

## **Describe the Perspective and theory of UN Laws in Details.**

### **Perspective and Theory of UN Laws:**

The United Nations (UN) Laws are based on the perspective and theory of international law, which aims to regulate the conduct of states and other international actors in the global community. The principles of UN laws are designed to promote peace, security, and cooperation among nations, and to protect and promote fundamental human rights.

### **Principles of UN Laws:**

1. **Sovereign Equality:** The principle of sovereign equality asserts that all UN member states are equal under international law. It means that no state has superior rights or privileges over others, and each state is entitled to the same rights and obligations.
2. **Non-Interference:** The principle of non-interference emphasizes the respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of states. It prohibits the use of force or intervention in the internal affairs of other states, except in cases authorized by the UN Charter or in self-defense.
3. **Peaceful Settlement of Disputes:** The principle of peaceful settlement of disputes encourages states to resolve their conflicts through peaceful means, such as negotiation, mediation, arbitration, or adjudication. It promotes the idea of resolving disputes without resorting to war or violence.

### **Explanation:**

1. **Sovereign Equality:** The principle of sovereign equality is based on the concept that all states, regardless of their size, wealth, or power, are equal members of the international community. It ensures that each state has an equal voice in international decision-making processes and is entitled to the same rights and protections under international law. This principle is enshrined in the UN Charter and forms the basis for the functioning of the UN system.
2. **Non-Interference:** The principle of non-interference upholds the principle of state sovereignty, which is a fundamental aspect of international law. It recognizes that each state has the right to govern its internal affairs without external interference. However, this principle is not absolute, as there are exceptions, such as when the UN Security Council authorizes military action to maintain or restore international peace and security.
3. **Peaceful Settlement of Disputes:** The principle of peaceful settlement of disputes aims to prevent the outbreak of armed conflicts and promote stability among nations. It encourages states to seek peaceful resolutions to their disputes through various mechanisms provided by the UN, such as negotiation, mediation, arbitration, or resorting to international courts and tribunals. This principle reflects the commitment of the international community to the peaceful resolution of conflicts and the avoidance of violence.

### **Organs of UN Laws:**

1. **General Assembly:** The General Assembly is the main deliberative and policymaking body of the UN. It consists of all UN member states, and each state has one vote. The General

Assembly discusses and makes recommendations on various global issues, including the development of international law.

2. Security Council: The Security Council is responsible for maintaining international peace and security. It has the authority to impose sanctions, authorize the use of force, and establish peacekeeping missions. The Security Council's decisions are binding on all UN member states.

3. International Court of Justice (ICJ): The ICJ is the principal judicial organ of the UN. It settles legal disputes between states and provides advisory opinions on legal questions referred to it by UN organs and specialized agencies. The ICJ's decisions are binding and final.

4. Secretariat: The Secretariat is the administrative arm of the UN, headed by the Secretary-General. It supports the work of the UN organs and facilitates coordination and implementation of UN policies and programs.

5. International Law Commission (ILC): The ILC is a subsidiary body of the UN entrusted with the codification and progressive development of international law. It studies various areas of international law and prepares draft conventions and other instruments to guide states in their conduct.

These organs of the UN laws work together to establish and enforce international legal frameworks,

### **Explain the Various constitutional provisions of Human Rights in India.**

Various Constitutional Provisions of Human Rights in India:

1. Fundamental Rights: The Constitution of India includes a comprehensive set of fundamental rights that guarantee certain basic human rights to all individuals. These rights are enforceable by the courts and provide protection against any infringement by the state or other individuals. Some key fundamental rights include:

a. Right to Equality: Article 14 guarantees the right to equality before the law and equal protection of the law. It prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth.

b. Right to Freedom: Articles 19-22 ensure the right to freedom of speech and expression, peaceful assembly, association, movement, and the right to practice any profession, occupation, or trade. It also prohibits arbitrary arrest and detention.

c. Right against Exploitation: Articles 23-24 prohibit trafficking, forced labor, and child labor. They also prohibit the employment of children below the age of 14 in hazardous industries.

d. Right to Freedom of Religion: Articles 25-28 protect the freedom of conscience, the right to profess, practice, and propagate any religion, and the right to manage religious institutions. They also guarantee the right to religious and cultural freedom to religious minorities.

