

## **1. WHAT ARE HUMAN RIGHTS? DISCUSS PROVISIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA.**

**Ans:** Human rights are rights intrinsic to all human beings, regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion, or any other status.

Human rights in India is an issue complicated by the country's large size and population, widespread poverty, lack of proper education, as well as its diverse culture, despite its status as the world's largest sovereign, secular, democratic republic.

Constitution of India is rich in human rights provisions.

First, Preamble of India contains the ideals of the Constitution as Justice Equality Liberty and Fraternity for all and declares India a Sovereign Democratic country. Fundamental Rights and DPSPs of the Constitution of India provides a range of human rights essential for allround development of a human being.

Apart from the constitutional provisions, there are umpteen legal measures to realise protection of citizens against violation of human rights.

### **ACTs promoting Human Rights**

- Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976
- Untouchability offenses Act (1955)
- Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989
- Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005
- Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016
- Minimum Wages Act, 1948

Above all establishment of institutional mechanism like National Human Rights Commission and State Human Rights Commissions at state level in 1990s to review and regulate human rights conditions and recommend corrective measures is a culmination of India's effort towards human rights.