



Chief Editor

Dr. A. Singaraj, M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D.

Editor

Mrs.M.Josephin Immaculate Ruba

Editorial Advisors

1. **Dr.Yi-Lin Yu**, Ph. D
Associate Professor,
Department of Advertising & Public Relations,
Fu Jen Catholic University,
Taipei, Taiwan.
2. **Dr.G. Badri Narayanan**, PhD,
Research Economist,
Center for Global Trade Analysis,
Purdue University,
West Lafayette,
Indiana, USA.
3. **Dr. Gajendra Naidu.J.**, M.Com, LL.M., M.B.A., PhD. MHRM
Professor & Head,
Faculty of Finance, Botho University,
Gaborone Campus, Botho Education Park,
Kgale, Gaborone, Botswana.
4. **Dr. Ahmed Sebihi**
Associate Professor
Islamic Culture and Social Sciences (ICSS),
Department of General Education (DGE),
Gulf Medical University (GMU), UAE.
5. **Dr. Pradeep Kumar Choudhury**,
Assistant Professor,
Institute for Studies in Industrial Development,
An ICSSR Research Institute,
New Delhi- 110070.India.
6. **Dr. Sumita Bharat Goyal**
Assistant Professor,
Department of Commerce,
Central University of Rajasthan,
Bandar Sindri, Dist-Ajmer,
Rajasthan, India
7. **Dr. C. Muniyandi**, M.Sc., M. Phil., Ph. D,
Assistant Professor,
Department of Econometrics,
School of Economics,
Madurai Kamaraj University,
Madurai-625021, Tamil Nadu, India.
8. **Dr. B. Ravi Kumar**,
Assistant Professor
Department of GBEH,
Sree Vidyanikethan Engineering College,
A.Rangampet, Tirupati,
Andhra Pradesh, India
9. **Dr. Gyanendra Awasthi**, M.Sc., Ph.D., NET
Associate Professor & HOD
Department of Biochemistry,
Dolphin (PG) Institute of Biomedical & Natural Sciences,
Dehradun, Uttarakhand, India.
10. **Dr. D.K. Awasthi**, M.SC., Ph.D.
Associate Professor
Department of Chemistry, Sri J.N.P.G. College,
Charbagh, Lucknow,
Uttar Pradesh. India

ISSN (Online) : 2455 - 3662
SJIF Impact Factor :4.924

EPRA International Journal of **Multidisciplinary Research**

Monthly Peer Reviewed & Indexed
International Online Journal

Volume: 4 Issue:4 April 2018



Published By :
EPRA Journals

CC License



**EPRA International Journal of
Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR)**

**HUMAN RIGHTS AND INDIAN SOCIETY IN THE
GLOBAL AGE**

Deepak Sharma

Research Scholar,
RTM University, Nagpur,
Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT

Human rights naturally executed and spread to human being that describe certain standards of human behavior, and are regularly protected. They are commonly understood as inalienable inherent to human being. Human rights includes location, language, religion, ethnic origin related contents. Human rights are applicable and universal. Human empathy, cognizance and awareness about rights.

Human rights are highly influential within international law, global and regional institutions. The idea of human rights Human rights principles are related to socialism, Gandhi's philosophy.

The modern human rights arguments emerged over the latter half of the twentieth century against to slavery, torture, genocide, and war crimes. The philosophy of human rights attempts to examine the underlying basis of the concept of human rights and critically looks at its content and justification. Several theoretical approaches have been advanced to explain how and why human rights have become a part of social expectations.

Promote certain essential human interests, while will theory attempts to establish the validity of human rights based on the unique human capacity for freedom.

(Globalization, efforts, activities, administration, elimination etc)

KEYWORDS: *Human rights, human beings, human dignity, human rights law*

INTRODUCTION

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. Human rights are natural rights which awarded to every individual.

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.

Human Rights are commonly understood as "inalienable fundamental rights to which a person is inherently entitled simply because she or he is a human being. Human Rights are universal, natural and legal rights. It has international and national legislature.

All human beings are born free, equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood. The rights which can be inheritance in on nature and we cannot live without it as human beings. A rights-based approach also draws greater attention to the responsibility of governments for honoring their international legal commitments to social and economic rights. This comes into focus especially when developmental work like mining, energy, agriculture and urbanization are conducted without due regard for the land and livelihood rights of local communities.

The ancient world did not possess the concept of universal human rights. Ancient societies had "elaborate systems of duties and conceptions of justice, political legitimacy, human flourishing that sought to realize human dignity, flourishing, or well-being entirely independent of human rights".

All human beings are born free, equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood. The rights which can be inheritance in on nature and we cannot live without it as human beings.

Human Rights are useful to human qualities. Intelligence, natural rights and inheritance for the life of every indivisible. Human rights stress on liberty, equality, dignity of human beings. It is a product of democracy. 10th December celebrate as a Human Rights day in the world.

Human Rights are independent, in liable, inviolable and universe. Human Rights have broader term and meaning. There is difference between fundamental

rights and Human Rights. As per the structure and scope there are various types of Human Rights.

SCOPE OF HUMAN RIGHTS

1. Specific Goal
2. Protection and Judiciary system
3. Implementation strategy
4. Support system
5. Legal Support

FUNCTIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS

1. Provision of Housing-
2. Place of Justice-
3. Professional ethics and Human Rights-
4. Civil and Political Rights-
5. Climate change-

CONCLUSION

Human Rights are for every individual. No one can claim on his or hers basic rights. In Indian constitution specific focus has been given on fundamental and human rights. Human rights are beneficial and help to progress of human being.

India is the greatest champion of Human Rights in the world. The granted Human Rights have a definite purpose of saving educative process and tyrannical conduct. The supreme court of India is the final interpreter and the guardian of the constitution and of the fundamental human rights of the peoples.

REFERENCES

1. Ahir, D.C: *The Legacy of Ambedkar, Delhi, 1990.*
2. Ambedkar, B.R. "Women and Counter Revolution"
3. Arya, Sudha, *Women Gender Equality and the State, Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi. 2000.*
4. Banks, J.A., 1972, *The Sociology of Social Movements, London, Macmillan*
5. Baba Saheb Ambedkar: *Writings and Speeches, Vol.3, Department of Education, Government of Maharashtra, 1987.*