ISSN : 0975-7635
CJ : 03984

ESRI JOURNAL

JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC & SOCIAL RESEARCH

Vol. 3

January 2012

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Chief Patron

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Chief Editor

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Human Rights through Sustainable Human Development

esri2012/ISSN 0975-7635

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ABSTRACT

This paper focuses on the Human Rights and Relation with Sustainable Human Developments. There is very good relationship between Human Rights and Human Development because goals and Objectives is same for both. All people try to get freedom, welfare and dignity everywhere. Globalization and inter dependence of Societies made Human Rights and Human Development an important concern for communities as well as one of the reasons for International cooperation between them. Sustainable Human Development seeks to expand choices for all people like women, men, children, senior citizen, current and future generations–while protecting the Natural systems on which life depends. Moving away from a narrow, economy centered approach to development, sustainable human development places people at the core and views human as both a means and an end of development. Thus sustainable human development aims to eliminate the poverty, promote human dignity and rights and provide equitable opportunities for all through good governance, thereby promoting the realization of all human rights like economic, cultural, Social, Civil and Political. Human rights afford protection against such exclusion and marginalization. Human Rights and sustainable human development are interdependent and mutually reinforcing. Development is unsustainable where the rule of law and equity do not exist; where large number of people lives in object and degrading poverty. Similarly, human rights are enhanced when gender equity or poverty reduction programme empower people to became aware of and claim their rights.

INTRODUCTION

Both development and developing countries have the onerous responsibility to guarantee all the rights human beings deserve. This is possible only through sustainable development. What are Human Rights? Human Rights are international norms that help to all people the world

over from severe political, legal and social abuse. Human rights are essential rights for dignified human existence encompassing rights for fulfilling basic needs as well as rights for adequate development of human personality. Human rights also known, as 'Fundamental Rights' or 'Basic Rights' are the rights guaranteed to people of individuals, groups or categories to live a decent, dignified and free life. "The protection of Human Right Act, 1993 of India defines Human Rights as the "Rights relating to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual guaranteed in the constitution as embodied in the International Covenants and enforceable by course in India."

According to Sodhi (in verma (ed.) 2000), "Human Rights, as universally known, are rights which a human being enjoys by virtue of his being human." In the words of Ranbir

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Singh (1998:114), "Human Rights are those rights which any human being on this earth must enjoy because he is human being, They add to the freedom, equality and ensure social justice." As perceived by Raj (in C. J. Nirmal (ed.) 2000:1) "Human Rights are thiose minimal rights that individual need to have against the state or other public authority by virtue of their being members of human family, irrespective of any other consideration. In the opinion of Higgin (Kuper and Kuper (eds.) 1996:386) Human rights are rights, which "all persons hold by virtue of human conditions."

Relief offered, through takes priority, on occasions like flood, earth quake etc. cannot promise the real rights that all human beings deserve to lead a normal life. All have the fundamental rights like: Food, shelter, defense against disease, expression resulting in happiness and understanding, and education. Everyone should be assured of name, Nationality, and natural safe living with relatives and friends. No human has the right to threaten the life of another for any reason, let alone deprive him of his right to keep property legitimately acquired and allowed by law of the land.

History reveals hundreds of incidences where one human, what ever be the reason for which or privileges he enjoyed, caused the death and deprivation of life and fundamental rights of other human beings.

"Hitler killed hundreds of Jews." "Osama killed many in the recent past U. S. A." Rajapakshe of Sri Lanka took laws in his hands and massacred Tamil Population. UNO is witnessing these gross violations of Human Rights, right in our times. Development pre- supposes best use of natural resources for the benefit of human beings. Science supports to discover the hidden potentialities and enables humans to leave with least hindrances. But some men, for irrational reasons, deprive masses their most precious fundamental rights, by myopia and misinterpretation of law or logic behind life. ***No longer it should be the privilege of any one this universe to deprive the basic rights of any human group living anywhere for any reason.***

U.N.O. should be empowered not only to assist nations in their sustainable development, but also prevent acts of aggression on Fundamental Human Rights of All Citizen in This World. Sustained development is washed away instantly by war and civil war initiated by individuals who are not indispensable. After all GOD never made men to kill men.

