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HUMAN RIGHTS AND SLUM DWELLERS

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ABSTRACT

Human rights are the basis of democracy. India is the largest democratic country in the world the success of democracy depend upon people participation in political system. Therefore it is necessary that all people should have basic human rights in real sense. Modern form of state has become welfare and the aim of state is man. So it becomes essential that every section of society need to get fundamental rights. Slum population in India is very large and being citizens of India they have a fundamental rights to get every facility that led to achieve right to life. Slums have variety of problems they are indicator of poverty, the right to education, standard of living, privacy property are violated. this paper covers some issues of human right violation in slum populations. Human right violation is widespread and systematic in slum people living in India. Denied their rights to adequate water, sanitation, quality education and health. The purpose of this study to see how human right is being violated in many forms among slum dwellers. Eviction and resettlement policies have removed the slums residents from job, transportation, school and food. This leading to greater insecurity, health problem, unemployment, child labour & violence among slum dwellers.

Keywords: *Slums, Slum dwellers, Human Rights*

Introduction

Human rights may be viewed as an ongoing attempt to define human dignity and worth and to create human rights culture in future for society. Human rights and fundamental freedoms allow us to develop fully and use our human qualities, our intelligence, our talent and our conscience and to satisfy our spiritual and other needs. They are based on mankind's increasing demand for a life in which the inherent dignity and worth of each human being will receive respect and protection. In the language of United Nations center for human rights; Human rights could be generally defined as those rights which are in parent in our nature and without which we cannot live as human beings. ''Human rights '' are those minimum rights which every individual must have against state or other public authority by virtue of his being a member of human family, irrespective of any other consideration.

Man has the rights to live. He has the rights to bodily integrate and to the means necessary for proper development of life, particularly food, clothing, shelter, medical care, rest and finally necessary social services. Hence human rights are undeniable and in parent rights of every individual.

India is signatory to the universal declaration of human rights of 1948. The constitution of India guarantees human rights in the chapter three on fundamental rights. The directive principal of state policy supply the necessary guidelines for the effective implementation fostering respect for international law is an obligation of state under article 51 of the constitution.

In keeping with the spirit of human rights movement all over the world, the national human rights commission came in India in 1993 through an ordinance promulgated on 28 sep. 1993 by the president of India. Soon after this human rights act 1993 came into force in 1994.

Slum Population

The urban areas have become worldwide phenomenon. India is countries which have world largest slum population and keeps an important place in this area. Generally a slum have been defined has residential areas have dwelling are unfit for human habitation by region of dilapidation , overcrowding , faulty arrangements and design of such buildings narrowness or arrangements of

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street , lack of ventilation , light or sanitation facilities or any combination of these factors which are detrimental to the safety and health. Under section 3 of the slum area improvement and clearance act 1956, slums have been defined as namely those residential areas where dwelling are in any respect unfit for human habitation by reasons of dilapidation over crowding, faulty arrangements and design of such building narrowing of streets, lack of ventilation, light facilities or any combination of these factors which are determine to safety of health. In census 2011; slums have been earmarked in all the statutory towns, the total number of towns reported slums 2613/4041 statutory towns. The total number of slums population in India is -6,54,94,604 out of which 2,25,35,133 are notified slum , 2,28,28,135 are come under identified slums.

Slums and Human Rights

From human rights prospective, slums pose a variety of problems they are the indicator of poverty and rights to housing can health care are only the most obvious rights that are less than perfectly protected in slums. The rights to education standard of living privacy, property etc. are violated as well in slums conditions. Bad housing in cause of bad health Due to absence of sanitation, lack of quality education, lack of electricity and light, lack of security and it therefore perpetuates poverty. The fundamental rights of the slums dwellers with regard to shelter, access to basic services, health, food security, voting rights quality education, living conditions get suspended and violated.

Human Rights violations are widespread and systematic in slums people living in slums in India denied there rights to adequate housing, water, sanitation, education and health. They experience violation from the police and public authority In spite of constitutional provision; center and states government policies are got failure to achieve the targets of slums welfare.

The traditional concept of state was police state and the functions of governments were limited. But in the modern age the form of state has become welfare and their point is man. in this context the concept of human rights of down trodden people of the country is most popular in present time. So it becomes essential that all slums people's need to get basic rights. Slum population in India is very large and being citizens of India they have fundamental rights to get every facility which lead to achieve right to life. Eviction and resettlement polices have removed the slum residents from jobs, transportation, school and food. These practices have destabilized an already weak social infrastructure, leading to greater food insecurity, unemployment, child labor and violence among the city poor.

India, the world's most popular democracy, continues to have significant human rights problems despite making commitments to tackle some of the most prevalent abuses. The country has a thriving civil society, free media, and an independent judiciary but long standing abusive practices and lack of accountability for perpetrators faster human rights violation.

The political parties also contest the election on the issues of development and promise the people to do a lot for the welfare of the people. The millennium development goal draw from the United Nations millennium declaration in sep-2000 was a seminal event in the history of United Nations. It is totally slum centered. Slums rights are violated due to urban poverty inequality, lack of sanitation, quality education, bad housing, and unhygienic environment forced labor and child labor is a very common in slums and it is a major public health problem that causes disease sickness and death.

