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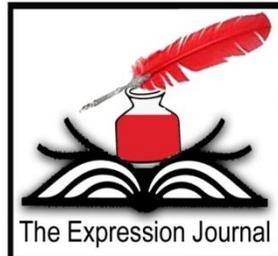
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EXPANDING DIMENSIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUTURE THRUSTS

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Abstract

Human development has a solid calculated establishment, with a rich inheritance, exceptional highlights and all around detailed hypotheses. The idea of human rights possesses a legitimate place in any talk on human development. Albeit human right is typically viewed as the worry of rationality, political science and law, the idea isn't outsider to financial aspects. The lack of engagement in rights emerging from the utilitarian convention and the disregard of moral measurements prompted the impoverishment of financial matters (Sen 1987: 49-57). The union of human improvement and human rights is posterity of the ongoing scholarly acknowledgment of the connection between the two. This article shows an audit of the idea and measures of human advancement and of the connection between human improvement and human rights. In the process certain progressions required in the approach towards human advancement, and the requirement for an expository approach that sets up the connection between human development and human rights are likewise talked about.

Key-Words

Human development, Human rights, Child labor, Human rights commission, Children.

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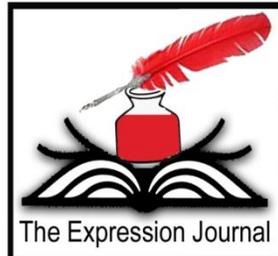
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An attempt has been made above to give an account of the movement and historical development of human rights at the global level and its impact on regional as well as national levels and providing for institutional and procedural change in the legal system. The historical evolution has passed through certain stages; elaboration of provision in the U.N. Charter for promoting respect for human rights, statement of moral ideals and standards to be pursued by states as civilized entities, thereby indirectly encouraging promotional efforts, adoption of an authoritative catalogue of varieties of these rights entailing a movement for their definition from general and abstract to the specific and concrete;¹ and persistent efforts towards improved supervision of states' policies on human rights through the human rights commission, and ECOSOC functioning as a post office carrying mandates from one body to another and scrutinizing the reports from states.

Even though the U.N. review system is neither streamlined nor effective and mandatory, and the U.N. core procedures are not developed or impressive, it is undeniable that there has come into existence a formal human rights regime associated with united national with a world-wide public opinion in favor of positive human rights.² The concept of human rights, however is not a static concept. According to the expectations of the parties and the need of the society, human rights are capable of expanding beyond their original definition. In an evolving legal system, not only does the original definition of a right keep expanding, but new rights emerge in response to social necessities: for example, the rights to health originally set forth in the universal declaration in 1948 has expanded to the to the economic rights to health encompassing freedom from hunger and the rights to adequate nutrition which is not only different and but also more wider.

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The rights to food has entered the human rights arena and the challenge is how to spell out more precisely the normative content and the implications of this rights in those countries which have adequate and those having completely inadequate food levels.³ New terms like “right to subsistence” or “Food entitlement” too have been used which might strive to guarantee access to food to those who are below the poverty line or are unable to meet their minimum nutritional requirements so the rights of everyone to be free from hunger involves a process of expansion into a right to an adequate food level and it may eventually become enforceable at international level. Furthermore, it can be said to encompass the right to a pure and decent environment. The right to environmental protection has been treated as civil and political rights and also as social and economic rights, but it is expanding in its application to such areas as water pollution, air pollution ocean pollution and outer space pollution.⁴

In the context of the Bhopal gas disaster of 2nd December, 1984, which destroyed hundred of innocent lives and affected living organisms on a massive scale, one may comprehend relationship of the protection of human rights, the rights to health, to life and the right to environmental protection of the individual as well as of the people as a community of group.⁵ Human rights are mostly an amalgam of social economic, political, psychological and even technological problems which are interlinked and cannot be confined to the traditional classification of civil and political as contrasted to social, economic and cultural rights, which were recognized after the second world war.

