

Human Rights in India after Independence

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ABSTRACT

In India the idea of human rights is not a contribution of European countries. These rights are a common heritage of glorious past. The Constitution of India provides fundamental rights to the citizens of India. The Constitution of India provides the protection of the citizens to achieve the fundamental rights. This research paper deals with the problems of human-rights are caused by the people, police, and governments. This research paper tries to solve me problems regarding the violation of human rights and ties to provide the remedies for the victims.

HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE

Human rights issues are taking on new focus in the new millennium. Economic and social rights are a paramount concern as the link between adequate and inadequate living standards. Governmental and non-governmental organizations are realizing that some countries take precedent over other countries when it comes to human rights. In the new millennium, cases that violate human rights are being taken more serious than ever before. International prosecution against individuals and corporations will take place if human rights charges are brought against them. Human rights have been an issue in the international community since the beginning of time. Many bills and declarations have been written to distinguish what rights humans have by nature and what constitutes a human rights violation. The Bill of Rights in America, English Magna Carta of England, and the French Declaration of Man of France all set forth what human rights each citizen has in their respective country. Human rights have and will continue to be a serious issue and concern of the international community. Poverty, rights of women and children, and corporate and military involvement are only some of the issues that human rights involves.

India happens to be one of the few countries in the world having a chequered history of human rights movement. Though formidable antecedents of the protection and promotion of human rights may be traced to the ancient literature and life of the people, the foundations of the modern human rights movement seem to have been laid in. India only during the anti colonial struggle.

Today we are always talk about the human rights but history of getting the human rights Is full of struggle, people of India made the struggle, against the British Government. Getting of human rights is not a single day story. Our intellectuals and freedom fighters made the efforts to get the freedom and human rights for the citizens of India.

Human rights is celebrated every year on December 10. The day remembers the United Nations General Assembly's adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In 1993, an autonomous public body, National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of India, was found for the protection and promotion of human rights, which words on rights relating to life, liberty, equality and dignity of an individual.

After 1947, our constitution makers made the provision of fundamental rights and other rights for the citizens of India. These fundamental rights promotes the human development. Fundamental rights provides us all the facilities for the enjoyment of life.

In India, the Simon Commission and the Joint Parliamentary Committee which were responsible for the government of India Act, 1935, had rejected the idea of enacting declarations of fundamental rights on the ground that "abstract declarations are useless, unless there exist the will and the means to make them effective." But nationalist opinion, since the time of the Nehru report was definitely in favour of a Bill of Rights, because the experience gathered from the British regime was that a subservient. Legislature might serve as a handmade to the Executive in committing inroads upon individual liberty. Part III of the constitution which contains perhaps one of the most elaborate charters of human rights yet framed by any state, consistent with the aim of the unity of the nation and the public at large, has been described by Justice Gajendragadkar as the "very foundation and cornerstone of the democratic way of ushered in this country by the constitution" (Sajjan Singh vs State of Rajasthan).

The National Human Right Commission (NHRC) of India is autonomous public body constituted on 12 October 1993 under the protection of Human Right Ordinance of 28 September 1993. It was given a statutory basis by the protection of Human Rights act, 1993. The NHRC is the National Human rights institution, responsible for the

protecting and promotion of human rights, defined by the Act as "rights relating to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the Constitution or embodied in the international covenants.

"Human Rights" means the right 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. Continuous attempts are being made by the commission to address various Human Rights issues Programmes and Human Rights issues taken up by commission include:-

- Abolition of Child Labour
- Rehabilitation of Marginalized and Destitute Women in Vrindavan
- Combating Sexual Harassment of Women at the work place
- Harassment of women passengers in train
- Abolition of Manual Scavenging
- Dalits issues including atrocities perpetrated on them
- Problems faced by Denitrified and Nomadic Tribes
- Rights of the Disabled
- Right to Health
- HIV/AIDS

As the subject itself is so wide there is no appropriate conclusion as Human Right is concern. No doubt these rights has been incorporated an Indian Constitution. However, it is still a failure with events of human rights violation making headline in one form or the other. In the conclusion, it is not easy to say that Indian people have achieved the human rights, because our political, social, economic system is not providing the proper attention to the Indian citizens. In India's many states have honor killing, child marriage, dowry, caste & religion based politics, communal riots, kidnapping, sexual harassments in the offices, rapes, murder, killing of people by the police (fake encounter), unemployment, corruption in system, violence. There are many times violating of human rights, but completely we can't say that Government is not doing nothing. Government is also trying to solve all the problems and trying to provide the more & more rights to the citizens of India.

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