



Promotion and Protection of Human Rights Through Education

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ABSTRACT

Human rights are generally understood as the basic fundamental rights that cannot be denied to a person by any person or any government just because he is a human being. They are universal and are the same for all. Human rights include both rights and obligations. Education has a very important role in the promotion and protection of human rights. Education makes us aware of our civil and political rights which are often referred to as first-generation rights and second-generation rights as social, economic and cultural rights. Without proper education, one cannot be dealt with these essential philosophical and basic rights and obligations. The concept of human rights extension through education now popularly exists and has traveled to include it as third-generation rights. The relationship between education to understand and the right to learn should be emphasized without which education is incomplete. An educated civilization can only know its rights and therefore knows to defend it. The human rights-based approach to education assures every child a quality education that respects and promotes his right to dignity and optimum development. The right to education has been marked as a priority on the agenda of the international community because the right to education is not only a human right in itself, but also transcendent to exercise all other human rights. Education should be given to everyone in the country and the world. Human rights are the basis of human values, discipline and dignity. Education alone can enhance, protect and promote the human rights of every individual.

1. INTRODUCTION

"All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights". Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 mentioned this. Indians have been preaching this since ancient times as it has become an ancient custom of our nation. Human rights are a fundamental value. It has been our tradition of standing up for the weak against abuse by the strong. It is firmly in our tradition to uphold human rights values in every aspect. The great Mauryan emperor Ashoka the Great renounced the path of violence after the massacre at the Battle of Kalinga. The great Mughal, Akbar the Great, granted legal status to religious minorities in his region, one of the most influential being Mahatma Gandhi's movement of freeing his native India from British rule.

It is the core of our Constitution and the heart of our national interest. Fundamentally, human rights are rights inherent in all human beings, regardless of our nationality, place of residence, gender, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, language, or any other status. without any discrimination we are all equally entitled to our human rights. These rights are all interconnected, guaranteed by law in the form of international law, general principles and other sources of international law. International human rights law sets out the obligations of governments to act in certain ways or to refrain from certain acts in order to promote and protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of individuals or groups.

Human rights are generally understood as the basic fundamental rights that cannot be

denied to a person by any person or any government just because he is a human being. They are universal and are the same for all. Human rights include both rights and obligations. Human rights that developed from the concepts of natural light ended with the ideas of philosophers such as John Locke, Francis Hutcheson and Jean-Jacques Berlamaki and became prominent with the American Revolution and the French Revolution. Most of the basic ideas and norms of human rights that currently exist in the form of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948 have their roots in the atrocities of World War II and 'The Holocaust'.

2. EDUCATION AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Education has a very important role in the promotion and protection of human rights. Education makes us aware of our civil and political rights which are often referred to as first-generation rights and second-generation rights as social, economic and cultural rights. Without proper education, one cannot be dealt with these essential philosophical and basic rights and obligations. The concept of human rights extension through education now popularly exists and has traveled to include it as third-generation rights. That is why we must know the role of education in the promotion and protection of human rights. Being a tool for spreading awareness and information and assimilating, creating and disseminating knowledge among its recipients, education can play an important role at every level for the promotion and protection of human rights. But, unfortunately, except for the last few years after the establishment of the Indian Institute of Human Rights in 1990, which registered some universities to offer such courses on 10 December 1999, but few has done regarding the development and protection of human rights.

3. EDUCATION IN HUMAN RIGHTS

A comprehensive education in human rights has two components: knowledge of human rights and the mechanisms that protect these inalienable rights. It is important that education provides the skills needed to promote, defend and enforce human rights in

daily life. Education about human rights is different from other types of values education. The importance of education in creating awareness hardly needs any more emphasis. Education plays an important role in preventing human rights violations. The United Nations declared that human rights education is "the training, dissemination and information effort aimed at building a universal culture of human rights through imparting knowledge and skills and molding attitudes". These efforts are designed to strengthen respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, facilitate the full development of the human personality, promote a sense of dignity, understanding, respect, gender equality and friendship so that all individuals can live in a free society to participate effectively to maintain peace in further activities. The need to promote and protect all human rights is critical in order to achieve full and universal enjoyment of these rights without public awareness and sensitivity to human rights issues.

Therefore, it is necessary to promote and achieve stable and harmonious relations between communities and to promote mutual understanding, tolerance and peace. Through the education of human rights as a way of life, fundamental changes can be brought to eradicate poverty, ignorance, prejudices and discrimination on the basis of gender, caste, religion and disability and another status among the people. The grand agenda of global peace and prosperity is possible only through understanding and imbibing the values of human rights. Awareness is key to resolving human rights conflicts.

Unfortunately, the motivation and benefits in human rights directly face the challenges of its existence. Human rights are universal because they are said to belong to all human beings in every society. Human rights are also considered inalienable; Because they flow and protect human existence, they cannot be snatched away without jeopardizing the value of that existence.

However, both these universal and inalienable properties of human rights are disputed in their conception and operation. Beyond the origin of human rights, wherever they come from, there is a fundamental

challenge to their universality, whatever their origin. As with any beginning of human rights, one was faced with gaining acceptance of one's rights. One problem with this is that not all will share the same motivation for human rights. Not everyone will agree that everything claimed as a human right is one. At a very basic level, the declaration and acceptance of human rights norms naturally involve pluralistic ethics. This concept first entered the lexicon of international law. Despite the passage of time, it is abundantly clear that human rights education has not succeeded in preventing the widespread of human rights abuses.