Humankind is not witnessing a new generation of human rights which are claimed, in addition to private individuals. By groups, people, nations and also the international community as a collectivity of human beings. These are often referred to as solidarity rights, such human rights as the right of self-determination of people, the right of environmental protection, the right to development and to the benefits of natural resources stemming from the common heritage of mankind are inductive of the expansive nature of pressing human needs of the entire community requiring new solutions.⁶

Lastly, these different approaches are not in the least contradictory. In fact, they are complementary each trying to improve upon the earlier one. There are no divergent opinions on the fundamental issues concerning human rights. The only differences that surface from time to time are the differences of national priorities shaped by divergent national interests.⁷

The exploitation of children constitutes “the evil most hideous. The most unbearable to the human heart. Serious work in social legislation begins with the protection of children” Albert Thomas, the first Director International Labour Office. We are guilty of many errors or faults, but our worst crime is abandoning the children, neglecting the fountain of life.

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Many of things we need can wait, the child cannot.
Right now is the time his bones are being formed.
His blood is being made
And his senses are being developed
To time we cannot answer "Tomorrow"
His name is "Today".

Children of a nation are the hopes of tomorrow. They provide the foundation of the future edifice of the nation. They are blooming flowers of the garden of society. It is therefore a duty on the part of the member of the society to protect these flowers from the damaging effects of excessive exposure to heat, cold and rains and also not to pluck them to satisfy their monetary whims.⁸ Children's program should find prominent part in our National plans for the development of human resources so that our children grow up to become robust citizens, physically fit, mentally alert and morally healthy, endowed with the skills and motivations needed by the society.⁹ The child is a soul with a being a nature and capacities of its own, who must be helped to find them, to grow into their maturity, into fullness of physical and vital energy and the utmost breadth depth the height of its emotional, intellectual and spiritual being, otherwise here cannot be a healthy growth of the nation. Now obviously children need special protection because of their tender age physical, mental, immaturity and incapacity to look after themselves.

That is why there is a growing realization in every part of the globe that children must be fraught up in an atmosphere of love and affection and under the tender care and attention of parents, so that they may be able to attain full emotional, intellectual and spiritual stability and maturity and acquire self-confidence and self-respect and a balance view of life with full appreciation and realization of the role which they have to play in the nation building process without which the nation cannot develop and attain full prosperity because a large segment to the society would then be left out the development process.¹⁰

However, today the incidence of child labor has passed a serious threat to the world particularly to the nation. It has become a major perennial social welfare evil of our country and no suitable remedy has been traced out so far to curb the menace. No doubt, child labor is legally prohibited but in reality it is rare to see an occupation where children are not employed. The volumes of child labor in country is the index of the extent of poverty on the one hand and index of apathy and defective legislation of deal with the problem of child labor on the other hand.

Socially it is a disgrace for the society to exploit its that any civilized society may be expected to mountain. From economic point of view it is wastage of productive resources and a criminal misuse of the potentialities that could serve the future much more

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productivity than what they might be contributing at present. Report of Director General of International Labor Organization published in 1960, disclose that: - "Children and youth make up a fifth to a fourth or even a third of the total labor forces in many of the industrializing countries. Young people (between) 15 to 19 make up 20% of the labors force of the Egyptian Region,¹¹ of the United Arab Republic, and a higher percentage in many of less developed Asian and African countries, and it should be noted that in most of the less developed areas the great bulk of children seek to enter the labor force by the time they are 12, 13, 14 if they have not begun to work at a much earlier age."

It is estimated that by 2000 AD 25 percent of the world's population will be children and 40 percent of the entire global force will be below the age of 15 years. In developing countries 40 percent of the total population less than 15 years and 75% are employed of the total population as child labor. International labor Organization in a study (include the) that in Asian countries 70 to 80 percent of children are either working or simply wasting their lives away. Employment of children has continued therefore to be a problem.¹²

Child labour in India has received considerable attention in the recent years from social scientists, activists in the field, government and voluntary organization. A reflection of this can be found in the seminars, workshops, research study, undertaken and coverage given to it in the media. The problem is more particularly in under developed and developing countries. Universally, it is a realized and accepted fact that protection of children against exploitation is essential to their mental and physical development and in ultimate analysis to the development of the nation as a whole.

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