Human Rights, thus, are those rights of human beings which enable them to live a decent dignified and free life by virtue of their being humans as ensured under the various instruments of Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1998, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966) and the declaration on right to development, the constitution of India, especially under Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy, and the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.

The UN declaration 1986, on the rights to development states that development is a human right. That proclamation was strengthened by Declaration of the 1993 UN world conference on human right, which says that "the right to development is an inalienable human right and an integral part of Fundamental human freedoms". This view was confirmed at the UN global conferences on population and development (cairo) and women (Bejjing) and at the world summit on Social Development (Copenhagen).

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Human rights and sustainable human development are inextricably linked, complementary and multi dimensional. That is, perhaps, now here better summarized than by the UN Working Group on the right to development (Oct. 1995), which states that the right to development is:

Multidimensional, integrated, dynamic and progressive- Its realization involves the full observance of economic, social, cultural, political and civil rights. It further embraces the different concepts of development of all development sectors like - sustainable development, human development and the means for indivisibility, interdependence and universality of all human rights. Realization of the right to development is responsibility of all sectors in development within International community, National States and both the International and National level; within the agencies of the UN system.

According to Amartya Sen, development is an expansion of liberties. The guarantee of the right of education for all on the formal scale has been taken into account in various Latin American National legislations. On the international Scale, strong pressure has been made in defence of the right to education, by means of the United National Conference Cycles, where goals and commitments have been expanded and signed by the vast majority of the countries, as Education for All, Dakas, 1990 and the Hamburg conference, 1997 to these agreements ,besides other conventions and regulations have ennobled pressure to be applied recognize education right as well as having produced possibilities for exercising justifiable force in favor of educational rights. Now in the year of (2009) Govt. of India declared the child right to Education Bill.

The fulfillment of all human rights requires a democracy that is inclusive. Protecting the rights of minorities, Providing Separation of powers and ensuring public accountability. Elections alone are not enough. Poverty eradication is not only a development goal but a central challenges for human rights in the 21st .century. The decent standard of living, adequate nutrition, health care, education and protection against calamities are not just development goals, they are also human rights.

The convention against discrimination in education defines the concept of discrimination and emphasize that discriminatory attitude is the exclusion of a person or a group of person from a certain level or type of education because of age (art. I, 1, a and b). Besides this the convention establishes commitments for the signatory states to eliminate legislative and administrative provisions that could be discriminatory within the sphere of education (ast. 3.1a), as well as the promotion and intensification of education for youth and adults who did not receive primary education must attend the full development of the human personality and strengthen the respect of human rights and fundamental liberties.

UNDP's poverty report 2000 "overcoming human poverty" highlights effective governance of the 'missing link' between national anti-poverty effort and poverty reduction, and stresses the need to support communities to organize themselves to advance their interest "A major source of poverty is people's power lessens – not just their distance from government." The poverty report goes on to state that "holding governments accountable to people is a bottom-line requirement for good governance and that if officials are to be held

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accountable, people need to be organized, and well informed." Therefore without mentioning human rights, the report identifies two key human rights concerns as major obstacles to poverty reduction: the lock of accountability on the part of authorities and the inability of people to claim their rights. Some examples of Human rights are as given below:

Civil & Political

1.The right to life, liberly and security
2.Freedom for Slavery and torture
3.The right to Privacy
4.Equality before Law
5.Right to Nationality /Association
6.The right to vote and to be elected
7.Right to fair trail.

Economic, Cultural and Social Rights

1.Right to Work
2.Right to Education
3.Right to form trade union
4.Right to Health life
5.Right to freely pursue economic, Social and Cultural Development

Mahatma Gandhi once said "It has always been a mystery to me how men can feel themselves honored by humiliation of their fellow beings." Thus we need to make a unequivocal effort in attacking the causes which are detrimental to man's basic freedom.

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