# HUMAN RIGHTS AS A NEED OF INDIAN SOCIETY

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## Abstract

Any civilization must uphold human rights in order to run smoothly and guarantee that everyone is treated justly and fairly. Given the prevalence of problems like caste discrimination, gender inequality, and poverty in India, there is an increasing need for human rights preservation and promotion. Various caste and religious groups coexist in India's complicated socioeconomic framework. Unfortunately, caste, gender, religious, and ethnic prejudice still exists in many areas of India. Denying someone access to opportunities for job, education, or healthcare is one form of discrimination that can occur. India encounters a number of difficulties with regard to access to fundamental essentials including clean water, sanitary facilities, and healthcare in addition to prejudice. In India, a large number of individuals experience daily hardships that may result in a violation of their fundamental human rights.

**Keywords**: Social Group, Need, Society, Human Rights, Fundamental.

## Introduction

Human rights are the fundamental liberties and rights that every person is entitled to, irrespective of their race, gender, religion, nationality, or any other characteristic. These rights include the right to life, the freedom from slavery and torture, the freedom of speech, the right to an education, the right to health care, and the right to a standard of living that is sufficient for one's well-being. International laws and agreements, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was ratified by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948, serve to preserve human rights. Human rights abuses continue to occur often around the world, including in India, despite these laws and accords, and there is a growing need for reform to make things better and ensure that everyone's rights are upheld. Every person has the basic freedoms and rights to which they are entitled, irrespective of their race, gender, religion, nationality, or any other status. All humans are born with these rights, which are frequently seen as the foundation of contemporary civilization. They cover a variety of topics, such as the right to education, the right to employment, the right to a fair trial, the right to life, liberty, and the security of one's person. A key source of human rights is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which the United Nations General Assembly enacted in 1948 and which has served as the foundation for several international and state laws and programmes. Human rights abuses are still common in many regions of the world, notwithstanding the advancements made recently.

As a result, it is crucial to keep advancing and defending human rights through lobbying, instruction, and judicial and social changes.

## Literature Review

(2015) Ruchika Singh [1]; The purpose of the proposal is to demonstrate how twelve women from different social groups define democracy and experience it in their daily lives. I needed to learn how these women felt about democracy in India, how they viewed the rights associated with democracy in their daily lives, and how they felt about equality based on sexual orientation in relation to democracy through gatherings and meetings. This suggestion is the result of meetings with twelve women from different social groups during the course of a two-month field study in Maharashtra. To find examples of similarities and differences in how democracy is defined and viewed, the women have been divided into three distinct groups based on educational dimensions. Women in the main crowd, whether uneducated or with only a few years of education, are aware of their right to vote in elections, but not all of them have heard of democracy. None of them belong to any associations or self-improvement groups; either they lack excitement for political matters or they have relatives who prevent them from mixing with the broader public. They do not experience legal rights or gender fairness in their daily life. Their ability to alter their situation is limited. Women from the second gathering are active in associations or legislative problems.

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They are aware of the concept of democracy and the rights associated with it. These women have a solid education and families who support them in their political activism. In India, family is important in many aspects of a woman's life, including education, employment, and who to marry. Women with professional degrees and advanced education are included in the third gathering. They are quite aware of their rights under the majority rule, but they believe that women will face difficulties at various phases and situations throughout their lives. Although women's circumstances are uncertain and they have a chance to join the general population, women who have careers unavoidably have two jobs: the responsibility for the family and the job at work. Ladies can interact with people in the previously male-dominated general circle; however, males entering the private circle and taking part in household chores seem to be impractical in the near future.

(2014) Mathias Koenig-Archibugi [2]; This study aims to provide an explanation for why some governments are more consistently stable, successful, innovative, and well-managed than others. The Conference of the Chief Ministers of Indian States established the Citizen Centric Administration Plan in May 1997 to provide a compelling and responsive organisation that gears itself towards dynamic adequacy in the delivery of fundamental and basic services. However, topic responsive administration is also influenced by natives' interest in responsive open experts as well as the legislature's ability to deliver effective open administration to them. The Indian government is aware of the contact between citizens and public experts. These related issues are the focus of the Administrative Reforms Committee's Ninth and Twelfth Reports, respectively titled "Social Capital-A Shared Destiny" and "Resident Centric Administration-The Heart of Governance." This study examines the relationship between social capital and locally driven governance in India.

## Analysis

Law and societal reforms are required to address these problems. In order to defend human rights and guarantee that they are upheld, the government can play a crucial role in putting laws and policies into effect. The judiciary is essential to upholding and interpreting human rights. The social stigmas and cultural norms that support prejudice and inequality must also be addressed, though.

Indeed, Indian society has a pressing need for respect for human rights. The largest democracy in the world, India has a varied population with a wide range of social, economic, and cultural backgrounds.

