

Assignment (2)

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Subject:- Human Rights

Q Write down the analysis in following format.

- i) Facts in the article.
- ii) Analysis of Human Rights.
- iii) Resolving the problem.

I) Facts in the Article:-

- 1) Document provide information about human right issue in 2023, focusing on violations, discrimination and environmental exploitation.
- 2) Increased in weaponization of laws against civil society, human rights defenders and journalists.
- 3) Increased in Hate crimes against religious minorities.
- 4) Arbitrary internet shutdowns continue to limit freedom of expression.
- 5) Adivasis groups, women and Dalits face entrenched discrimination, gender-base violence and denial of rights, with cases of forced evictions affecting marginalized communities.
- 6) Hate crimes based on caste and communal violence are rampant.
- 7) Rights of Indigenous peoples are violated through land grabs and environmental degradation.

8) Problems like not having healthy environment not allowing people to speak freely and using forced labour and trafficking still exist.

ii) Analysis of Human Rights.

i) Freedom of Expression -

- * Government limits free-speech by silencing journalists.
- * Also limits on Human rights activities
- * Political opponents using laws against seditions, random arrests and spying.
- * Government also controls what peoples can see online.
- * Shutdown the internet and censor the informations
- * Making the people harder to express themselves.

2) Equality :-

- * The report shows a pattern of systemic discrimination against marginalized groups including Muslims, Dalits and Adivasis.
- * Hate crimes based on cast, religion and ethnicity reveal deep-rooted inequalities.
- * The denial of basic rights like land ownership for Indigenous people and manual scavenging for Dalits underscores the presence of persistence of caste-based caste-based exploitation.

3) Exploitation :-

- * Force labour, child labour and environmental degradation disproportionately affect marginalized communities.
- * The forced evictions in India, particularly of Muslims and the disregard for Indigenous land rights, highlights exploitation through state-sanctioned actions.

iii) Resolving the problems -

- ① Stronger legal protections should be repeal or amend laws such as anti-terror laws
- ② Government should repeal or amend laws such as India's sedition laws and anti-terror laws (UAPA) that are being misused to suppress dissent.
- ③ Stronger legal protections should be enacted to protect the rights of minorities, women and Indigenous communities.
- ④ International bodies like UN should increase scrutiny and apply pressure on governments violating human rights.
- ⑤ This could involve sanctions or international legal action against perpetrators of forced evictions, human rights abuses and environmental destruction.
- ⑥ Government should foster open dialogues with civil society and marginalized communities.
- ⑦ Empowering these groups through education, legal aid, and economic opportunities can help reduce exploitation and inequality.
- ⑧ Environmental laws must be enforced and industries should be held accountable for degradation.

- ⑥ Implementing policies that balance industrial growth with environmental sustainability is essential.
- ⑦ Indigenous peoples' land rights should be legally recognized and protected.