2. Directive Principles of State Policy: The Constitution also includes Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs), which are guidelines for the government to achieve social and economic justice. While DPSPs are not enforceable by the courts, they provide the basis for legislative and policy actions. Several DPSPs are directly related to human rights, such as:

- a. Right to Work and Living Wage: Article 41 directs the state to ensure the right to work, education, and a decent standard of living.
- b. Right to Education: Article 45 emphasizes free and compulsory education for children up to the age of 14.
- c. Right to Public Health: Article 47 directs the state to improve public health and provide access to clean drinking water, nutrition, and sanitation.

3. Protection of Minorities: The Constitution of India recognizes the importance of protecting the rights of minorities. Some relevant provisions include:

- a. Cultural and Educational Rights: Articles 29 and 30 protect the rights of minorities to preserve their language, script, and culture. Article 30 guarantees the right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions.
- b. Prohibition of Untouchability: Article 17 abolishes untouchability and prohibits its practice in any form.

Explanation:

1. Fundamental Rights: The fundamental rights enshrined in the Indian Constitution aim to ensure individual liberty, equality, and justice. They provide a strong framework for protecting and promoting human rights. These rights are justiciable, meaning individuals can approach the courts if they believe their fundamental rights have been violated.

2. Directive Principles of State Policy: The DPSPs are the guiding principles for the government to make laws and policies. Although not legally enforceable, they provide a roadmap for the state to work towards social and economic welfare, which is essential for the realization of human rights. The courts often consider DPSPs while interpreting laws and adjudicating cases.

3. Protection of Minorities: The Indian Constitution recognizes the diverse cultural and religious fabric of the country and ensures the protection of minority rights. These provisions aim to safeguard the identity, culture, and educational autonomy of minorities, contributing to the promotion of human rights and inclusive development.

Overall, the constitutional provisions of human rights in India reflect the commitment of the state towards upholding and safeguarding the rights and dignity of every individual, ensuring equality, justice, and social welfare.

**Define Directive Principles Rights? Briefly Explain the Various Classification of directive Principles Rights in India.**

Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) are a set of guidelines or principles laid down in the Constitution of India to direct the government in formulating policies and laws for the socio-economic welfare of the people. Unlike fundamental rights, DPSPs are not enforceable by the courts, but they serve as a moral and political commitment for the state.

Various Classifications of Directive Principles Rights in India:

1. Socialistic Principles: These principles aim to establish an egalitarian society based on socialist ideals. They include:

- a. Equal distribution of wealth and resources.
- b. Protection of workers' rights and improvement of working conditions.
- c. Prevention of concentration of wealth and means of production.

2. Gandhian Principles: These principles are inspired by Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy of socio-economic development. They include:

- a. Promotion of cottage industries and rural development.
- b. Protection of the environment and conservation of natural resources.
- c. Emphasis on decentralized administration and village self-governance.

3. Liberal Principles: These principles focus on individual liberties, rights, and freedoms. They include:

- a. Protection of civil liberties, such as freedom of speech, expression, and assembly.
- b. Promotion of educational opportunities and universal literacy.
- c. Elimination of untouchability and the promotion of social justice.

4. Welfare Principles: These principles aim to ensure the welfare and well-being of the citizens. They include:

- a. Provision of adequate healthcare facilities and medical services.
- b. Promotion of educational opportunities, especially for children and marginalized sections.
- c. Protection of the rights of women, children, and weaker sections of society.

Explanation:

Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) serve as guidelines for the government to achieve social and economic justice in India. They provide the principles and objectives that the state should strive to attain while formulating policies and enacting laws.

The classification of DPSPs into socialistic, Gandhian, liberal, and welfare principles reflects the diverse goals and ideologies outlined in the Constitution. These principles collectively aim to ensure a just and equitable society, eradicate poverty and inequality, promote sustainable development, and protect the rights and well-being of all citizens.

It is important to note that DPSPs are not legally enforceable, but they act as a moral and political compass for the government to work towards the welfare of the people. The

government should strive to implement these principles progressively and strive to bridge the gap between the ideals set forth in the DPSPs and their actual realization.