The slow pace of democracy is due to the depressed section of society. The creation of the availability of basic rights on part of government raised hopes among the slum people. The concept of human rights violation of slums has been considered by different academicians and policy makers. It has been regarded as a foundation of present democracy a system of rational instruments to bring about social and economic development with social justice in the slum areas.

The problems of human rights violation in slums are not supposed to be solved by government laws but can be solved by creating healthy atmosphere. So there is need to review and analysis of

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government policies, action and know the cause of violation of slum rights. Slums should be developed to become a equal member of our society. High level of analysis of human rights violation in slums is crucial for the survival of India democracy for it shall the political culture and determines the process of political socialization.

Review of literature

The concept of human rights violation a core concept in the study of slum summery of writings of recognize authorities or the previous research provides evidence that the researcher is familiar with what is already known and untested since effective research is based upon the past knowledge

Ayone Datta's ''The illegal city space, law and gender in a Delhi squatter settlement September 2012.'' Is an excellent new study that's makes an important contribution to recent scholarship on slum settlement and squatter community? Datta's offers a careful interrogation of the everyday practices of illegality survivors and negotiation that has come to shape the lives of squatters is an illegal camp in Delhi. In this book Datta's reveals that matters of law play a central role in the everyday politics of life. In squatters' settlement, revealing key connections between land tenure, illegality and gendered subjectivity. He argues in this context it has become vital to distinguish between illegality an informality since it is those illegal slums which are at the receiving end of a '' force of law'' where law is violently accounted within everyday spaces.

Rajgopalan kavitha ,'' In her Article 'The Human cost of slum clearance sep. 18 , 2013 has an explanation on slums clearance policy, Indian and state government of Tamilnadu and explain the findings that in the rush to meet slum clearance goals , evictions and resettlement had violated a number of national and state governments guidelines these violations are evident in semmencherry in Tamilnadu from where it is clear that the hopeful ideal of human resettlement has become a reality of traumatic forced eviction, hasty and shoddy construction and uncoordinated service delivery evictions have rendered homeless majority of urban slum dwellers in areas the state has designated as 'objectionable' and resettlement have removed the remaining slum resident from jobs, transportation, school and food, these practices have destabilized an already weak social infrastructure, leading to greater food insecurity, unemployment, child labor and violence among the slums.

Sharma,Davendra.''issues with slums in India .'' Halmantr Nov.2013. has describe that slums are typically located in least desirable lands near the town or city, that are state owned or have no clear land title. In some cases the community for the government allots lands to people, which will allots develop into slums and over which in the dwellers don't have property rights .

Desai , V.K.' el,al [2003].''Study of measles incidence and vaccination coverage in slums of Surat City.'' Indian Journal of community medicine 28[1] covered that the slums dwellers usually experience a high rate of disease. In addition to poor living condition, low vaccination rates cause excess cases of disease in slums as well. A number of families do not report cases, which a results insufficient data has a negative impact on slums dwellers.'' Health.

Sur ,Depika ; et,al.[2005].the burden of cholera in the slums of Kolkata , India; data from a prospective, in childhood 90[11];1175-1181. Studies focus on children's health in slums address that cholera and diarrhea are especially common among young children. Author suggest, improving living condition such as better sanitation facilities and access to basic rights[facilities] can ameliorate the effects of disease.

Riley, Lee w ; et al. [2007].'' Slum health: disease neglected population ''. BMC international health and human rights 7 [1]. This study focus on unequal allocation of health care resources in slum areas health rights of slums are less available. A study shows that health service does not exist in most of the world slums.

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Manila, '' slums fire leaves more than 1000 homeless [July 11, 2013]. In this study scholar covered that the narrow streets unable to allow proper and quickly access to fire control trucks is a another major risk to slums and its inhabitants.

Dasra. Nourishing over future: tackling child malnutrition in urban slums. This study states that child malnutrition is common in slums areas. the major causes of this problem are protein- energy malnutrition , vitamin . a deficiency iron deficiency anemia and iodine deficiency.

The UN –Habitat officially support the policy of slum upgrading, making it one of the foremost ways of urban renewal with respect to slum.

Slums of the world; the face of Urban poverty in the new Millennium ? ISBN 92-1-131683-9. With rapid shift from rural to urban life, poverty is migrating to urban areas. The urban poor arrive with hope, and very little anything else. He or she typically has no access to shelter, basic urban services and social amenities. Slums are often the only option for the urban poor.

Conclusion

Slums increase due to large scale migration from rural to the city's town in search of employment. In the absence of any affordable housing there has been growth of slums in urban areas of the country. There is more violation of human rights of slums population due to urban poverty, Inequality, lack of quality education, unhygienic environment; forced labour is very common in slums. The creation of availability of basic human rights on part of government raised hope among slum population. The government of India has been incorporating certain programmes to eradicate poverty, create employment opportunities, house for all, planned development to make aware slum people to protect their fundamental rights yet there has been need to more efforts to check the violation of human rights of slum people. Slum should be developed to become a equal member of the society.

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