To ensure justice, equality, and dignity for every person in the nation, human rights must be upheld. The following main points underline the significance of human rights as a requirement in Indian society:

1. Protection of Fundamental Freedoms: Human rights serve as the cornerstone for the defence of fundamental liberties such the freedom of assembly, expression, and belief. These liberties are essential for promoting a healthy democracy, encouraging citizen engagement, and permitting the flow of various ideas and viewpoints.
2. Human rights principles place a strong emphasis on equality and non-discrimination. With a broad variety of religions, castes, languages, and ethnicities, India is a varied nation. Fostering social cohesiveness, peace, and inclusive development require ensuring fair treatment and protecting against discrimination based on these traits.
3. The empowerment of marginalised groups: India has a number of issues relating to the exclusion of particular groups, such as women, children, indigenous populations, religious minorities, and people with disabilities. By supporting gender equality, defending the rights of disadvantaged groups, and ensuring their full participation and inclusion in society, human rights provide a framework to solve these concerns.
4. Socio-Economic Rights: Socio-economic rights, such as the right to housing, healthcare, education, and a sufficient standard of living, are included in the concept of human rights. Although India has made great strides in many areas, ensuring that everyone has access to these fundamental services still presents difficulties. Policies and reforms aimed at reducing inequities and enhancing the standard of living for all citizens can be guided by human rights concepts.
5. Accountability and Justice: Access to justice and accountability are stressed in human rights principles. In order to foster an environment of accountability and stop such violations, legal and institutional frameworks must be strengthened to hold those who violate human rights accountable. Accessible and fair justice systems are essential for guaranteeing the defence and upholding of human rights.
6. Fighting Discrimination and Violence: Discrimination, communal violence, caste-

based discrimination, and violence against women have all occurred in India. A foundation for addressing these problems, encouraging tolerance, and fostering a culture of human dignity respect is provided by human rights principles. Building a just and inclusive society requires overcoming violence and injustice.

7. Sustainable Development: There is a direct link between human rights and sustainable development. For sustainable development objectives to be met, it is essential to ensure the preservation of all human rights, including environmental rights. To meet the requirements of the current generation without compromising the rights of future generations, it is essential to strike a balance between economic growth, environmental sustainability, and social equality.

8. International Commitments: India has a duty to preserve the rights guaranteed by the international human rights treaties that it has ratified. India's commitment to international human rights standards and desire to play a responsible role in the world are reflected in its recognition of human rights as a requirement in Indian society.

## Conclusion

Promoting equality, social justice, and inclusivity while addressing injustice, empowering marginalised groups, and promoting sustainable development are all made possible by upholding human rights ideals. India can develop a society that appreciates the dignity and well-being of all its residents by defending and advancing human rights. Any civilization, especially Indian society, needs to prioritise preserving human rights. With a rich history and culture, Indian society is diverse and complex. It has previously struggled with a variety of issues, such as inequality, oppression, and prejudice. The right to equality, the freedom of speech and expression, the right to life and liberty, and the right to education are among the fundamental human rights that the Indian Constitution provides to all of its residents.

It is critical to understand that human rights are a moral and ethical principle as well as a legal one. They are predicated on the notion that, regardless of colour, gender, religion, or social standing, every human being has a right to a particular set of fundamental liberties. Every person's dignity and well-being depend on their ability to exercise their human rights, which also serve as the cornerstone of a fair and just society. In India, where social and economic disparity has a long history, it is especially crucial to protect human rights. India comprises a sizable proportion of the world's poor, many of whom are marginalised and discriminated against. A foundation for tackling these problems and advancing social justice and equality is provided by human rights. Human rights are guaranteed by the constitution, yet India still faces many issues that need to be resolved. Police brutality is one example of the ongoing breaches of human rights. Human rights are crucial and necessary in Indian society.

- Freedom of expression and press freedom are essential for a healthy democracy. Human rights, in particular the freedom of expression and press, are essential for this. They make it possible for people to express their thoughts, take part in public debate, and hold the government responsible. For India's society to develop a culture of accountability, openness, and good government, these rights must be protected.

- Right to Privacy: This essential human right preserves the security of people's private information, independence, and dignity. Protecting the right to privacy is crucial for preserving people's personal liberties and avoiding potential abuses in an increasingly digital age where data privacy and surveillance issues are raised.

- Women's Rights & Gender Equality: India still has problems with discrimination, violence against women, and gender inequality. In order to address these problems, empower women, ensure gender equality, and promote their full and equal participation in all aspects of life, it is essential to recognise and advance women's rights as human rights.

- Protection of Minority Rights: India is a multicultural nation home to many different linguistic, religious, and cultural groups. To ensure that everyone can freely practise and profess their beliefs without facing discrimination or persecution, social cohesion, and religious tolerance all depend on protecting the rights of religious and ethnic minorities.

- Children's rights: Children are the future of all societies, and protecting their rights is essential for their entire growth. Key components of human rights in Indian society include ensuring access to education, healthcare, protection against exploitation and abuse, and promoting their well-being.

- **Access to Justice and Legal Empowerment:** Access to justice ensures that people can seek legal redress, get a fair trial, and achieve effective remedies for rights breaches. It is a fundamental human right. To ensure that everyone in Indian society has access to justice and is empowered by the law, it is crucial to strengthen the justice system, improve legal aid services, and promote legal knowledge.
- **The right to decent housing** A basis for a person's well-being as well as security and dignity, adequate housing is a fundamental human right. Upholding human rights and raising living standards require addressing problems with homelessness, slum housing, and poor housing circumstances.

As they support democracy, gender equality, the right to free speech, the rights of minorities, the rights of children, the right to access justice, the right to sufficient housing, and the rights of individuals, human rights are crucial for Indian society. A more inclusive, just, and equitable society where each person can live with dignity and enjoy their rights will result from upholding and promoting these rights.

## Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that there are no significant competing financial, professional, or personal interests that might have influenced the performance or presentation of the work described in this manuscript.

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