**Write a brief note on Implementation of Human Rights for the Following**

**i). Women**

**ii). Children**

**iii). Disabled Person**

**Implementation of Human Rights for Women:**

The implementation of human rights for women involves ensuring gender equality, addressing discrimination, and promoting their empowerment. It includes:

1. **Legal Protection:** Governments should enact and enforce laws that protect women's rights, such as laws against gender-based violence, sexual harassment, and discrimination. These laws should be effectively implemented, and perpetrators should be held accountable.
2. **Access to Education:** Women should have equal access to quality education, from primary to higher levels. This includes promoting literacy, eliminating gender stereotypes in education, and providing scholarships or incentives to encourage girls' education.
3. **Economic Empowerment:** Efforts should be made to ensure women's equal participation and opportunities in the workforce. This involves addressing wage gaps, providing skills training, promoting entrepreneurship, and implementing policies that support work-life balance.
4. **Health and Reproductive Rights:** Women should have access to quality healthcare services, including reproductive healthcare, family planning, and maternal care. Governments should ensure the availability of healthcare facilities, promote awareness of women's health issues, and address barriers to healthcare access.

**Implementation of Human Rights for Children:**

The implementation of human rights for children focuses on ensuring their well-being, protection, and development. It includes:

1. **Right to Survival and Development:** Governments should provide adequate nutrition, healthcare, and social services to ensure children's survival and proper physical and mental development. This includes immunizations, access to clean water and sanitation, and early childhood education.
2. **Right to Education:** Every child has the right to education. Governments should ensure free and compulsory primary education, promote access to quality education, and eliminate barriers that prevent children, especially marginalized groups, from attending school.

3. Protection from Exploitation and Abuse: Children should be protected from all forms of exploitation, abuse, neglect, and violence. This includes addressing child labor, child trafficking, child marriage, and ensuring the justice system provides child-friendly procedures and rehabilitation for child victims.

4. Participation and Expression: Children should have the right to express their views, be heard, and participate in decisions affecting them. Governments should create platforms for children's participation, promote child rights education, and involve them in policy-making processes.

#### Implementation of Human Rights for Disabled Persons:

The implementation of human rights for disabled persons involves promoting their inclusion, eliminating discrimination, and ensuring their full and equal participation. It includes:

1. Accessibility: Governments should ensure that physical infrastructure, transportation, communication, and information are accessible to all disabled persons. This includes ramps, elevators, Braille signage, captioning, and assistive technologies.

2. Non-Discrimination: Disabled persons should be protected against discrimination and have equal opportunities in employment, education, healthcare, and social services. Governments should enact anti-discrimination laws and promote inclusive policies and practices.

3. Support and Assistance: Governments should provide support services, rehabilitation programs, and assistive devices to enable disabled persons to live independently, participate in society, and access education and employment opportunities.

4. Awareness and Sensitization: Efforts should be made to raise awareness about the rights and abilities of disabled persons and challenge negative stereotypes and prejudices. Governments should promote disability rights education and sensitization programs in schools, workplaces, and communities.

Overall, the implementation of human rights for women, children, and disabled persons requires a comprehensive approach involving legal protection, social policies, awareness campaigns, and collaborative efforts between governments, civil society, and international organizations. It is essential to ensure that human rights are effectively translated into tangible improvements in the lives of these vulnerable populations.

#### **Briefly discuss about the Role of NGO's in Media in Human Rights with an Example**

##### Role of NGOs in Media and Human Rights:

NGOs (Non-Governmental Organizations) play a crucial role in advocating for human rights through their engagement with the media. They contribute to raising awareness, documenting human rights abuses, providing expert analysis, and promoting public discourse on human rights issues. Their collaboration with the media helps in exposing violations, mobilizing public support, and pressuring governments and institutions to take action.

1. Awareness and Education: NGOs work with the media to raise awareness about human rights violations, marginalized communities, and social justice issues. They use various media platforms to disseminate information, share personal stories, and educate the public about human rights standards and their importance.

2. Advocacy and Campaigns: NGOs collaborate with the media to launch advocacy campaigns and initiatives that aim to address specific human rights concerns. They work together to generate public attention, mobilize support, and create a momentum for change through media coverage, interviews, op-eds, and social media campaigns.

3. Documentation and Reporting: NGOs often have expertise in documenting and reporting on human rights abuses. They collect evidence, conduct investigations, and compile reports on various human rights issues. By sharing this information with the media, NGOs contribute to accurate and factual reporting, ensuring that human rights violations receive appropriate attention and scrutiny.

