

Human Rights and its Impact on Educational and Social Awareness

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INTRODUCTION

The moral principles of Human rights are to set certain standards of human behavior, human values and are regularly protected as legal rights in national and international law. This is the fundamental rights to which a person is inherently entitled. Rights are often considered fundamental to civilization, being regarded as establishment pillars of society and culture. Basic concepts of values of human right play a significant role in promotion of human right in the society. It plays very important role in the development of any society. Rights may be broadly classified as natural rights, legal rights, free and equal in dignity and right to life, liberty and security, right to recognition as person before the law, right to privacy, Freedom of Opinion and Expression, Freedom of Assembly Participation in Government and Association, Right to Education, Right to Culture freedom of movement, right to nationality, right to Marry right to Property, freedom of thought, conscience and religion e.t.c.

In a broad manner human rights can be categories as (i) civil and political rights and (2) economic, social and cultural rights. These two types of rights form the original and main part of international human rights. They comprise the first portion of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (with economic, social and cultural rights comprising the second portion). The theory of three generations of human rights considers this group of rights to be "first-generation rights", and the theory of negative and positive rights considers them to be generally negative rights. Civil and political rights protect individuals' freedom from infringement by governments and private organizations, and ensure one's ability to participate in the civil and political

life of the state without discrimination or repression. It include the ensuring of peoples' physical and mental integrity, life and safety; protection from discrimination on grounds such as race, gender, national origin, colour, sexual orientation, ethnicity, religion, or disability and individual rights such as privacy, the freedoms of thought, speech and expression, religion, the press, assembly and movement. On the other hand, political rights include natural justice (procedural fairness) in law, such as the rights of the accused, including the right to a fair trial, due process, the right to seek redress or a legal remedy, and rights of participation in civil society and politics such as freedom of association, the right to assemble, the right to petition, the right of self-defense, and the right to vote.

Education has a great social importance especially in the complex industrialised societies. Philosophers of all periods, beginning with ancient stages, devoted to it a great deal of attention. Swami Vivekanand quoted that "*If faith in ourselves had been more extensively taught and practiced, I am sure a very large portion of the evils and miseries that we would have vanished*".

Education is a fundamental human right and essential for the exercise of all other human rights. It promotes individual freedom and empowerment and yields important development benefits. Yet millions of children and adults remain deprived of educational opportunities, many as a result of poverty. The education shall be free at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. It shall be compulsory. The technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit. Moreover, it shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to strengthening of respect for human rights and

fundamental freedoms. It shall also promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations racial or religious groups and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace. Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children. Education to everyone alone promotes the strengthening of respect and helps for the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms. The full development of the human personality and the sense of its dignity could be achieved only when the significance of human person is realized. It helps to understanding, tolerance, promotes gender equality and friendship with all other human beings across the world. It promotes compassionate behavior towards other vulnerable groups, such as refugees, mentally and physically infirm people, old aged persons, children, and third sex and socially economically culturally disadvantaged sections, and promotes to end racist, linguist, religious, etc. It enables all people to take part freely and effectively in the development of society and states, economically, politically, socially, legally and culturally. Education alone provides a goal to achieve the objectives of human rights, by inculcating values, morals, and ethical perspectives of mankind. It enables to achieve the United Nations and the Objective of international law to establish peace and security on the globe. Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits. Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific literary or artistic product of which he is the author.

Components of human rights:

Liberty: Liberty means people are free to regulate their relation, behave and their own bill, and responsible for their acts. This is philosophical roots. These philosophers like, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, and many more have articulated in different way. Liberty means responsibility or duty of human beings. Basing on the acts performed by a person,

liberty can be enjoyed or achieved. If the acts are not good and giving performed with an intention to anybody or deprive them of their legal claims, they not only affect the rights of others, but also of their own in the long time. This is the real realization of human rights. Liberty is the basics for the development of a right. In order to solve the problem and to provide a free world ,the UN took multiple legal steps for the promotion of Human Rights .The objectives of these acts of UN is regulate the behavior of the mankind and guide them to discharge their duties to raise the moral and ethical

Dignity: Dignity is defined as moral, ethical, legal and political discussion to signify that a human being has innate right to be valued and receive ethical treatment. In simple words, dignity denotes respect and status and it is often used to suggest that someone is not receiving a proper degree of respect or those they someone is not receiving a proper degree of respect or that are themselves with proper self respect. Dignity is type value that regulates the behavior of individuals. Dignity teachers us not to create a situation where others are made undergo either emotional, physical, tense situations psychological or to harm their personality. Dignity play vital role in regulating the human relations and for the furtive of human right (especially, the basic rights of liberty, equality and freedom) the universal declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) declared that all individual are equal in the eye of law.

