

Assignment ⑤

Name :- Hanmant Jadhav
Roll No. :- DATE 04 /
Department :- FYM Tech
25/4/2025 Page No. comp

Q 11 Article :- Inequalities in Society and Human Rights and Good Governance.

Inequalities in society remain one of the most significant challenges to human development.

These disparities - whether based on the most, cast, class, gender, race, or religion - create systemic barriers that prevent individuals from accessing their basic rights and opportunities.

Human Right serve as a universal framework to address these inequalities. Right such as equality before laws, freedom from speech, education and livelihood empower marginalized sections to demand justice and dignity.

However, the mere existence of Human Rights is not sufficient unless accompanied by good governance.

Good governance ensures transparency, accountability, participation, responsiveness

and equating in a functioning of public institutions. It provides the mechanism where citizens can voice grievances and seek remedies without fear. Institutions that respect the rule of law and promote inclusivity are key to minimizing social and economic inequalities.

Thus for a society to progress towards equality and justice, human rights must be protected through principles of good governance. Together they ensure that no individual is left behind and that democracy remains vibrant and meaningful.

② Process of International complaint mechanism for human rights.

The international complaint mechanism allows individual, groups or NGOs to report violations of human rights to international bodies when domestic remedies are exhausted. Here the typical process.

Step 1 :- Filing a complaint :- A petition is filed by the victim or an authorized representative to a human rights body like UN Human Right Committee or regional bodies.

Step 2 :- Admissibility check -

The body examines whether the complaint is admissible.

Step 3 :- Communication to state :- if the complaint is admissible the complaint is communicated to the concerned state for its observations.

Step 4 :- Examination of Merits

Both the parties submit the evidence and arguments. The body evaluates if human rights violations occurred.

Step 5 :- Final Decision :-

The committee or court the issues its views or judgments. Though not always binding pressure for compliance.

Q ③ Role of corporate sectors and NGOs in protecting Human Rights

The corporate sector plays a vital role through:

① Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) :-

Ensure ethical practices, promoting fair labor rights, sustainability and non-discrimination.

② Supply chain Monitoring :-

Preventing human right abuses like child labor and unsafe working conditions.

③ Diversity and Inclusion :-

Creating workspaces free from bias and ensuring equal opportunity.

NGO's protect human rights by:-

① Advocacy :- Raising awareness and influencing policy changes.

② Monitoring :- Exposing violations and holding vectors accountable.

- ③ Legal Aid :- Supporting victims through legal channels.
- ④ Capacity Building:- Educating community about their rights.
- ⑤ Various protection Bodies and their role in protecting Human Rights.

3. National Human Rights Commission (NHRC):-

- ① Investigate human rights violations.
- ② Recommended action and policy changes.
- ③ conduct research and promotes human rights awareness.

4. State Human Right Commission:-

similar to NHRC but focused at the state level.

National Commission for women (NCW).

- ① Address violations of women's rights.
- ② Recommends policy reforms.

National commission for protection of child Right (NCPCR);-

- ① Ensure that laws and policies protect child rights.
- ② Investigates violations and monitors child welfare schemes.

National commission for Minorities (NCM).

- ① Protects the interest of religious and linguistic minorities.

National commission for scheduled castes (NCSC) and scheduled tribes (NCST).

- ① Safeguards the rights of SCs and STs.
- ② Ensure reservation policies and safeguards are properly implemented.

Each body acts as a watchdog ensuring marginalized receive justice and dignity.

Q ⑤ Role and Responsibilities of Commissions on women children, minority, SCs and STs.

① Commission for women (NCW):-

Protects women from discrimination and violence, recommends legal reforms and promote women empowerment.

② Commission for children (CPCB):-

Ensures children's right to education protection from abuse and healthy development. Monitors the Right to Right to education (RTE) Act implementation.

③ Commission for minorities (NCM),

protects minorities' rights to cultural education and religious freedoms. Addresses grievances and advises the government on minority welfare.

④ Commission for scheduled Casts (NCSI)

Ensures SCs are protected from

discrimination and atrocities. Monitors reservations and reports to the president on safeguarding SC interests.

⑤ Commission for scheduled Tribes (NCST):

Focus on protecting the cultural, land and education rights of tribal communities. Investigates violations and recommends development program.

Each commission plays a crucial role in giving voice to vulnerable communities and ensure their constitutional protections are upheld.