4. Providing Expert Analysis: NGOs frequently provide expert analysis and commentary on human rights issues to the media. They offer insights, context, and interpretations based on their knowledge and experience, helping journalists and media outlets to provide accurate and informed coverage.

Example: Amnesty International and Media Collaboration

Amnesty International is a prominent human rights NGO that has effectively collaborated with the media to raise awareness and advocate for human rights. For instance, in the case of the Rohingya crisis in Myanmar, Amnesty International played a critical role in documenting human rights abuses against the Rohingya minority. They conducted on-the-ground investigations, collected testimonies, and compiled detailed reports on atrocities committed by the Myanmar military.

Amnesty International actively engaged with the media, sharing their findings, providing interviews, and organizing press conferences. Their collaboration with the media helped in shedding light on the gravity of the situation and ensuring international attention and pressure on the Myanmar government. Media outlets around the world covered the crisis extensively, amplifying the voices of the Rohingya and calling for accountability and justice.

### **Describe the Implementation of Human Rights for HIV Infected People and Displaced Persons.**

Implementation of Human Rights for HIV-Infected People and Displaced Persons:

General:

The implementation of human rights for HIV-infected people and displaced persons involves ensuring their rights to healthcare, non-discrimination, dignity, and social support. It requires addressing the specific challenges and vulnerabilities they face due to their health status or displacement.

Meaning:

Implementing human rights for HIV-infected people entails safeguarding their rights to life, health, privacy, non-discrimination, and access to healthcare services. For displaced persons, it involves protecting their right to safety, security, shelter, food, and protection against discrimination.

#### Definition:

**HIV-Infected People:** HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) is a virus that attacks the immune system, weakening it over time and making individuals vulnerable to various infections and diseases. HIV-infected people are individuals who have contracted the virus.

**Displaced Persons:** Displaced persons refer to individuals who have been forced to leave their homes due to conflict, persecution, natural disasters, or other circumstances beyond their control. They may be internally displaced within their own country or seek refuge in another country.

#### Causes of HIV:

HIV is primarily transmitted through unprotected sexual intercourse, sharing contaminated needles or syringes, mother-to-child transmission during childbirth or breastfeeding, and blood transfusion with infected blood. Risk factors include engaging in unprotected sex, having multiple sexual partners, using intravenous drugs, and limited access to prevention and healthcare services.

#### Symptoms:

Early symptoms of HIV infection may include fever, fatigue, sore throat, swollen lymph nodes, and skin rashes. As the disease progresses, individuals may experience more severe symptoms, such as weight loss, chronic diarrhea, persistent cough, recurrent infections, and neurological complications.

#### Human Rights Violations Faced by HIV/AIDS People:

1. **Stigma and Discrimination:** HIV-infected individuals often face stigma, discrimination, and social exclusion due to misconceptions and fear surrounding the virus. They may be subjected to prejudice, loss of employment, denial of healthcare services, and isolation from their communities.
2. **Denial of Healthcare:** HIV-infected people may face barriers in accessing quality healthcare due to discrimination, lack of information, or inadequate resources. They may be denied treatment, subjected to substandard care, or face obstacles in obtaining necessary medications.
3. **Violation of Privacy and Confidentiality:** The disclosure of an individual's HIV status without their consent or the breach of confidentiality can lead to serious human rights violations. It can result in discrimination, loss of social standing, and psychological distress for the affected person.
4. **Lack of Legal Protection:** Some countries have laws and policies that criminalize HIV transmission or non-disclosure of one's HIV status. Such laws contribute to the stigmatization of HIV-infected individuals, deter people from seeking testing and treatment, and undermine public health efforts.

Efforts to implement human rights for HIV-infected people and displaced persons involve:



1. Creating awareness and combating stigma through education and advocacy.
2. Enacting laws and policies that protect the rights of HIV-infected individuals and displaced persons.
3. Ensuring access to affordable and quality healthcare services, including HIV testing, treatment, and counseling.
4. Providing psychosocial support, legal aid, and social services to those affected.
5. Promoting inclusion and non-discrimination in employment, education, and housing.
6. Collaborating with NGOs, community organizations, and international bodies to address the specific needs and challenges of these populations.

Overall, implementing human rights for HIV-infected people and displaced persons requires a comprehensive approach that addresses both their medical and social needs while safeguarding their dignity and rights.