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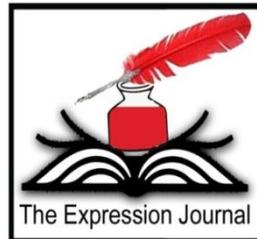


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HUMAN RIGHT AND CHILD LABOUR

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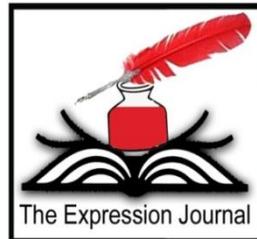
Abstract

It is unquestionable that Child labour is a human rights issue and progressively perceived all things considered the world over. Also it should. Of the roughly 246 million children between ages 5 and 17 evaluated by the International Labor Organization (ILO) to be occupied with "child work," substantial however indeterminate numbers drudge in horrifying conditions, are savagely misused to perform unsafe employments with next to zero pay, and in this manner made regularly to endure serious physical and psychological mistreatment. They can be found in block industrial facilities, cover weaving focuses, angling stages, cowhide tanning shops, mines, and different risky spots, frequently as pinions in the worldwide economy. They can be discovered—most liberally—in household benefit, defenseless against sexual and different outrages that escape open examination and responsibility. They can be found in the city as whores, compelled to exchange sex without wanting to. They can be found as officers in hazardous clash circumstances. Working extend periods of time under exploitative conditions, regularly beaten or generally mishandled, and usually trafficked starting with one nation then onto the next, they can't acquire the instruction that can free and enhance their lives; their wellbeing is seriously undermined from long stretches of presentation to dangerous material; many, in the event that they survive, are distorted and impaired before they can develop physically, rationally, or inwardly.

Keywords

Child labor, Mankind, United Nations, Human rights, Freedom.

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If we look at the contemporary world in a wide perspective, we find that the most challenging problem of our time is now to utilize the vast knowledge and resources available today for the welfare and development of all mankind. The basic objective of the international peace and security, and equitable management of world resources is not an end in itself but a means to achieve the human welfare objective.¹

The urge for freedom is one of the strongest urges of mankind. It has been duly emphasized by great philosophers that rights are essential for the development of man, especially for the moral development of man. J.S. Mill in his book. "on liberty" and T.H. Green, a philosopher of the English liberal tradition, regarded rights as those conditions in which moral development can be possible. From time to time, the political philosophers have stressed the significance of rights as essential pre requisites for the development of mankind.³ The social rights, and civil and political rights were recognized as two sets of the rights in the universal Declaration the United Nations adopted two separate International Covenants in order to transform the provisions of the Universal Declaration into legally binding obligations.

The struggle for human rights has always been a continuous attempt to respond to the ideal of humanism in a better way, and these ideals demand implementation by providing to each justice, equality and liberty as well as the rule of law. Hence, these key words are central to any discussion pertaining to human rights. Inherent dignity and worth of every human being has to be recognized and this is the foundation of human rights system. It also incorporates the willingness to participate in the solution of common problems of humankind to contribute towards the maintenance of the rule of law, and to make efforts for the advancement of equality and justice.² The universal declaration of human rights is the starting point of recognition by the nations of the world, at international level, that the inherent dignity and the equal and inalienable rights of all

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individuals are the foundations of freedom, peace and development in the world. Asborn Eide, director of the Norwegian Institute of Human Rights, has found three stages of historical process in identified as the period of conceptualization and operationalization, is marked by the contribution of philosophers and publicists as well as evolution and creation of conditions under which the normative standards are implemented and respected in practice.

The second stage has been concerned with the process of broadening of the content of human rights where the initial concern was focused to the question of personal integrity (Freedom from arbitrary execution and arrest from torture), due process and fair trial and freedom of religion, Later, the scope of the content of human rights was widened to incorporate the regimes of the rights of association, assembly, and political rights. Finally, the social rights emerged, thought very modestly, as the next step in the broadening of the human rights content.⁴

If we take a note of the significant events of history in the direction of human freedom we find that declaration of rights took place on various occasions in different forms. In 1215, the Magna Carta sought to protect the rights of people by placing restrictions on the power of the king. The French revolution took place under the banner of rights to liberty equality and fraternity as these rights were regarded as preconditions to democracy. In the USA, the Boston Tea party heralded a new era of freedom when slogans of 'no taxation without representation' echoed throughout the continent.⁵ It is a matter of glory to note that there is growing recognition of this basic objective at various international forums. The International community, represented at the United Nations has not only taken the initial steps in its long journey towards the goal but also set the meaning and direction of that journey. It has spelt out that the welfare and development of mankind includes universal respect for an observance of human rights and fundamental freedom for all without distinction as to race, color, sex, language, religion, politics and other beliefs, or birth or other status. Following the establishment of the United Nations, whose charter proclaims the protection of human rights as one of its principal purposes, scores of international instruments have been adopted spelling out norms and standards to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedom for all.

Most instruments contain a set of rights and freedoms which they seek to protect. Some are general, such as the universal declaration of Rights, and the international covenants of Human Rights, while other deals with specific rights, for Human Rights, while other deals with specific rights, for instances the rights of association and collective bargaining, or for specific groups like women and children and other vulnerable sections of the society.⁴ Other instruments are directed to eliminate such evil practices and racial discrimination against women, torture, slavery and slave like practices. Most instruments establish some machinery for their supervision and implementation and impose an obligation on the member-states to report periodically to an international body on the

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measures they have adopted to implement the provisions of the individual petitions or interested complaints against violation of rights.

However, overall experience of international supervision and enforcement has been rather poor. Notwithstanding, the vast array of international and in regards to regional measures gross violation of Human Rights are widely rampant. In many parts of the world observance of and respect for, civil and political rights are conspicuous by their absence.⁶ Arbitrary arrests, long term detention without Trial, political disappearances, torture, summary executions, enforced disappearances and abuse of psychiatry for political ends are widely rampaged. The Pre-requisites for enjoyment of civil and political rights is rule of law in a democratic country, but democratic system of government too have ignored with impunity.

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Vol. 2 Issue 1 (February 2016)

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