

Review Article

Economic Development: Violation of Human Rights in India

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I. INTRODUCTION

The origin of human rights may be found both in Greek Philosophy and the various world religions. In the age of Enlightenment (18 th century), the concept of human rights emerged as an explicit category. Man or Woman came to be seen as an individual, endowed by with certain inalienable fundamental rights that could be involved against a government and should be safeguarded by it. Human rights were henceforth seen as elementary preconditions for an existence worthy of human dignity.

The Enlightenment was decisive in the development of human rights concepts. The ideas of Hugo Grotius (1583-1645), Samuel Von Pufendorf (1632-1694), and John Locke (1632-1704), Rousseau (1712-1778) are attracted much interest in the 18 th century. John Locke has developed a comprehensive concept of Natural rights, his list of rights consisting of life, liberty, and property. Rousseau has also elaborated the concept under which the Sovereign derived his powers and the citizens their rights from a social contract.

In the 19th century, the Europe had first observed the need for international standards on human rights. When the industrial countries began to introduce labor legislation, this legislation mainly raised the cost of labor and economic necessity to each other. When the atrocities of World War II, the UN Commission on Human Rights (UNCHR), submitted a draft Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) to UN General Assembly, and it was adopted in Paris on December 10th, 1948. This day was later designated Human Rights Day.

A. Definition of Human Rights

Human Rights are commonly understood as being those rights that are inherent in the mere fact of being human. The concept of human rights is based on the belief that every human being is entitled to enjoy her/his rights without discrimination.

B. Classification of Human Rights

Human Rights are not only in education but also in everywhere in the country and the world. And it is classified in a number of different manners based on the Vienna Declaration and program of Action (1993) in para 5, which are as 1) Classic and Social Rights, 2) Civil, Political, Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and fourth are other classifications.

II. ABOUT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL RIGHTS

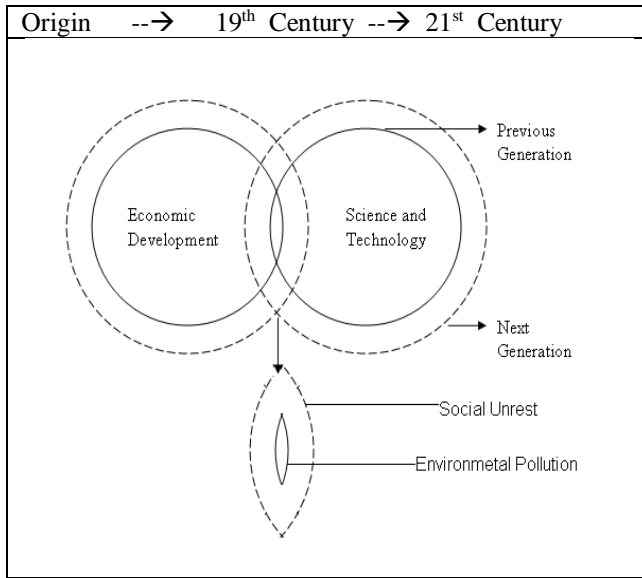
The economic and social rights are listed in Article 22 to 26 UDHR, and further developed and set out as binding treaty norms in the international covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). These rights are the conditions necessary for prosperity and wellbeing. Economic rights refer, for example, to the right to property, the right to work, which are freely chosen or accepted, the right to a fair wage, a reasonable limitation of working hours, trade and unions, and protection of public property.

Social Rights are those rights necessary for an adequate standard of living, including rights to health, shelter, food, social care, and right to education (article 6 to 14, ICESCR).

A. Relationship between Economic Development and Violation of Human Rights

In the nation, every human being wants to be quality of Economic growth and Development. Economic growth and Development leads to not only generate the employment but also increase the social and economic status. In this connection, our human rights will be effecting. The chain of life is being continued with eco-friendly. Till today the link of the Human Values has become so weak and threatens to be broken.





The above figure shows the arrival of economic revolution and arrival of the scientific revolution in 19th and 20th centuries respectively, gain as a lot of fruitful results ever before the history of human life. But these two gain genetic changes gave birth to very bad children, those are one is a violation of Human Rights, and the second is social unrest.

The above diagram shows two circles interesting of human rights violation as well as social unrest. As long as the magnitude of economic development and science and technology improved, the intersection area also increased. The increasing paths of intersection area will be a scenario of the history lakh of years of human life.

B. Problem of Human Rights Violation in India

Though Human Rights are violated in several sectors but it is important to give a brief look at the violation of Human Rights in India by development activities. As India is a developing nation, it has been going through a period of transition. This development and transition had resulted in Human Rights Violation.