India is the world's largest democracy, with a lot of human rights challenges, where a large population of India lives in villages, and does not get the support of adequate education. Problems like human trafficking, commercial and sexual exploitation of women, religious violations, caste issues are some of the examples that lead to human rights violations. Apart from this, many prisoners in India are also denied their human rights. They have been detained without sufficient cause.

4. IMPORTANCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION

The relationship between education to understand and the right to learn should be emphasized without which education is incomplete. An educated civilization can only know its rights and therefore has the knowledge to defend them. According to Kofi Annan, former Secretary-General of the United Nations, "Without education, we can see the reality of global interdependence beyond ourselves and our narrow surroundings. Without education, we cannot realize that people of other races and religions share the same dreams." How do we share common hopes? Without education, we cannot recognize the universality of human goals and aspirations.

The United Nations mandates that education should be directed to strengthen respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It is chosen because there is an expert body responsible for overseeing the implementation of the HRE obligation in Article 13(1) of the International Agreement on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR),

and the other is an intergovernmental body. A body with a clear mandate regarding HRE. It is important to make every individual literate to make every individual not only educated and earning worthy but also to recognize the rights towards themselves and each other.

Only an educated person can stand up for his rights. HRE is about "empowering the individual to recognize and commit to the prevention of human rights abuses". Thus, strengthening respect for human rights is a core part of HRE. It is now a global responsibility of every individual and government to promote education and therefore human rights. Article 51A of the Indian Constitution 1950 imposes a duty on all citizens to develop scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform. For effective discharge of this duty, HRE will be required to give more awareness and more openness to the people. The right to education has also been included.

The Constitution directs the State to direct its policy to confirm that youngsters are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a very healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity in which childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and ethical and material abandonment. Go. HRE of kids in addition to others is necessary for the full realization of responsibility beneath this constitutional directive. The Indian state has an obligation to promote respect for international law and treaty obligations outlined in Article 51 of the Constitution. India is a signatory to the UDHR and ratified the Convention on Civil and Political Rights, Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, CEDAWCRC, etc. HRE is an inevitable and legal obligation.

'Human Rights' is not considered as a separate subject in the syllabus. NCERT has realized that all contemporary concerns and issues cannot be covered as separate subjects of study in the syllabus. It has incorporated some of the emerging concerns including human rights in the course content. The University Grants Commission appointed the Sikri Committee in 1980 to consider and report on the various ways and means of promoting HRE in India. The committee suggested inculcating values in schools without weighting age. At the college level, it was felt that all subjects should

include at least human rights subjects that are directly relevant to their subjects. But it is disappointing to see that NCF 2005 has failed to identify the content of HRE in schools.

5. ROLE OF EDUCATION FOR PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The human rights based approach to education assures every child a quality education that respects and promotes his right to dignity and optimum development. The right to education has been marked as a priority on the agenda of the international community because the right to education is not only a human right in itself, but also transcendent to exercise all other human rights.

Many human rights treaties were adopted and development and social change were carried out. The right to education flows directly from the right to life. The right to life and dignity of an individual cannot be assured unless it is accompanied by the right to education. If concrete results are desired, the government and society should be ready to introduce the bill.

There is no doubt that education has a major role to play in the protection and promotion of human rights. HRE is considered one of the major tools to prevent human rights violations. Education should be given to all so that they can understand the importance of human rights. Equality shall be the primary consideration in the works relating to children, respect of the views of the child are the general principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Education in their mother tongue about human rights will make learners more quickly aware of their values and how to use them in their daily lives.

The basic teaching should include the values of social and cultural diversity. The relevant subjects at the primary level for the integration of human rights are languages and environmental studies. Stories, poems and songs related to human rights values will have to be selected. Education should provide respect for gender equality, human dignity and rights.

6. CONCLUSION

Human rights concepts of religious freedom and religious tolerance can be developed while teaching the subjects of history. Students can be introduced to human rights concerns about self-determination while teaching colonialism and imperialism. By teaching about sati and widow remarriage, the need for the oppression of women and counter-discrimination can be taught. Democracy equality can inculcate human values in the individual. The rule of law and social justice provide immense opportunities to discuss and understand human rights and human duties. Languages provide multiple gateways to HRE. Stories, poems, paragraphs can be chosen carefully. Topics on the French Revolution, Nazism can be used to discuss the development of human rights. Discussions on widespread human rights violations during world wars can sensitize students.

Students can be inspired to write poems, plays and essays on human rights. Poster-making competitions, speeches or competitions, debates, etc. can also be organized on similar topics. The school may celebrate 'World Human Rights Day' which can go a long way in creating an alert among the students, parents and the neighborhood community. Educational institutes should enrich their libraries and reading these books and materials should be encouraged by teachers and adults. All this suggests that the time has come for HRE to come to the fore in the international consciousness and fulfill its intended role as a preventive tool. Education should be given to everyone in the country and the world. Human rights are the basis of human values, discipline and dignity. Education alone can enhance, protect and promote the human rights of every individual. ●

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