

Human Rights - Rights To All The Individuals

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Abstract:-

*It is the rights of every individual. Human rights are moral principles or norms that describe certain standards of **human** behaviour, and are regularly protected as legal **rights** in national and international law. Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, whatever our nationality, place of residence, sex, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, language, or any other status. We are all equally entitled to our human rights without discrimination. These rights are all interrelated, interdependent and indivisible.*

Universal human rights are often expressed and guaranteed by law, in the forms of treaties, customary international law, general principles and other sources of international law. International human rights law lays down obligations of Governments to act in certain ways or to refrain from certain acts, in order to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms of individuals or groups.

Reference to the rights, the 1993 Vienna World Conference on Human Rights also stated in this regards. Human rights are inalienable. Here the study of the right to life, equality before the law and freedom of expression; economic, social and cultural rights, such as the rights to work, social security and education, or collective rights, such as the rights to development and self-determination, etc. Respect for human rights requires the establishment of the rule of law at the national and international levels.

Keywords:- human rights, international law

Introduction:-

The awareness of human rights is necessary in all respects. People need to know about the human rights and laws governing in its respects. It is the duty of States to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms. Regarding these human rights, following is the explanation of the study:-

A) Universal and inalienable :-

The principle of universality of human rights is the cornerstone of international human rights law. This principle, as first emphasized in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights in 1948, has been reiterated in numerous international human rights conventions, declarations, and resolutions. The 1993 Vienna World Conference on Human Rights, for example, noted that it is the duty of States to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms, regardless of their political, economic and cultural systems.

Human rights are inalienable. They should not be taken away, except in specific situations and according to due process. For example, the right to liberty may be restricted if a person is found guilty of a crime by a court of law.

B) Interdependent and indivisible :-

All the human rights are indivisible, whether they are civil and political rights, such as the right to life, equality before the law and freedom of expression; economic, social and cultural rights, such as the rights to work, social security and education, or collective rights, such as the rights to development and self-determination, are indivisible, interrelated and interdependent. The improvement of one right facilitates advancement of the others. Likewise, the deprivation of one right adversely affects the others.

C) Equal and non-discriminatory :-

Non-discrimination is a cross-cutting principle in international human rights law. The principle is present in all the major human rights treaties and provides the central theme of some of

international human rights conventions such as the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

The principle applies to everyone in relation to all human rights and freedoms and it prohibits discrimination on the basis of a list of non-exhaustive categories such as sex, race, colour and so on. The principle of non-discrimination is complemented by the principle of equality, as stated in Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: *“All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.”*

D) Both Rights and Obligations :-

Human rights entail both rights and obligations. States assume obligations and duties under international law to respect, to protect and to fulfill human rights. The obligation to respect means that States must refrain from interfering with or curtailing the enjoyment of human rights. The obligation to protect requires States to protect individuals and groups against human rights abuses. The obligation to fulfill means that States must take positive action to facilitate the enjoyment of basic human rights. At the individual level, while we are entitled our human rights, we should also respect the human rights of others.

International Human Rights Law:-

The international human rights movement was strengthened when the United Nations General Assembly adopted of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) on 10 December 1948. Drafted as ‘a common standard of achievement for all peoples and nations’, the UDHR, together with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its two Optional Protocols, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, form the so - called International Bill of Human Rights.

A series of international human rights treaties and other instruments adopted since 1945 have conferred legal form on inherent human rights and developed the body of international human rights. It is the duty of every State government that to establishment of the rule of law at the national and international levels.

International human rights law lays down obligations which States are bound to respect. By becoming parties to international treaties, States assume obligations and duties under international law to respect, to protect and to fulfill human rights. The obligation to fulfill means that States must take positive action to facilitate the enjoyment of basic human rights.

Universal Values of International human rights treaties:-

The core principles of human rights first set out in the UDHR, such as universality, interdependence and indivisibility, equality and non-discrimination, and those human rights simultaneously entail both rights and obligations from duty bearers and rights owners, have been reiterated in numerous international human rights conventions, declarations, and resolutions.

Today, all United Nations member States have ratified at least one of the nine core international human rights treaties, and 80 percent have ratified four or more, giving concrete expression to the universality of the UDHR and international human rights.

Conclusions:-

- It concludes that awareness of human rights is the necessity of today in all respects.
- It further concludes that the principle of universality of human rights is the cornerstone of international human rights law.

- It is the duty of States to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms, regardless of their political, economic and cultural systems.
- Here we conclude that the human rights are inalienable. Also that all the human rights are indivisible.
- The principle applies to everyone in relation to all human rights and freedoms and it prohibits discrimination on the basis of a list of non-exhaustive categories.
- At the individual level, while we are entitled our human rights, we should also respect the human rights of others.
- From the said study it is cleared that respect for human rights requires the establishment of the rule of law at the national and international levels.
- Today, all United Nations member States have ratified at least one of the nine core international human rights treaties.

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