Medha Patkar, in an article published in EPW, said, ‘The Peoples movements in all corners of India have bought forth a number of serious issues related to rights, resources, and life of the People, particularly the deprived section of the Population. All these issues, if pursued in all earnest, relate to an alternative approach towards the development projects, policies, and the Paradigm itself. The struggle by the tribles, peasants, backward classes, laborers, and other sections of Population against the displacement and destitution against big Dams destructive and large scale industry, sanctuaries and national parks, five-star tourism, and “other developmental Projects” have added an important aspect to the exploration of the alternative. Though the Struggle of the

Project affected persons highest emphasized the demand of late, particularly after 1980 in Narmada, subannarekha koel-Karo, and scores of such projects the struggle have evolved a set of Promises regarding the resettlement and displacement, which may be pane way for alternative paradigm and policy of development.

Dr.A.C.Shuklaand Dr.Vandana Asthana Environmental Studies center, Kanpur and the University of Illinois, Urbana Champaign the world in the fast running out of water. Anthropogenic activities are polluting and depleting this finite wellspring of life at a starting rate Industrialization, intensive agriculture, toxic dumping, deforestation, and construction of large dams have damaged the earth’s surface water in an un-replenishable way. Quite simply, unless are change our ways and practices, the world will be living with freshwater storage in the future.

The Experience of economic development in the last six and half decades has clearly indicated have it has led to violation of Human Rights. The Violation of Human Rights by development can be sorted out on the following grounds.

C. Industry and Human Rights Violation

Industry is a major source of development. Development is generally determined by industrialization. But this industrialization has led to major Human Rights violations in all over the world and especially in India. In India establishment of Industry has polluted the nation, displaced the people, and also led to the Violation of workers’ rights. Industrialization led to the Violation of Human Rights in India on the following grounds are Environment, Displacement of Population, Global warming, and Child Labour.

D. Dams and Human Rights Violation

Another aspect of Development is the Construction of dams in several parts of the nation, which also results in Human Rights Violation. In Arunachal Pradesh, because of Dam, several People are going to be displaced. It will also lead to a fold Problem in Assam. The Proposal of Construction of large scale dams in Siang, Subansiri, Pagaladia, Tipaimukh. In this way construction of Dams Violates Human Rights. Construction of Dams has also led to Human Rights Violations on the following grounds are displacement of Population, Environment, and Dams blast and flood.

E. Urbanization and Human Rights Violation:

Another development Problem is urbanization and human rights violation. With the development and rapid growth, industrialization, urbanization took place. This urbanization resulted in Human Rights violations in India. Because of urbanization, many people were displaced. Because of it, people in urban areas failed to meet minimum basic health facilities and failed to have some drinking water.

The following are a few areas where urbanization led to Human Rights violations. On the grounds of flood, displacement, and Environment. In these ways, urbanization in India has led to Human Rights violations on several grounds.

F. Deforestation and Human Rights Violation

Along with development because of expansion of industries and town deforestation took place. This Deforestation also led to Human Rights Violation by affecting the Environment. It also affects to the Livelihood of several tribal People for whom the forest is a source of livelihood. Deforestation in India violates Human Rights on the following grounds are:

a) Displacement: River intersecting Project will displace a number of Populations. It will Displace those People who are situated in those areas wherefrom the linking river drain will follow.

b) Bio-diversity: Again, some Environmentalists believe that this Project will affect on bio-diversity of India. They arrange that it will harm the natural balance of the Indian Environment.

c) Resource Exploiteters: Rivers interlinking project will lead to drainage of Wealth from one plane to another plane with river water it will carry the river resources, and it will affect the local people from enjoying their own resources. In these ways, industrialization in India has led to human rights violation on several grounds.

G. Technology and Human Rights Violation

In India, technology is also a source of human rights violations. The followers of Gandhian Philosophy are against technology, and they oppose the use of technology. Use of technology violates the human rights on the following grounds are depletion of Ozone Layer, the effect of Nuclear reactors, and huge mass killing by terrorists. In these ways, technology in India has led to human rights violation on several grounds.

H. Other Sources of Development in Human Rights Violation

Apart from all these above, there are some other sources of Human Rights Violation in India. These are like uneven

economic development, Development led to trafficking, and Aims Proliferation. In India, these are the way that violates the Human Rights. Here are have seen that because of developmental activity, large-scale human rights violations take place. Development has violated all three generations of human rights.

III. CONCLUSION

So it is seen that the development activities in India have led to the violation of human rights on several grounds. In India, the development activities like industrialization, Construction of Dams are short Righted. These activities are not aimed at sustainable development. Unplanned urbanization and improper planning of linking the rivers result in Human rights violations. Though development is resulting human rights violations but we cannot say goodbye to the development. What is needed is some sustainable development policies that will violate less human rights.

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