Equality: Equality is another important component of human rights. Equality is defined as the state of being equal especially in rights or opportunities and status. Equality intends (to purpose or to suggest) to bring all the people into bring all the people into one category and apply the principles of law and justice without any distinction. Equality is a relative concept that may be distinguished on the basic of number of factors and the enjoyment of rights on equal footing.

Justice: Justice is a concept of moral rightness based rationality, ethics, equality, religion and fairness as well as the administration of the law, taking into account an inborn rights of all human

being and citizens, the right of all people and individuals to equal protection before the civil rights without discrimination on the basis of gender, race, gender identity, national origin, sexual orientation, color, religion, disability, ethnicity, age, wealth or other characteristic and is further regarded as being inclusive of social justice. Hence Justice in simple words can be defined as righteousness, fair and to be treated on just and equitable grounds. Lady justice depicts justice as equipped with three and equipped with three symbols a human scale weighting the courts coercive power and blindfold indicating impartiality.

Ethics and Morals: Ethics and Morals are considered as equal concepts. Ethics came from the Greek word ethics which means character. Ethics is a branch of philosophy that includes defending and recommending concepts of right and wrong conduct systematizing, often addressing, disputes of moral diversity.

Morals deal with the personal character of an individual. Moral deals with personal character of an individual. The moral needs to be applied on each society depending on the values that are acceptable by a society. From the view of human rights, the concept of freedom and liberty being basic principles moral.

Human Values: Human values are a set of consistent behavior and measures that guide human beings in doing what is right and acceptable by the society.

There are certain basic values which are common to all. They are:-

- Life, liberty, security, freedom and success security to life, kindness pain and pleasure.
- There are ten basic values which motivate and regulate the behavior of human beings in achieving their goals.
- Stimulation that creates novelty, excitement and challenges in life.
- Self destruction which initiates an independent thought resulting in a judicious decision making process in

creating/exploring the goal.

- Self satisfaction (Heronism) which brings pleasure and sensuous gratification.
- Achievement demonstrates the competence of individuals.
- Power brings control over people, social status and prestige and resources.
- Security brings in harmonious relationship between individuals, to guide the society to establish a compatible environment for people to lead a life with pleasure and groom their freedoms.
- Conformity to social standards mainly regulates the behavior of individuals, and prevents the wrong activities by the individuals to themselves and toward one another in the society.
- Traditional encourage the qualities of respect to the practices that are inherent in society.
- Religion encourage the innovation of knowledge and furtive (furtherance) of values to the achievement of peace and security. It teaches a happy sharing of the benefits that are derived through the promotion of knowledge.
- Beneficence establishes the belief, and enhances the qualities of welfare to promote the interests of the individual.
- Lastly, universalism encourages the qualities of understanding, appreciation, tolerance, and protection for the welfare of people.
- The main aim and function of rules and Law in the society is to create the good relations and human values between the peoples of the society.

The ignorance of promotion and practice of human rights have had its great impact in broadening the gap between the rich and the poor in society of India .The a determined attempt of United Nation and the world community had make a great attempt to bring peace ,security and to promote friendship among the society. The idea of human rights suggests that, "if the public discourse of peacetime

global society can be said to have a common moral language, it is that of human rights. The question of what is meant by a "right" is itself controversial. We can define right in a simple way as: Right are the legal, social or ethical principles of freedom or entitlement i.e. right are the fundamental ideal rules about what is allowed of people or owed to people, according to some legal system, social convention or ethical theory. The basic idea of the human right develop after the second world war and the atrocities of the Holocaust culminating in the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Right at Paris by the United Nations General Assembly in 10 december 1948. In 1986 David Shiman had published the first human rights curriculum in the United States. In 1993 at the World Conference on Human Rights at Vienna gave special importance on communicate the excellent/admirable principles of human rights through education. According to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action of the World Conference on Human Rights, 1993, the objectives of Human Rights could be achieved mainly through Human Rights Education.¹ General Assembly Resolution 49/184, 23 December 1994 defined human rights education as "a life-long process by which people at all levels of development and in all strata of society learn respect for the dignity of others and the means and methods of ensuring that respect in all societies. Human Rights USA sought to raise human rights awareness and celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1998.² In response to an appeal by this World Conference, the General Assembly proclaimed the period 1995 to 2004 the UN Decade for Human Rights Education.³ In order to achieve human rights through human right education, the United Nation declared the Decade 1995-2004, as the decade of Human Rights Education which is followed by the present decade 2005-2014. Finally in November 2012, the General assembly declared that human rights education is a lifelong process to be imparted at every level of education across the world.

