns expressed by declaration of human right. The promotion of human development and the fulfilment of human right share in many ways a common motivation and reflect a fundamental commitment to promoting the freedom, well being and dignity of individuals in all societies. “Any right is a right to something” which is largely interpreted as constituting freedom human rights are essential to secure freedom” in quest of well-being and dignity of all people everywhere. Thus freedom presupposes realization of rights. In other words people enjoy freedom only when the corresponding right are realized. Thus honouring right to like, the most basic of all human right ensures speak up and to challenge poor treatment from a public authority (15)

Human rights still has to focus so reach it's maximum, when the UN and other supporting agencies given more emphasis within education, advertising media etc to improve role model and reduce stereotyped. Legislation alone does not reduce discrimination still big difference between pay between men and women prevails, Human right cases given emotional stress and it takes time in the court. It is still quite difficult to police the amount of discrimination and hard to prove it. (16)



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