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Accredited by NAAC/B++ Grade with 2.78 CGPA,  
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**Interdisciplinary National Conference on**

**Recent Trends in  
Social Sciences & Commerce**

27<sup>th</sup> February 2018

**PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION & POLITICAL SCIENCE**

Organizer  
Dr. S. R. Nimbore  
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This issue of the journal provides an opportunity to the academicians, consultants, scholars, Researchers and Policy makers with variety of backgrounds and experiences to exchange their views on the concerned topics. The papers on 'Recent Trends in Social Sciences and Commerce', share new ideas and research results to find solutions on the practical challenges in the encountered areas. The methods, data, information, knowledge and innovative ideas in the papers are useful for the students, teachers and social workers in the subject of Commerce, Sociology, Public Administration, Economics, History and Political Science.



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48	Panchayat Raj Institution in India	Dr. Jayram S. Dhawale	160
49	Women And Panchyat Raj Institution	Dr. Suhas R. Morale Mr. Pakkapon Jantaraoj	164
50	Political Development and Modernization	Dr. Vinod V. Barragi	167
51	Indian's foreign policy and diplomacy with Different Countries for National Interest	Shaikh Gafoor Ahmed	180
52	Women Empowerment	Ranee Jagannathrao Jadhav	185
53	<b>Human Right and Type</b>	<b>Shivaji Gorakshanath Dhokane</b>	<b>188</b>
54	Human Rights in Indian Constitution	Dr. R. K. Kale	192
55	Marginal Status Of Women And Need Of Empowerment - A Review	Prof AnujaA.Kastikar Dr. SangeetaS.Sasane	196
56	Womens Human Rights & Women Empowerment	Dr. S.N. Satale	199
57	भारतीय राज्यघटना आणि मानवी हक्क	प्रा.डॉ गालफाडे ए.बी.	202
58	मानवी हक्क आणि जागतीक शांतता	प्रा. डॉ. ढोबळे डी. बी.	205
59	पंडित नेहरूंचे अण्वस्त्र धोरण	प्रा.डॉ.माधव कदम	208
60	महिला सबलीकरणामध्ये प्रशासनाची भूमिका	डॉ. नामानंद गोतम साठे	214
61	जी एस टी (वस्तु व सेवा कर) आणि राज्या समोरील अड्याने	डॉ.साहेब साठेड गणेश मारोती कचरे	217
62	मानवी हक्क व नैतिकता	प्रा. डॉ. अर्निल दत्तू देशमुख	219
63	पंचायतराज व्यवस्था आणि ग्रामपंचायतीतील महिला आरक्षण	काळे आर.के.	222
64	विविध क्षेत्रातर्गत महिलांचे सबलीकरण	प्रा. सतिश मैतारी कटक	226
65	मानवी हक्कांची समीक्षा	डॉ. खडके ज्ञानेश्वर सुखदेव	231
66	मानवी हक्क : स्वरूप व स्वयंसेवी संस्था	प्रा. डॉ. महेश मोटे	233
67	महिला सबलीकरण	प्रा. डॉ. शिवाजी गोविंदराव दिवाण	238
68	मानव अधिकार आणि भारताची भूमिका	प्रा.डॉ.मुंडे एम.आर.	241
69	भारतातील पंचायतराज पद्धत	प्रा.डॉ. पोक्ळे के.जी.	244
70	शिक्षणक्षेत्रातील काळात भारताचे परराष्ट्र धोरण	प्रा.डॉ. रामकिशन लोमटे	248
71	मानवी हक्क आणि भारतीय राज्यघटना	प्रा.ज्ञानेश्वर बनसोडे डॉ. महादेव गव्हाणे	251
72	मानवी हक्क व मानवी हक्कांची पापमल्ली करणारे भटक	प्रा.डॉ.रजनी अ. बोरोळे	254

# Human Right and Type

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## Introduction

Human rights are standards that allow all people to live with **dignity, freedom, equality, justice, and peace**. Human rights are moral principles that describe certain standards of human behavior, and are regularly protected as legal rights in State and international law. Human rights are essential to the full development of individuals as well as society. According to UN Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion, or any other status. Human rights include the right to life and liberty, freedom from slavery and torture, freedom of opinion and expression, the right to work and education, and many more. Everyone is entitled to these rights, without discrimination.

- Important features of human rights are the following:
- They are for everyone.
- They are internationally guaranteed.
- They are protected by law.
- They focus on the dignity of the human being.
- They protect individuals and groups.

- **Human Right:** Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion, or any other status. Human rights include the right to life and liberty, freedom from slavery and torture, freedom of opinion and expression, the right to work and education, and many more. Everyone is entitled to these rights, without discrimination.
- **Declaration of Human Rights:** The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is a milestone document in the history of human rights. The UDHR was framed by members of the Human Rights Commission, with former First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt as Chair, who began to discuss an International Bill of Rights in 1947. Drafted by representatives with different legal and cultural backgrounds from all regions of the world, the Declaration was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris on 10 December 1948 as a common standard of achievements for all peoples and all nations. UN general assembly proclaims This UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

- **Human Rights Day:** Human Rights Day is observed every year on 10 December the day the United Nations General Assembly adopted, in 1948, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This year, Human Rights Day kicks off a year-long campaign to mark the upcoming 70th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, a milestone document that proclaimed the inalienable rights which everyone is inherently entitled to as a human being -- regardless of race, color, religion, sex, language, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status
- **Important Concept in Human Right**
  - 1) **Liberty:** Liberty is an important concept. According to various scholars, duty alone protects the concept of liberty. It is this concept that has given a basis for right. If liberty is not exercised properly, it will result in upsetting the applecart of rights.
  - 2) **Equality:** Equality is an important component of human rights. Equality proposes to bring in all people under one category. Any kind of inequalities are in existence, it is for the States to eliminate them through a legal mechanism.
  - 3) **Justice:** Justice in simple terms may be defined as righteousness, fair and to be treated on just and equitable grounds. The aim of human rights is to provide such stable conditions to everyone by the states, which alone could help to achieve the rights in a justifiable manner.
- **Classification of Human Right:** Human rights can be classified and organized in several different ways. At an international level the most common categorization of human rights has been to split them into two type
  - 1) Civil and political rights,
  - 2) Economic social and cultural rights.

Civil and political rights are enshrined in articles 3 to 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).

**1) Civil and Political rights:**

- All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.
- Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind.
- Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.
- No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.
- No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.
- Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.
- All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law.
- Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.
- No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

- Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.
- No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honor and reputation.
- Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.
- Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.
- Everyone has the right to a nationality.
- Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.
- Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.
- Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association. Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.

## 2) **Economic Social and cultural rights:**

- Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.
- Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.
- Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, and housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.
- Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.
- Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children. 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 is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.
- Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.
- Everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.
- Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

Economic, social and cultural rights are enshrined in articles 22 to 28 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

### **Human right in Indian Contest:**

The concept of Human Rights is not new to India. It is inherent part of socio, economic and cultural life of Indian society. A number of religious, literary, social and philosophical texts from ancient to modern times advocated the concept based on 'Duty' The Indian Constitution, compared to that of Universal Declaration of Human Rights was ahead in bifurcating civil and political rights and economic, social and cultural rights as independent units of the constitution. The Constitution of India was the first constitution to incorporate the ideals of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the indigenous socio-political-economic, legal and cultural reflections of the country the provisions related to fundamental rights are found in Articles 12 to 35, 226, 358 and 359 of the Indian Constitution. These fundamental rights are a mixture of international philosophy of Human Rights.

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