Article 30 of the Universal Declaration of Rights declares that one goal of education should be

"the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms." According to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), a government "may not stand in the way of people's learning about [their rights]."

The limited initial application of human rights education excluded the majority of the population: adults who had finished school or those who had never had the opportunity to attend. However, the rise of human rights activism in the 1960s and 1970s brought with it a growing recognition of the potential of the human rights framework to effect social change and the importance of human rights awareness for all segments of society. In India the National Council for the Social Studies (NCSS) brought human rights education to national attention for the first time in September 1985 with a groundbreaking issue of its periodical Social Education dedicated to the topic of human rights. It is established in India and many other countries that Human Rights should be an essential Part of the Social Studies Curriculum. As a result of including human right as essential component of the school curriculum the current population has a high level of understanding about human rights. However, in the United States human rights education is still in its beginning stages. Human right education promotes democratic principles in India as well in many other countries. Human right education also helps to develop the communication skills. Human right education engages the heart as well as the mind. Human right education makes a formal declaration about the interdependence of the human family. It promotes understanding as well as of the ways in which abuses can be abolished and avoided. It is right of every one to know his rights. This type of right is called Human Right. Human rights are thus taken as universal rights, and these are the same for everyone. Human rights are abundantly influential within international law. Human Rights Literature is a literary writing style that deals with human rights issues, and thus - indirectly or directly promotes values of human rights.⁴ The object of Human Rights Literature is to combine the literary driving force with the motivation for action, which is a fundamental and

integral element of the struggle for protection of human rights. This Literary writing style based on the concept of occupied Literature. Human Rights Literature is committed to society and believes that each one of us has moral duty and power to make a social change. It is based on the notion of the marvellous power of literature to make a change. According to the Guardian and Colin Greenland human rights literature was first articulated in the foreword to Freedom.⁵ The many stories were written in the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. "Human Rights Literature" is based on the idea of "Engaged literature" that was first formulated by the French writer and philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre in his book "what is literature?" According to the UN decade document for human rights education (1995-2004), human rights education means, "a lifelong process by which people at all levels of development and in all strata of society learn respect for the dignity of others and the means and methods of ensuring that respect in all societies." There are various models amongst which following are considered as the vital ones, to achieve the aims and objectives of human rights.

Value and awareness model:

value and awareness model focuses on transmitting basic knowledge of human rights and to promote the integration into public values through a curriculum of educational institutions.

Accountability Models:

Accountability model focuses on the ways in which professional responsibilities to imprint directly on monitoring human rights. Violations and advocating the authorities to protect the rights of people.

Transformational Models:

The objective of transformational model to empower the individual in order to recognize the abuses of human rights and their prevention.

Implementations of Human Right in Education

No person shall be denied the right to education because it is provided in the constitution. According to Indian constitution in relation to Education to teaching the state shall respect the right of parent to ensure such education and teaching with their own religion and philosophical convention. The right to education means access to educational institutions. No person shall be subjected to torture or punishment. Everyone has the right to freedom of expression. According to human right in education disciplinary measure must not be inhuman. Human right in Education it is provided that everyone is entitled to a fair and public hearing by an independent and unprejudiced tribunal.

Conclusion

Human rights are a complicate issue in India due to its tremendous diversity. Without knowledge of human right one cannot face discrimination and other social challenges. Thus the knowledge of human right and its social and educational implementation is essential to develop the society as well as the nation. For better knowledge of human rights and its implementation in the society education of the human is the most important factor. Everyone should know legal, social, fundamental human rights and its proper implementation in the society with the help of better education. Everyone should have the same rights and freedoms, no matter what race, sex, or color he or she may be. It shouldn't matter where we were born, what language we speak or what religion or political opinions we have, or whether we are rich or poor. Everyone has the right to live, to be free and to feel safe. Everyone has the right to be accepted everywhere as a person, according to law. The human rights have very obvious effect on the educational and social awareness of the society.

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